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GLOBAL

UN Convention Against Cybercrime: Endorsement by authoritarian nations foreshadows new potential vector for suppression of civil society and interference with foreign businesses or organizations. On 2 June, twelve authoritarian-leaning nations (Russia, Cuba, Venezuela, Iran, North Korea, Nicaragua, Belarus, Egypt, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, and Burkina Faso) issued a joint statement supporting the UN Convention against cybercrime. The group cited its implications for digital governance centered on national sovereignty and defense from foreign interference, despite the measure being publicly aimed at strengthening international cooperation, combating crimes committed electronically, and facilitating the sharing of evidence. All twelve nations have faced varying degrees of accusations of systematic digital censorship and restricting free access to the internet. This joint endorsement is emblematic of the growing anti-foreign interference sentiment among authoritarian-leaning countries, which has manifested in myriad ways, including heightened scrutiny of foreign funding for civil society organizations, repressive actions toward such organizations and their members, and increased censorship efforts. The convention against cybercrime represents a new avenue through which authoritarian states can pursue the suppression of dissent and censorship in the name of sovereignty and cybersecurity. This poses a threat to travelers and businesses operating within these countries, which may exploit the convention to target those deemed ‘undesirable’ by the regime. The convention will be signed in October 2025 and go into force 90 days after ratification. Companies and stakeholders should examine their risk exposure to subjective targeting under these conditions to anticipate and mitigate against future risks.



AMER

Atlantic Hurricane Season: Expect above-average hurricane activity, with multiple major storms expected in 2025. June marks the beginning of the annual Atlantic hurricane season, which lasts until 30 November. On May 22, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) issued its forecast overview for the upcoming season, predicting 13 to 19 named storms, at least 6 to 10 of which will become hurricanes, with 3 to 5 of those expected to be major hurricanes. Climate change has intensified the frequency and severity of storms. The commonly impacted areas include both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, especially those in and closest to the Caribbean. However, the storms are reaching further inland to areas unfamiliar with hurricanes and often unprepared to mitigate against the effects of sustained heavy rainfall, flooding, and high winds. This, in addition to the above-average anticipated frequency of major storms, poses a threat to business continuity, infrastructure, and travelers throughout the region. Those traveling to areas commonly impacted by severe weather are advised to review their severe weather plans, reinforce infrastructure with storm-resistant methods, and stay informed on impending storms and evacuation orders. It is recommended to follow all directives from local authorities and reconfirm travel itineraries if a hurricane makes landfall, as residual travel delays can persist for days or weeks.

United States: Significant political violence accompanies nationwide “No Kings” protest, highlighting persistent dangers of extreme political polarization. On 14 June, anti-Trump demonstrations were held throughout the nation as a simultaneous military parade was held in Washington D.C., celebrating the US Army’s 250th anniversary, which coincided with President Donald Trump’s birthday. The protests, held in over 2,000 cities, were organized by a broad coalition of democratic activist groups that opposed the alleged increase in concentrated presidential power, which they have perceived as authoritarian-leaning. Opposition to various other controversial policies was also on display. While the protest activity did not lead to widespread looting or confrontations with law enforcement, there were two high-profile cases of disruptive violence.



In Salt Lake City (Utah state), an armed ‘safety marshal’ for the protest saw a man with an assault rifle moving toward the crowd with his weapon allegedly raised and fired three shots at him. The ‘safety marshal’ for the protest ended up wounding the man and killing another attendee – the protest organizers have stated that all attendees, including safety marshals, were instructed not to bring weapons. While the exact circumstances of the shooting remain disputed, this incident highlights how the frequency of mass shootings in the US and heightened societal tensions due to political differences have produced an atmosphere of fear that is conducive to generating further violence. In Culpeper (Virginia state), police arrested a man for intentionally accelerating his SUV at a crowd departing a protest, hitting at least one person. This event underscores the elevated risk of vehicle ramming attempts at controversial large gatherings and the increased popularity of vehicles as a modus operandi.

In Champlin (Minnesota state), the Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, a Minnesota State Senator, and their respective spouses were shot by the same gunman impersonating a police officer early in the morning on 14 June. One couple was killed immediately, while the other victims sustained serious injuries that required surgery. Upon investigation, it was discovered that the perpetrator had made a target list of democratic lawmakers, Planned Parenthood members, and healthcare centers and had attempted to visit at least two other residences of lawmakers with the intention to harm them as well. All ‘No Kings’ protests in Minnesota were canceled in response to this incident, and the gunman was arrested after a two-day manhunt. Assassination attempts against US political figures were previously considered a rare event within the US political landscape. However, they have grown increasingly common in conjunction with the rise in extremist political rhetoric and polarization. Large-scale demonstrations and further associated political violence can be expected to persist over the coming months in reaction to the divisive policies of President Trump. Avoid non-essential proximity to known protest actions due to potential incidental risk. Increased security measures are advised for public figures whose work is politicized.



Mexico: Continue to monitor long-term implications for political violence and impact on the business environment in the aftermath of inaugural judicial elections. On 1 June, judicial elections for approximately 2,600 judicial positions, including all nine Supreme Court seats, were conducted by popular vote rather than the previous process of appointing judges by merit. Voter turnout only reached an estimated thirteen percent. A majority of the winning candidates are associated with the ruling Morena party – including a majority of those elected to Supreme Court seats. Historically, the judicial branch has served as a check on the power of the president or any single political party due to the diverse spectrum of appointed judges with varying political affiliations and ideological beliefs. This controversial judicial reform, implemented in 2024 by former President Obrador, aimed to eliminate corruption associated with the appointment process. However, there has been vocal public opposition and concern from civil society organizations since the announcement of the reforms due to the implications of politicizing judges, erosion of judicial independence, and the creation of new avenues for corruption and cartel influence. The period preceding the judicial elections was marked by a notable increase in politicians being murdered throughout several Mexican cities. Implementing an electoral process for the judicial branch opens up new opportunities for drug cartels to commit voter intimidation, blackmail candidates (and later elected officials), and facilitate illicit businesses. The increase in political violence and cartel influence over judges poses a growing risk to travelers and companies that should be monitored closely over the coming months. Additionally, the unfolding effects of the judicial reform are likely to prompt demonstrations and civil unrest. Travelers should exercise caution in the vicinity of protest gatherings, judicial buildings, or political events, as these settings carry an elevated risk of violence. Companies should track how a potential increase in cartel influence over judges impacts the operating environment, including physical security, business regulations, and supply chain continuity.

Mexico: Ongoing trend of kidnappings of American tourists via dating apps is an indication of emerging risk, prompting warning from US Consulate. On 2 June, the US Consulate in Guadalajara issued a statement confirming that several US citizens had been kidnapped and ransomed by individuals associated with cartels that they met through dating



apps. It has been advised to remain vigilant when meeting strangers through dating apps in all parts of the country, but especially in the coastal tourist hubs of Puerto Vallarta and Nuevo Nayarit. The rise in kidnappings should be understood in the broader context of the recent US-Mexico crackdown on drug trafficking and illegal immigration – all of which have decreased profits. The cartels are likely adapting to these conditions and attempting to diversify their criminal enterprises by increasingly targeting wealthy foreigners for extortion. Dating apps provide an ideal platform for encouraging tourists to leave safer areas to meet up with locals. Travelers are advised to exercise caution, arrange meetings in public, non-isolated places, and inform others of plans and locations to prevent similar incidents.

Bolivia: **Avoid protests over the coming months linked to the upcoming Presidential elections.** Since early June 2025, Bolivia has entered a new phase of acute political violence, driven by the disqualification of former President Evo Morales from the upcoming 17 August Presidential election. The recent legal decision—upheld by both the constitutional and electoral courts—has triggered armed mobilizations by pro-Morales factions, especially in Indigenous strongholds and coca-growing regions like Chapare, where state authority remains weak. Security forces have clashed with protesters in various rural areas, with at least six confirmed deaths, over 300 injuries, and four police officers killed—one reportedly tortured and killed with explosives. These events highlight the enduring influence Morales holds over rural sectors and the erosion of the state's monopoly over violence. The government's limited operational capacity in clearing roadblocks and securing basic supplies in urban centers points to structural fragility within Bolivia's security apparatus. President Luis Arce, though a former ally of Morales, now finds himself governing amid contested legitimacy from both pro- and anti-Morales camps, amplifying the risk of institutional breakdown. This crisis is emblematic of persistent volatility throughout South and Latin America as various states have struggled to maintain democratic norms. Bolivia's escalating internal political fragmentation, compounded by the presence of resource-rich territories under competitive control, foreshadows both economic and geopolitical risks. If unrest continues to increase, it could deter foreign investment, disrupt business operations, and create power vacuums that are ripe for exploitation by transnational criminal



organizations. Demonstrations are liable to persist, increase in fervor, and spread into the capital, La Paz, as the presidential election date approaches. Stakeholders are advised to liaise with a local contact if travel to Bolivia is essential and to stay informed about all current planned demonstrations and active roadblocks. Additionally, plans for business continuity should be reviewed for resiliency.

Panama: Unruly demonstrations are likely to continue over coming weeks following surge in violence and death of a protester. On 21 June, a state of emergency was declared in [Bocas Del Toro Province](#), following the death of one protester and the injury of several others during unruly demonstrations. Demonstrations have been ongoing since the government announced a plan on 18 March to transition from a defined-benefit system to a mixed pension model, intended to address the impending insolvency of the Social Security Fund (CSS). The proposed plan has triggered intense resistance from labor unions, students, and agricultural workers, particularly in economically strategic regions like Bocas Del Toro. Tensions have been further inflamed by confrontations with the multinational firm Chiquita, underscoring long-standing frictions between foreign capital interests and local labor. Road blockades have been a common tactic – including obstructing the Pan-American Highway to disrupt trade and underscore discontent. The suspension of constitutional rights, such as the right to assemble and freedom of movement, in conjunction with the arrests of prominent protest leaders, indicates a shift toward securitized governance in response to economic dissent. The crisis is emblematic of a broader issue across Latin America, where similar pension reform efforts face escalating public resistance, undermining investor confidence and testing state capacity to balance fiscal discipline with social legitimacy. Businesses should review their continuity plans in case unrest grows to significantly impact land trade and commerce in the Panama Canal.



EMEA

Israel: Continue to monitor developments following tentative ceasefire with Iran, which is likely to be preceded by difficult negotiations. On 13 June, the Israeli Air Force (IAF) launched large-scale airstrikes targeting Iranian nuclear and military sites. The IAF also used drones smuggled into the country to assist in targeting military sites and several high-ranking Iranian military leaders and nuclear scientists. Iran responded with ballistic missile strikes that hit cities including Tel Aviv, Beersheba, and Haifa. Tit-for-Tat strikes continued as the IAF expanded its targets to include Iran's energy infrastructure, including the South Pars gas field, which it shares with Qatar. While the IAF managed to hit much of Iran's nuclear facilities, they had been unable to destroy the Fordow Nuclear Site due to its deep underground location. This prompted the Israeli government to petition US President Donald Trump to bomb Fordow and other heavily protected nuclear sites.

On 21 June, the US used a combination of airborne and missile strikes to attack three of Iran's main nuclear sites, Fordo, Isfahan, and Natanz, significantly damaging the sites. The US claimed that the strike occurred to prevent Iran from building a nuclear weapon. Iran responded on 23 June by telegraphing an attack on the Al Udeid US air base in Qatar, shooting six ballistic missiles, suggesting Iran is seeking an off-ramp from the current tit-for-tat aerial conflict with Israel. President Donald Trump announced a tentative ceasefire between all camps hours later, although both Iran and Israel accused the other of violations. Iran and Israel are now likely to enter complex indirect negotiations, facilitated by the US. Israel will seek security guarantees that include limits on Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities, which Israel views as an inherent national security risk. However, if Israel's underlying interests are not met during negotiations, hostilities are likely to reignite. Evacuations of foreign residents from Israel continue to take place via Jordan and Egypt.

Uganda: Failed suicide bombing of Munyonyo Martyrs' Shrine in Kampala highlights the persistent operational presence of Islamist extremist groups in the region. On 3 June, during the national Martyrs' Day celebration, a suicide bombing attempt was conducted by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), an affiliate of the Islamic State Central Africa Province



(ISCAP) in the capital Kampala. The attempt resulted in the deaths of two individuals: the female bomber and her driver. The suicide bomber previously faced charges in 2021 for financing ISCAP and detonated the bomb prematurely before reaching the intended target, a crowd of Christian pilgrims. The attack coincided with Martyrs' Day, a significant Christian observance commemorating Ugandan martyrs of the 19th century. The attack is emblematic of the persistent operational capacity of ISCAP and its affiliate Islamist groups throughout the region. This incident reinforces Uganda's resurgence in popularity as a target for Islamist operations due to its various important Christian religious landmarks and devout population. ISCAP and the ADF's expanding operations highlight the failures of conventional military campaigns in the region to dismantle Islamist strongholds in the Great Lakes region. Enduring and widening regional insecurity across East and Central Africa has implications for cross-border anti-terrorism cooperation, refugee flows, traveler safety, and commercial interests in Uganda and the region. It is recommended to exercise increased caution when traveling through the country and liaise with local contacts, such as utilizing armed executive protection and secure transportation, and to remain informed of the ISCAP and ADF's resurgent presence within the area.

Kenya: Avoid and expect unruly nationwide demonstrations on 25 June during planned protests and following recent clashes between protestors and security forces. Demonstrations will be held commemorating the one-year anniversary of the 19 individuals who were killed by police when thousands of protestors stormed the Parliament in Nairobi over a proposed bill that would have significantly raised taxes. Demonstrations are planned to start at 10:00 (local time) in all 47 counties but are anticipated to be the most intense near Nairobi's Central Business District. The government has called for the arrest of opposition leaders, who are helping to organize the protest, and has announced that all protests on 25 June are banned, thereby elevating the risk of clashes. Regardless, several factors are set to fuel demonstrations. While both police and protest organizers have called for the protests on 25 June to remain peaceful, violence will likely erupt due to the recent clashes with the police over the death of a blogger, Albert Ojwang, while in police custody. Security forces are liable to use forcible means to disperse the demonstrators, especially if gatherings become



unruly. This includes the use of tear gas, rubber bullets, water cannons, and potentially live ammunition.

Southern Europe: Anticipate disruptions through summer season in popular vacation locations due to ongoing protests in opposition to growing tourism. On 15 June, protests were held throughout southern Europe, with marches and demonstrations aimed at reducing the major overtourism problem that many holiday hotspots face. Spain, Italy and Portugal all participated in the protests after the influx of vacationers has reduced affordable housing and raised living costs, with many protestors confronting vacationers in visible public locations. Cities most impacted by protests include the Spanish cities of Barcelona, Ibiza, Palma and Granada, the Italian cities of Venice, Genova, Palermo, Milan and Naples, and the Portuguese capital of Lisbon. At the protest in Barcelona, campaigners fired water pistols at tourists to express their discontent, and in other cities, hundreds of people rallied to address the situation. While many blame tourists for the issues with the housing market, some blame politicians, stating that the housing market has been an easy scapegoat for government inaction over the last two decades. Hotels have long been the major form of housing for tourists, but the rise in Airbnb and other rental services in the last five years has been seen as a major contributor to the locals' discontent with tourism in these cities. International travel is expected to rise another 11 percent this year, with southern Europe expecting to receive a record number of tourists. These cities will face challenges in balancing the needs of their locals with the demand for tourism. In Barcelona, tourism brings in 15 percent of its GDP, a loss that could impact the local economy as much as the rising costs that tourism generates. Expect protests to continue as tourism continues to increase, and frustrations will persist as costs rise with the ongoing surge in visitors. Travelers are advised to avoid areas where protests are expected and to consider rescheduling travel to these areas for the off-peak season.



APAC

India: Stakeholders should anticipate continued flight disruptions over coming weeks and reassess exposure amidst regulatory audits and safety concerns following Flight AI171 crash. The 12 June crash of Air India Flight AI171 in Ahmedabad, which resulted in the deaths of 241 people, has significantly increased regulatory and financial risk across India's aviation sector. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) ordered immediate inspections of all Boeing 787s operating in the country, which have triggered schedule reductions and flight cancellations for international routes. This bottleneck has caused cascading disruptions at major hubs like Delhi and Mumbai, affecting both travelers and air cargo reliability. The crash has also prompted emergency safety audits and exposed procedural violations at Air India, including breaches of pilot rostering norms and overdue safety equipment checks. Early investigations pointing to possible procedural errors and maintenance oversight threaten investor confidence in Tata Group's multibillion-dollar Air India restructuring, and by extension, India's broader ambitions to establish itself as a global aviation hub. Aviation insurers are bracing for claims exceeding 200 million USD, likely prompting premium hikes across Indian carriers, especially for wide-body fleets. Passengers have shown a marked dip in confidence, with booking platforms and agents reporting cancellations and hesitancy specifically tied to the Dreamliner model. Businesses relying on normal air freight timelines should expect delays through July as inspections and operational normalization continue. Travelers are advised to confirm flight status frequently and build contingency time into itineraries transiting through major hubs.