



PERÚ
JULY 2026

Peru faces a new five-year term:

The inauguration of Keiko Fujimori and the
challenge of a divided bicameral Congress

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FUJIMORI TOOK OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF THE BICAMERAL CONGRESS FOR THE 2026 - 2031 PERIOD

In a speech lasting approximately one hour, Keiko Fujimori launched the new five-year term and presented her Government's main guidelines before the first joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in 34 years. She also appointed and swore in the first Cabinet of her administration.

With the swearing-in of her **first Cabinet, headed by Luis Galarreta**, the new Government formally begins its management for the 2026 - 2031 period. The presidential message prioritized security, economic reactivation, employment, infrastructure, and the response to the El Niño Phenomenon. The **composition of the Cabinet offers initial signs of stability, openness to investment, and international integration**. The **challenge will be to turn these commitments into concrete measures**, build agreements in a divided bicameral Congress, and address social urgencies without compromising fiscal discipline.



A message focused on reconciliation and modernization of the State

Keiko Fujimori's first Message to the Nation proposed an agenda to recover the State's capacity for action and citizen trust. The president **reaffirmed that she will seek to complete the five-year term, with goals, transparency, and accountability.** National reconciliation and the modernization of the State articulated the priorities in security, economic reactivation, employment, infrastructure, and closing gaps. The regional dimension of the change of command was reflected by the **presence of the presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay, in addition to King Felipe VI of Spain.**

The composition of the Cabinet reveals, however, a markedly political bet, with figures of parliamentary and party experience to lead the government agenda and negotiate with a divided Congress.

There are no two different Perus; there is only one Peru, vibrant, multicultural, strong, and ancient, ready to stand up. I assume command with the firmness needed to govern, but also with the sensitivity necessary to listen and heal the wounds of our people. The clock has started ticking. The 1,826 days of work for the greatness of our homeland begin right now.

Keiko Fujimori
President of the Republic



Presidential message

Keiko Fujimori presented an agenda aimed at recovering order, reactivating investment, and strengthening State capacity. **For the private sector, the main signals were legal certainty, regulatory predictability, reduction of red tape, fiscal discipline, and infrastructure boost,** under a management of **1,826 days** with measurable goals and accountability.

Security, justice, and emergency response

- Request for **delegation of legislative powers in matters of citizen security** to combat extortion, contract killings, drug trafficking, and organized crime.
- Temporary leadership of the **Armed Forces** during states of emergency, in coordination with the **National Police**, police modernization with interconnected video surveillance, artificial intelligence, and command centers, expansion of flagrancy units and prison reform, alongside the **Judiciary** and the **Public Ministry**.
- **Issuance of emergency decrees and extraordinary resources for FEN** with river desilting, riverbank defenses, heavy machinery, and technical and financial assistance for farmers.

Economy, investment, and productive development

- Ordering of public accounts, elimination of unnecessary spending, and economic reactivation based on three engines: work, investment, and enterprise.
- Legal certainty, clear rules, regulatory predictability, and reduction of administrative hurdles to promote national and foreign investment.
- Increased public and private investment in productive infrastructure and reform of public procurement, equivalent to **24% of national spending**, with fewer dispersed procedures and greater controls.

Work, formalization, youth, and MSEs

- **Increase in the minimum vital remuneration to S/ 1,300** and a one-time compensatory bonus for MSEs to partially face higher labor costs and formalize workers.
- Reactivation of **PROMYPE during the first 100 days**, expansion of credit through COFIDE, strengthening of Compras a MYPER, promotion of factoring, and tax and labor measures to reduce informality without affecting labor rights.
- Expansion of Jovenes Productivos, Capital Semilla Joven, and Beca 18, with the goal of **halving youth unemployment**, currently near 10% and affecting more than 250,000 young people.

Illegal mining, energy, and territorial control

- **Prosecution of national and international organizations linked to illegal mining**, focusing on their leaders, operational networks, and financial structures.
- **Recovery of territories where these organizations have displaced State authority, through intelligence and coordinated operations of the Armed Forces and the National Police.**
- Expansion of electricity coverage as part of closing social and territorial infrastructure gaps.

Infrastructure, transport, and connectivity

- Completion of **Line 2 of the Lima and Callao Metro**, execution of **lines 3, 4, 5, and 6**, metro systems in **Arequipa, Piura, and Trujillo**, and commuter trains **Limalca** and **LimaBarranca**.
- Completion of the **New Central Highway** and execution of **Oyón-Ambo, Canta-La Viuda-Unish, Puerto Ocopa-Atalaya, Longitudinal de la Sierra, Los Libertadores, Autopista del Sol, and Red Vial N.4.**
- Rehabilitation of rural roads and investments in ports, airports, water, sanitation, telecommunications, irrigation, dams, dikes, wells, pumping stations, treatment plants, and potable water distribution systems.

State reform and digital transformation

- Reorganization of public administration to eliminate duplications and bureaucratic burdens, along with a civil service reform based on merit, preparation, honesty, and permanent training.
- Creation of the **National Digital Authority**, implementation of a digital identity for every citizen, and use of artificial intelligence to simplify procedures, facilitate the opening of businesses, and target social benefits.
- Reduction of losses due to corruption and inefficiency, which exceeded **S/ 24,000 million in 2023**.

Education and social protection

- **Halving of chronic child malnutrition**, currently at 12%, anemia, at 35%, and poverty among children from 0 to 11 years old, above 22%.
- **Relaunch of PRONAA and halving of gaps in mathematics and reading**, affecting 40% and 50% of 15-year-old adolescents, respectively, along with teacher training, digital tools, and school kits produced by micro-enterprises.
- **Doubling of Pension 65, from S/ 350 to S/ 700 bi-monthly**, as a first step toward a universal pension for seniors in poverty, implementation of Cuidando la experiencia, and prevention of adolescent pregnancy, which reaches 8.4% nationally and exceeds 18% in rural areas.

Foreign policy and commercial integration

- **Strengthening of the Pacific Alliance, the Andean Community, and Peru's participation in APEC, along with greater cooperation with Spain.**
- **Promotion of investments from the Middle East and positioning Peru as a commercial and logistical bridge between Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean.**



Ministerial Cabinet

The main appointments set up a **Cabinet of marked political profile**, complemented by technical staff and officials with state experience. **Luis Galarreta**, President of the Council of Ministers, maintains a direct relationship with Fuerza Popular and a broad parliamentary career; **Elmer Cuba**, at the head of the MEF, constitutes the main technical and fiscal reference; and **Carlos Espá**, in Foreign Affairs, represents a political appointment, although it is not the first time a Government has opted for this profile for the Chancellery. The team also includes former ministers, former parliamentarians, and officials from different administrations, including former critics of Fujimorism, such as **Juan Sheput**. Except for Galarreta, its members do not belong to Fuerza Popular.

Relationship with Congress

The composition of the team confirms that coordination with the new bicameral Congress will be a priority. The legislative experience of several ministers may facilitate dialogue with the benches, but it does not in itself guarantee the advancement of the official agenda. The first tests will be the request for **delegation of powers in security** and the discussion of the **Budget Law**. The scenario will be especially demanding in the **Chamber of Deputies**, where Fuerza Popular has **41 of the 130 seats** and must negotiate with the opposition to move forward with its main initiatives.

On the economic front, **Elmer Cuba** must protect the fiscal coffers and preserve the balance of public accounts. Although the **Constitutional Tribunal** determined that Congress does not have spending initiative, the Executive will face demands from regional representatives for more resources for works and services. The **MEF** will have to manage these pressures without compromising fiscal discipline or reducing the Government's margin of action during the first months of management.

Main ministerial faces



Luis Galarreta
President of the Council of Ministers

Lawyer and political leader of Fuerza Popular. He was a member of Congress for three terms and President of Congress (2017-2018). Currently, he serves as General Secretary of Fuerza Popular and First Vice President of the Republic.



Elmer Cuba
Minister of Economy and Finance

Economist and specialist in macroeconomics and public policy. He is a partner at Macroconsult and was a director of the BCRP (2016-2021), Vice President of Osinermin, and a member of Indecopi Free Competition Commission.



Carlos Espá
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Lawyer and Master in Political Science. He was the host of Cuarto Poder and Director of Communications at the United States Embassy in Peru (2008 - 2023). He founded the SiCrea party and was a presidential candidate in 2026.

Ministerial Cabinet

Health



Luis Dyer

Businessman and International Business graduate. In the political sphere, he was head of polling station representatives for Peruanos por el Cambio (2016) and Fuerza Popular in the 2026 elections, as well as a congressional candidate for Perú Posible in 2011.

Education



José Antonio Chang

Industrial engineer with a Master's degree in Education. He was rector of the Universidad San Martín de Porres, Minister of Education (2006-2011), and President of the Council of Ministers (2010-2011) during the second administration of Alan García.

Defense



Rafael Belaúnde

Economist and politician. He served as Minister of Energy and Mines during Martín Vizcarra administration. He is the founder of Libertad Popular and was that party's presidential candidate in the 2026 elections.

Interior



César Astudillo

Retired Division General of the Peruvian Army. He was Head of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces (2018-2021), General Commander of the Army, and Chief of the VRAEM Special Command.

Agrarian Development



Marco Vinelli

Economist. He served as Executive Director of AGRO RURAL, General Director of Agricultural Businesses at the Ministry of Agriculture, and Head of AGROIDEAS. Before becoming minister, he served as General Manager of Allpu.

Energy and Mines



Guillermo Shinno

Mechanical engineer with a Master's degree in Business Administration. He has an extensive background in the mining sector. He was Vice Minister of Mines (2012-2017), General Director of Mining at MINEM, and Mining Inspection Manager at Osinergmin.

Transportation and Communications



Rafael Rey

Industrial engineer. He served as a member of Congress for three terms, Andean parliamentarian, Minister of Production, Minister of Defense, Ambassador of Peru to Italy, and Director of the Central Reserve Bank.

Culture



Alberto Beingolea

Lawyer. He was a member of Congress for Metropolitan Lima (2011-2016), President of the Justice Commission, and of the Christian People's Party (2017-2022). He was a presidential candidate for the PPC in the 2021 elections.

Environment



Vladimiro Huaroc

Anthropologist. He served as President of the Regional Government of Junín (2007-2010) and senior official at the PCM (2012-2014). Founder of Fuerza Social and later a member of the technical team of Fuerza Popular.

Women



María Seminario

Bachelor in Business Administration. She served as Director of Tourism Promotion at PROMPERÚ, Vice Minister of Tourism, and Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism during Manuel Merino's administration.

Labor



Juan Sheput

Industrial engineer. He served as Minister of Labor and Employment Promotion during the administrations of Alejandro Toledo and Manuel Merino, and as a member of Congress for Peruanos por el Cambio (2016-2019).

Foreign Trade



Rogers Valencia

Bachelor in Tourism. He was Vice Minister of Tourism (2016-2018), Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism (2018), and Minister of Culture (2018-2019) during Martín Vizcarra's administration.

Justice



Ernesto Álvarez

Constitutional lawyer. He was President of the Constitutional Court (2012-2013) and President of the Council of Ministers (2025-2026). He is currently Dean of the Law School at the Universidad de San Martín de Porres.

Production



Juan Carlos Requejo

Lawyer. He has more than 20 years of experience in public administration. He was Superintendent of Sunafil (2019-2022), Vice Minister of Labor (2020), and Vice Minister of Fisheries (2014-2016).

Housing



Mauricio Arnillas

Architect with technical training in bioconstruction. He served as Secretary General of Organization for Fuerza Popular in Arequipa and former candidate for Mayor of Arequipa in 2022.

Development and Social Inclusion



Maritza Canales

Food Industries Engineer, with studies in agribusiness and marketing. She has been an advisor and consultant in sustainable development, rural competitiveness, and innovation projects, working with organizations like GIZ and Swisscontact.

Congress of the Republic

THE FIRST BICAMERAL CONGRESS IN 34 YEARS WAS INSTALLED

On **July 27**, the first bicameral Congress in **34 years** was installed, composed of **130 deputies and 60 senators** with differentiated functions in approving laws, political control, and appointing high authorities. The new structure opens a period of adaptation to procedures, deadlines, and majorities that must be resolved separately in each chamber. The election of the Boards of Directors left a **leadership divided between the ruling party and the opposition**, so building agreements will be key from the formation of commissions, scheduled for the first weeks of August, to the approval of the Power Executive's first initiatives.

The ruling party will have to negotiate its proposals, especially in a **Chamber of Deputies where it is in the minority**. The opposition, for its part, faces the challenge of turning its **74 deputies** into an effective majority and keeping its **30 seats in the Senate** cohesive.



Boards of Directors 2026 - 2027

Miguel Ángel Torres (FP)

President of the Senate and of the Congress of the Republic*

Lawyer. He was a member of Congress (2016-2020) and president of the Constitution Committee. A member of Fuerza Popular, he later served as an advisor and Chief of Staff of Congress. In the 2026 elections, he was elected senator with the highest vote count.

Alejandro Muñante (RP)

1st Vice President of the Senate

Lawyer and political leader of Renovación Popular. He was a member of Congress (2021-2026), third vice president of Congress and spokesperson for his party. He has practiced as a litigation lawyer, conciliator, and parliamentary advisor.

Nilza Chacón (FP)

2nd Vice President of the Senate

Pharmaceutical chemist and member of Fuerza Popular. She was a member of Congress for Áncash (2021-2026) and chaired the Agrarian Committee during the 2022-2023 period. Previously, she practiced her profession and worked in the private sector.

Edgar Mancha (RP)

3rd Vice President of the Senate

Bachelor in Education and university professor. He has served as a teacher and researcher at the Universidad Nacional del Altiplano since 2003. Senator for Renovación Popular, he has a public presence in the Puno region as an analyst.

CHAMBER OF SENATORS

Board of Directors 2026 - 2027



CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Board of Directors 2026 - 2027

Oscar Reto Otero (PBG)

President of the Chamber of Deputies

Retired Division General of the Peruvian Army. He was Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, Logistics Commander of the Army, and Advisor on Hemispheric Security Affairs to the OAS.

Análí Márquez Huanca (JPP)

1st Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies

Lawyer from Cusco with experience in municipal public management in the province of Chumbivilcas, Cusco. In the 2026 elections, she was part of the presidential ticket of Roberto Sánchez (JPP).

Harvey Colchado (AN)

2nd Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies

Lawyer, Master in Government and Public Policy, and retired PNP Colonel. He has a career in intelligence and criminal investigation, having led DIVIAC and participated in high-impact political investigations.

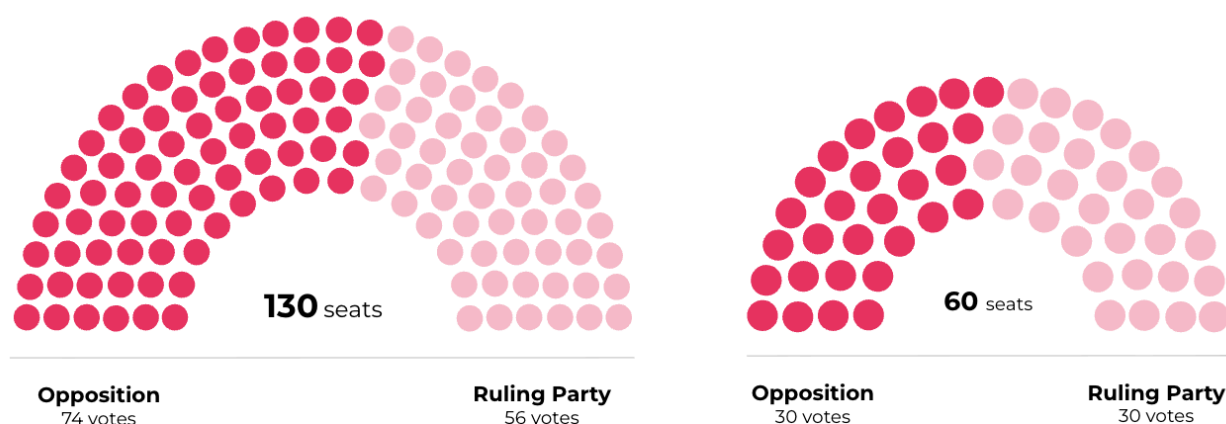
José Yataco Torrealva (Obras)

3rd Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies

Computer and Systems Engineer, with a career as a university professor and information technology consultant. Represents the Ica region for the Obras Civic Party. First experience in a public representation role.

**The Presidency of the Congress of the Republic rotates every year between the leaders of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. For the current Annual Legislative Session, the President of the Senate represents the Parliament.*

Correlation of forces in Congress



*Although the ruling party is formally composed of **Fuerza Popular**, which has **41 deputies and 22 senators**, for the purposes of this report **Renovación Popular** is included within this bloc, due to its political affinity and the historical alignment of both groups in key votes. This classification is for analytical purposes and does not imply the existence of a formal alliance.*

Deputies will be the main obstacle for the ruling party

The Chamber of Deputies **will have a more political profile**. In addition to being the first filter for legislative initiatives, it concentrates the powers to interpellate and censure ministers. **It also approves the delegation of powers**, without Senate intervention, by a simple majority of those present and for a specific period. The request must pass through the Constitution Commission and the commissions linked to the proposed subjects before reaching the Plenary. Once the legislative decrees are issued, the Executive must be accountable to the Senate.

The opposition starts the period with a clear advantage in this chamber. The Good Government Party, Juntos por el Per, Ahora Nacin, and Obras gathered **74 votes** and prevailed over the **56 deputies of the ruling party**. This result allows them to lead Deputies, have more weight in the distribution of commissions, and exercise political control over ministers. Their capacity to sustain this position **will depend on the four benches maintaining cohesion on central votes**.

The majorities that will define the agenda

No bench controls the decisions of Congress on its own. With **56 deputies**, the ruling party will have to negotiate its initiatives and an eventual delegation of powers. Its **30 senators** and the Senate Presidency give it an advantage in ordinary ties, but are not enough for qualified majorities. The opposition, with **74 deputies**, can drive initiatives and control the Cabinet if it keeps its four benches cohesive. The votes and participation of each chamber will depend on the procedure.

VOTING THRESHOLDS FOR THE RULING PARTY 2026 - 2027

DECISION	ROUTE	VOTES REQUIRED	CURRENT SCENARIO
Ordinary law	Deputies - Senate	Simple majority of those present in each chamber. With full attendance and no abstentions, 66 deputies and 31 senators.	Not guaranteed. The ruling party needs to gain votes in the Chamber of Deputies; in the Senate, it can resolve an ordinary tie through the casting vote of its president.
Organic law	Deputies - Senate	66 deputies and 31 senators.	Not enough. It lacks 10 votes in the Chamber of Deputies and one in the Senate.
Constitutional reform with referendum	Deputies - Senate - Referendum	66 deputies and 31 senators.	Not enough in Deputies. It requires adding 10 votes to reach 66. In the Senate, its 30 votes could be sufficient in the event of a tie, through the casting vote of the Presidency.
Constitutional reform without referendum	Deputies - Senate (in two consecutive ordinary sessions)	More than two-thirds in each chamber: 87 deputies and 41 senators, in both sessions.	Not enough. It is only viable through a broad agreement between caucuses.
Delegation of powers	Deputies - Senate review	Simple majority of those present. It must specify the subjects and the term of the authorization.	Not guaranteed. The main negotiation will be in the Chamber of Deputies. Once the legislative decrees are issued, the Executive must inform the Senate within three days of their publication.
Ministerial interpellation	Deputies only	20 signatures to file it and one-third of the eligible deputies to admit it, approximately 44 votes if all 130 are eligible.	The opposition can promote it with its 74 deputies. The Senate does not participate.
Ministerial censure	Deputies only	33 signatures to file it and 66 votes to approve it.	The opposition can approve it if it keeps its 74 votes cohesive. The Senate does not participate.
Vacancy	Deputies - Senate	87 votes in Deputies and 40 in the Senate.	The ruling party is protected because it has 22 seats in the Senate.

Conclusions

Political stability and government capacity

The possibility of Keiko Fujimori completing the five years will remain a central variable. The **ruling party starts with a parliamentary base that reduces the immediate risk of an interruption of the mandate** and sets up a more stable scenario than that of recent governments. However, **having the votes to hold office is not the same as having them to govern**: the Executive must build agreements in Congress to advance its agenda.

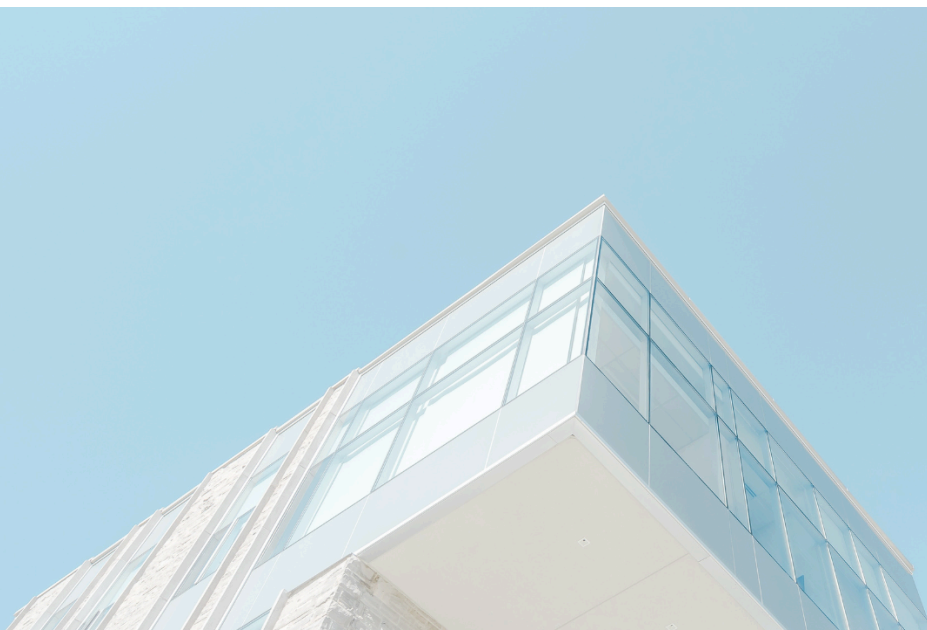
Governance and legislative coordination

The ruling party has **56 deputies against 74 from the opposition**, while the Senate is divided into **30 votes per block**. This scenario will force the Executive to negotiate its main initiatives, especially in the lower house. The political experience of the Cabinet will facilitate dialogue, but does not replace the construction of agreements.

Investment and fiscal sustainability

Signals about legal certainty, regulatory predictability, reduction of red tape, and infrastructure are favorable for investment. However, **the increase in the minimum wage, the expansion of social programs, and the announced projects will require budgetary support**. Their financing, regulation, and legislative progress will be key to evaluating their viability.

The **new scenario offers better stability conditions, but its true scope will depend on the capacity to build agreements and execute the government agenda**. The next five years will define whether these conditions translate into a sustained course for the country.



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