



Country Intelligence Brief

Argentina

Overall Risk Rating

2.50 - Moderate

Table of Contents

Ratings Overview	3
Factbox	4
Overview	5
Security	5
Infrastructure	7
Environment	11
Health and Medical	12
Political	15
Active Alerts	23

Ratings Overview

Security

2.50 - Moderate

Civil Unrest	● 3.25
Crime	● 2.50
Kidnapping	● 3.00
Terrorism	● 1.50
Armed Conflict	● 1.50
Security Services	● 3.00

Infrastructure

2.00 - Low

Ground Transport	● 2.00
Cyber	● 3.00
Maritime	● 2.00
Air Travel	● 1.50
Utilities	● 2.00

Environment

2.50 - Moderate

Man-Made Hazards	● 2.50
Seismic	● 2.75
Storm Systems	● 2.75
Natural Hazards	● 2.50

Health and Medical

2.50 - Moderate

Disease and Health Threats	● 2.50
Medical Facilities and Services	● 2.50
Mental Health	● 2.75
Food and Water Safety	● 3.00

Political

2.50 - Moderate

Corruption	● 3.25
Government Stability	● 1.75
Rule of Law	● 2.50
Sanctions	● 1.50

LGBTQ Security

2.00 - Low

LGBTQ Legal Environment	● 2.00
LGBTQ Enforcement	● 2.00
LGBTQ Social Environment	● 2.00

FactBox

Location	Argentina
Government Type	Federal presidential republic
Population	45,986,968 (2026)
Languages	<i>Official languages:</i> Spanish <i>Other languages that are considered official or widely spoken:</i> Italian, French, English, German, Indigenous (Quechua, Mapudungun, Guarani) <i>Languages that should be used discreetly:</i> None
International Country Code	+54
Time Zones	UTC-3
Traffic	Drives on the right
Drinking Water	Generally safe to drink, except in some rural locations.

Overview

2.50 - Moderate

Argentina is a federal presidential republic in southern South America. It has historically maintained strong cultural and economic ties with Europe and important relations with the United States, while many recent governments have also promoted greater regional integration within Latin America through organizations such as Mercosur and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). For travelers, the primary concerns are urban crime (opportunistic theft and robbery), targeted scams, and transport disruptions from severe weather in southern regions.

The main risk to travelers is opportunistic theft and robbery, especially within higher-risk areas in Rosario, parts of Buenos Aires, and Mendoza; violence is more likely when victims resist. Patagonia and the south Andean can face severe winter weather, road and airport closures, and wildfire disruption. Rosario is the standout higher-risk urban area in Argentina due to organized criminal activity. Express kidnappings and drug-facilitated robberies occur in Argentina, especially in major cities and nightlife settings.

Security

2.50 - Moderate

Argentina has essentially no conflict threats other than a longstanding dispute with the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Falklands /Malvinas Islands; however, the dispute is unlikely to regain a military dimension. Street crime and robberies pose a significant risk in major urban areas, especially in Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Mendoza. Rosario has elevated violence tied to criminal and drug-trafficking organizations (DTOs) and is the main elevated-security area in Argentina. There is little evidence of organized domestic terrorism in Argentina, although Hizballah does carry out fundraising and logistics activities in the tri-border area (TBA). Demonstrations occur frequently in Buenos Aires and other cities; protesters often block streets and highways, and some actions can cause significant delays. Transit disruption is the primary risk associated with these events, though incidental violence is also possible.

Civil Unrest

● 3.25

Current Situation

Argentina continues to experience sustained, large-scale protest activity, concentrated primarily in Buenos Aires but recurring across all major urban centers, driven primarily by opposition to President Javier Milei's austerity measures, including cuts to public spending, labor reforms, and increased privatization. This has led to large-scale, coordinated protests by public-sector workers, labor unions, pensioners, and university students. While peaceful, demonstrations such as the recent 2026 May Day protest, which saw thousands of protesters take to the streets in Buenos Aires, regularly escalate into clashes with police. Despite the implementation of the Argentine anti-roadblock framework, large-scale protests by *piqueteros* remain common and frequently lead to localized and nationwide disruptions of public transportation and services.

Triggers

- Announcements of new fiscal and legislative measures, such as austerity packages, subsidy removals, privatization bills, and labor reforms, frequently trigger rapid protest mobilization and unrest.
- Congressional activity related to pensions, education funding, or labor rights routinely drives spikes in attendance at demonstrations near the National Congress, raising the risk of clashes and traffic disruptions.
- Calls for nationwide strikes by major union confederations, such as the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), consistently result in major transport and service disruptions and have the potential to escalate into broader unrest when met with government criticism or legal challenges.

- Security-force actions, including the enforcement of the anti-picket protocol, mass detentions, or injuries to protesters or journalists, often serve as catalysts that expand otherwise sector-specific protests into larger, more volatile mobilizations.

Background

Argentina has a long-established protest culture, with street demonstrations, road blockades, and general strikes serving as common mechanisms of political pressure. Under the current administration, this tradition has reasserted itself on a large scale, driven by opposition to economic reforms. The government has adopted a more assertive security posture than previous administrations, framing road blockades and disruptive protests as threats to public order. The implementation of the anti-picket protocol has expanded police discretion to disperse demonstrations, contributing to higher arrest rates and increased scrutiny from domestic and international human rights organizations.

While Argentina has a high frequency of protests, most remain peaceful and time-limited. Nevertheless, the combination of economic hardship, organized labor capacity, and restrictive policing measures gives the country a moderate propensity for episodic violent unrest, particularly around politically sensitive legislation and during general strikes.

Crime

2.50

Argentina has lower crime rates than many Latin American countries. However, the risk of opportunistic crime in major cities such as Buenos Aires and Rosario remains considerable, with pickpockets, purse-snatchers, and scam-artists regularly operating in crowded areas and public transportation hubs. Those in poorer urban areas also run a risk of experiencing violent crime, especially in isolated areas. In these areas, armed muggings and express kidnappings are possible. Unofficial taxi drivers have sometimes been identified as perpetrators of these crimes. Sexual assault of females is a noted problem, and female travelers are advised to exercise a healthy level of caution, particularly when out at night alone. Additionally, drug trafficking has become a considerable problem in the city of Rosario, in particular.

The country's rural areas see far lower levels of crime, and indeed, many small towns see averages on par with equivalent locales in North America and Europe. One exception to this trend is the country's northern tri-border area (TBA) with Brazil and Paraguay, where all types of crime are much higher due to the state's weaker presence and higher rates of illegal economic activity.

Kidnapping

3.00

The threat of kidnapping in Argentina is moderate; kidnappers are more likely to target locals. The most common type of abduction in Argentina is express kidnapping, in which victims are taken and held for a relatively short period of time while abductors empty victims' bank accounts, rob their homes, or extort ransoms from family members. The threat is greatest in Buenos Aires. Victims are usually released unharmed and relatively quickly. While foreign nationals are rarely targeted, they are not immune to such attacks.

Terrorism

1.50

The country has had no major incidents of domestic terrorism in recent decades. Attacks against Israeli and Jewish interests in Buenos Aires in 1992 and 1994 are believed to have been directed by the government of Iran and carried out by one of its proxies, likely Hizballah, which reportedly retains agents in the country's tri-border region with Paraguay and Brazil. However, Hizballah members and sympathizers are thought to be relatively few and no longer focus on carrying out attacks in the region, instead concentrating on fundraising for operations through illicit activities.

Some radical armed groups that claim to represent the Mapuche indigenous people operate in remote areas along the border with Chile. These groups frequently hijack and burn commercial vehicles and sabotage construction and logging equipment, and they sometimes also attack Christian churches and facilities associated with religious organizations. However, such attacks usually occur on the Chilean side of the border.

Armed Conflict

 1.50

Argentina maintains generally friendly relations with countries throughout the Americas and the rest of the world. Its relationship with the UK, however, retains echoes of the Falklands War, as both countries maintain their claims of sovereignty over the islands, and bilateral relations occasionally deteriorate as the sovereignty issue is recurrently brought to the forefront. However, Argentina has consistently ruled out military action to solve the matter and instead relies upon diplomatic forums to press its case.

Security Services

 3.00

The capabilities and responsiveness of security services in Argentina are generally adequate (threat is moderate). Although Argentina has a number of different security forces, municipal and provincial police forces are likely to be the most relevant to foreign nationals. Travelers and local staff in the federal capital are most likely to interact with the Buenos Aires City Police. Tourist Police Stations (*Comisaria del Turista*) can be found in Buenos Aires and Mendoza; tourist police are generally helpful and responsive to foreigners; officers may speak English or can help obtain language services to assist foreign nationals with filing police reports. Local staff in urban areas are likely to interact with professional and well-trained police; in more rural parts of the country, police forces lack training and resources.

Corruption is widespread across the police forces, especially in Buenos Aires. Some officers could ask for small bribes to assist in reporting a crime. Foreign nationals should liaise with their diplomatic mission when reporting a crime.

Infrastructure

 2.00 - Low

There are no safety concerns over air travel.

Argentina's road network is considerable and in generally good condition throughout most of the country, though roads in remote and rural areas are often unpaved and sometimes poorly maintained. Some roads may be rendered impassable in the far west and south during the winter months.

There are six major ports in Argentina. The ports are efficient and contribute to the country's sustainable economic growth.

Basic services such as water, electricity, and fuel availability are usually reliable, although blackouts have occurred in Buenos Aires.

Argentina is not thought to sponsor cyberattacks, but its financial sector is at considerable risk of suffering from them.

Ground Transport

 2.00

Roads in Argentina are generally in good condition, though they frequently become unpaved and poorly maintained in rural and mountainous areas. Driving habits are often aggressive and chaotic in major cities like Buenos Aires, but manageable in smaller towns and rural areas. Due to heavy snowfall and ice, roads in the upper Andes in the country's west, as well as in Patagonia in the south, often become impassable, particularly during winter. Roadblocks from landslides are also a risk throughout mountainous regions due to seismic activity.

Local Buses

● Unrated

Intercity buses are available between most major cities. City buses are available in most urban centers. Buses in Argentina have an average safety record. Petty theft and other criminal activities pose a threat to travelers.

Mass Transit

● Unrated

Metro systems are available in the capital in Argentina. The country's metro systems are generally efficient and safe. Derailments and other accidents are rare. Securing personal items onboard metro trains is important, as theft is standard threat. Terrorism poses a low threat to metro networks.

Taxis

● Unrated

Taxis are readily available in major cities in Argentina. Traffic accidents involving taxis are rare, and crime on taxis poses a moderate threat to travelers. Overcharging is commonly perpetrated against taxi passengers, especially foreign nationals. Taxis arranged in advance by upscale hotels or trusted business associates are generally safer than those hailed on the street.

Ride-sharing services or vehicles ordered through online apps are available in major cities in Argentina. Substantial tensions between traditional taxi services and app-based ride-sharing services occasionally lead to violence or vandalism that poses a threat to patrons of app-based ride-sharing services.

Informal taxi systems are available in cities in Argentina and have an average safety record.

Train Travel

● Unrated

Train Safety

Trains in Argentina have an average safety record. Derailments and rail accidents involving passenger trains rarely occur. Incidents of petty theft are very common on trains in Argentina. Petty crime poses a high threat at rail stations.

Reliability and Availability

Argentina has a small intercity passenger rail network. Rail travel is available between some major cities. Trains in Argentina are prone to delays.

International Rail Travel

Argentina does not have any international rail connections.

Vehicles and Roads

● Unrated

Road safety conditions in Argentina are generally poor. Traffic in Argentina drives on the right. Roads in rural areas are generally unpaved and poorly maintained. Drivers generally ignore traffic laws. Police often do not enforce traffic laws. Criminals often steal from moving vehicles. Foreigners planning to drive in Argentina must have a valid driver's license. Car rentals are available in most major cities.

International Road Travel

Argentina has international road connections with multiple countries. Connections between Argentina and other countries are subject to border controls, and passengers may be required to pass through customs and present travel permits before crossing.

Cyber

 3.00

Geostrategic Concerns

Argentina's cybersecurity environment presents a moderate overall level of risk, reflecting a developing governance framework, uneven public-private coordination, and exposure to foreign cyber activity. State-linked risk is moderate. Foreign hostile actors, including Chinese-linked groups, have reportedly targeted the Argentinian government and strategic systems, creating espionage and disruption concerns. The main strategic exposure is to government networks, defense-linked entities, telecommunications, transport, and border-management systems. Internet censorship and surveillance are minimal, and internet services are widely available, reflecting strong protections for user rights and digital freedoms.

Argentina has taken some legal and regulatory steps to improve cyber resilience. Personal data protection is overseen by the Agency for Access to Public Information (AAIP), and authorities have introduced breach-reporting requirements. However, cybersecurity standards remain uneven, particularly across public-sector entities and private operators of critical services. The Argentina Computer Emergency Response Team (ArCERT) plays an active role in cybersecurity research, preparedness, and coordination. Argentina lacks a single dedicated national Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT), although several public bodies and local jurisdictions, including the city of Buenos Aires, maintain incident-response capabilities.

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is a persistent and growing threat in Argentina. Criminal activity is primarily financially motivated, with ransomware, phishing, SIM swapping, credential theft, payment fraud, and online scams among the most common threats. Ransomware has affected government systems, telecommunications providers, airport and border-management software, and state-linked manufacturers. Criminal actors have also targeted databases containing personal information, increasing exposure for individuals and organizations that rely on digital identity, financial, or customer records.

Small and medium-sized enterprises are likely more vulnerable because they have fewer cybersecurity resources and weaker incident-response capacity. Individuals face regular exposure to phishing, account takeover, and identity theft, especially through mobile and banking platforms. Law enforcement has strengthened specialized cybercrime units, but investigative capacity remains under pressure from the rising volume and sophistication of cyber-enabled crime. Overall, Argentina is building cyber policy and enforcement capacity, but gaps in infrastructure protection, public-private coordination, and cybercrime deterrence continue to shape the operating environment.

Maritime

 2.00

There are no maritime concerns in continental Argentina. The country claims the Falkland Islands, but this does not pose significant maritime challenges.

Air Travel

 1.50

There are no major concerns over domestic or international air travel in and out of Argentina. Argentina meets ICAO standards. None of the country's airlines are on the list of blacklisted airlines in the EU.

Argentina's primary airport is Ministro Pistarini International Airport (EZE), also known as Ezeiza International Airport, located approximately 22km (14 miles) south-southwest of Buenos Aires. Other international airports include Buenos Aires' Jorge Newberry Airfield (AEP), Cordoba's Ingeniero Aeronautico Ambrosio L.V. Taravella International Airport (COR), Mendoza's El Plumerillo International Airport (also known as Governor Francisco Gabriellu international Airport) (MDZ), San Carlos de Bariloche Airport (BRC), Puerto Iguazu's Cataratas del Iguazu international Airport (IGR), and Salta Province's Martin Miguel de Guemes International Airport (SLA),

Argentina's airports do not have any serious safety or security concerns. Several airports have undergone modernization and development work in recent years. Flights are frequently delayed or canceled. This often occurs due to frequent work stoppages at the country's airports. Petty crime, such as robberies or pickpocketing, occurs in the country's airports, particularly EZE. Taxi transport is available from EZE, but it is advised to use only officially marked taxis. Buses also run from EZE to Buenos Aires.

Utilities

2.00

Because of its highly developed economy by regional standards, there are no major issues with the supply of basic utilities in Argentina, including in more rural areas apart from extremely far-flung and near-inaccessible regions in the extreme south. However, blackouts have been known to occur in Buenos Aires during the summer months (November – February) as electricity demand from air conditioning surges. Utilities have also been subject to major price hikes as the government has phased out subsidies.

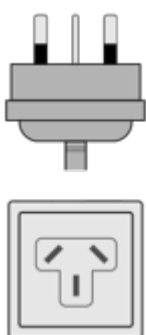
Internet and telecommunications are of modern international standards, though mobile networks may lose coverage at higher altitudes or in remote areas.

Electricity

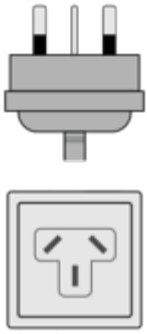
Unrated

Electricity is supplied in Argentina at 220 V, 50 Hz. Argentina uses Type I plugs.

Plug Types



Types de prises



Internet and Telecommunications

● Unrated

Internet service in Argentina is readily available in most public and private accommodations in major urban areas and towns, but may be sporadically available in rural areas. Internet activity is considered private and secure in most areas - see Information Security advice sheet.

Environment

2.50 - Moderate

The country's climate varies according to latitude, although inhospitable environments are only found in the extreme south and higher altitude Andes. Although Argentina is not known for pollution, its weak government reach suggests a high potential for contamination within its extractive sectors. The majority of the country lies within a seismic zone. Although earthquakes are usually moderate, they have the potential to be severe. Storm systems are an annual issue for the country, and the greater Rio de la Plata region can experience devastating flooding; tornadoes are also an issue for this region. In the western Andean and southern Patagonian regions, severe snowstorms can prove hazardous and disruptive.

Man-Made Hazards

● 2.50

The mining sector has caused serious damage through water pollution and ecosystem disruption. The former Schlagintweit uranium mine in Cordoba Province has left behind 2.4 million tons of radioactive tailings, a permanent spoil heap, 1 million tons of sterile material, and dams with liquid effluents. These residues continue to threaten the nearby Los Gigantes Natural Reservoir and the San Antonio River, which supplies water to 1.5 million people. Additionally, the Reconquista River in Buenos Aires Province is one of the most polluted watercourses in the country, carrying about 33 percent of the total pollution drained into the Rio de la Plata estuary due to unregulated industrial discharges.

Seismic

● 2.75

Western Argentina has a moderate to high seismic risk; it frequently experiences moderate earthquakes, with occasional strong earthquakes possible. Mild earthquakes are frequently felt in the country's interior, though they usually cause little damage. However, some quakes have registered higher magnitudes and proved devastating locally. The vast majority of Argentina's population and property are located in the eastern part of the country, where seismic hazard is low. However, there are still a number of important settlements near the Andes that have suffered considerable human and economic losses. Dozens of volcanoes are located in the Andes. However, most active volcanoes are on the Chilean side of the border. Eruptions rarely cause issues apart from disrupting air traffic; prevailing winds often blow ash eastward across Argentina.

Storm Systems

● 2.75

Greater Buenos Aires, Pampas, and Gran Chaco regions are flood-prone. The greater Rio de la Plata region, particularly Buenos Aires Province, has experienced several significant flooding events in recent years, notably in 2018 and 2020, leading to substantial damage and displacement. The steep mountainous terrain to the west and northwest is susceptible to landslides.

The "Pasillo de los Tornados" (South America's Tornado Alley), which stretches from southern Bolivia across northern Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and far southern Brazil, ranks as the world's second-most active zone for tornadoes and severe thunderstorms after the US Tornado Alley. In April 2012, four tornadoes spawned by a single storm killed nearly 30 people in Greater Buenos Aires. Snowstorms can disrupt travel for days along the western Andean border and in the extreme south in Patagonia.

Natural Hazards

 2.50

The country's climate varies according to latitude, ranging from subtropical in the north to subantarctic in the south. Inhospitable environments are found only in the extreme south and the higher-altitude parts of the Andes. Although Argentina is not widely regarded as heavily polluted, weak regulatory oversight in extractive industries creates substantial risks of environmental contamination. The majority of the country lies within a seismic zone. Although quakes are usually moderate, they have the potential to be severe. Storm systems are an annual issue for the country, and the greater Rio de la Plata region can experience devastating flooding. Tornadoes are also a problem across northern Argentina. In the western Andean and southern Patagonian regions, severe snowstorms can prove hazardous and disruptive.

Argentina's expansive geography is host to a wide range of climates, from subtropical to subantarctic. The Patagonia region and the upper altitudes of the Andes can experience severe winter weather. Very high temperatures can affect the northern and central regions, as well as the Atlantic coast, during the summer months. Drought is common in the northeast region. Wildfires occur commonly in the Chaco region to the north and the Dry Pampas toward central Argentina.

Air Quality

 Unrated

Air pollution routinely exceeds recommended thresholds in urban areas. Individuals with asthma or chronic cardiorespiratory conditions should consult with a healthcare provider and carry necessary medications. On days when air quality is particularly poor, affected individuals should take personal precautions to reduce respiratory stress.

Health and Medical

 2.50 - Moderate

Argentina has eradicated most major diseases from its soil, but outbreaks of mosquito-borne illnesses are particularly common in the northeast. Argentine healthcare facilities range from average to excellent in Buenos Aires and other major cities, with a fundamental distinction in quality between public and private facilities. Healthcare elsewhere is adequate for routine needs only, and special care may require travel to the capital or another urban center. Most major medications can be obtained in some form in Argentina. Tap water is not considered safe for drinking unless otherwise directed.

Disease and Health Threats

 2.50

- **Altitude Sickness:** Some locations in Argentina are above 2,440 meters (8,000 feet). Some people may experience adverse health effects at such altitudes. Ascend gradually to allow acclimatization and remain watchful for signs of altitude sickness or more severe manifestations.
- **Chagas disease:** Transmitted via contact with the urine or feces of infected triatomine "kissing" bugs, which often inhabit cracks in walls and roofs of homes and nearby structures in rural or peri-urban areas. The disease has two phases. The acute phase occurs

within weeks to months of infection. It is usually mild or asymptomatic, with possible symptoms including fever, fatigue, body aches, headache, rash, loss of appetite, diarrhea, vomiting, and eyelid swelling. The chronic phase can last for life and is often asymptomatic; however, 20-30% of cases develop severe complications, including heart issues (e.g., an enlarged heart, heart failure, altered heart rate or rhythm, sudden death) or digestive problems (e.g., enlarged esophagus or colon).

- **Chikungunya:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mostly during daytime hours. Bite prevention is essential. Symptoms commonly include fever, joint pain, muscle pain, headache, and rash. People usually develop symptoms three to seven days after being bitten. Most people recover within a week, but joint pain can sometimes persist for months.
- **Dengue Fever:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mainly during the day. Bite prevention is essential. Symptoms of dengue fever include a sudden onset of fever and at least one of the following: severe headache, severe pain behind the eyes, muscle and/or joint pain, rash, easy bruising, and/or nose or gum bleeding. Fever and other symptoms generally appear abruptly four to seven days after being bitten. Some people have reported experiencing no symptoms. The risk of infection exists year-round in both urban and rural areas from Buenos Aires northward; however, the risk of infection is highest from October to May.
- **Hantavirus:** Transmitted through inhalation or ingestion of infected rodent urine or feces. Hikers and campers are most at risk when using cabins or shelters in rodent-infested areas. Early symptoms include fever, headaches, muscle aches, stomach aches, dizziness, and chills. Late symptoms include potentially fatal fluid in the lungs and shortness of breath. Late-stage symptoms generally appear four to 10 days after early symptoms. Most cases occur in the provinces of Jujuy, Santa Fe, and Buenos Aires.
- **Hepatitis A:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. Hepatitis A does not always cause symptoms. If they occur, symptoms appear two to six weeks after exposure and include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, dark urine, loss of appetite, joint pain, and jaundice. Intermediate risk in Argentina.
- **Hepatitis B:** Transmitted through infected blood and bodily fluids and effectively prevented with vaccination. An unexpected medical or dental emergency may place the unvaccinated traveler at risk. Practice safe sex and ensure medical procedures, tattoos, or piercings are conducted using sterile equipment. Symptoms include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, dark urine, loss of appetite, joint pain, and jaundice. Intermediate risk in Argentina.
- **Hepatitis E:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. Symptoms appear two to eight weeks after exposure and include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, joint pain, and jaundice.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Transmitted through infected blood and bodily fluids. Practice safe sex and ensure medical procedures, tattoos, or piercings are conducted using sterile equipment. Within two to four weeks of HIV infection, many people, but not all, experience influenza-like illness, including fever, swollen glands, sore throat, rash, fatigue, muscle and joint pains, and headache. These symptoms, also called acute retroviral syndrome (ARS), can last from days to weeks. Without treatment, the infection can lead to AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).
- **Leishmaniasis:** Transmitted through the bites of sandflies. Risk is greatest from dusk to dawn. Cutaneous leishmaniasis is the most common form of *Leishmania* infection, causing skin sores that are usually painless. Visceral leishmaniasis is the second most common; typical symptoms include high fever, substantial weight loss, swelling of the spleen and liver, and anemia. If left untreated, this form of leishmaniasis is nearly 100 percent fatal within two years.
- **Leptospirosis:** Transmitted through exposure or ingestion of water contaminated with the urine of infected animals. Flooding poses an additional risk of contracting leptospirosis. Initial symptoms of leptospirosis typically develop two days to four weeks after exposure. Such symptoms include headache, fever, muscle aches, chills, diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Those who may be at high risk can take an antibiotic prophylaxis.
- **Rabies:** Transmitted through the saliva of infected wild or domesticated mammals, usually by a bite or scratch. Do not approach unknown animals. Wild and domestic animals pose a threat.

- **Traveler's Diarrhea:** Transmitted by contaminated food and water. This is the most common illness in travelers. People who become ill by an infectious agent that causes traveler's diarrhea most often experience nausea, vomiting, fever, bloody stools, and/or the urge to constantly pass stools despite an empty gastrointestinal tract. High risk in Argentina.
- **Tuberculosis:** Transmitted through respiratory droplets released by coughing or sneezing. Individuals planning an extended stay should consider obtaining a PPD skin test to reference against future suspected infections. Symptoms commonly include chest pain, a bad cough lasting three weeks or longer, and coughing up blood and/or sputum. Some people also experience chills, weight loss, fever, weakness, night sweats, and loss of appetite. Low risk in Argentina.
- **Typhoid Fever:** Transmitted by contaminated milk, water, and food. Raw fish and shellfish from contaminated waters are likely to be infected. Symptoms of typhoid fever usually include fever, abdominal pain or discomfort, chills and body aches, weakness, and loss of appetite.
- **Yellow Fever:** Transmitted through mosquito bites. Symptoms of yellow fever include fever, muscle pain, backaches, and chills. Argentina is classified as a yellow fever-endemic country. Many countries require proof of yellow fever vaccination or a valid medical waiver for any traveler who has visited or transited through endemic countries. Be sure to check yellow fever vaccine requirements for the next country or countries on your itinerary.
- **Zika Virus:** Transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito, mainly during the day, or sexually through an infected partner. Mosquito bite prevention and practicing safe sex are essential. In many cases, the Zika virus is asymptomatic; however, in some, it may cause symptoms similar to dengue and chikungunya, including fever, rash, joint pain, and red eyes. Significant birth defects have been associated with Zika virus infection in pregnant women. Partners of women who have recently traveled to an area with Zika virus circulation are encouraged to use condoms for at least six months or the duration of a partner's pregnancy. The risk of infection exists year-round in both urban and rural areas of Chaco, Formosa, Salta, and Tucuman provinces; however, the risk is highest from October to May.

Health Requirements

● Unrated

Yellow Fever: Vaccination Not Required

Argentina is classified as a **yellow fever** endemic country. Many countries require proof of yellow fever vaccination or a valid medical waiver for any traveler who has visited or transited through endemic countries. Be sure to check yellow fever vaccine requirements for the next country or countries on your itinerary. Single dose, full-strength yellow fever vaccine is valid for life.

Recommended for all travelers aged nine months and over traveling to Corrientes and Misiones provinces. Not recommended for travel to Formosa province and portions of Chaco, Jujuy, and Salta provinces, individuals with prolonged travel or participating in activities that may increase their risk of exposure should consider vaccination. For all other areas in Argentina, vaccination is not recommended.

Health Recommendations

● Unrated

Recommended Immunizations for Travel to Argentina

Travelers should ensure that they have routine vaccination courses and boosters. You should visit a healthcare professional at least four to six weeks before the trip. Routine vaccines include measles-mumps-rubella (MMR), diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, varicella (chickenpox), polio, and the annual flu vaccine. Travelers should consider obtaining COVID-19 vaccination where available, even if the destination country does not require it.

- **Hepatitis A:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated. Two doses, administered at least six months apart, are required for long-lasting protection. It is recommended that all susceptible people traveling for any purpose, frequency, or duration to countries with high or intermediate hepatitis A endemicity be vaccinated or receive immune globulin before departure. A booster is recommended for partially vaccinated travelers.
- **Hepatitis B:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated. Widely used formulations require three doses administered over the course of six to 18 months, depending on the recipient's age and vaccination history. Booster doses after a complete series are usually not required to maintain immunity. If exposed before finalizing the full series, individuals may receive a special booster within 24 hours for short-term protection.
- **Rabies:** Unless contraindicated, the WHO and CDC recommend vaccination for individuals who will be performing occupational or recreational activities that increase the risk for exposure to potentially rabid animals, such as animal handlers, field biologists, cavers, missionaries, veterinarians, and some laboratory workers. It is also recommended for travelers who might have difficulty getting prompt access to safe post-exposure prophylaxis. Argentina has reported rabies in both domestic and wild animals thus most travelers are at risk. Bats are likely to carry bat rabies.
- **Typhoid Fever:** Recommended for most individuals unless contraindicated, especially those staying with friends or relatives in endemic areas or visiting smaller cities or rural areas. Widely used formulations require between two and four doses, depending on the formulation and the recipient's vaccination history. Booster vaccination is required every two or five years depending on the formulation. The last dose should be taken at least one week before travel.

Medical Facilities and Services

2.50

Healthcare within Argentina will depend upon the location and nature of the facility, with private facilities in Buenos Aires noted as the best in the country. A similar scenario exists for other cities such as Cordoba and Rosario. In smaller towns, routine medical needs will be adequately met, but more specialized care will require travel to a major city. More rural and isolated areas may not have any healthcare facilities at all for a considerable distance.

Medications and Pharmacy

Unrated

Pharmacies in Argentina are easily accessible. Most of the medicines needed by travellers are widely available. Before leaving on your trip, check the status of your over-the-counter medicines with the accredited Argentinian government offices in your country. Always carry your prescription medication in its original packaging, along with your doctor's prescription and any other relevant documentation.

Mental Health

2.75

Mental health services are available in most locations, particularly urban areas, and conditions are somewhat managed.

Food and Water Safety

3.00

Drinking water may be unsafe in Argentina, especially in rural areas. Use only bottled, boiled, or otherwise purified water for drinking and cooking. Do not use ice cubes made from unpurified water sources. Eat only thoroughly cooked food served hot, or fruits and vegetables that you have cleaned and peeled; avoid salads. Consume only pasteurized milk and dairy products, or use powdered or canned milk and cured cheeses. Avoid street vendors and unregulated food establishments.

Political

2.50 - Moderate

Corruption in Argentina is problematic in both business and government. The rule of law is undermined by corruption and the significant politicization of the judiciary. Argentina's system of governance has been remarkably stable despite negative shocks as it has continued to consolidate democratic gains since the dictatorship years.

Corruption

 3.25

Argentina, like many others in Latin America, has an endemic level of corruption which creates a notable drag on its economy. High-ranking political figures, including past presidents, regularly contend with corruption charges – often money laundering – and accusations of nepotism and bribery, and the country seems unable to break this pattern, though in recent years appears to have made some gains. Police officials are also commonly accused of corruption, although most day-to-day interactions with police are helpful for the average visitor.

Government Stability

 1.75

Argentina utilizes a federal representative democracy as its form of government, with the president serving as both head of state and government. Legislation is passed by a bicameral Congress. The judiciary is in theory independent although in reality heavily politicized. Elections are free and fair, and voting is mandatory.

Rule of Law

 2.50

Although the country has made major advancements in rule of law, issues remain. Chief among these is a high degree of politicization within the judiciary, with many openly partisan judges vulnerable to political influence. Nepotism and corruption also ensure that many in government and business can avoid prosecution for criminal and civil offenses.

Sanctions

 1.50

Argentina faces no risk of diplomatic or multilateral sanctions. However, it was largely shut out of international financial markets until 2016 due to major bondholder disputes stemming from the country's 2001 default. Any future default could see a return to pariah status.

Legal

Unrated

Visitors to Argentina are subject to local laws, which may not mirror, either in whole or in part, those of their home country. Those deemed to be in violation, even unknowingly, may be fined, detained, imprisoned, temporarily or permanently expelled, or tried *in absentia* depending on the nature of the offense. Home-country consular officers are typically systematically informed of a detention when requested by the detained citizen and are permitted to provide support services to their detained citizens. When there is no treaty in force, notification and access depend on whether the two countries have direct or indirect diplomatic relations. Consular officers cannot interfere with local judicial proceedings, nor provide legal advice or representation at trial, and are unable to pay legal fees or fines with government funds. The status of dual nationals will be determined by local officials, with all attendant ramifications for access and support.

Emergency Contacts

 Unrated

Emergency Contacts

Ambulance 107

Fire 100
Police 101 (local) or 911 (federal)

Embassies and Consulates

● Unrated

US Embassy

Address Colombia Avenue 4300 (Palermo District), Buenos Aires, C1425GMN
Fax (54-11) 5777 4240
Email BuenosAires-ACS@state.gov
Web Site <https://ar.usembassy.gov/>

British Embassy

Address Dr Luis Agote 2412, Buenos Aires, C1425EOF
Fax (54-11) 4808 2274
Email askinformation.baires@fco.gov.uk
Web Site <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-buenos-aires>

Australian Embassy

Address Villanueva 1400, Buenos Aires
Fax (54-11) 4779 3581
Email consular.buenosaires@dfat.gov.au
Web Site <http://www.argentina.embassy.gov.au>

French Embassy

Address Cerrito 1399, 1010, Buenos Aires
Fax (54-11) 4515 0120
Web Site <https://ar.ambafrance.org/>

German Embassy

Address Calle Villanueva 1055, C1426BMC Buenos Aires
Fax +54 11 47 78 25 50
Email info@buenos-aires.diplo.de
Web Site <http://www.buenos-aires.diplo.de>

Austrian Embassy

Address Calle French 3671, 1425, Buenos Aires
Fax (54-11) 4805 4016
Email buenos-aires-ob@bmeia.gv.at
Web Site www.aussenministerium.at/buenosaires

Canadian Embassy

Address Tagle 2828, Casilla de Correo 1598, Buenos Aires

Fax (54-11) 4808 1111

Email bairs-webmail@international.gc.ca

Web Site https://www.international.gc.ca/country-pays/argentina-argentine/buenos_aires.aspx?lang=eng

Entry/Exit

Unrated

Travelers can obtain specific information about visas and other entry-exit requirements at: <https://entry-exit.crisis24horizon.com>.

HIV Testing Requirement: Not required.

Pre-Departure

Unrated

- Corruption is extremely problematic in both business and government, and as such travelers should undertake bribery and corruption training. Travelers should also undertake a pre-travel security brief on associated threats and operating environment, and are recommended to have undertaken annual security training.
- Travelers should provide friends and family with a copy of their travel itinerary, make a copy of important travel and identification documents, and obtain their visa prior to arrival. Travelers should also have information on the meeting host, accommodation, relevant embassies, and trusted local contacts easily accessible.
- There is a significant distinction in the quality of medical care between public and private facilities. Travelers should identify possible sources of medical support and should have adequate travel insurance in place to enable rapid treatment or emergency extraction from Argentina.
- Protests occur on a near-weekly basis, with major demonstrations also common throughout the year. Travelers should conduct research into the current political situation in Argentina. If the travel dates coincide with planned elections, anniversaries, or significant dates, additional measures may need to be taken, and additional time allowed for travel.
- Labor strikes are frequent in Argentina, and travelers should confirm that businesses will be open and services will be operational. Periods of long-term unrest may result in the closure of banks and restrictions on the withdrawal of local currency; travelers should ensure that they have adequate amounts of cash, in both local and international currencies, available. Travelers should further review contingency operations, business continuity and crisis management plans, and continually reassess the security and threat environment through a range of multi-source intelligence advisories.
- Travelers should implement a range of IT security measures for electronic devices and should not check business or personal electronic devices with their luggage at the airport.

On Arrival

Unrated

- There are no significant measures for arrival into Buenos Aires, although travelers should carry a copy of travel documents at all times.
- The Aeropuertos Argentina 2000 website (<http://www.aa2000.com.ar/>) has a list of registered taxi options available at each airport throughout Argentina.

In Transit

● Unrated

- Travelers should avoid using street taxis and instead should utilize low-profile, pre-booked taxis or locally vetted transport providers. Yellow-and-black taxis with the word "Mandataria" printed on the side of the vehicle are known to be used by criminals and should be avoided at all times. The City of Buenos Aires' government site has a list of registered taxi companies with their contact details.
- Argentina suffers from strong annual thunderstorm systems, and vehicles should be equipped with emergency equipment appropriate to the local geography and climatic conditions. Fuel should be at least half-full. Routes outside of the urban centers should avoid isolated areas.
- All non-essential travel to the tri-border area with Brazil and Paraguay should be avoided where possible, or otherwise undertaken with a security coordinator and journey management plan.

At Your Hotel

● Unrated

Travelers should stay in a reputable hotel with good international-level security standards. Hotels should be located in neighborhoods where there have been no previous protests or demonstrations and which are not affected by political tensions. Ideally, hotels should not be located in bottlenecks or surrounded by other high-profile destinations (such as foreign embassies, other well-known hotels, or restaurants known to attract large numbers of Westerners).

Upon arrival at the hotel, ensure that the driver remains on site until check-in has been confirmed. Likewise, before leaving for the airport, make sure the driver stays in the area until the flight is checked in.

In the Street

● Unrated

- Argentina has a longstanding conflict with the United Kingdom over the sovereignty of the Falklands/Malvinas Islands. Travelers should avoid discussing politically sensitive topics in public. Avoid demonstrations, protests, and rallies, which may attract security forces and law enforcement officers and present a dynamic and volatile environment.
 - Be aware that photographing government buildings or military facilities is illegal and could result in detention by authorities.
 - The risk of opportunistic crime in major cities – specifically Buenos Aires – is still considerable, and pickpockets and purse-snatchers regularly operate in crowded areas and public transportation hubs. Avoid overt displays of wealth and dress discreetly and appropriately to the environment. Do not display money, jewelry, or valuables, and keep a low profile.
 - Travelers should use only small denominations of the Argentine peso and should keep large amounts of cash and cards in a separate place on their person. Some Argentine businesses prefer larger transactions to be done in dollars or euros and frequently offer a discount when doing so.
 - Reduce the contents of wallets and purses, particularly cards which may denote affiliations, memberships, and accounts. Do not use credit or debit cards unless absolutely necessary and then only at respected, well-known retail and service establishments.
 - Travelers should ensure that cell phones are always carried with sufficient battery life and programmed with appropriate emergency numbers. Travelers should also carry an ID card or passport and emergency medical information.
 - Travelers should be aware of their surroundings. Avoid high-crime areas and walking through dimly lit streets after dark. Know routes and carry a map if necessary, but keep it concealed.
 - In crowded situations, be aware of jostling as this may be a ploy for pickpockets. Also be aware of people loitering and that attackers may first pass their victims to attack from behind.
-

- Ignore verbal 'bait' from passers-by; do not get into an argument, and avoid eye contact with strangers.

- LGBTQI+ travelers should note that, though Argentina legally is one of the most progressive in Latin America - and, indeed, worldwide - in terms of LGBT+ rights, discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity still at times occurs. Attitudes tend to trend more conservative in rural areas, particularly those located far away from the country's urban centers. Same-sex displays of affection may be met with some level of harassment or unwanted attention, but in general does not bring the same risks as in much of the rest of Latin America.

Culture

Unrated

Standard Hours of Operation

Business: Monday-Friday, 0900-1200 and 1400-1900

Government: Monday-Friday, 0900-1700

Banking: Monday-Friday, 1000-1500

Business attire is generally formal. For men, a conservative business suit is appropriate. For woman, a conservative business suit or dress is appropriate.

Appointments are best scheduled Monday-Friday between 0900-1700, while avoiding the months of January and February, if possible. Arriving on time to meetings is expected even though Argentines may not be punctual. Arriving late for social engagements is a common practice. Informal or personal discussions are common. Scheduled meetings will typically run longer than expected. If a meeting includes dining out, the guest offers to pay the check. Alcohol taken during lunch may be considered inappropriate, but normal at dinner.

Spanish is commonly used for business purposes. Attempts by visitors to use phrases in the native language are well-received but not expected. Business cards are widely used and are presented using one hand. Always use Mr./Ms./Dr. or a local title until the host indicates that using first names is appropriate. Addressing the host according to their official title is seen as a sign of respect. When beginning and ending a meeting, shake hands. Men and women often kiss cheeks. When departing, it is important to say goodbye to each individual instead of giving a collective goodbye.

Gestures

Unrated

Business cards are widely used and at least one side of the card should be in Spanish.

Shake hands with everyone when beginning a meeting. Refrain from bringing gifts to a business meeting.

Avoid using the following gestures or habits, as they are deemed offensive or insulting:

- Placing your thumb on your index finger to make a circle with those fingers and pointing the other three fingers upwards.
- Yawning in public.
- Making a devil ears symbol with your hand.

Religions

Unrated

Roman Catholic 92%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 2%, other 4%

Ethnicities

● Unrated

White 97%, Other (including mixed white and Amerindian ancestry, Amerindian, or other non-white groups) 3%

Significant Dates

● Unrated

2026 Significant Dates

Jan. 1	New Year's Day
Feb. 16-17	Carnival
March 24	Day of Remembrance for Truth and Justice
April 2	Veterans' Day
April 3	Good Friday
May 1	Labor Day
May 25	May Revolution Day
June 17	Commemoration of General Don Martin Miguel de Guemes
June 20	Flag Day
July 9	Independence Day
Aug. 17	San Martin Day
Oct. 12	Day of Respect for Cultural Diversity
Nov. 23	National Sovereignty Day
Dec. 8	Feast of the Immaculate Conception
Dec. 25	Christmas Day

Financial

Unrated

Financial systems can differ considerably by jurisdiction. Acceptance of cash, debit, and credit cards also varies across the country. Some locations may only accept cash due to the absence of card-processing machines. Banks or legal money changers typically offer the official exchange rates. While the import and export of both local and foreign currency are authorized, sums should not exceed the amount declared upon arrival.

Currency

● Unrated

Currency Name/Code

The official currency of Argentina is the Argentine peso (ARS). One ARS is made up of 100 cents (centavos).

Currency Convertibility

Banks or money changers may offer exchange rates other than the official exchange rate set by law. Argentina forbids foreigners from exiting with foreign currency in amounts greater USD 10,000.

Credit Card

● Unrated

Major credit cards are widely accepted in shops, restaurants, and hotels. Rural establishments may not take credit cards.

Taxes and Tipping

● Unrated

It is customary to tip hotel personnel and wait staff in restaurants 10 percent; there may be a service charge on the bill.

Bank and ATM

● Unrated

ATM Availability

Automated teller machines are widely available in Argentina. Always choose a machine located in a secure area, preferably within hotels or other populated, well-lit locations.

Bank Availability

Banking hours are generally Monday through Friday 1000-1500. Cash advances on major credit cards issued by foreign banks are permitted.

LGBTQ Enforcement

● 2.00

The enforcement of LGBTQ-related laws poses a low threat to the LGBTQ community. In February 2024, Milei's government officially closed the National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Racism (INADI) due to budget cuts. The Argentine government created this institution in 1995 to protect human, minority, and LGBTQ rights, and its closure has eliminated official reporting of hate crimes and protection of minorities. Without official records, prosecuting anti-LGBTQ has become more difficult.

LGBTQ Social Environment

● 2.00

The social environment poses a minimal threat to the LGBTQ community that is likely to worsen amid the new government administration. The FALGBT reported that LGBTQ hate crimes increased between 2021 and 2022, and 89 percent of reported cases in 2023 targeted transgender individuals. In May 2024, an arson attack in Buenos Aires sparked national civil unrest when a 62-year-old male set fire to a locked room, killing three lesbian women and severely injuring another woman. Witnesses to the arson suggested that the attack was motivated by the victim's sexual orientation, although police did not confirm the motive of the attack. Activists blamed the government's anti-LGBTQ rhetoric for the alleged hate crime as well as the increase in reported hate crimes in recent years. In particular, activists have criticized President Milei's rhetoric on sexual orientation and gender identity as offensive and dehumanizing. Despite this, transgender women of lower socioeconomic statuses experience higher levels of violence and harassment compared to other LGBTQ subgroups. They often face family disapproval and are at increased risk of homelessness. Argentine society is generally accepting of the LGBTQ community. The University of San Andres conducted a public opinion poll in May 2024 and found that approximately 70 percent of Argentines surveyed supported anti-discriminatory legislation aimed at protecting transgender individuals, and 75 percent of respondents indicated they did not consider "transsexualism as a disease that required medical treatment."

Active Alerts

No Alerts

The information in this document is provided “as-is” and is subject to change at any time. This document may also contain proprietary and confidential information that includes but is not limited to personally identifiable information (all such data collectively, the “Information”). Use of the Information is at your own risk. Crisis24 accepts no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions in the Information arising out of partial or faulty transmission. This service may contain language translations performed by machine or artificial intelligence, and as a result, may contain translation imperfections or errors. Crisis24 disclaims all warranties related to any such translations, express or implied, including any warranties of accuracy, reliability, and any implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Crisis24 owns copyrights in the transmitted Information, and it may not be reproduced or redistributed in any form without the express written consent of Crisis24. If you have obtained this document in error, please delete it immediately.

© GardaWorld 2000-2026. All rights reserved.