

PERU

PRESIDENTIAL RUNOFF ELECTION

POST - ELECTION REPORT



ELECTION AT A GLANCE

- This Sunday, Peru held its presidential runoff election to choose the President of the Republic for the 2026–2031 term. According to data released by the National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE, in Spanish), with nearly 93 percent of ballots counted, the race remains too close to call.
- The margin between Keiko Fujimori and Roberto Sánchez stands at 36,000 votes. Approximately 1.2 million votes are still left to be counted. Notably, Keiko Fujimori, who currently leads the count, did not declare herself the winner and described the situation as a statistical tie.
- While the initial results favor Fujimori, the trend in recent hours has shifted in Sánchez's favor. The current picture could change with the outstanding votes from rural areas and the review of some 400,000 challenged ballots.
- The electoral process was marred by fraud allegations. Those allegations were characterized by the Executive Branch as isolated irregularities that would not affect the final outcome. However, the complaints could delay the official certification of the results.
- All indications point to the final result remaining shrouded in doubt and uncertainty. The official resolution of the election could take several days, given the need to process rural votes and review challenged ballots.

NEXT STEPS TOWARD THE PRESIDENCY

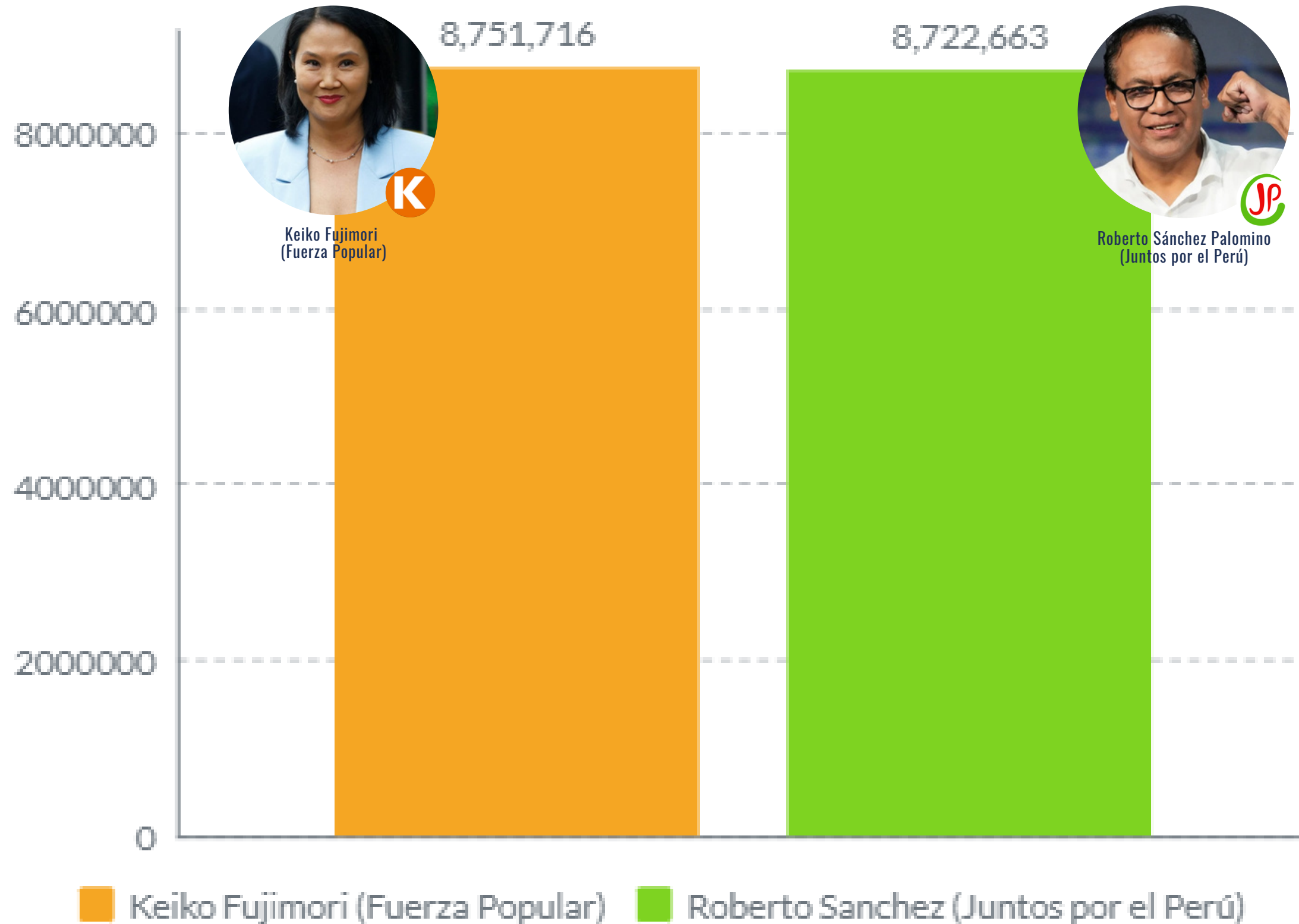
The coming hours will be decisive for the vote count. A climate of uncertainty and tension is expected, as the outcome of the runoff between Keiko Fujimori and Roberto Sánchez is extremely tight and the final tally could take several days.

- **Continuation of the official count:** With 93% of polling stations tallied, the ONPE shows a razor-thin lead for Fujimori (approx. 50.1% vs. Sánchez's 49.9%). This margin is expected to shift as votes from rural areas come in, where Sánchez holds an advantage.
- **Review of challenged ballots:** A central factor will be the resolution of the contested ballots, which account for nearly half a million votes. This legal review process is painstaking and is the main reason the wait could stretch on for several days.
- **Awaiting the official proclamation:** Even once ONPE reaches 100% of ballots counted, there will be no president-elect right away. The National Elections Jury (JNE, in Spanish) must first resolve all challenges and issue the official certification of results.



The coming hours will be defined by a vote-by-vote count in a virtual tie scenario, where the processing of rural ballots and the resolution of contested votes will be the deciding factors in determining the winner.

ELECTION RESULT: Too Close to Call



With 93 percent of polling stations tallied, the electoral result remains extremely tight. In this scenario, all indications point to the final outcome remaining shrouded in doubt and uncertainty.

The official resolution of the election could take several days due to the need to process rural votes and contested ballots.

The official result depends on the JNE. **The agency estimates that the final results will not be confirmed until July.**

RUNOFF CANDIDATES



Keiko Fujimori
(Fuerza Popular)

The daughter of former President Alberto Fujimori, she helped found the Fuerza Popular party in 2009, which she now leads. She holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Boston University and later earned an MBA from Columbia University. She has run in three presidential elections—in 2011, 2016, and 2021—losing in the runoff in each case. She is currently under investigation for alleged illegal campaign financing related to false contributions and undeclared mechanisms during her previous campaigns.

Among her proposals, the following stand out:

- Promote the National Nutrition Education Policy, aimed at reducing the consumption of ultra-processed foods and promoting healthy diets.
- Launch the national campaign “Peru in Motion: Live Healthy” to promote balanced nutrition and daily physical activity.
- Deepen the deregulatory shock program to reduce the average processing time for investment projects by at least 40%.
- Implement Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with temporary tax incentives, focused on high-value-added manufacturing.
- Implement the Single Window for Foreign Trade 2.0 (VUCE 2.0) with artificial intelligence and interoperability to reduce export processing times.
- Implement a National Factoring Program for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) that allows micro and small businesses to convert their invoices and accounts receivable into immediate liquidity through partnerships with financial institutions and fintech companies.

RUNOFF CANDIDATES



Roberto Sánchez Palomino
(Juntos por el Perú)

Psychologist, congressman, and president of Juntos por el Perú. He also served as Minister of Foreign Trade and Tourism during the administration of Pedro Castillo (2021–2022), Social Development Manager for the Provincial Municipality of Huaral, and Human Capital Manager for the District Municipality of San Borja.

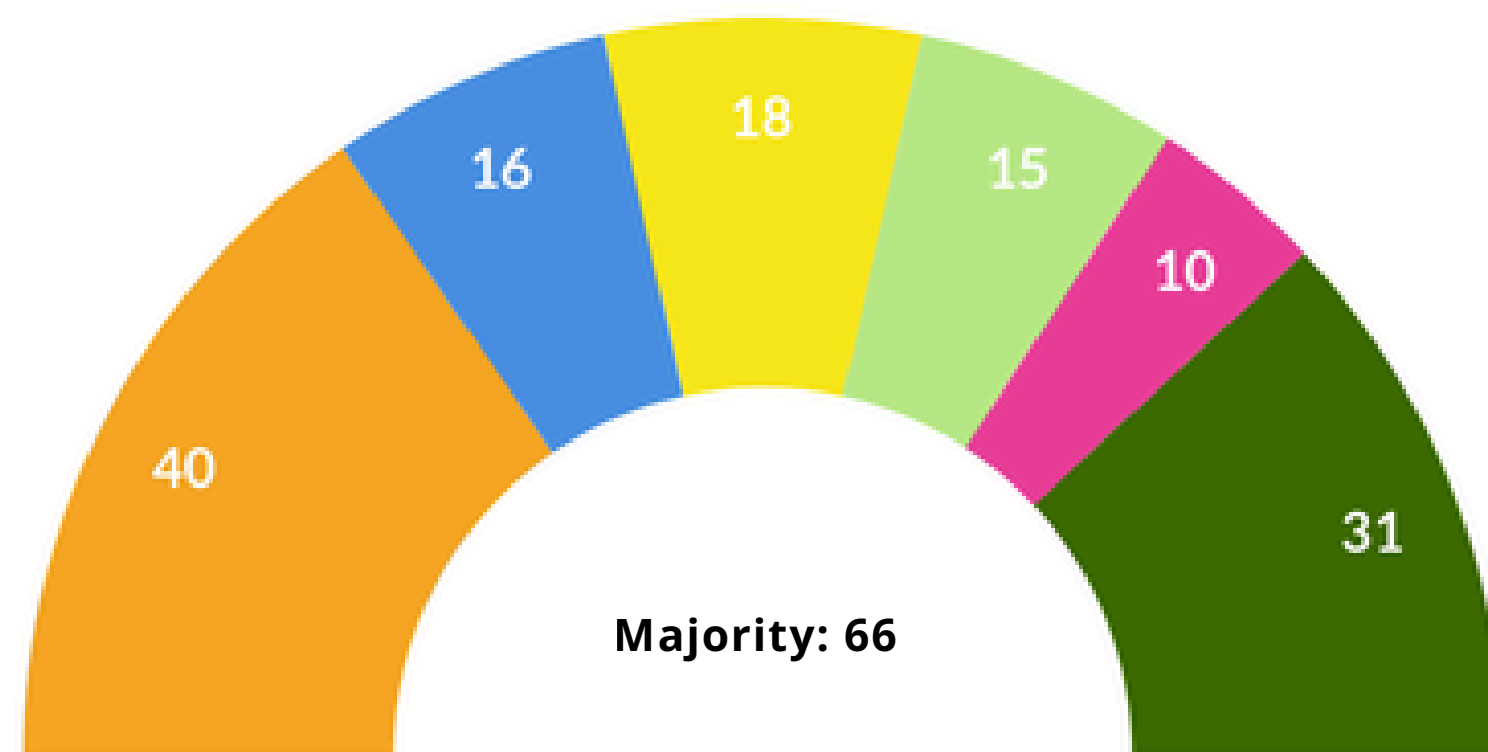
On June 1, he presented a new platform that reframes his original proposals around a consensus agenda developed with allied forces, including Ahora Nación, Partido Cívico OBRAS, Primero La Gente, Alianza Electoral Venceremos, and Plataforma Democrática. Its main points include:

- Convening a Constituent Assembly through a referendum to draft a new Constitution that guarantees a participatory and plurinational democracy.
- Moving toward a productive and sovereign economy that goes beyond extractivism through industrialization, stronger family farming, and the creation of decent jobs.
- Preserving the autonomy and independence of the Central Reserve Bank (BCR, as in Spanish) and its constitutional mandate as a pillar of monetary stability.
- Reforming the Ministry of Culture and promoting the creation of a National Culture System to guarantee decent working conditions for artists.
- Gradually increasing the minimum wage through measurable targets aimed at reducing poverty.
- Reviewing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that may affect national sovereignty or national interests.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL THE NEW PRESIDENT FACE?

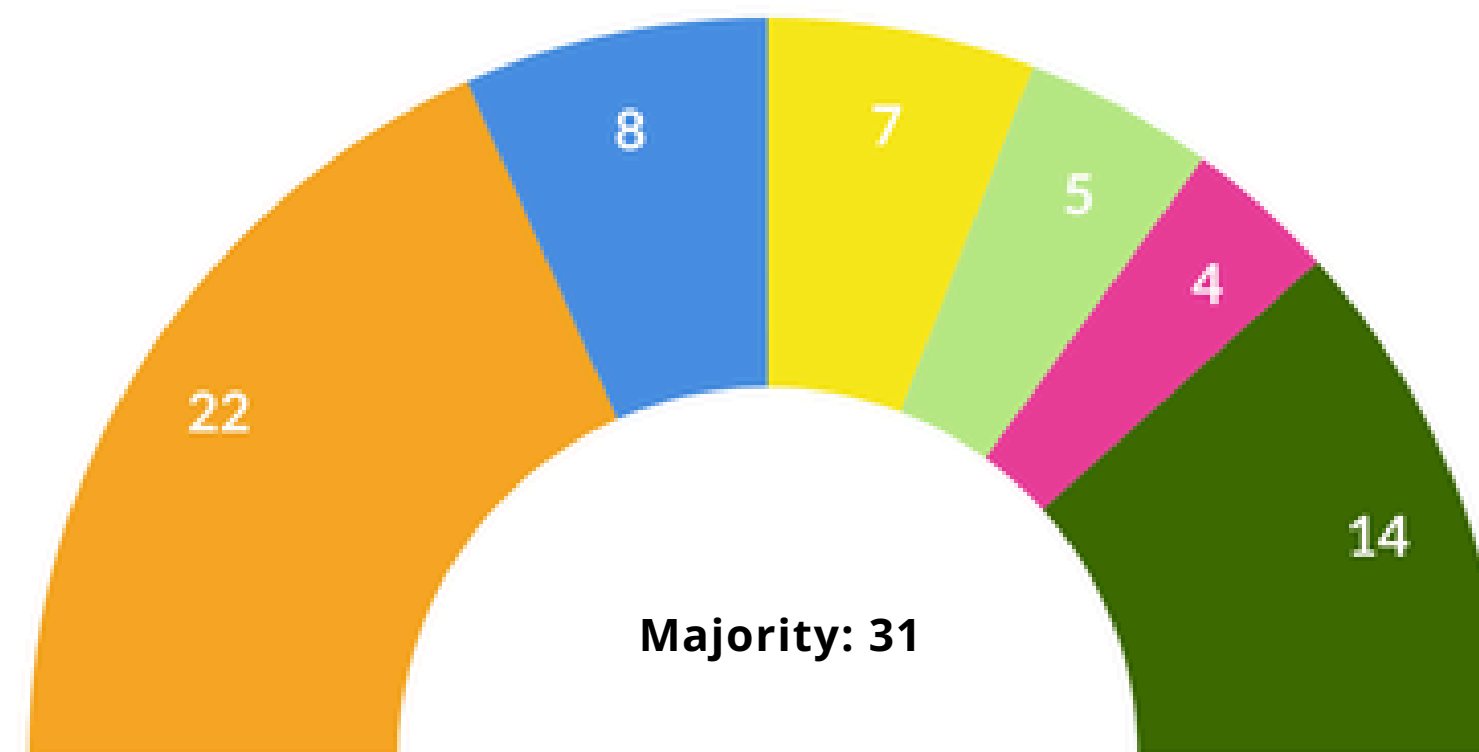
Congress will once again be bicameral, made up of 130 deputies and 60 senators. As of now, the chambers will look as follows:

Chamber of Deputies 2026-2031



Fuerza Popular Renovación Popular
Partido del Buen Gobierno Partido Cívico Obras
Ahora Nación Juntos por el Perú

Senate 2026-2031



Fuerza Popular Renovación Popular
Partido del Buen Gobierno Partido Cívico Obras
Ahora Nación Juntos por el Perú

It will be a Legislature with no majority for any single party. It will be a Legislature with no majority for any single party. However, there is one important development: the level of fragmentation will be lower than in previous compositions. The reduced number of political players and the existence of larger caucuses could foster greater stability for whoever wins the presidency, though it will all depend on their ability to build cross-party agreements.

In that regard, Fuerza Popular starts with an advantage as the leading minority in both chambers. A potential Fujimori presidency would enjoy significant legislative backing. If she were able to add the support of Renovación Popular, an ideologically close party, she could come very close to a Senate majority. However, she would still need support from a centrist party, most likely Partido del Buen Gobierno, to secure reliable majorities.

Sánchez would start from a weaker position, which would force him to build agreements with a broader range of parties. In addition to his ideological allies Partido Cívico Obras and Ahora Nación, he would have no choice but to court the centrist Partido del Buen Gobierno. This party is thus shaping up to be a kingmaker for whichever candidate wins the presidency.

THANKS!



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