Peru elections: Keiko Fujimori takes lead in the first round

Peru by a wide margin over their politicians wing left adversaries, Veronika Mendoza and Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, of Peruvians by Kambio, with which measured at the ballotage on June 5.

Keiko looks on 5 June, the day that the second round will be held take revenge from the frustration of 2011, when he lost in the runoff against incumbent Peruvian President Ollanta Humala.

The daughter of former dictator is the protagonist of Peruvian politics since 1994. With only 19 years he became first lady, because his father divorced his mother. For six years he walked along a very controversial government, which included a coup with dissolution of Congress and subjugation of Justice, and serious allegations of corruption and human rights violations.

In 2000, following the abrupt resignation of the father in the midst of a political crisis, he went to live in the United States, where he studied business administration and married. In 2005 he returned to Peru and resumed his political career. He quickly became the leader of Fujimori, who had been scattered. A year later he was elected to Congress. He quickly became the leader of Fujimori, who had been scattered

In the following decade he devoted himself to travel the country to prepare his presidential candidacy. It was forging an image of a strong leader, but human. However, it was not enough to prevail in the elections of 2011. His speech was too closely Alberto Fujimori -preso since 2007 and only accompanied his staunchest supporters. He came second in the first round, with 23.5% of the vote, behind Ollanta Humala, who won 31.7 percent. The ballotage lost by a rather more terse difference: 51.4 to 48.6 percent.

Since then he changed the strategy. He began to take away from his father and sustain a more centrist speech, without neglecting its programmatic axis, the heavy hand against crime. It also deepened the political work. It intensified traveled by the different provinces and managed to unify the fujimorismo in a single party, Popular Force.

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski

It is the second time running for the Presidency of the Republic. popularly known as PPK, letters that give life to your party by Peruvian Kambio, Kuczynski Godard was born in Lima on October 3, 1938.

Kuczynski's family did not have a good economic situation, which got their studies through scholarships. That did not stop to be educated at Princeton and Oxford.

His professional experience includes public and private positions of high importance. Apart from being president of the Council of Ministers of Alejandro Toledo between 2005 and 2006, he was also in charge of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (2001-2002 and 2004-2005) and the Energy and Mines (1980-1982). He also worked at the Central Reserve Bank (1967-1969).

In the private sector it has had great amount of work in organizations such as the investment bank First Boston, World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
2011 sought to be president with Alliance for the Great Change (next to PPC, Humanist Party and National Restoration Alliance for Progress), but stayed in third place with 18.52% of the vote. Keiko Fujimori surpassed him with 23.56%.
In these elections he came with his own party, the Peruvian Kambio. Since October, his candidacy has remained between 13 and 18%, but at the end of January, all agreed that surveys had lost second place after the rise of Julius Guzman.

Following the decision of JNE removal from the electoral race, PPK held a competition first with Alfredo Barnechea (Popular Action) and finally with Veronica Mendoza (Frente Amplio), whom he defeated.

Source: Infobae. RPP