What is the Pacific Alliance?

The Pacific Alliance is an economic and cooperative integration mechanism between Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. Its main goal is to create a deep integration area that fosters growth, development, and competitiveness for its member countries, by increasing the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people.

What is the combined economic significance of the Pacific Alliance?

The combined population of the four member countries of the Pacific Alliance amounts to 216 million people, nearly 37% of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean, making it the fifth most populated sub-region in the world.

In 2014, the combined GDP of Pacific Alliance member countries represented 37% of the total for Latin America and the Caribbean, which placed it as the 9th largest economy in the world.

Also in 2014, the GDP showed an average growth of 2.8%, while for the rest of the world, this figure increased by 3.4%.

The GDP per capita average of the Pacific Alliance amounted to approximately $14,226 USD in 2014.

The unemployment rate of the member countries was 6.6%, and the average inflation rate was 3.9%, which was lower than the region’s average of 5.5%.

In 2014, the Pacific Alliance hosted 38.5 millions of travelers from abroad.

PACIFIC ALLIANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People 2014</td>
<td>216 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP 2014 (current prices)</td>
<td>$2,121 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP growth 2014</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (PPP 2014)</td>
<td>$14,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Exports 2014</td>
<td>$570 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports 2014</td>
<td>$553.93 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Direct Investment FDI (2014)</td>
<td>$70 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism 2014</td>
<td>39 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Trade Map, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru, Mexican Secretariat of Tourism, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism of Colombia, National Tourism Service of Chile, and central banks of Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Colombia.

NOTE: The Real GDP Growth, unemployment and inflation rate has been calculated as the average for the four countries.
The members countries of the Pacific Alliance are Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

Panama and Costa Rica are candidates to become member countries.

Joint work schedules will be prepared with each observer country to address various topics, including the economy, education, innovation, science and technology, micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, and social development, among others.
What does the Pacific Alliance represent?

### CHILE
- **17.8 Million People (2014)**
- **GDP 2014 (current prices)**: $258.16 USD Billion
- **Real GDP growth 2014**: 1.8%
- **Exports (2014)**: $76.64 USD Billion
- **Imports (2014)**: $72.34 USD Billion
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 2014**: $22.00 USD Billion
- **Tourism 2014**: 3.7 Million
- **Global Competitiveness Index (2014)**: 33rd place out of 144 countries
- **Doing Business (2015)**: 41st place out of 189 countries
- **Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (2013)**: 56th place out of 140 countries

### MEXICO
- **119.4 Million People (2014)**
- **GDP 2014 (current prices)**: $1,395.563 USD Billion
- **Real GDP growth 2014**: 2.99%
- **Exports (2013)**: $397.535 USD Billion
- **Imports (2013)**: $399.977 USD Billion
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 2014**: $22.568 USD Billion
- **Tourism 2014**: 29.1 Million
- **Global Competitiveness Index (2014)**: 61st place out of 144 countries
- **Doing Business (2015)**: 39th place out of 189 countries
- **Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (2014)**: 44th place out of 140 countries

### COLOMBIA
- **47.7 Million People (2014)**
- **GDP 2014 (current prices)**: $377.866 USD Billion
- **Real GDP growth 2014**: 4.6%
- **Exports (2013)**: $58.800 USD Billion
- **Imports (2013)**: $56.620 USD Billion
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 2014**: $16.054 USD Billion
- **Tourism 2014**: 2.5 Million
- **Global Competitiveness Index (2014)**: 66th place out of 144 countries
- **Doing Business (2015)**: 34th place out of 189 countries
- **Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (2013)**: 84th place out of 140 countries

### PERU
- **31.4 Million People (2014)**
- **GDP 2014 (current prices)**: $220.564 USD Billion
- **Real GDP growth 2014**: 5.7%
- **Exports (2013)**: $41.900 USD Billion
- **Imports (2013)**: $41.110 USD Billion
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 2014**: $7.885 USD Billion
- **Tourism 2014**: 2.7 Million
- **Global Competitiveness Index (2014)**: 65th place out of 144 countries
- **Doing Business (2015)**: 35th place out of 189 countries
- **Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (2013)**: 73rd place out of 140 countries

### Trade agreements entered into by the Pacific Alliance member countries

The Pacific Alliance is an inclusive integration mechanism that further integrates its member economies allowing the generation of production chains and global value chains, and leveraging the FTAs that each member country has signed in the past. Therefore, it is important to list the trade agreements for each of its member countries:

**In force: Free Trade Agreements (FTA):** Australia, Canada, Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), China, Colombia, EFTA, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, South Korea, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, and European Union. Partial Scope Agreements: Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Mercosur and Venezuela. Trade Agreement not yet in force: Pacific Alliance.

**In force: Partial Scope Agreements:** Argentina, Ecuador, Panama, Brazil, Mercosur. Trade Agreement not yet in force: Pacific Alliance.

**Trade Agreements not yet in force:** Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, and Pacific Alliance.

**Grouped Trade Agreements Entered Into by Pacific Alliance Member Countries**

- Canada, United States, Nicaragua, Northern Triangle, Costa Rica, Panama, CAN, Mercosur, Venezuela, CARICOM, China, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Turkey, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Brunei, India, Vietnam, Israel, EFTA and the European Union.
**Important achievements**

**Capital Market Integration:**
Integrated Latin American Market (Mercado Integrado Latinoamericano, MILA).
It is the integration of the stock markets of the member countries. This currently operates between Chile, Colombia, and Peru. Once Mexico joins, the MILA will be the second largest stock market in Latin America, after Bovespa, in Brazil.

**Interagency Agreement for the Establishment of Cooperation Measures in Consular Assistance:**
The Agreement allows citizens of the four countries to receive consular assistance in countries where there is no diplomatic or consular representation of their country of origin.

**Visa Elimination:**
Elimination of tourist visa for nationals of other Pacific Alliance countries travelling to Mexico. Elimination of business visa for nationals of the Pacific Alliance travelling to Peru.

**Shared Embassies:**
Opening a shared embassy in Ghana; Agreement between Chile and Colombia to share embassies in Algeria, Morocco, Azerbaijan and a diplomatic mission to the OECD in Paris; Peru and Colombia agreed to share embassy premises in Vietnam.

**Cooperation as a Tool for Social and Economic Development:**
The Pacific Alliance Cooperation Fund Agreement was signed, thus securing resources for cooperation projects aimed at leveraging the advantages of integration.

**Health Cooperation:**
The Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement between Health Authorities will remove hurdles and facilitate trade, with a focus on protecting the health of the populations of the member countries.

**Student Mobility Platform:**
100 scholarships per country are currently in process, some of them have already been granted; 75 undergraduate scholarships and 25 for doctoral faculty and the academic mobility of teachers. Scholarships will be gradually awarded over several contests.

**Promotion Entities:**
Promotion activities include the following:
- Opening of two joint promotion offices in Istanbul, Turkey, in 2012, and Casablanca, Morocco, in 2014.
- Developing 75 joint activities since 2012 with a positive impact on 2,586 entrepreneurs in 25 countries.
- Joint promotion at international fairs such as Fine Food in India, Sial in France, Flavours of the Alliance in Mexico, Seoul Food.
- Business Meeting of the Pacific Alliance as part of the VII Presidential Summit, with 400 entrepreneurs from member and observer countries.
- First Business Matchmaking Forum (June 19-20), 486 exporters and 236 buyers from the Pacific Alliance.
- Business Forum in New York city with 256 participants.
- I’Tour Operators Tourism Encounter
- II Business Matchmaking Forum in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico
- I’Tour Matchmaking Forum of the Pacific Alliance

**Achievements**

**First Additional Protocol to the Framework Agreement:**
Signed on February 10, 2014, the First Additional Protocol, includes matters that are traditionally included in FTAs, supplementing, improving, updating and deepening the bilateral agreements. Thus, advances in some of the goals outlined by the four countries, such as increasing trade and investment within the Alliance, achieve scale economies, develop supply chains, and promote greater trade integration in the region to attain higher levels of competitiveness in third markets.

The protocol agreed to eliminate tariffs for 92% of the goods among the four member countries as soon as the trade agreement comes into force. The remaining 8% will have ‘short term and medium term’ fade-out.

**Pacific Alliance Business Council (CEAP)**
Businesspeople from of the four countries make recommendations to improve the integration process. They also promote economic-trade cooperation between the member countries and encourage joint actions towards third-party markets, particularly in Asia-Pac. The Council was formed in Mexico City on August 29th, 2012, and has held five additional sessions, due to presidential meetings January 24th, 2013 (Santiago de Chile), May 22nd, 2013 (Cali, Colombia), September 25th, 2013 (New York, USA), February 10th, 2014 (Cartagena, Colombia), and December 8, 2014 (Veracruz, Mexico).

**CEAP specific goals include the following:**
- Promote the Pacific Alliance within the member countries and within the international business community.
- Submit recommendations before the relevant governments to improve the integration process and economic-trade cooperation among the member countries.
- Drive and recommend joint actions and plans regarding third-party markets, particularly in the Asia Pacific region.
- Make recommendations to business associations in the member countries, concerning cooperation topics that the Council deems advisable.

**NEXT STEPS**

**1. Agenda - Action Plan**
- From now forward, the Alliance will continue working on the Cooperation projects, the movement of natural people strategy, and the joint labor of the four promotion agencies.
- Additionally, the Alliance will create new working groups to discuss the following topics:
  - Intellectual Property
  - Good regulatory practice
  - SMEs
  - Experts committee to analyze the recommendations of the CEAP
  - International tax transparency
  - Technical Group for External Relations: this Group will be coordinated by Colombia and will work to consolidate the external relations strategy with both third countries and Observer States - that currently reach a number of 20.
- In addition, the Alliance will work to jointly harness all the business opportunities arising as a result of the integration.
- Finally, the Alliance will continue working to promote Investment and services amongst the four Member Countries.

**2. Promotion Activities**
- II Business Macrouround of the Pacific Alliance.
- III Innovation and Entrepreneurship Forum LAB4+.
- More than 20 joint investment promotion events in: Australia, Canada, China, Belgium, Germany, India, Japan, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.
- Joint participation in International Agribusiness fairs, such as: Sial China, Food Food Taipei, World Food Istanbul, Annapoorna India, Sial Paris.
Export opportunities

The member countries of the Pacific Alliance represent a world of export possibilities: mining, agribusiness, flowers, plants, agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture and fishery products. As for manufactured goods, export opportunities include handicrafts, containers and packaging, supplies, cosmetics and toiletries, construction materials, electrical appliances, auto parts and automobiles, aerospace, biotechnology, textile and apparel, leather, jewelry and costume jewelry. And, there are also great opportunities in services, such as engineering, construction, health, software, digital animation, video games, mobile apps, and audiovisual, among many others.
AGRIBUSINESS

Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico offer a wide variety of products, and leverage their complementarity, competitiveness, and value-added advantages.

- Citrus fruits, grapes, apples, kiwis, palm fruit, organic bananas, mangos, avocado pear (also known as alligator pear in some countries), and olives.
- A wide variety of live plants and seeds.
- Exotic fruits like the Cape gooseberry, known as the uchuva in Colombia, the uvilla in Ecuador and the aguaymanto in Peru. Other major fruits include the passion fruit, granadilla, yellow pitahaya, tamarillo, and yellow maracuya.
- Nuts such as almonds and hazelnuts.
- Grains like Andean grains, cocoa and beans.
- Fresh legumes and vegetables like asparagus.

Thanks to the geographical distribution of these countries, there is a wide variety of high-demand agricultural products available all year round, including:

- There are beef, pork, lamb and chicken products, and excellent quality milk, honey and eggs, which follow strict food health and safety standards for all production processes.
- Fishery products are available all year round. This industry is renowned for its high productivity and competitiveness, thanks to research, innovation, technological development, quality, and sanitation. Some of the most popular fishery products include shrimp, salmon, tilapia, trout, prawns, anchovies, humboldt (jumbo) squid, parrotfish, scallops, horse mackerel and Atlantic mackerel, and a variety of bivalve mollusks. All of these products are in high demand on the international market.

AQUACULTURE AND FISHERY SECTOR

There are opportunities in fruit and vegetable products, including juices, pulps, preserves, marmalades and cocoa derivatives. There are also grapes, olives, coffee, wines and alcoholic beverages, and products using applied biotechnology.
The aerospace sector is renowned for the manufacture of aerospace parts. Products of this industry include anything from unique works to mass-produced pieces in gold, silver, and emeralds, as well as other precious and semiprecious stones, and seeds and folk craft materials. Traditional techniques, such as filigree, are inspired by both modern designs and Classical Pre-Hispanic influences.

The software sector has a highly qualified and available workforce, with specialized technology parks and strategic alliances between the private, public, and academic sectors, as well as industry hubs and competitive operating costs.

The aerospace sector is renowned for the manufacture of aerospace parts.
Investment opportunities

According to the record of the FDI Markets database, between January 2003 and March 2015 Pacific Alliance recorded a total of 5,992 projects with $509,282 million dollars. Most of these projects were developed in Mexico, followed by Colombia, Chile and Peru.

The main investment sectors among the member countries are Software and IT Services (994 projects), Metals (467), Business Services (409 projects), Automotive Components (391) and Financial Services (336).

Legal Investment Framework and Business Environment in the Pacific Alliance Member Countries

The member countries of the Pacific Alliance foster a legal environment that encourages the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Regarding investment, Chapter 10 of the Framework Agreement established the creation of a joint committee among the member countries, consisting of an investment subcommittee and a services trade committee, which aim to improve the investment environment through information exchange and cooperation on related issues.

The duties of the investment subcommittee are to share information and promote cooperation regarding investment; discuss any other matter relating to the investment climate between the member countries including, whenever appropriate, the private sector, and make recommendations for a more effective operation and the achievement of Alliance objectives.

Seminars were held during 2012 and 2013 to promote investment opportunities. These were attended by approximately 5,136 businesspeople. Some examples are “The Pacific Alliance: Pivoting to Asia Council of the Americas,” held in New York in May 2013; the “L’Alliance du Pacifique: Le Nouvel El Dorado Pour Les Entreprises Francaises,” held in Paris in the same month; and “La Alianza del Pacifico, Chile-Colombia-Mexico-Peru, avances y oportunidades para la empresa española” held in Madrid in June 2013.
**CHILE**

Chile has an investment potential of $79 billion USD in contracts awarded by the State for public, road, port, and railroad works. Major projects include the improvement and conservation of approximately 138 kilometers of infrastructure, an investment of more than $2 billion is expected between 2015-2018, in several projects to improve airports, roads, and ports. An investment of $2 billion is expected in the Los Llanos Railroad. This concession project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The 55-kilometers Nahuelbuta Road (Road 180) currently allows for direct connectivity between the Negrete and Los Angeles municipalities in the Araucania Region. This concession project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The Bicentennial Cable Car project consists of the improvement and conservation of approximately 138 kilometers of infrastructure. The construction of the cable car will connect two important business districts. The cable car consists of 10 people capacity cable cars, mounted on cables and sustained by towers spaced at approximately every hundred meters. The project addresses the need to supplement commuter transportation in a sector with heavy vehicle traffic and difficult pedestrian transit. The system will have an estimated capacity of 5,000 passengers per hour with a frequency of a cable car every 27 seconds. The Port modernization project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The Port modernization project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The construction of the cable car will connect two important business districts. The cable car consists of 10 people capacity cable cars, mounted on cables and sustained by towers spaced at approximately every hundred meters. The project addresses the need to supplement commuter transportation in a sector with heavy vehicle traffic and difficult pedestrian transit. The system will have an estimated capacity of 5,000 passengers per hour with a frequency of a cable car every 27 seconds. The Port modernization project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The Bicentennial Cable Car project consists of the improvement and conservation of approximately 138 kilometers of infrastructure. The construction of the cable car will connect two important business districts. The cable car consists of 10 people capacity cable cars, mounted on cables and sustained by towers spaced at approximately every hundred meters. The project addresses the need to supplement commuter transportation in a sector with heavy vehicle traffic and difficult pedestrian transit. The system will have an estimated capacity of 5,000 passengers per hour with a frequency of a cable car every 27 seconds. The Port modernization project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions. The construction of the cable car will connect two important business districts. The cable car consists of 10 people capacity cable cars, mounted on cables and sustained by towers spaced at approximately every hundred meters. The project addresses the need to supplement commuter transportation in a sector with heavy vehicle traffic and difficult pedestrian transit. The system will have an estimated capacity of 5,000 passengers per hour with a frequency of a cable car every 27 seconds.

**SOME INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN CHILE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT Description</th>
<th>AMOUNT USD 400 mill.</th>
<th>STARTING DATE</th>
<th>2015 [expected]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G-65 la Fruta Road</td>
<td>Phase 1: Construction and operation of a new road connection.</td>
<td>Phase 2: Extension of the existing road connection.</td>
<td>2015 [expected]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahuelbuta Road</td>
<td>The 50-kilometers Nahuelbuta Road (Road 180) currently allows for direct connectivity between the Negrete and Los Angeles municipalities in the Araucania Region. This concession project involves an upgrading of the current single lane road configuration to two lanes, also improving its standard by building overpasses with transversal road network, and improving safety, road and signage conditions.</td>
<td>2015 [expected]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicentennial Cable Car</td>
<td>The Bicentennial Cable Car project consists of the improvement and conservation of approximately 138 kilometers of infrastructure. The construction of the cable car will connect two important business districts. The cable car consists of 10 people capacity cable cars, mounted on cables and sustained by towers spaced at approximately every hundred meters. The project addresses the need to supplement commuter transportation in a sector with heavy vehicle traffic and difficult pedestrian transit. The system will have an estimated capacity of 5,000 passengers per hour with a frequency of a cable car every 27 seconds.</td>
<td>2015 [expected]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public tender for electricity distribution companies</td>
<td>The tender is expected to be called in May 2015, and the bids must be presented until April/May 2016 (exact date to be determined). The results of this public tender will be announced in 2016.</td>
<td>2021 [expected]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Investment Committee of Chile

**COLOMBIA**

In Colombia, public spending in infrastructure grew an annual average of USD 1.1 billion between 2002-2012 to an average of 3.5 billion from 2013-2014. On the other hand, the estimated for 2018 on public spending in transportation will exceed the 2% GDP (Ministry of Transport, 2014). The National 4G highway plan, aims to transform more than 8,000 km of roads, over 1,200 km of dual carriage ways to roads at a total of 5,500 km at the end of the program. This, with the aim to reduce the average travel time by 30% nationally. Added to this, within the improvement plan for logistic infrastructure, an investment of more than US $ 2 billion is expected between 2015-2018, in several projects to improve airports, ports and railway projects, among others. (Ministry of Transport, 2014).

**VARIOUS INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN COLOMBIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT Description</th>
<th>AMOUNT USD MILLIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golfillo de Mompox</td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Water Port</td>
<td>Barranquilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Brisa - La Guajira</td>
<td>Industrial complex with a strategic location along the Caribbean Sea. It has the country’s biggest free trade zone (504 hectares) and a conveyor belt that facilitates loading and unloading coal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquadulce -Baranquilla</td>
<td>Multi-user container terminal with 30-year concession to develop, build and operate a port facility that provides coal handling capacity to 1.2 million containers and 90 thousand tons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Railroad</td>
<td>Strategic project involving the development of a rail service. It includes the construction of a railway station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Llanos Railroad</td>
<td>Strategic project covering the Rubiales Aplay route. Also it foresees the construction of a railway station with steel plate for transport of oil in tractor-trailers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Infrastructure Agency (ANH)

**MEXICO**

It is estimated that by 2028 the additional installed capacity for electricity generation from renewable energies will increase by 28,000 MW, which of which, hydroelectric will have more than 73% of share.

**VARIOUS INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN MEXICO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT Description</th>
<th>AMOUNT INVESTED (BILLION USD)</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>$3.097</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Mexico-Tezulca passenger railroad</td>
<td>$2.779</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port modernization</td>
<td>$1.191</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERU**

The Peruvian government promotes the participation of private investment in infrastructure projects through the PPP modality. In 2014, projects were awarded for an amount close to US $ 10 billion being the most iconic Line 2 of Metro de Lima and the South-Peruvian Pipeline. Projects to be awarded over the period 2015 - 2016 account for US$ 12 billion.

**VARIOUS INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN PERU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT Description</th>
<th>AMOUNT INVESTED (BILLION USD)</th>
<th>EXPECTED CONTRACT AWARD DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line 3 of the Lima metro</td>
<td>Concession (DFBOT), of the Line 3 of the network of the Metro of Lima and Callao (28 Kms), which serves a city of more than 10 million inhabitants.</td>
<td>To be defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric power supply from new hydroelectric power plants</td>
<td>Selection process for the purchase and incorporation of 1,200 Mw of power to the “National Electric Power Grid”. This power must be generated by new hydroplants.</td>
<td>2.750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make use of natural gas for the center and south of peru</td>
<td>Concession for the design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Gas Natural Distribution System by pipe network in 7 regions of Peru</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main works and construction of drinkable water supply for Lima</td>
<td>Concession for the design, finance, build, operate and maintain of 2 dams (approx. 100 MM cubic meters), 10 km of new Anden’s tunnel, a water purification plant (5 m3/s), a construction line (approx. 40 km), 7 reservoirs (total storage volume: 48,000 m3), interconnection lines (90 km approx) among other works.</td>
<td>600.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPG for Lima and Callao</td>
<td>Concession for the design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of a transport system of LPG for Lima and Callao.</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Proinversion, Peru
CHILE

ATACAMA DESERT

Northern Chile is home to the world’s most arid desert, as well as salt flats, hot springs, guyeres and large deposits of copper and other minerals, which can be found in Chuquicamata, Calama, and other parts of the altiplano. It also boasts fertile ravines and oases whose unique fruits make for excellent culinary tours in areas which are inhabited by some of the country’s most indigenous peoples. Both Inca and Spanish influences can be seen in its villages and religious festivities, which attract visitors throughout the year.

Your visit to places such as San Pedro de Atacama will allow you to view valuable vestiges of native cultures at archeological sites and museums. Coastal cities such as Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo and La Serena will delight you with their beaches and warm, temperate climate. Winter in the desert is another story: the temperature can go as low as 7ºC at night but as high as 26ºC during the day.

NearCopiapó, the desert becomes fertile, thanks to the “camanchaca,” a mist that rises from the sea and allows life to bloom in impressive natural reserves, such as the Pan de Azúcar and Fray Jorge National Parks. Also, you’ll find some of the country’s best wine such as the Pan de Azúcar and Fray Jorge National Parks. This region represents the coffee tradition of Colombia, framed by a mountai

**HERITAGE DESTINATION**

Comprised of the departments of Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda, and Northern Valle del Cauca, this region is home to a number of astronomical observatories. Parks. Also, you’ll find some of the country’s best wine such as the Pan de Azúcar and Fray Jorge National Parks. This region represents the coffee tradition of Colombia, framed by a mountai

**The Coffee Cultural Landscape was declared World Heritage Site by ONU in 2011.**

COLOMBIA

THE COFFEE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Take the opportunity to visit the coffee-producing lands, which have been declared World Heritage Sites. Experience the production process, from planting to harvesting, and taste some of the finest and smoothest coffee in the world, but be sure to take some time to discover the rich and fascinating culture of the local communities. These are the experiences that can be found in the Coffee Cultural Landscape, within the departments of Quindío, Risaralda, Caldas, and the Northern Valle del Cauca.

CULTURAL TOURISM

Fairs, festivals and cultural events: The Manizales Fair; the Yipaó (Jeep) Parade, and the Race in Calarca.

NATURE TOURISM

**GENERAL NATURE**

This region is home to the Otún Quindío Flora and Fauna Sanctuary, featuring the sub-Andean tropical rainforest where you can find a wide variety of orchids and bromeliads. Bird-watchers can find 300 species, 3 of which are indigenous to the region, and mammal-watchers can find the spectacular bear and mountain tapir. Los Nevados National Park is another awe-inspiring attraction, with its 131,932 acres of natural reserve offering opportunities for hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, and ice climbing.

AGROTOURISM

The smoothest coffee in the world is grown and harvested in this region, making it a popular destination for international rural tourism. Behind the region’s coffee culture lies a successful and world-renowned agribusiness sector, which is embodied in the image of Juan Valdez.

The coffee of the cultural landscape is remarkable because of its handpicked beans, which are sorted at family-owned haciendas. Departments of Caldas, Quindío, Risaralda, and Northern Valle del Cauca provide room and board at these locations where the landscape, tranquility, gastronomy, and the people’s warmth steal the show.

Visitors can enjoy walks through the region’s coffee plantations, rides on horseback, peaceful fishing, mountain biking, or visit nearby towns. Theme parks, such as the Coffee Park and the National Park of Farming Culture (Parque Nacional de Cultura Agrícola, PANACA), are shining examples of local cultural values. They offer fun for the whole family.

**THE MANIZALES FAIR**

Regarded as a National Cultural Heritage, the Manizales Fair is a great celebration where the Colombian coffee culture is displayed in full for seven days. It is celebrated together with the bullfighting season, along with spectacular events, including a huge concert with internationally acclaimed artists. The Manizales Fair is famous for the International Queen of Coffee beauty pageant held in the second week of January.

**THE YIPAÓ (JEEP) PARADE AND RACE IN CALARCA**

Every year during June and July, the people of Calarca decorate the streets, houses, and balconies with elements of their culture. This event pays homage to the Willys Jeep and its historical role traversing the mountains of Colombia’s Coffee Region, as it carried people, coffee, goods, and various other cargos.

WELLNESS TOURISM

Colombia’s privileged geographic location means that it has a great capacity to produce a wide variety of products all year round, including fruits, flowers, and plants with unique medicinal properties. These products are used as ingredients for beauty and health treatments in specialized facilities, such as spas. In fact, there are several spas located in the departments of the Coffee Cultural Landscape. (Source: Proexport Tourism Brochure)

**ADVENTURE TOURISM**

Mountain biking in this region is a real adventure, with bike rides through locations such as the Valle del Cauca and an imposing natural landscape, adorned with 70-foot high palm trees. High-mountain tourism is also available in the Los Nevados highlands, with hiking up to the peaks and the 17,388-foot summit of the snow-capped mountains. Tourists can enjoy horse riding surrounded by nature while learning about the region’s equine culture and tradition.

**activities that we recommend:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports and adventure</th>
<th>Nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trekking</td>
<td>Natural Parks and Reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling</td>
<td>Birdwatching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Climbing</td>
<td>Overland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfing and Water Sports</td>
<td>Flora and Fauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>Beaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback Excursions</td>
<td>Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandboarding</td>
<td>Tourist Observatories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Sports</td>
<td>Wine and Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and Heritage</td>
<td>City Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native People</td>
<td>Casinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkloric Traditions</td>
<td>Night Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History and Heritage</td>
<td>Shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeology</td>
<td>Wellness and Relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleontology</td>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums</td>
<td>Resorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Tourism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention bureau</td>
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</tbody>
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MEXICO

MAYA WORLD

One of the top tourist attractions in Mexico is the Maya World. Visitors have a chance to discover the mysteries of this civilization, its culture, pyramids, ruins and their world-renowned legacy.

IMPRESSIONS ARCHEOLOGY IN COZUMEL

The Maya built more than 36 cities here, most of which are open to the public. North of the island, remnants of the pyramids of San Gervasio are scattered over a large area, which is the largest and best-preserved archaeological site of Cozumel.

CALAKMUL

This is a spectacular archaeological site. Calakmul is surrounded by thick jungle. The UNESCO declared it Campeche’s second World Heritage Site in 2012.

TONINA, WITNESS OF MAYA SPLENDOR

The golden age of Tonina happened during the late Classic period between 600 and 900 A.D. This city, which means “the house of stone” or “large houses of stone” in Tzeltal, was a military power as shown in its engravings about prisoners.

CHENES, IN THE MAW OF ITZAMNA

The Chenes Route is one of the most fascinating tours in Campeche. Its buildings are very well-preserved and blend mysteriously with its natural surroundings.

TULUM, AN UNFORGETTABLE POSTCARD

This destination combines culture, history, and one of the best beaches in Mexico. As the only archeological site beside the sea, it is also the most picturesque site in the region, if not the entire country. Tulum was a Maya stronghold that rose to power toward the end of the Classical Period (around 1000 A.D.)

EDZNA, CITY OF THE ITZAS

Edzna, which is Mayan for “the house of the wise water men”, is one of the most important archeological sites of the Maya World. The Five Story Pyramid (standing 102 feet tall) looms over the horizon, as one approaches the site.

THE RUINS OF UXMAL IN THE JUNGLE

A majestic layout, spectacular jungle setting and pink-hued limestone pyramids and temples make Uxmal one of the most colorful ancient cities in the Puuc region.

UXMAL means “thrice-built” in Yucatan Maya. The site was declared a World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

BALAMKU, PREHISPANIC JOURNEY

Located in the municipality of Hopelchen, Campeche, it is famous for being the home of the “universe frieze”: an archeological piece made of polychrome stucco, unique in the area, and with engravings of stylized and alternating jaguars, serpents, and a saurian.

ENJOY THE VIEW IN COBA

Wander around the temples of one of the largest Maya cities of the Classical Period. In Maya, Coba means “water stirred by the wind.” This was one of the largest cities of the Classic Maya period. Nohuch Mul, which means “big hill” in Mayan, is the tallest Mayan pyramid in Mexico, on the Yucatan Peninsula, standing over 131-feet tall.

COMALCALCO, PORTAL TO THE MAYA WORLD

Comalcalco, which is “House of Frying Pans” in Nahualt, is one of the most important ancient cities in Tabasco, and the only Maya city built with bricks of baked clay rather than stone. The layout of the scattered pyramids and temples at the site is unique.

PERU

CUSCO – MACHU PICCHU

The terrain in Cusco is steep, combining fertile inter-Andean valleys with impressive mountains that descend to the outer edge of the jungle where the temperature rises and the landscape is transformed by a variety of vegetation.

The city of Cusco, the ancient capital of the Inca Empire, was included in the World Cultural Heritage List by UNESCO in 1983, and it is without a doubt one of the most important destinations in Peru. Between the city’s cobblestone streets, there still are buildings from the Inca Empire; waiting for you to rediscover them, like the Korinkancha and the palace of Inca Roca, as well as Andean Baroque structures from the colonial period, such as the Cathedral and the Church of the Company of Christ. In addition, you can visit the picturesque neighborhood of San Blas where the best artisans of the region have set up their workshops.

This magical city also has an exciting nightlife with cafes, restaurants, and bars for all tastes. Just ten minutes away from the city, you can find the massive wall of the Sacsayhuaman fortress, and a few kilometres from there, the archeological sites of Qenko, Pukapukara, and Tambo-machay, Inca buildings made entirely out of stone.

There are also the towns of Pisac, Maras, Chinchero, and Urubamba, which are spread throughout the Sacred Valley of the Incas, one hour away from Cusco. From there, it is possible to catch the train to Machu Picchu. Another way to get to the citadel is following one of the Inca Trails, a spectacular network of pathways that meander their way among the snowy coasts, rivers, and overwelding countryside landscape. This is one of the best trekking routes in the world, since scattered throughout it, you can find remarkable archeological sites and areas rich in unique flora and fauna.

The enigmatic complex of Machu Picchu, the most important and beautiful legacy of the ancient Peruvians, is part of the Historic Sanctuary of the same name, which is also one of the few places in the American named in both the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Lists by UNESCO. It is located high on top of a mountain complementing the exuberant nature that surrounds it, making it a site of a kind destination.

The city of Machu Picchu itself was built at the top of a granite mountain. The Incas, using ingenious engineering techniques, were able to transport heavy stone blocks up the mountain side, and once there, they used their excellent masonry skills to produce amazingly polished stones that fit together perfectly.

MACHU PICCHU

Listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site also in 1983. It could say a great deal about this archeological site, which was hidden for centuries and then discovered in the early 1900s, but it is difficult to describe in words what one feels when the cloud suddenly appears, like a challenge to the imagination and to engineering, between the mountains that mark the beginning and the end of the Andes and the Amazon Basin.

ACTIVITIES:
- Culture
- World Heritage
- Archaeology

Machu Picchu is located in the Cusco Region, in Peru.
Pacific Alliance, Facilitation and Security

Trade facilitation and customs cooperation

**TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE:**

- The guidelines of an Inter-institutional Cooperation Agreement between health authorities of the Pacific Alliance member countries, regarding medications, were defined together with the creation of workgroups that would simplify and facilitate trade in the cosmetics sector.

**PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE:**

- In trade facilitation and customs cooperation with the development of a framework for interoperability of the One-stop Windows to Foreign Trade between the member countries, aiming towards the digitalization of certificates of origin for countries implementing them and health certificates for import purposes, in the medium term.

**MEMBER COUNTRIES:**

- Of the Pacific Alliance established the guidelines towards signing mutual recognition agreements for authorized economic operator (AEO) programs, which would help establish a regional strategy to facilitate the transit of goods. This includes the following: Mexico has an AEO program known as the New Certified Companies Scheme (Nuevo Esquema de Empresa Certificada, NEEC); Peru has begun operating its AEO program for export companies and logistics operators; Chile has a regulatory framework; and Colombia has an AEO, which has been in place since September 2011.

**COLOMBIA’S AEO IS THE PROGRAM**

- With the highest level of integration in the region, with other governing authorities involved in international trade processes, namely the Colombian Agricultural Institute (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario, ICA), the National Institute for Drug and Food Surveillance (Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos, INVIMA) and the Anti-Narcotics Police.

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**Total tons exported to the world from Pacific Alliance.**

**PACIFIC ALLIANCE**

IN 2014, PACIFIC ALLIANCE EXPORTED MORE THAN 570 BILLION DOLLARS, WHICH REPRESENTED 52% OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF THE 37 COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

**CHILE**

76 USD BILLION

**COLOMBIA**

58 USD BILLION

**MEXICO**

398 USD BILLION

**PERU**

39 USD BILLION

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Sources: The export values were taken from promotion agencies of each country (ProColombia, ProChile, PromPeru and ProMexico).
PROCHILE
Teatinos 180, Piso 10
Phone: +56 2 28275287
Santiago, Chile
alianzapacifico@prochile.gob.cl
www.prochile.gob.cl

PROCOLOMBIA
Phone: + (57) 1 560 0100
Bogotá, Colombia
alianzapacifico@procolombia.co
www.procolombia.co

PROMEXICO
Camino a Sta. Teresa 1679, Col. Jardines del Pedregal
Del. Álvaro Obregón, México, D.F
C.P. 01900
Phone: +52 (55) 5447-7000
alianzapacifico@promexico.gob.mx
www.promexico.gob.mx

PROMPERU
Calle Veintiuno N° 713, Lima 27
Phone: +51 1 616 7400
alianzapacifico@promperu.gob.pe
www.promperu.gob.pe

www.alianzapacifico.net
Facebook/thepacificalliance  @A_delPacifico