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# Pacific Pumas

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**ABOUT  
Pacific  
Pumas**

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# The Puma

- A powerful, fast, agile, lean and stealthy animal.
- Efficient and resourceful, this New World cat can thrive in mountainous highlands and humid rainforests.





# Pacific Pumas

- Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru
- countries along Latin America's Pacific coast
- emerging markets that share common trends of positive growth, stable macroeconomic foundations, improved governance and an openness to global integration
- Name published in 2014 - refers to Asian Tigers
- Individual free-trade agreements with the United States, the European Union and various countries of Pacific East Asia
- Over 50 percent of Latin America's trade



# Pacific Pumas

- Potential partner for EU
- Bridgeto Asia
- The Pacific Alliance
- Escape from shadow of Brazil and MERCOSUR





# The Pacific Alliance

- = an initiative of regional integration comprised by **Chile, Colombia, Mexico** and **Peru** – on April 28th, 2011
- The Pacific Alliance is the eighth economic power and the eighth export force worldwide
- Main goals:
  - free mobility of goods, services, resources and people
  - drive further growth, development and competitiveness





02

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# Chile

Important and  
interesting facts

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# Chile

- Santiago de Chile
- 756 102km<sup>2</sup>
- 18,2 mil.inhabitants
- GDP 282,7billion \$
- Exports90,6 billion \$
- Imports 87,5 billion \$
- Externaldebt 193,3billion \$





# Chile

- Longest country
- Grand Tour de Santiago Tower
- Settlement on Antarctica
- 2000 islands
- Earthquake capital
- Country of coup d'etat





03

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# Colombia

Important and  
interesting facts

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# Colombia

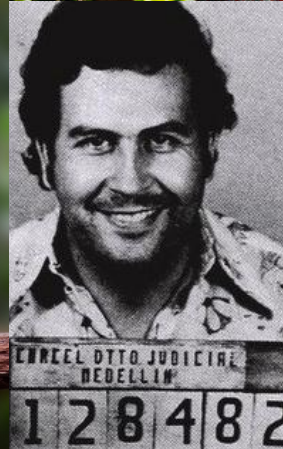
- Bogota
- 1 138 000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 50,3 mil. inhabitants
- GDP 323,37billion \$
- Exports 61,7billion \$
- Imports 87,1billion \$
- Externaldebt 135,6billion \$





# Colombia

- SantaCruzdel Islote
- Darien gap
- Emeralds
- PabloEscobar
- Coffee
- Biodiversity





04

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**Mexico**

**Important and  
interesting facts**

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# Mexico

- Mexico City
- 1 964 000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 130,2 mil.inhabitants
- GDP 1 269,9 billion \$
- Exports 491,6 billion \$
- Imports 480,9 billion \$
- External debt 456,7 billion \$





# Mexico

- Barrier with US
- Drug cartels
- Dia de los Muertos
- Carlos Slim Helu





05

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**Peru**  
**Important and  
interesting facts**

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# Peru

- Lima
- 1 285 000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 32,2 mil.inhabitants
- GDP 230,7billion \$
- Exports55,6 billion \$
- Imports 48,2 billion \$
- Externaldebt 81,3billion \$





# Peru

- Guineapig
- MachuPicchu
- Rainbowmountains
- Gold
- Alberto Fujimori





06

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**Summary**

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# Summary



	Population (mil. inhabitants)	Area (mil. km <sup>2</sup> )	GDP (billion \$)	Exports (billion \$)	Imports (billion \$)	Debt (billion \$)
Chile	18.2	0.756	282.7	90.6	87.5	193.3
Colombia	50.3	1.138	323.3	61.7	87.1	135.6
Mexico	130.2	1.964	1 269.9	491.6	480.9	456.7
Peru	32.2	1.285	230.7	55.6	48.2	81.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>5.145</b>	<b>2 106.6</b>	<b>699.5</b>	<b>703.7</b>	<b>866.9</b>





07

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**Case  
studies**  
Impacts of globalization

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# Chile – reducing poverty

- Chile, a country craving for globalization after 17 years under the military dictatorship, since 1990 transition to democracy
  - Miracle of Chile – Milton Friedman
  - One of the fastest growing economies in Latin America, the only Latin American countries which belong to the OECD (with Mexico), 64 free trade agreements
  - Sustained growth that has lasted already 25 years showing signs of a strong integration into the world market and contributing to a reduction of poverty rates of 41% at the end of the military dictatorship, to 8,6 % in 2017
-





# Chile – reducing poverty

- Main reasons
  - Free market economy
  - The Chile Solidario
  - Countercyclical policy







# Chile - Income inequality

- Chile has one of the highest levels of economic inequality in the developed world
- the Chilean government still spends a smaller share of total economic output than every other nation in the O.E.C.D.
- Chile's system of taxes and transfers does much less to reduce income inequality than in most other OECD countries
- in 2019 several public demonstration
- rich X poor Santiago?

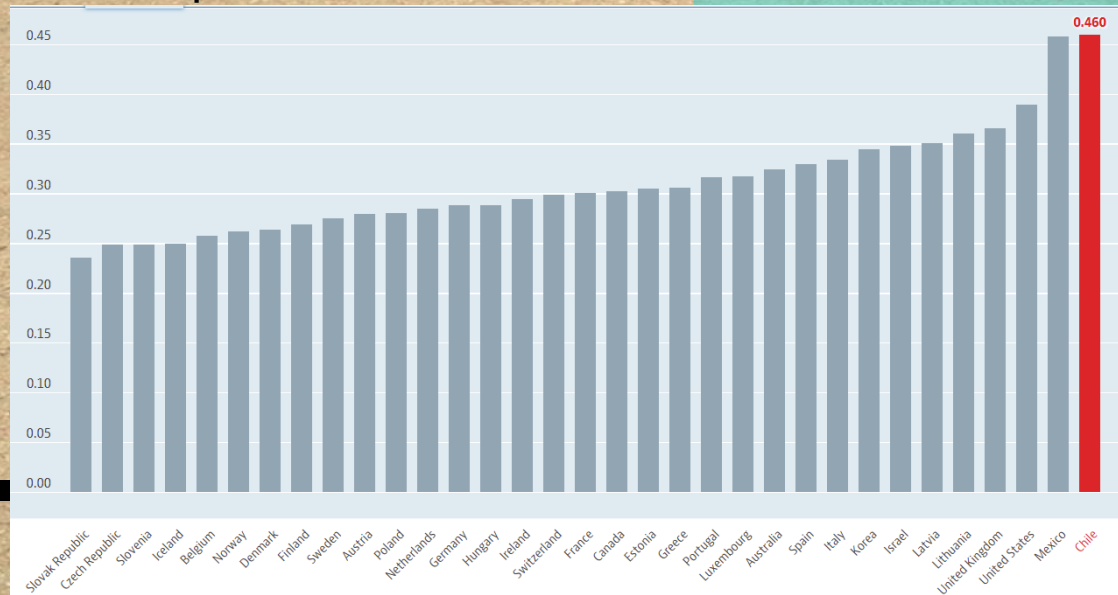






# Chile – Income inequality

- Gini index, the most widely used international measure of inequality for which the higher the number (1 max, 0 min), the greater the inequality.
- OECD countries comparison 2017







# Chile – income inequality COVID19?

- During 2019 Chile fell into recession and drop of 6 % of GDP in 2020, biggest surge in unemployment since crisis in 2008
  - Cause of pandemic COVID19 and social protests
  - OECD Economic Survey of Chile sees the economy recovering gradually over the next two years
    - GDP growth at 4.2% in 2021 and 3.0% in 2022
  - The risk remains, firms and households are in unsecure situations **53% of households are classed as economically vulnerable**
  - Chile should adjust taxes and transfers as well as investing in education and skills
-



**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**  
**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**

# Mexico – rise of criminality

- Over the last 30 years, Mexico became one of the world's most open economies  
trade tops 80% of gross domestic product
- The dark side of globalizations?
  - Mexico's criminal organizations are transnational
  - Inequality increased as Mexico opened and poverty endures
- Globalization increases the difficulty of regulating other activities such the trade of illegal goods and of enforcing laws intended to stop them
- Access to new telecommunications technologies, free movement of people, globalization encouraged criminal organization activity to expand into international markets



# Mexican corn farmers

- NAFTA destroyed most of the community of Mexican corn farmers
- Mexico lost over 900,000 farming jobs in the first decade of NAFTA
- Boom in U.S. corn exports to Mexico → cheap corn from America
- Dumping?
- Income decline, poverty, forced migration





# RESOURCES

- [http://aei.pitt.edu/74026/1/Pacific\\_PumasSingle-13Mar14\\_02.pdf](http://aei.pitt.edu/74026/1/Pacific_PumasSingle-13Mar14_02.pdf)
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