

Doing Business Guide

Honduras

1st Edition



Soluciones
Empresariales S.de R.L
www.sehonduras.hn



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About This Booklet

This booklet has been produced by Soluciones Empresariales S.de R.L for the benefit of its clients and any associate offices worldwide interested in doing business in Honduras.

Its main purpose is to provide a broad overview of the various matters that should be considered by organisations when setting up a business in Honduras.

The information provided is not exhaustive and – as underlying legislation and regulations are subject to frequent changes – we recommend that anyone considering doing business in Honduras or exploring the area as an opportunity for expansion should seek professional advice before making any business or investment decision.

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While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this booklet, no responsibility or liability as to its accuracy or completeness is accepted.

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Introduction

Honduras is located in the centre of the Americas, or Central America as it is often referred to in this part of the world. It is the second largest country, its size roughly equivalent to the US state of Ohio or the area covered by Belgium or Holland.

Its territory is divided into 18 departments and a Central District (Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela make up the nation's capital). The departments are Atlántida, Choluteca, Colón, Comayagua, Copán, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Intibucá, Islas de la Bahía, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Bárbara, Valle and Yoro.

Language

The official language is Spanish.

Honduras is a multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual country, composed by four major ethnic groups: Mestizo or White (they are the majority), Indigenous (Lencas, Misquitos, Tolupanes, Chortis, Pech or Payas and Tawahkas), the Garifuna and Creoles (English speaking).

The Indigenous Ethnic and the Garifunas constitute the cultural heritage of Honduras and represent around 7% of the country's population.

Climate

Honduras is located in a tropical position between 15 to 16 degrees north of the Equator, having only two very well-defined seasons; dry and rainy. The rainy season lasts from May to November (when the winter season begins), with a brief pause in August.

Geography

Honduras borders the Caribbean Sea on the north coast and the Pacific Ocean on the south, through the Gulf of Fonseca. The climate varies from tropical in the lowlands to temperate in the mountains. The central and southern regions are relatively hotter and less humid than the northern coast.

Honduran terrain consists mainly of mountains (~80%), but there are narrow plains along the coasts, a large undeveloped lowland jungle La Mosquitia region in the northeast and the heavily populated lowland San Pedro Sula valley in the northwest. In La Mosquitia lies the UNESCO world heritage site – protected Biosphere of Río Plátano, with the Río Negro dividing the country from Nicaragua.

The Economy

The legal tender currency in Honduras is the Lempira, with an exchange rate of almost HNL 22 per US dollar (as of August 2015).

Because of its mountainous terrain, the natural and cultural wealth of Honduras has remained relatively unknown to both Hondurans and foreigners. Traditionally a forest-agricultural country (exporting coffee, shrimp, timber, lobster, melon, tilapia, flowers, cigars, sugar and other products), the main economic activities are now in agriculture; manufacturing; retail, social, personal and community services; construction; and financial services.

The government of Honduras is currently promoting and expanding its industry, diversifying the agricultural sector, improving transportation infrastructure and developing hydroelectric projects.

The economy of Honduras has been growing slowly, and the infrastructure gradually developing, despite having been subject to many natural disasters over the years. Despite the ups and downs of the economy, as well as politics, the tourism industry continues to provide world-class hotels and resorts offering tours, diving and many other new and trending activities.

Honduras is open to the world and becomes the ideal destination for investors, explorers, volunteers and modern adventurers seeking the ultimate frontier.

Legal Structure of Business Organisations

Incorporation of a Company

Any entity that has commercial operations in Honduras must comply with a series of requirements prior to beginning their mercantile operations, such as inscription and registration in various public and private institutions.

The current Commerce Code establishes the different types of corporation that are generally incorporated in Honduras: limited liability companies (SdeRL) and an anonymous corporation (SA). Limited responsibility corporations can only be incorporated with a minimum subscribed capital of HNL 5,000 and two shareholders as a minimum. As for the anonymous corporation, the minimum subscribed capital is HNL 25,000 and two shareholders minimum.

Shareholders shall appear before public notary to authorise the company's incorporation, which must be registered in the Public Registry of the local Chamber of Commerce.

The rates subject to the incorporation of a company are 1.5% for every 1,000 of the subscribed capital, stamp duties of the Lawyer's Bar Association, and a notice in one of the leading newspapers.

In compliance with Article 384 of the Commerce Code, every company must register with the Chamber of Commerce of its jurisdiction prior to obtaining an operating permit from the municipality (this ensures they are complying with local regulations).

Estimated time of completion

Completion usually takes around 4 days in municipal offices that have simplified procedures and up to 30 days in those that don't (such as Tegucigalpa Central District Municipality [MDC]).

Costs

The operating costs for Tegucigalpa MDC are charged according to:

- Amount declared or projected within the volume of sales declarations for the period
- Economic activity: the Local Taxation Plan of every municipality sets forth, for all natural persons or legal corporations, a payment based on their declared income.

Furthermore, for each field inspection, technical opinions, proofs and authorisations, there is a charge of HNL 200 (Article 70, Municipal Local Taxation Plan).

Formalities to be completed

The process differs according to the specific municipality in which the permit or licence is requested. In the case of Tegucigalpa, the company's legal representative (attorney) must go to the MDC information helpdesk of the Operating Permit Department, located in downtown

Tegucigalpa, determine the requirements based on the company's commercial activity, and lodge the request, attaching the following documents:

- Copy of the company's deed of incorporation
- Copy of the tax ID registration number (RTN)
- Copy of the legal representative's ID
- Copy of a valid municipality solvent letter for the legal representative
- Proof of registration with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa
- Lease for the establishment(s), with its corresponding municipal cadastral number
- Sales declaration for the trading period from January to December
- Proof of payment of the immovable property tax of the establishment where the operations will be held.

After starting the operating licence process, the company will have period of 8 days to complete all the field inspections, which will vary according to the company's commercial activity and can include zoning, local police judge, environment, transportation, land use, workshops and metro plan inspections. If the result of the inspections is favourable, the operating licence is issued.

Inland, the process varies for approval of the operating licence – each company should approach the local authority individually for more information.

Special Permits

Depending on the company's commercial activity, they may require special permits and licences such as:

- Environmental licence
- Trademarks and patents registration
- Health Department permits and licences
- Bar codes
- Registration with the Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- Exclusive distribution and representation permits
- Export permits
- Permit to import products of animal and plant origin.

Tax System

Tax rulings set forth two types of fiscal obligations: formal and material. The main objective of the formal obligation is to file the paperwork supporting the tax assessment. The material obligation is the actual payment of the tax returns that each taxpayer must lodge.

The first tax obligation for a company is to obtain the national tax registration number (RTN). This is the mechanism used to identify, locate and classify all natural and legal persons, subject to obligations with the Tax Administration (Executive Revenue Directorate, DEI).

Requirements to obtain the RTN

- Complete and lodge the request form
- Copy of the Company's deed of incorporation
- Copy of the RTN of two of the shareholders
- Copy of the ID of two of the shareholders
- Copy of the ID and RTN of the general manager.

Other formal obligations include the following:

- Income tax declaration
- Sales tax declaration
- Capital gains declaration
- Notification of start of operations (within the first 60 days)
- Withholding tax declaration (Articles 5, 22 and 50)
- Profit and shareholders' declaration
- Vendors' tax declaration
- Declaration of lease(s)
- Notification of change in commercial activity, legal representative and fiscal domicile
- Ceasing operations declaration
- Customs declarations (depending on the circumstances).

An annual Tax Calendar summarising the various tax obligations is available at the DEI's website (www.dei.gob.hn).

Approval of Accounting Books

In compliance with the Commerce Code, every company must record all its operations and keep track of its accounting in an orderly manner, using the double-entry system. To comply

with this, all companies must keep an inventory and balance ledger, daily and general ledger, together with any other documentation that may be required in specific circumstances. These must be hard-covered, folio-numbered, and duly authorised by the municipal authority of the company's jurisdiction. A statement indicating the folio numbers of the books and a stamp on each page will be added.

Income Tax, Net Asset Tax and Solidarity Contribution Tax

Income tax (ISR)

ISR taxes any income from capital or labour (or a combination of both), on worldwide income.

For income tax purposes, any kind of operational performance, earnings, profits, revenue, interests, products, benefits, participation, salary, wage, fee or any other cash or in-kind income that modifies the taxpayer's patrimony will be considered as income.

The taxable income results by deducting the allowed deductions by law from the gross income.

This tax is to be paid in three quarterly equal payments due on 30 June, 30 September and 31 December; the last payment is made when submitting the annual income tax declaration on 30 April.

Minimum tax

According to Decree 278-2014 for the Control of Exonerations and Anti-Evasion measures, Article 22-A was added to the Income Tax Law stating that all natural or legal persons domiciled in Honduras shall pay 1.5% on total gross income greater or equal to HNL 10 million over the tax period, only when the result of the application of the rates of Articles 22a and 22b is lower than the 1.5% of the gross income declared.

If a company's income is lower than HNL 10 million, they shall comply with the declaration and payment of the rates subject to Article 22a and 22b of the Income Tax Law and those of the Net Asset Tax Law enforced by the Tax Equity Law, Decree 51-2003 (3 April 2003).

Net asset tax

This is a scheduler tax that applies to the total net asset for corporations or legal persons domiciled in Honduras.

The taxable base will be the resulting difference of the assets reflected in the taxpayer's general balance minus the doubtful accounts provisions, the accumulated depreciations permitted by the Income Tax Law, and revaluation of fixed assets – as long as these are not disposed. The values corresponding to expansions of registered investments as projects in process or fixed assets that are not been used.

The balance from financial obligations directly related to operational fixed assets financing is also deductible. The 1% rate applies to the total net value over HNL 3 million.

Solidarity contribution tax

Since 2014, in compliance with Chapter V regarding Legal Persons of Decree 278-2013, with the exception of Special Regimes of Exportation and Tourism and regardless of the dispositions of Article 22 of the Income Tax Law, all companies must pay a 5% solidarity contribution tax, calculated on the surplus of the net taxable income above HNL 1 million.

The solidarity contribution tax represents a surcharge on income tax; it is therefore not deductible from such tax and will be subject to anticipated payment, annual declaration and any other relevant disposition of the Income Tax Law.

Withholding Taxes

1% Income tax withholding, Executive Decree 217-2010

All taxpayers with an income above HNL 15,000 will be subject to income tax withholdings, being obliged to withhold and pay a 1% income tax to all natural and legal persons that are not subject to anticipated income tax regime, on all sales of goods and services rendered by them.

The taxable base shall be all the gross sales minus the devolutions and services determined by the DEI.

Sales tax withholdings, Executive Decree 215-2010

All those tax payers previously categorised as 'large tax payers' shall withhold and pay sales tax on any sale of goods or services provided under the following categories:

- Freight services of any kind
- Cleaning services and fumigation
- Printing and silk-printing services
- Research and security services
- Leasing of real estate for commercial purposes, plant and equipment.

The withholding shall be applied at the moment the invoice or equivalent document is issued, at the moment the services have been rendered, or at the moment a payment or deposit is done; whichever happens first.

Article 50 withholding: Professional fees

This is a tax of 12.5% on all incomes from professional fees, allowances, commissions, remunerations, bonuses, and payment for any technical services, paid to any natural or legal persons resident in Honduras.

Article 22 withholding: Employment tax

This payroll tax of 15–25% is applied to all natural persons or employees with income above HNL 116,402.00 (see Table 1). An allowance of HNL 40,000 is deductible for medical expenses, without having to present proof of them.

Table 1. Progressive rates of income tax for employees.

Income (HNL)	Tax rate
0.01–116,402.00	Exempted
116,402.01–200,000.00	15%
200,000.01–500,000.00	20%
>500,000.01	25%

Article 5: Non-resident withholding

Decree 182-2013 was enforced as of 2012, and taxes all income from a Honduran source for all natural persons or legal entities domiciled or not in the country. Table 2 summarises the rates.

Table 2. Rates of non-resident withholding tax.

Concept	Rate according to 17-2010 reform	Rate according to reform 182-2013
Income derived from movable or immovable property	10%	25%
Royalties from mining operations	10%	25%
Wages, salaries, commissions or any other compensation from services	10%	25%
Income or profit obtained by foreign companies	10%	10%
Income, profits, dividends, profit sharing or reserves by any natural person	10%	10%
Royalties for patent licensing, designs, procedures or formulas	10%	25%
Interests over commercial operations	10%	10%
Income derived from aircrafts, ships or vehicles operations	10%	10%
Income derived from telecommunications, software, information technology solutions, electronic and other operations related to communications	10%	10%
Insurance premiums and any other income from bank guarantee or policies	10%	10%
Income derived from public shows	10%	25%
Movies, video tapes, video clubs and cable television rights	10%	25%
Any other income not mentioned above	10%	10%

Sales Tax

The general ongoing rate for sales tax is 15%, applied to the taxable base for all importation and sale of goods and services.

A higher rate of 18% is applied to the importation or sale of beer, distilled beverage, spirit, liquor, hard liquor and other alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and other tobacco products, as well as flight tickets in executive and first class. This tax will apply during the distribution phase, including the values of the manufacturing and consumption tax during the importation or local production phase.

The following are subject to sales tax:

- During the sale of goods or services: the value of the good or service, whether it is a cash payment or credit; excluding direct expenses for ordinary or extraordinary financing
- The taxable base for imported goods will be their cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value, added to the custom duties, excise duties, specific taxes and any other rates levied on importations
- For all goods for personal use or consumption, as well as self-services and gifts, the taxable base will be the commercial value of the good or service
- For importation purposes, the payment is made at the moment of the nationalisation of the goods or settlement of the corresponding duties
- For local producers, the payment is made over the first 10 calendar days of the month following the sales.

Employers' Contributions

Private Contribution Regime (RAP)

The RAP is considered one of the best benefits of the private industry. It was originally created to support an unattended segment toward savings and direct those savings into financing.

The employer's contribution is 1.5% on total salaries, and another 1.5% is paid by employees through the monthly payroll.

Honduran Social Security Office (IHSS)

All natural or legal persons with an operational permit and legally incorporated must be registered to the IHSS. All employers are obliged to register their employees, as well as notifying when they cease to work for them. This obligation starts when the first employee is hired.

The employer contributes 7.2% monthly, and the employee 3.5% of their salary or wage.

Vocational Training Institute (INFOP)

To support vocational training, Article 23 of the INFOP Law establishes that all companies with more than five employees must pay the equivalent of 1% on their total payroll. This must be paid every 30 days, with a grace period of 10 days, after which a 10% surcharge will apply.

Municipal Rates and Taxes

Municipal tax on industry and commerce

This tax is to be paid by any natural person or trader, collectively or individually, based on their mercantile activity, industrial, mining, agricultural, public or private services, electronic communications, urban development, casinos, financial institutions, insurance and any other lucrative activities.

At the start of any business operations, when requesting the operating licence, a projected income declaration for the first quarter of operations must be filed; this is used to calculate the monthly tax to be paid over the course of the first year. The actual tax paid over the year will be adjusted at the end of the tax period to reflect the real annual income.

The tax payable varies according to the volume of production, income or annual sales (see Table 3).

Table 3. Progressive rates of municipal tax paid on commercial and industrial activities.

Income (HNL)	Tax per HNL 1,000
0– 500,000	0.3
500,001–10,000,000	0.4
10,000,001–20,000,000	0.3
20,000,001–30,000,000	0.2
>30,000,001	0.15

Property tax on real estate

The property tax on real estate is a levy on the real estate value within a Municipality regardless of the owners domicile (based on the property valuation), and it will be paid at an ongoing tariff of HNL 3.50 for every thousand when it's an urban property and HNL 2.50 for every thousand when it's rural property.

Local income tax

This is a levy imposed on natural persons' total annual income earned in the municipality, whether they have their domicile in it or not. See Table 4 for rates.

Table 4. Rates of local income tax paid to the municipality administration.

Income (HNL)	Tax per HNL 1,000
1– 5,000	1.5
5,001–10,000	2
10,001–20,000	2.5
20,001–30,000	3
30,001–50,000	3.5
50,001–75,000	3.75
75,001–100,000	4
100,001–150,000	5
≥150,001	5.25

Other Provisions

Population Security Law

This law, with a term of 10 years from 31 January 2012, imposes a special contribution that is levied on financial operations as a contribution to the national security budget. The ongoing tariff of HNL 2 per HNL 1,000 applies to all legal persons who are account holders or owners of saving deposits, including:

- Owners of sight deposits or checking accounts
- Loans from financial institutions with their own resources
- Cashier's cheques, certified cheques, traveller's cheques, etc
- Payments or wire transfer to third parties from accounts in their name
- International wire transfers
- Annual membership on credit cards or renewal of credit limits.

Transfer pricing ruling

Valid since 1 January 2014, this ruling is intended to regulate commercial and financial operations among related or controlled parties, in compliance with arm's length conditions. The scope of 'related or controlled' covers transactions between all natural or legal persons domiciled or resident in Honduras, with any natural or legal person resident or non-domiciled, as well as those under special fiscal regimes.

All income taxpayers who are related parties (i.e. involved in commercial or financial operations together) are obliged to determine for fiscal purposes their income, costs and deductions, by applying prices and markups that would have been used among comparable unrelated or independent parties in the same field.

Electronic invoicing, other fiscal documents and printing work registry regulations

This law aims to re-regulate all the requirements of all fiscal documents that can be used in accounting to support a sales tax fiscal credit and an expense for income tax purposes.



Banking and Finance

The Honduran financial system consists of 16 commercial banks, two state banks, seven brokerage firms, 10 financial companies, 11 exchanges and 11 insurance companies.

Central Bank of Honduras

The Central Bank, as the monetary authority, aims primarily to regulate the normal functioning of the payment system. It governs financial institutions such as commercial banks, savings and loan associations, financial corporations, second-tier banks and branch offices. The Central Bank also regulates insurance companies and pensions (including integrated managers of pension funds, provident institutions, etc).

National Banking and Insurance Commission

This organisation exercises supervisory monitoring, surveillance and control of private and public financial institutions to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.



Incentives for Investment

To encourage private investment, the Government of Honduras has enacted several laws and regulations to provide guarantees, transparency and incentives. These laws protect and promote foreign investment and create permanent tax exemption schemes.

Investment Promotion and Protection Law

Attracting, promoting and protecting national and foreign investment is a primary interest of the state, granting opportunities and guarantees for its development. The main objectives of this law are:

- Promoting and developing private investment
- Establishing facilitation and assistance bureaus for investors
- Formulating public policy proposals aimed at creating a favourable climate for investment, both local and foreign.

Free Zone Law

The entire country has been designated as a free zone. Most foreign companies are located in these areas and in export processing zones – usually involved in the manufacture of clothing and sporting goods, electronics and automotive assembly, textiles, agribusiness and service exports (call centres, business process outsourcing, etc).

Companies located within these areas enjoy the following benefits: unrestricted currency conversion; duty-free import of all machinery, raw materials, supplies and anything required for the plants' operations; clearing of incoming and outgoing shipments in less than a day, with minimal documentation; 100% foreign ownership permitted; exemption from sales, corporate and income taxes; and unrestricted repatriation of profits and capital at any time.

Export Processing Zones Law

Since their approval in 1987, export processing zones may be established anywhere in the country. Companies within these zones can enjoy the same benefits as those in free zones, including tax exemptions.

Temporary Import Scheme

This allows qualified companies operating outside the export processing zones to import all equipment and materials needed for their processing and re-export tax free. These companies, however, must pay income, municipal and customs taxes.

Tourism Incentives Law

This incentive provides for permanent income tax exemption right from the start of operations and is granted exclusively to new projects. Also, the law exempts the payment of taxes and other fees caused by:

- The import of new goods and equipment needed for the construction and launch of the project
- The import of printed material for the promotion and publicity of the project, or of the country as a tourist destination
- The import of replacements for deteriorated goods and equipment for a period of 10 years, with prior verification
- The import of new vehicles such as: buses, pick-up trucks, vans, trucks and those acquired by car rental companies
- The import of new and used air and sea vessels to be used for air, sea or river transportation.

Public Works and National Infrastructure Promotion Law

Adopted in 1998, this law establishes the legal framework for the provision and direct management of public services and the implementation of infrastructure projects of a social nature by private entities (individuals, companies or non-governmental organisations). The law encourages foreign participation in infrastructure development projects and newly established industries through extensive concession rights.

Law on the Promotion of Public–Private Partnerships

This law manages and regulates procurement processes for public–private participation in the implementation, development and management of public works and services. It establishes procedures to be adopted as agreed by the partnership, such as:

- Co-investment (joint venture)
- For profit and non-profit legal entities
- Participation contracts
- Management contracts
- Trusts
- Any other that is suitable for the execution of works and/or provision of services.

Intellectual Property Law

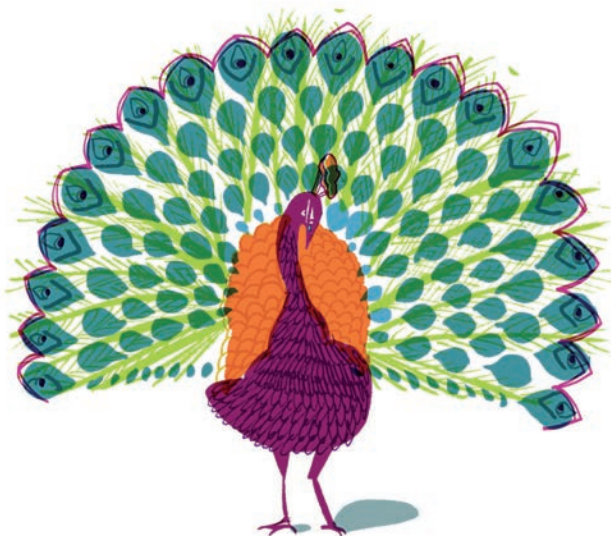
This law came into effect in 1993 to protect national and foreign works published in Honduras or outside the country, in accordance with international standards and agreements.

Law National Hourly Employment Program

Honduran legislation provides for rules regarding the generation of new opportunities for the economically active population who are unemployed.

This law helps to promote programs and projects that help increase employment opportunities, promoting the creation, expansion, improvement and access to employment sources for vulnerable social sectors, taking into account the following objectives:

- Promoting decent employment
- Promoting the education and training of workers
- Fully exploiting the installed capacity of production units
- Encouraging an investment and employment dynamic in the private and public sectors.



Expatriate Living

Despite being one of the poorest countries in the world, a number of factors continue to attract expats to the beautiful Central American destination of Honduras. The country's expat population may be small, but is growing steadily with expats from Germany, France, Norway and the USA, in particular, looking to Honduras to find a piece of Caribbean paradise. Many have taken advantage of the favourable property prices and low cost of living, and have chosen it as their retirement destination. Others move to the country to work for an NGO, missionary organisation or in the medical field.

Documentation to be submitted by foreigners with legal residence in Honduras to obtain a work licence

- Photocopy of the certificate of the resolution extended by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice or the special permission to stay issued by the General Directorate of Immigration, stating that residency status has been granted
- Photocopy of the certificate of registration as foreign extended by the General Directorate of Immigration
- Photocopy of ID card as a foreign extended by the General Directorate of Immigration
- Certificate of employment extended by existing/future employer
- Two recent photographs, passport size
- Proof of incorporation to the respective professional association, in the case of professionals subject to the Law on Compulsory Professional Association for the practice of the profession
- Application form with general information.

Six Reasons to Invest in Honduras

1. Strategic Location

- Honduras is located in the geographical heart of America and has good transport links to production centres in North America, the world's largest market
- Honduras is a unique distribution platform for Central America, with logistics costs among the lowest in the region.

2. Dynamic and Skilled Workforce

- A labour force of 3.4 million, consisting of more than 2.2 million young people aged 18–35 years
- Labour costs among the lowest in the region
- Availability of qualified bilingual professionals, graduates of 50 campuses and over 700 bilingual schools
- Availability of young technicians trained in local institutions
- Multiple training programs for employees.

3. Modern Infrastructure

- Rapid modernisation and expansion of physical infrastructure and communication
- Liberalised telecommunications sector and openness to generation projects in the energy sector
- Access by sea to markets around the world, with six ports on the Atlantic and Pacific – including Puerto Cortés, the only deep-water port in Central America
- More than 300 companies, mostly specialising in light manufacturing and operating in private industrial parks – a model that has operated successfully for over 20 years in Honduras
- Completion of the construction of the Interoceanic Highway will further enhance trade links via a road of excellent quality.

4. Direct Access to Major Markets

- Honduras is an integral member of the US manufacturing system, thanks to its inclusion in the Free Trade Agreement of Central America
- Honduras currently holds free trade agreements with the European Union, as well as with Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Taiwan
- It is also a party to the Dominican Republic-Central America FTA (DR-CAFTA), along with Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the USA.

5. Democratic Political System Favouring Investment

- Free zones, which are exempt from tax in a wide variety of categories, can be established anywhere in the country
- Honduras is governed by a democratic system, with solid institutions, a transparent legal system, and political and social stability since 1980
- A set of laws protect and promote foreign investment as well as providing export tax incentives.

6. Emerging Business Sectors

- In traditional sectors such as agriculture, textiles and tourism
- In value-added industries including agribusiness, sustainable tourism, light manufacturing and business services
- A flexible, able to export at varying scales and supported by a favourable tax code and customs manufacturing
- In a fast-growing tourism industry, which attracts travellers from around the world
- In service sector export, due to the high proportion of bilingual population with a neutral accent
- In a forestry industry that supplies a wide variety of non-traditional wood
- In an area of 32 million hectares with highly competitive prices, with various climates and a huge potential for low-irrigation agriculture.

The Next Step

Contact Soluciones Empresariales S.de R.L to discuss your needs.

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