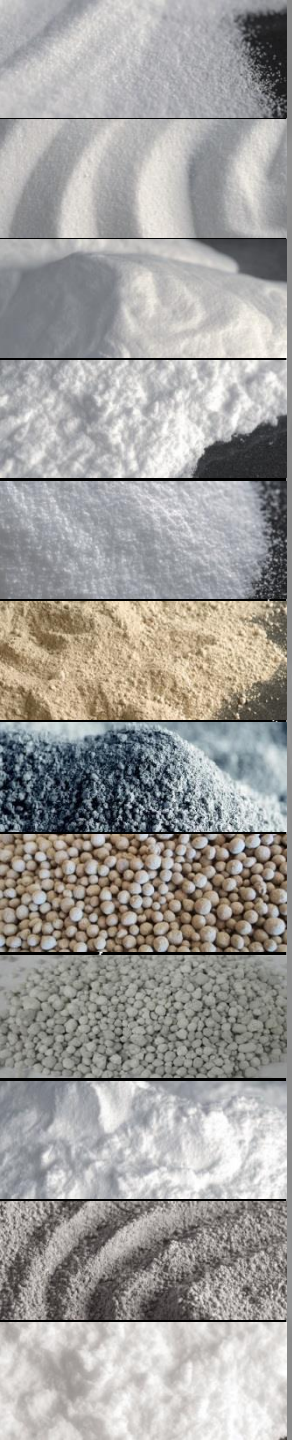


# DERIVADOS DEL BORO

AÑADIENDO VALOR UN PASO A LA VEZ



# LOS INICIOS DE LA ACTIVIDAD

**"Laguna Salinas" in Arequipa, Peru, Boron  
Producer, Discovered in 1883**

**71.1413°S 16.3644°W**

"Laguna Salinas" is a producer deposit site discovered in 1883 in Arequipa, Peru. It is a small deposit, not considered to be of world-class significance.

<https://thediggings.com/mines/usgs10023493>

# LOS INICIOS DE LA ACTIVIDAD

## Rio Tinto in Peru

Our presence in Peru dates back to 1990. In 1994, we started our activities through Rio Tinto Exploration (RTX), focusing on the exploration of copper deposits, although we have also explored iron, zinc, borates and precious metals deposits.

Esta es la versión en caché de <http://www.riotinto.com/peru-10516.aspx> (<http://www.riotinto.com/peru-10516.aspx>) de Google. Se trata de una captura de pantalla de la página tal como esta se mostraba el 16 Sep 2017 06:22:34 GMT. Es posible que la página (<http://www.riotinto.com/peru-10516.aspx>) haya sufrido modificaciones durante este tiempo.

# LOS INICIOS DE LA ACTIVIDAD



EL ORIGEN DE NUESTRO LOGO

# EL SIGUIENTE PASO



Almacén de Matarani: Exportando mineral a escala industrial

# EL SIGUIENTE PASO



Almacén de Matarani: Exportando mineral a escala industrial

# EL SIGUIENTE PASO



EXPORTANDO MINERAL A ESCALA INDUSTRIAL

# OTRO PASO ADELANTE



PLANTA SALINAS: MOLIENDA Y CALCINACIÓN

# REFLEXIONES SOBRE EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR

# ES CADA VEZ MAS IMPORTANTE PARA TODO EL MUNDO

The **trade-to-GDP ratio** is an [indicator](#) of the relative importance of [international trade](#) in the [economy](#) of a country. It is calculated by dividing the aggregate value of [imports](#) and [exports](#) over a period by the [gross domestic product](#) for the same period. Although called a [ratio](#), it is usually expressed as a [percentage](#). It is used as a measure of the openness of a country to international trade, and so may also be called the **trade openness ratio**.<sup>[1]:63</sup><sup>[2]</sup> It may be seen as an indicator of the degree of [globalisation](#) of an economy.<sup>[1]:64</sup>

Other factors aside, the trade-to-GDP ratio tends to be low in countries with large economies and large populations such as Japan and the United States, and to have a higher value in small economies.<sup>[1]:63</sup><sup>[2]</sup> Singapore has the highest trade-to-GDP ratio of any country; between 2008 and 2011 it averaged about 400%.

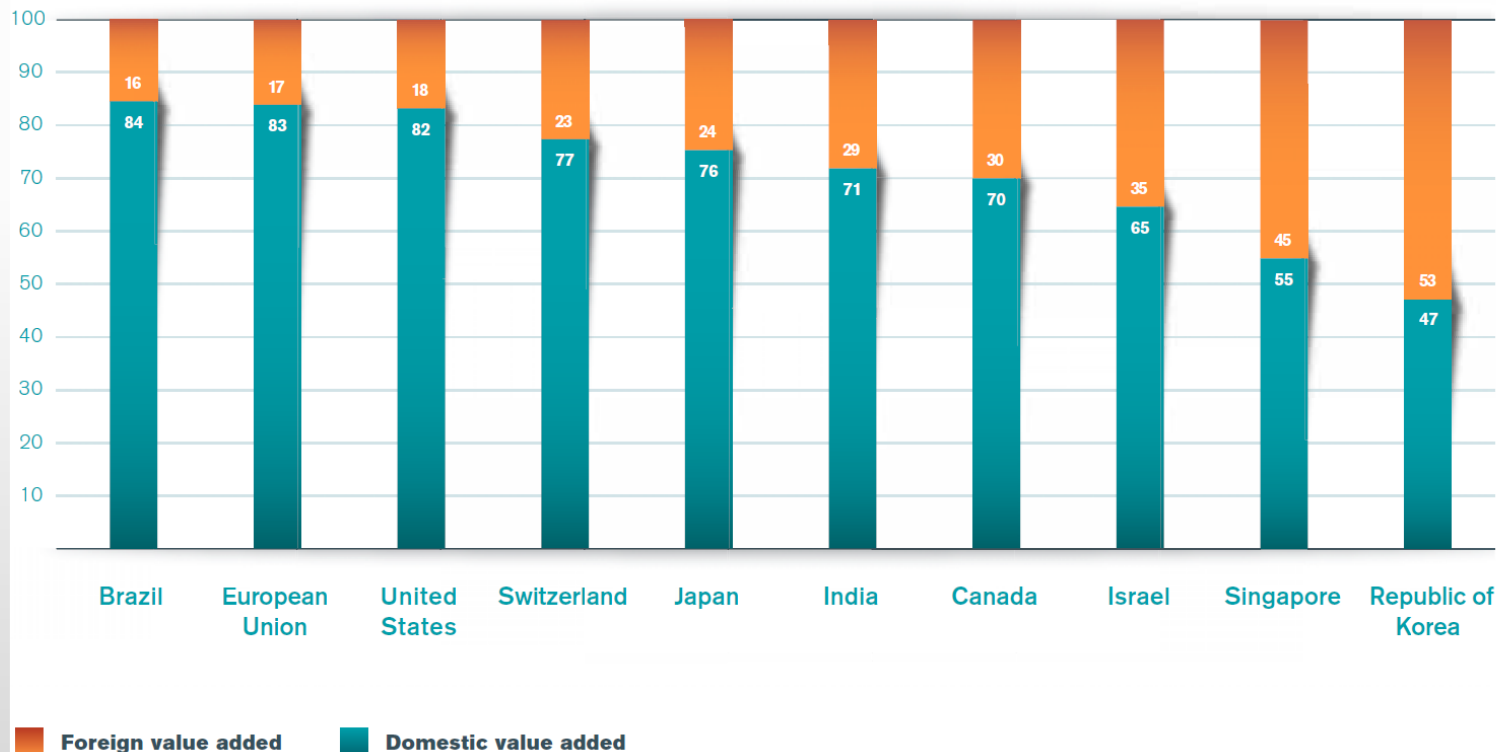
Worldwide trade-to-GDP ratio rose from just over 20% in 1995 to about 30% in 2014.

1 Richard L. Harris (2008). [Dependency, Underdevelopment, and Neoliberalism](#); in: Richard L. Harris, Jorge Nef (editors) (2008). *Capital, Power, and Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Series: Critical Currents in Latin American Perspective. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. [ISBN 9780742555235](#).

# GLOBALIZACIÓN DE LA INDUSTRIA QUÍMICA

**Chart 4.20:**

Domestic and foreign value added content in chemicals exports – selected economies, 2011  
(per cent share in gross exports of chemicals)



Source: OECD-WTO TiVA database.

# GLOBALIZACIÓN DE LA INDUSTRIA QUÍMICA

Large economies such as the United States or Japan have a high share of domestic content in their chemicals exports. This is because their domestic production networks have the capacity to meet the needs of exporting industries, and their chemical industry therefore relies to a lesser extent on international supply chains to produce their exports.

The share of domestic content in chemicals exports is also high in Brazil, whose exports contained only 16 per cent of foreign value added content in 2011. This is because Brazil's chemicals industry is one of the largest in the southern hemisphere, and the country has its own natural resources and industrial infrastructure to produce basic raw materials or petrochemical products used in the chemical industry.

Switzerland also incorporates a high level of domestic value added in its exports of chemical products. This is due to its specialization in high-grade products and the application of innovative processes and its high-skilled workforce. Among the economies shown in Chart 4.20, the Republic of Korea has the lowest share of domestic value added content in chemical exports, at just 47 per cent in 2011. This is because Korean firms have established vertical supply chains with a number of countries to optimize the production process, to generate cost savings and to import raw materials

[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/wts2016\\_e/wts2016\\_e.pdf](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/wts2016_e/wts2016_e.pdf)

# ¿AÚN ES ORO LO QUE MÁS IMPORTA?



Giovanni Antonio Raimondi Dell'Acqua nació en Milán (Italia) el 19 de setiembre de 1824.

Llegó al Perú el 28 de Julio de 1850 y ese mismo año, el médico peruano Cayetano Heredia le encargó la organización del Museo de Historia Natural del Colegio Independencia, institución que luego se convirtió en la Escuela de Medicina del Perú.

Desde 1851, se desempeñó como profesor de historia natural, Fue uno de los fundadores de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos en 1856 y en 1861, fundó la cátedra de química analítica, regentándola hasta 1872.

<http://www.deperu.com/abc/biografias/2483/antonio-raimondi>

"El Perú es un mendigo sentado en un banco de oro"