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In which continent is uruguay

Uruguay is where. In which continent is uruguay located.

Before launching an investment in Uruguay, it is important to understand the idiosyncrasy of the country. How do we think Uruguayans? What do we appreciate in a product or service? What expectations do we have a company that comes to our country? What risks or threats are there when they land in Uruguay? What constraints and opportunities require local regulations? What is the relevant public agenda for a new venture or business project? What are the ways to influence those who can interfere or facilitate business in the country? Anyone who decides to invest in Uruguay needs answers to these questions and thus avoid or correct errors, this will increase the probability of success in launching a new product or service in Uruguay. Our trajectory that advises companies in their communication and in the relationship with their various interested parties, helps to understand local trends and influencing a series of scenarios favorable to their goals with a personalized service. With around 3.5 million inhabitants, located in a strategic position between Brazil and Argentina, Uruguay is a country of opportunities. It was one of the founding members of Mercosur, the South American Commercial Block that has a market of over four hundred million people. From its origin is a country with its own identity. His people, his culture, his institutions, the history of his democracy, and the lower levels of the continent's corruption make a reliable country to invest and develop business. Uruguay has one of the highest literacy rates and higher Internet coverage rates in the region. Furthermore, it occupies second place, globally, in the ranking of national sustainable energy production. While the struggle of Argentina and Brazil against inflation, corruption and violence, Uruguay has maintained growth levels even in more critical moments for regional economies. Uruguay is recognized to have one of the most mature democracies of the region and the world, with one of the strongest and more stable social and political systems in Latin America. In 2018 it was the only country of the continent considered as a "full democracy" for the economist and ranked the first on the continent in various international rankings: the highest transparency index (international transparency), the Best quality of life in the region (Mercer), the best regional environment for political freedom and civil rights (Freedom House), the highest index of global prosperity (Legatum Institute) and one of the highest indexes of economic freedom (The Heritage Foundation). In the index of the perceptions of corruption, published by Transparency International in 2018, Uruguay had the highest position among the countries of Latin America. Uruguayans do not believe that there is a corruption in the government, having Chile as the only country with better performance in the region of global peace. Uruguay is an ideal place for the regional international office of the International International A series of tax exemptions related to the promotion of investments, as well as to social security and the quality of the lives of the managers, have led to the settlement of the regional headquarters of many international societies. The liberty of the press is one of the pillars of Uruguayan democracy. Journalistic production focuses mainly in Montevideo and the most relevant media in the construction of the public agenda are the graphic and digital media El País, El Observador, Montevideo Portal, Diaria and Búsqueda; The Radio Issuers EMISORA and the public channel TNU. The Uruguay occupies the 19th place on 180 in the World Press Freedom Index 2019, making it one of the safest countries of Latin America for journalists. In 1852 the first national census was carried out, when the country counted only 132,000 inhabitants. The Instituto Nacional de Estadística (www.ine.gub.uy) is a reliable source of country information. His work is completed by a market of social and market research company with over 40 years of experience in generating valuable information for decision-making. According to studies conducted in 2020, a record of 2,365,000 people were recorded with a smartphone and 93% of the population lived in homes where there was at least one of these devices. Currently, almost all the Uruguayan population lives in families that have at least one device with Internet access. The civil society has forms of organization that manage to influence public policies, in a productive way, generating a social balance that is one of the pillars of the country's political and social stability. Both the PIT-CNT, which is the most important trade union organization of the country, that the Chambers of Commerce are listened to and taken into consideration by the government and actively participate at the country's public agenda. Breeding, forestry, agricultural production and tourism are the pillars of the uruguay economy. The services sector and in particular the software industry stands out. The protection of the environment is sanctioned by the Constitution, there are tax exemptions for companies, local and international, which use «Clean technologies», and from 2020 environmental policies have a ministerial status. Foreign direct investments are not subject to restrictions and there are no limits to the transfer of profits or to the repatriation of the capital. No distinction is made between local and foreign investments, and an international company can benefit exactly the same incentives and tax advantages which can take advantage of a local society. Almost the half of the population lives in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. With an educational system that reaches the highest levels of literacy of the region, Uruguayans love culture, gastronomy, wines, arts and the Especially football. football. plan plan ceibal, a children's laptop local program, 100% of children and teens in public education receive a free personal computer from the government. drummers play in the annual festival of carnival in montevideo, the capital of the uruguay. imbrummers play in the annual festival of the carnival in montevideo, the capital of the uruguay. kobby dagan photography, dreamsties touth's Second-Slop lower country. uruguay is bounded by the brazil and the silver and is located the atlantic ocean. Eastern republic of uruguayform of the government: constitutional republiccapital: montevideopopolazione: 3.369.299 official location: spanishmoney: pesoarea: 68,037 square miles (176,215 miles a kilometre) the second smallest country in South America, uruguay is bounded by the brazil and the Argentine and lies along the Atlantic Ocean. much of the country is made of gently rolling land a few hundred meters above sea level, along with wooded valleys. the highest point of the uruguay is located at the top of the mountain cathedral at 1.685 feet (514 meters). map created by national geographical maps with the Argentine neighbor, most Uruguayans have ancestors from the spagna and Italy who are immigrants in the country in the 19th and xx century. Most of the population is Roman Catholic, although a small community of Jews "one of the largest in southern America" lives in the capital of montevideo. meat is widely consumed in Uruguay, more than in most other countries. the most celebrated festival of the country is the carnival, which takes place just before the beginning of Lent, a Roman Catholic holiday that traditionally involves refraining from meat consumption. The main festivals take place in montevideo and include costumes, parades, parades, and outdoor theater. Soccer is the most popular sport in the country; uruguay is one of the global leaders when it comes to world titles. basketball, rugby and boxing also rise great crowds. a popular music and a dance in uruguay is the tango, which was born in Argentine. much of the fauna of the uruguay has disappeared because of the competition for the land with humans. However, a network of national parks and a natural reserve were established to preserve the existing populations of animals. spiders and snakes are not common in uruguay. pumas and jaguars can occasionally be spotted in remote parts of the country. More common animals include foxes, cupboards and large rodents called capybaras.left: Uruguayan flag, right: Uruguayan photophotography of asaf eliason, shutterstock the president and vice president of the uruguay serve for five years and cannot serve two consecutive terms. all citizens over the age of 18 are required to vote. the two main political parties were traditionally colorados (reds) and blancos (whites,) although a third party,Frente Amplio, was elected in office in 2004 and remained in power. URUGUAY's main industry is agriculture, with most of the country's farmland devoted to livestock production. Services Services tourism also contributes to the relatively high standard of living in the country. Banking and financial services and manufacturing are also a significant part of the economy and are concentrated in the capital of Montevideo. Uruguay had long been inhabited by indigenous people who hunted, gathered and fished on the land. Europeans discovered the country in 1516, but it was established by the Portuguese in 1680. In 1726 the Spanish took control and founded Montevideo. Few indigenous people remained. The Uruguayans fought later to resist the withdrawal from Argentina and Brazil. In 1828 a treaty proclaimed Uruguay as a separate and buffer state between the two countries. The first constitution of Uruguay was founded in 1830. Civil war broke out between the Blancos (Whites) and the Colorados (Reds) until the mid-1860s, with the two parties eventually becoming the conservative and liberal political parties of the country. The names of the parties were taken from the colours of the flags during the Civil War. Uruguay would see an increase in development in the late 1800s and an increase in immigration, both helped by the introduction of a railroad in Montevideo. The population of the country grew by one million by 1900, to about 70,000 at the time of independence. While the civil war continued to trouble the country, stability was finally achieved in 1905 when the Colorados were elected to power. Uruguay suffered the effects of the Great Depression, but had an economic boom during World War II and the Korean War, selling wool, meat and other animal products to European countries and the United States. However, the end of the wars brought a collapse for the Uruguayan economy and further political instability that lasted in the late 1900s. A new leadership would eventually lead to economic growth and greater job opportunities that continue to this day. day.

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