



REPORT

Pre legislative election
Colombia - LATAM

MARCH
2018



I N D E X

R E P O R T

Pre legislative election

Colombia - AmLat

1. General considerations
2. Electoral keys
3. Platforms of the main coalitions
4. How is Congress Composed? How would Congress consist of?
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1. General considerations

What is elected?

Senators **(102)** and members of the House of Representatives **(166)** are elected for the **2018-2022** term.

When does the election take place?

Sunday March 11th, 2018.

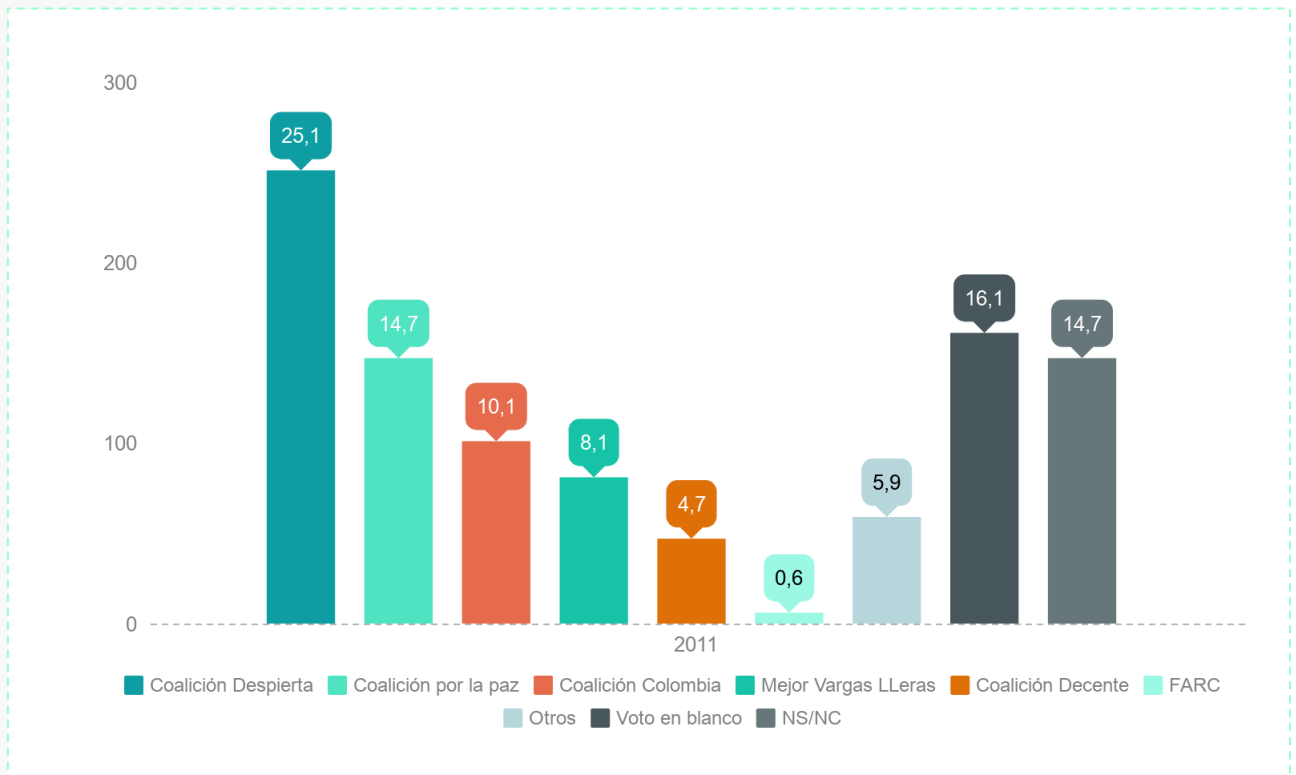
Which are the main coalitions?

Coalición Colombia (Alianza Verde; Compromiso Ciudadano; Polo Democrático Alternativo)

- Coalición Despierta (Centro Democrático; Partido Conservador)
- Coalición Decente (Movimiento Colombia Humana; Alianza Social Independiente; MAIS)
- Coalición por la Paz (Partido Liberal, Partido de la U)
- Mejor Vargas Lleras (Movimiento Mejor Vargas Lleras; Cambio Radical)
- Fuerza Socialista (FARC; Unidas Patriótica)

1. General considerations

What do polls show?



**Source: Self-made based on the survey carried out by Cifras y Conceptos, March 1st 2018.*

Recent polls indicate that Coalición Despierta, comprised of Centro Democrático and Partido Conservador, leads the voting intention, with a clear lead in the Senate vote.

Coalición por la Paz, constituted by the ruling party Partido de la U and the historical Partido Liberal, runs second and the left-centred Coalición Colombia, third.

In fourth place is Mejor Vargas Lleras, a political movement led by former Vice President Germán Vargas Lleras. In the last place is Coalición Decente with less than 5% of the votes, whose candidate for president, Gustavo Petro, leads polls.

2. Electoral keys

Prelude of the presidential election Given that the legislative elections are held prior to the presidential ones, what happens March 11st will affect the perception of the presidential candidates. Furthermore, primaries are also held during that same date. In other words, competitors for the presidential election May 27th will be defined on the same day as the new members of Congress. Consequently, after March 11th, the political scenario is expected to reconfigure as the different coalitions will support the recently elected presidential candidate for the May 27th ballot.

Should the scenario predicted by polls be correct, the country would be in a unique situation: the coalition with the highest voting intention for president (Coalición de la Decencia) has one of the lowest voting intentions for the legislative election. It is likely that the coalition will not even reach the legal threshold of the necessary votes to obtain a seat.

However, this situation could benefit Coalición Despierta in May, as it would obtain a comfortable victory in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Currently, this coalition's candidate, Iván Duque, a public officer close to former President Álvaro Uribe, is ranking second in voting intentions. He has increased his voting intentions considerably in the polls during the recent months.

Another thing to consider is the amount of votes that Álvaro Uribe, who is running for Senator, will gather. In recent months, the former President has been accused of crimes against humanity during his administration. Uribe denied such accusations and considered himself a victim of "political persecution". Whether people support him despite the accusations, or not, will be defined March 11th. If they do, people will massively vote Uribe, which means that they will also support Coalición Despierta's candidate, Iván Duque.

A bigger Congress In July 2018 the elected congress members will take office. Also, from that date on, there will be more legislators in Congress. There will be six more Senators (108 instead of 102), one of which will be the candidate for president who loses in second round and the remaining five will be Representatives of the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), regardless how they perform in the elections. This change is part of the Peace Treaty signed in 2016 between Colombia and the dissident forces. Regarding the House of Representatives, which is currently made up of 165 legislators, it will be composed of 172 Representatives. Five of the new legislators will be from the FARC, plus one seat to the vice presidential candidate that is defeated in the ballotage.

2. Electoral keys

Electoral participation of the FARC The participation in legislative elections of former guerrillas is one of the novelties of these elections. The event finalizes the process of incorporation into democracy of the dissidents. This was agreed in the Peace Agreements, which concluded 50 years of armed conflict between the Colombian government and the revolutionary group.

However, the electoral participation and the allocation of seats divide the Colombian society. In fact, polls show that the new party does not reach 1% of the votes. The increase in the voting intention for Coalición Despierta, led by former President Álvaro Uribe, seems to illustrate this rejection, since he opposed to the Peace Agreement's signature.

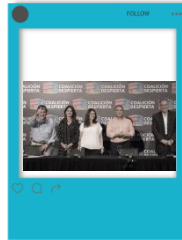
There is no presidential candidate from the ruling party For the first time in its history, Partido de la U, which has ruled the country since 2006, will not have its own candidate in the presidential elections. In its short history, the party, founded by former president Álvaro Uribe and currently led by President Juan Manuel Santos, succeeded consecutively in all presidential elections (2006, 2010, 2014) and has had parliamentary majority in Congress since 2014. However, due to the rejection of various leaders to the presidential candidacy, the party changed its strategy and decided to support Humberto de la Calle, candidate of Partido Liberal, a member of Coalición de la Paz.

3. Platforms of the main coalitions



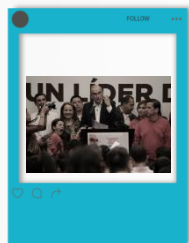
Coalición Colombia

- Reduction of the tax burden on companies and elimination of barriers to access the financial system for microentrepreneurs.
- Regulation of crowdfunding and elimination of the tax on cash withdrawal.
- Support the creation of venture capital investment funds in early stage entrepreneurship.
- Simplification of bureaucracy to formalize companies and favor access to credit.



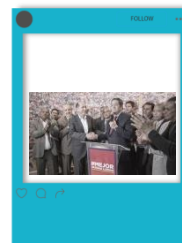
Coalición Despierta

- Creation of a business-friendly environment in which companies are freer to operate.
- Promotion of entrepreneurship and lower taxes.
- Simplification of administrative procedures and reduction of the amount of regulations.



Coalición por la Paz

- To pass a bill on stimulation of creativity and promotion of a new tax reform to encourage companies' investment.
- To tackle the gender pay gap.
- Development of an efficient policy to reduce alcohol and psychoactive substances consumption.
- Stimulation of healthy nutrition and the protection of seeds.



Movimiento Mejor Vargas Lleras

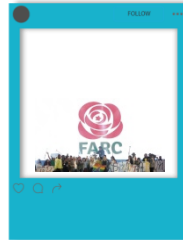
- To pass bills on environmental issues such as the circulation of buses and chimney vehicles, the invasion of public space and the handling of debris and garbage, which keep appearing in rivers and near wetlands.

3. Platforms of the main coalitions



Coalición Lista de la decencia (ASI; UP; MAIS)

- | Taxation on large concentration of lands with more than a thousand unproductive hectares.
- | Implementation of an agricultural reform.
- | Rates setting on products that compete with rural production.
- | Foster the creation of companies and industrial development.

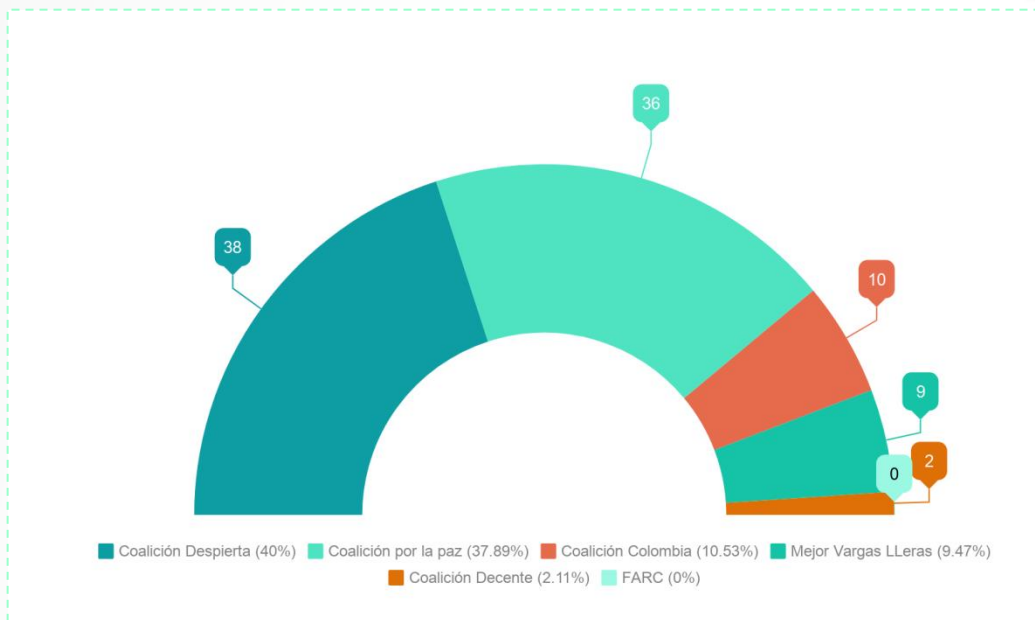


Fuerza Socialista (FARC)

- | Implementation of a progressive tax reform.
- | Promotion of the development of medium and small companies to satisfy products for domestic demand.
- | Reduction of food imports, recover food sovereignty and guarantee access to credit for the agricultural sector.
- | Formalization of regulations on real property established in the Peace Agreements of Havana.

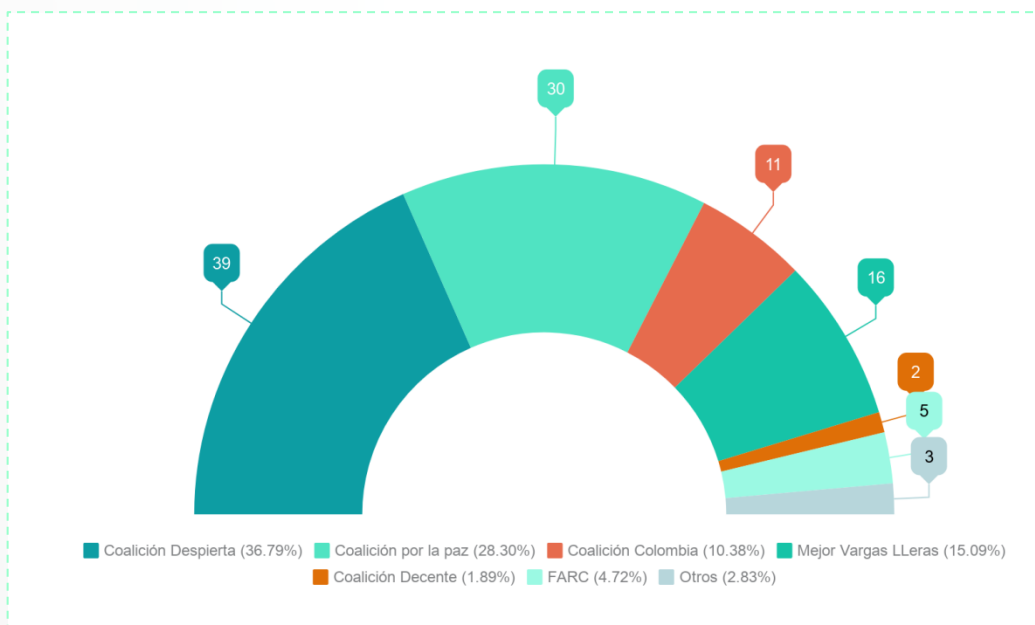
4. How is Congress Composed? How would Congress consist of?

Current composition of the Senate



**The percentages correspond to the proportion each parliamentary group has over the total number of members of the Senate.*

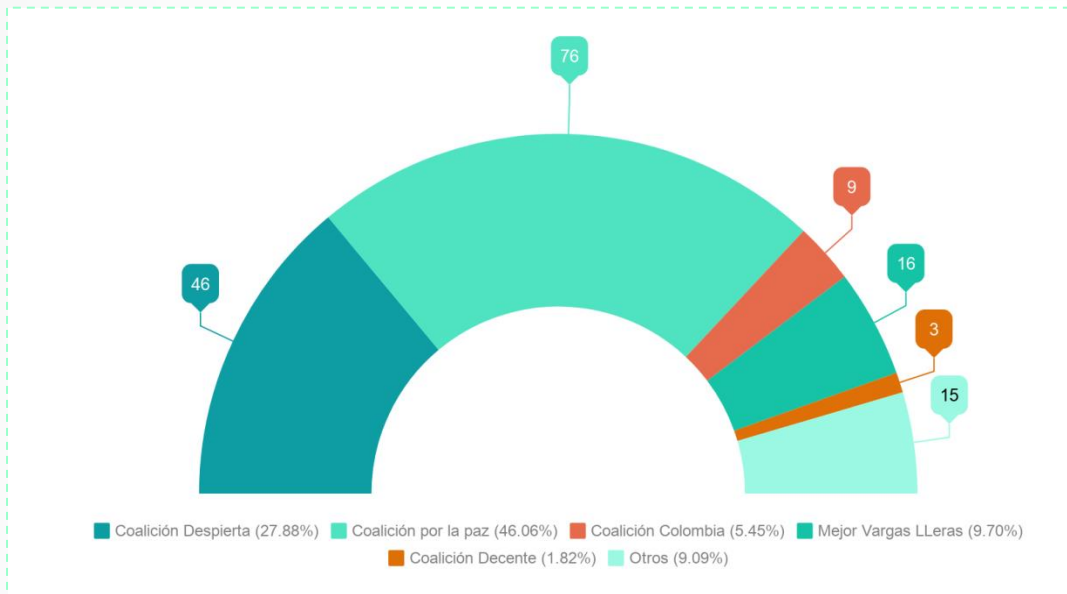
Current composition of the House of Representatives



**The percentages correspond to the proportion each parliamentary group has over the total number of members of the House of Representatives.*

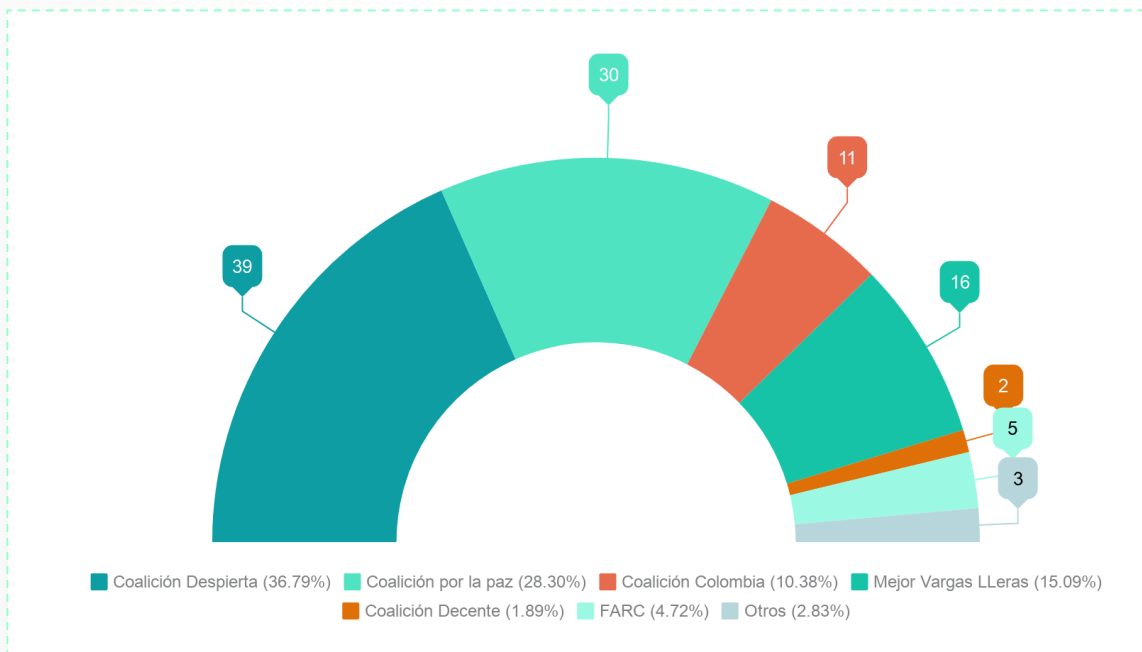
4. How is Congress Composed? How would Congress consist of?

A projection of the composition of the Senate



**The percentages correspond to the proportion each parliamentary group would have over the total number of members of the Senate.*

A projection of the composition of the House of Representatives



**The percentages correspond to the proportion each parliamentary group would have over the total number of members of the House of Representatives.*

5. Conclusions

Coalición Despierta is expected to win comfortably, which would give a greater advantage to its presidential candidate Iván Duque, who is currently running second in voting intention. Movimiento Mejor Vargas Lleras, which hopes to increase its participation in Congress, is also expecting a good result, and in this way rebound the candidacy of former Vice President Germán Vargas Lleras.

Regarding the left-centred Coalición Decencia and Coalición Colombia, polls show that the first would not even reach the necessary threshold (3% of valid votes) to obtain a seat. This could result in a decrease in the voting intention for the coalition's presidential candidate, Gustavo Petro, who has been leading polls for two months now. On the contrary, Coalición Colombia could even obtain more seats and thus boost the candidacy of Sergio Fajardo.

How Coalición de la Paz will make the most of the result is still unknown. Up to now, the presidential candidate Humberto de la Calle has failed to gain supporters despite his party, Partido Liberal, might do well on Sunday. Regarding the other member of the coalition, Partido de la U, which is the ruling party since 2006, it seems to be in a severe crisis: the party does not have a presidential candidate and has been decreasing in voting intentions for Senators and Representatives in the last months.



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