

EXHIBIT A

Advertisement published on April 20th 2015 inviting the press and 10,000 attendees to a meeting in the informal commercial center of Gamarra on May 7th, 2015.

FOR THERE TO BE INVESTMENT, PERU HAS TO BE A COUNTRY OF PROPERTY OWNERS

- THE MAJORITY OF US IN PERU WANT INVESTMENT AND JOBS. IS TAKEN BY A HANDFUL OF INVESTORS.
- BUT SEVERAL INVESTMENTS HAVE STOPPED OR SLOWED DOWN BECAUSE THE PROPERTY RIGHTS OF LARGE INVESTORS ARE NOT RESPECTED, WHILE THE LOWER CLASSES, LACKING FORMAL PROPERTY, THINK THAT THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH
- THIS IS A FALSE DICHOTOMY. THERE IS ENOUGH ROOM FOR EVERYONE. WHAT IS MISSING IS A GOVERNMENT THAT UNDERSTANDS AND KNOWS HOW TO INTEGRATE ALL OF PERU'S INTERESTS UNDER A SINGLE RULE OF LAW.



WE INFORMAL MINERS ARE NO LONGER ALONE: WE ARE AT THE FOREFRONT OF A MAJORITY THAT WANTS TO BE FORMALIZED, BUT ARE REPPRESSED BY A STATE THAT HAS NO IDEA HOW TO GO ABOUT IT

Edwin Ajahuana, President of the Puno Formalization Commission, Pedro Tacana, President of FEMARLIB, Belizario de la Cruz, Director of ANPLABEN, Celso Cajachagua, President of FENAMARPE, Victor Taype, President of FEMAR Arequipa, Jaime Apolaya, President FERMAP Ayacucho.

"There are 2.2 million of us miners (the informal chain of production, which includes mineral processing, contractors, financiers, and traders) and, if we include our families, there are 5 million of us. We do not have modern Peru's wealth generating rights or tools: to create capital by combining our assets; or to gain access to credit and investment through collateral and issuing shares."

RURAL SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEES

Julio Olivera, La Mar Self-Defense Committee (CAD, its Spanish acronym) President. Renán Riveros, Huanta CAD President. Hugo Huilica Ovalle, former Anti-Subversive Defense Committee (DECAS, its Spanish acronym) - VRAEM Coordinator. Georgina Cisneros, Santillana CAD President.

"There were tens of thousands of us farmers who became combatants in the rural patrols and DECAS that defeated the Shining Path. When the government supported us, we were the eyes and ears of pacification, and we could be equally successful against the drug traffickers because we know who the enemies of our communities are.

Today, government has abandoned us and we feel legally vulnerable because although they recognized our holdings, these have not been sufficiently regularized to provide us with all the functions of property, which leaves room for illegal activities and dispute resolution outside the parameters of the rule of law."



AMAZON NATIVES

Santiago Manuin Valera, President C.P. Awajún Wampis and hero of the Curva del Diablo. Alberto Pizango, Amazon native leader.

"There are some 500,000 of us Amazon natives, but we do not have sovereign control over our communities or over the ownership of our resources. Eighty percent of our territories do not have precise boundaries marked in standardized coordinates. Within our communities, our property is not recognized and cannot be protected from third parties.

Peruvian law does not allow us to take advantage of or defend ourselves from a globalized world because it does not provide us with the same legal tools it gives big companies. As a result, we cannot negotiate with the companies that invest in our natural resources on equal ground, individually or as a family, as we have been demanding since the First Meeting of Native Organizations of the North Eastern Block of the Marañón held in April 2008 and the National Amazon Development Proposal of December 2009."

WE 10,000

GRASSROOTS ENTREPRENEURS, RURAL DEFENSE FIGHTERS, INFORMAL MINERS, AMAZON NATIVES, COFFEE GROWERS, AND MANAGERS OF FORMAL PERUVIAN FIRMS WILL ALL MEET ON THIS COMING MAY 7, 2015 IN GAMARRA.

Our goal is to show government that it is surrounded by grassroots entrepreneurs who will respect and even protect the rights of large investors if theirs are recognized.

Convened by HERNANDO DE SOTO (ILD), we will come together in GAMARRA



GAMARRA, meetings with informal organizations leaders to coordinate the main event. April 15, 2015.



FORMAL ENTREPRENEURS

Miguel Vega Alvarar, former president of the National Confederation of Private Business Associations (CONFIEP, its Spanish acronym). Manuel Sotomayor, former president of CONFIEP. Juan Carlos Ramirez, mining entrepreneur and former vice minister of mining. José Chueca, former president of Peru 2021. Henry Day, former president of Peru 2021.

"We are made up a group of business people who believe that Peru in 2021 should be a country where everyone has rights to property and where the foundations of a healthy macroeconomy are respected, allowing public and private investment that creates wealth and closes the gap between the rich and the extremely poor. We want a country where there is no social unrest because the law is obeyed and everyone has the same rights to business and property."

EMERGING ENTREPRENEURS

Maximo Huarcaya, the small and medium-sized industry association of Villa El Salvador (APEMIVES, its Spanish Acronym) President. Aquilino Huaytaya, Techno-Ecological Industrial City of Lima Association (ACITEL, its Spanish acronym) Director. Martha Cuba Bendezu, Las Malvinas shopping centre. Ruben Cano, ACITEL Director. Manuel Yto Sieguil, APIC-Gamarra President. Alfredo Mamani Vargas, President of Bellota shopping centre, Las Malvinas.

"There are three million of us doing small-scale business, organized in shopping centers, industrial parks, and representative associations. Because of excessive red tape and costs imposed by government to operate on a large scale, most of us are condemned to running "dwarf" businesses, to running unproductive units on a small scale (MSMEs), because instead of reducing the costs of running large-scale operations, the government in fact increases some of these costs as much as 25%."



COFFEE GROWING ENTREPRENEURS

Lorenzo Castillo, manager of the National Coffee Board, Ciro Quezada, Director National Coffee Board, Santos Chipana, Manager of the Co-op Los Chancas, Pichanaki.

"There are some 140,000 families of small coffee growers comprising part of the million and a half families living and working in farming towns and communities of Peru. Most of us do not have legal property titles over our plantations and as a result are unable to access formal credit, cannot partner with other businesses, or attract investors and, since we live and work in jungle areas, we are exposed to terrorism and drug trafficking."