

Sol Verde Residential

Island of Sal / Cape Verde

Newport Investment Management

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Cape Verde, Europe's Caribbean

Cape Verde is becoming more and more consolidated on the world market as a holiday destination with great potential. Its wild, exotic landscapes, the excellent sandy beaches with crystal clear water, the deep ocean full of fish, coral and marine archaeology, along with the unique conditions for practicing water sports, warm nights filled with irresistible musical rhythms and last but not least, the delightful, outgoing personality of its people make this archipelago a paradise set in the heart of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Republic of Cape Verde is a state of West Africa, located on the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 1.000 kilometres southwest of the Canary Islands and 460 kilometres west of the coast of Senegal. The archipelago, with an area of 4.033 km², has a privileged location, between the European, African and American continents, on the Atlantic route; giving it the status of maritime and air centre in which converges most of the Atlantic trade. Of volcanic origin, it is constituted by ten islands and five small islets. The archipelago of Cape Verde is divided between the islands of Barlovento (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Lucía, São Nicolau, Sal, and Boa Vista) and the Sotavento Islands (Maio, Santiago, Fogo, and Brava). The largest island, in terms of area and inhabitants, is the island of Santiago, where the capital of Cape Verde, Praia is located. The climate of Cape Verde is more temperate than the climate of the African continent, since the archipelago is surrounded by water that softens the temperatures. Thus, the maximum temperatures of Cape Verde go from 25°C in January to 29°C in September.

The people are known for their extraordinary optimism and joie de vivre. Cape Verdeans are welcoming, with a passion for their music and dance, and manage to transmit this passion to their visitors. The population, of Christian confession for the majority, is young: an average age of 24 years, and the life expectancy goes beyond the age of 70.













After gaining its Independence from Portugal in 1975, Cape Verde managed to overcome its lack of natural resources that could be economically exploited, with a geographically strategic position in the North Atlantic, political stability and legislation-based security. Since July 2008, the archipelago is a member of the WTO, which strengthened the multilateral trading system and enabled the country to continue integrating into the world economy. Cape Verde has become a reference in Africa in the aspects of democratic stability, freedom of speech and civil rights. There is a genuine trust in the institutions and the future of the country. From 1991 the country has been applying market-orientated economic policies, making foreign investment easier, encouraging the private sector through privatisation and by developing tourism, light manufacturing industries and the fishing industry. It has also improved transportation, communications and electricity installations. Furthermore, the integration of Cape Verde into the world economy and the development of the private sector, backed up by the arrival of large groups of foreign investors, a key element in the development of the country, have made it necessary to set up a legal framework that no only offers attractive incentives for investment, but also provides security that will facilitate and guarantee foreign investment in the country.

The parity between the local currency and the euro was a decisive contribution to the stability of Exchange rates in Cabo Verde. So important in a country with an unbalanced trade balance, dependable on the importation of consumer durables that will compensate for the necessity of a new infrastructure capable of creating the conditions for an attractive environment for foreigner investors. The expansion and improvement of the infrastructure of airports, ports and roads in the country are a priority for the government of Cape Verde. The natural conditions, the proximity to large European centres for outgoing tourism, the political stability, the cultural uniformity, the security and institutional backup that for the investors are a guarantee that the rules of free trade will be respected. All this attracts large-scale investments in tourism to Cape Verde. The law guarantees the investor the transfer of currency out of the country in any amounts to which he is legally entitled as a result of correctly registered foreign investment transactions. The majority of investments is made on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista, Maio y San Vicente, as they have the best beaches. Nevertheless, in order to guarantee a long-lasting development in the economy and diversification of the fields of investment, programmes for the development of rural tourism are being defined for the islands of Santo Antão and Fogo, and commercial tourism for the island of Santiago.







The archipelago has been consolidating every day its position in the world market as a tourist destination with great potential. Cape Verde offers modern infrastructures and has 4 international airports (islands of Santiago, Sao Vicente, Boa Vista and Sal) with direct international flights to Europe (Spain, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Portugal, Italy and Holland), to Africa (Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and Morocco); and to South America (Brazil).

A good macroeconomic management connected to a good government during the last decades, allows the country to gain international credibility and awake a huge global interest, financially and for the tourism. The islands of Cape Verde with their beautiful natural landscaped scenery, special culture and kilometres of White Sandy beaches, offer a fantastic spot for a quick getaway, just four hours away of Madrid (Spain), or Fortaleza (Brazil). The latest forecasts on the number of tourists grow every year. During 2016, the Cape Verde islands received more than 640.000 tourists; more than 92% were foreigner tourists.









Bilateral relationship Spain and Cape Verde

Despite the limited size of its market, the proximity and affinity of the Canary Islands, and the tourist potential of Cape Verde, cause an intense bilateral economic relationship, with Spain being its main trading partner. The Spanish business presence is especially visible in the tourism sector highlighting the presence of hotel complexes of the RIU, HILTON, IBEROSTAR and SOL-MELIA chains, in the islands of Boa Vista and Sal. The airline BINTER operates since the end of 2016 regular flights in the Cape Verdean archipelago. In total, there are more than hundred Spanish SME, more than half from the Canary Islands, dedicated to the sectors of construction, water supply and services in general. The economic cooperation between Spain and Cape Verde was reinforced with the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Cape Verdean Ministry of Finance and the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Commerce in July 2008.







Island of Sal, the nearest unknown paradise

The small island of Sal rises timidly from the Atlantic, with landscapes devoid of vegetation that remind us that we are on the same latitude as the Sahara desert. The landscape invites us to look out to sea: the paradisiacal beaches that surround the island, the numerous water sports that can be practiced and the excellent fish that local sailors capture every day, highlight the intimate relationship that the island of Sal keeps with the ocean.

As you approach the island of Sal, it looks like you are arriving in a **golden pearl of sand in the middle of the turquoise blue ocean.** The island of Sal, which belongs to the group of the Barlovento Islands, has an area of 216 km², with a length of 30 km on the N-S axis and 12 km on the E-W axis. The island presents an arid aspect and a flat topography. In the island a dry subtropical climate predominates, characterized by its mild and stable temperatures, with annual averages of 19 to 28°C.

The island of Sal is considered as **the gateway to the archipelago of Cape Verde**, thanks to its Amílcar Cabral international airport. Sal offers the best tourist infrastructure; with the town of Villa de Santa María and its beaches being the most visited places. Almost all year round it is possible to practice windsurf and kitesurf at various points of the island and enjoy the immense beaches of white sand and turquoise waters. In addition, the island of Sal has many tourist attractions, such as the salt flats, the fishing village of Palmeira and the cave of Buracona. The variety of marine fauna offered by the island of Sal attracts more visitors every year for fishing and diving activities.

Pedra de Lume is the best tourist attraction on the island of Sal (next to the beaches). Today, visitors can float in the Salinas in the style of the Dead Sea, and enjoy mud baths, rich in minerals.







Santa María, the most touristic area of the island, is located only 18 kilometres at the south of the airport, on the southeast coast of the island. The main attraction is the 8 kilometres of white sand beach and the transparent waters that Santa María offers. Thanks to the favourable climate of the island, the tourist town offers a wide variety of excursions and water sports (fishing, surfing, kitesurfing, windsurfing, etc.) all year round. With its kilometres of beaches up to 200 meters wide, Santa María offers the best conditions for a classic beach vacation. The crystalline waters of the area harbour rays and sea turtles.

The benchmark of the city with its small beach restaurants, bars with live music, shops and small pastel coloured houses is undoubtedly the weighing house on the dock of the old port, where the salt was weighed in previous times and is now the site of souvenir shops. You can still watch the fishermen as they bring their catches and clean them on the port dock, as in previous years. Its long and wide beaches are flanked by resorts with European standards. Concerning accommodation, Santa María has a varied offer of apartments and villas for rent as well as large and luxurious hotel complexes with 4 and 5 stars establishments, many belonging to international chains such as Hilton, Riu, Meliá, etc.





Tourism in Cape Verde

Due to its endogenous characteristics and tourism potential, Cape Verde has a growing demand either for individual tourists or for potential investors who, in association with tour operators, have been promoting Cape Verde as a tourist destination in the European markets. On the other hand, the country already has some instruments to guide and regulate the tourism activity and regulators of tourism activity whose recognition and great commitment by the Government as a source of income for the national economy, give it the status of a strategic sector for the development of the country. The international situation is increasingly favourable to the growth of tourism in Cape Verde as a peaceful, safe, politically stable destination, almost "in a virgin state" and whose geographical location guarantees fast connections.

In addition to the natural and geographical advantages, Cape Verde offers a stable climate for foreign investors and became **one of the largest recipients of international investment in the region.** About 90% of this capital is concentrated in construction, especially in large hotel projects and residential tourism. The potential resulting from the characteristics of the island of Sal make it a favourable destination for the practice of various types of tourism, highlighting the spa or sun, the sea and the nautical, among other complementary activities, which offer to the visitors of the island pleasant and unforgettable moments, to the height of their expectations, through the offer of a quality product.

The islands of Cape Verde, mainly Sal and Boa Vista, attract more tourists each year in search of relaxation, sun, beach and sport. The goodness of its climate, its wonderful beaches and its cultural attraction makes it one of the most popular tourist destinations.

Based on these concepts and, taking as reference the different studies carried out on this subject, both for Cape Verde, and for the island of Sal in particular, several types of tourism are identified, susceptible to result in significant benefits for tourists, wants for investors and the local population.

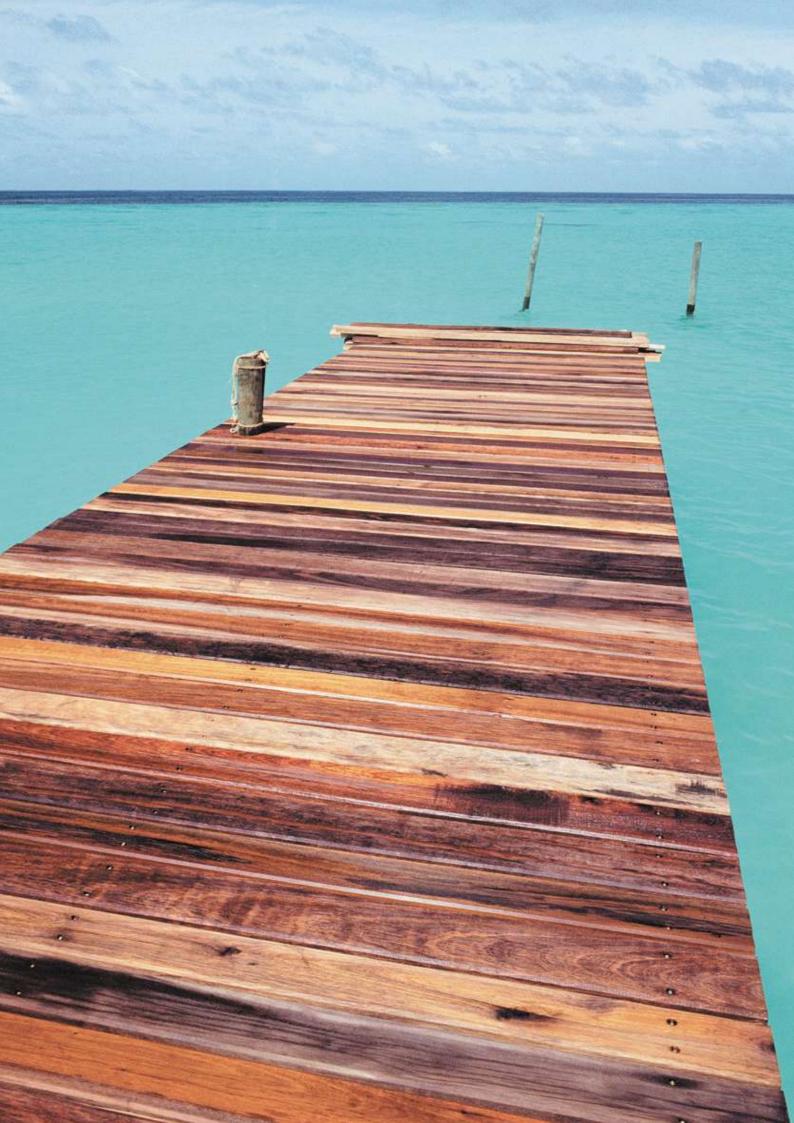
· Spa or sun and sea tourism:

Driven by the characteristics of the existing beaches with white sand and warm and transparent waters, stable climate, etc.

Sports tourism:

Led by the optimal conditions for the practice of nautical sports that depend on the wind, with greater preponderance for windsurfing, surfing, kitesurfing, etc., and those related to the practice of navigation, sport fishing and diving, these last, in part, conditioned by the abrupt morphology of the surrounding seabeds of the island.





Tourism indicators (2016)



Tourist arrivals Cape Verde 2016 (Source INE)

Issuing country	Island of Sal	Island of Boa Vista	Others islands	Hotel accommodation
1. United Kingdom	49,90%	49,20%	0,90%	93,30%
2. Germany	33%	60,20%	6,80%	94,40%
3. France	35,70%	40,70%	23,60%	82,10%
4. Netherlands	52,70%	43,80%	3,50%	94,30%

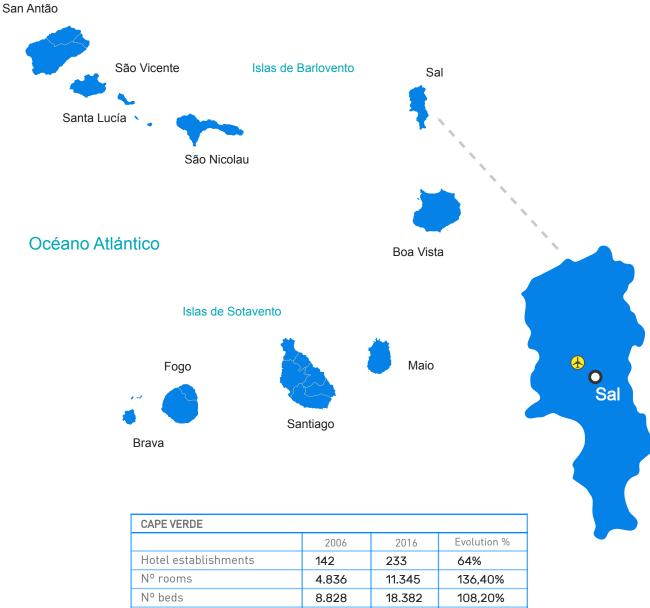
Tourist distribution according the island (2016 - Source INE)

Most of the tourism of the archipelago of Cape Verde is concentrated in the islands of Sal and Boa Vista, totalizing respectively in 2016 45,60% and 31,60% of arrivals to the country. They are followed by the island of Santiago with 11,60% of arrivals. In 2016, hotel establishments registered a total of 644.000 guests, an increase of 13,20% compared to the previous year.

In 2016, foreign tourists accounted for 92,80% of arrivals to the country. The main tourist issuing market is still the United Kingdom with 20,50% of total arrivals, followed by Germany with 11,10%; Portugal and France with 10,10% and the Netherlands with 9,70%. The INE data (2016) indicate that tourists from the United Kingdom were those who had the longest average stay in Cape Verde with the figure of 9,1 nights. Follow tourists from the Netherlands with 7,4 nights, from Germany with 7,1 and Italy with 5,2 nights.



Hotel offer evolution: Cape Verde and Island of Sal (2006-2016)



CAPE VERDE			
	2006	2016	Evolution %
Hotel establishments	142	233	64%
Nº rooms	4.836	11.345	136,40%
Nº beds	8.828	18.382	108,20%
Occupancy (%)	44,30%	55%	24%

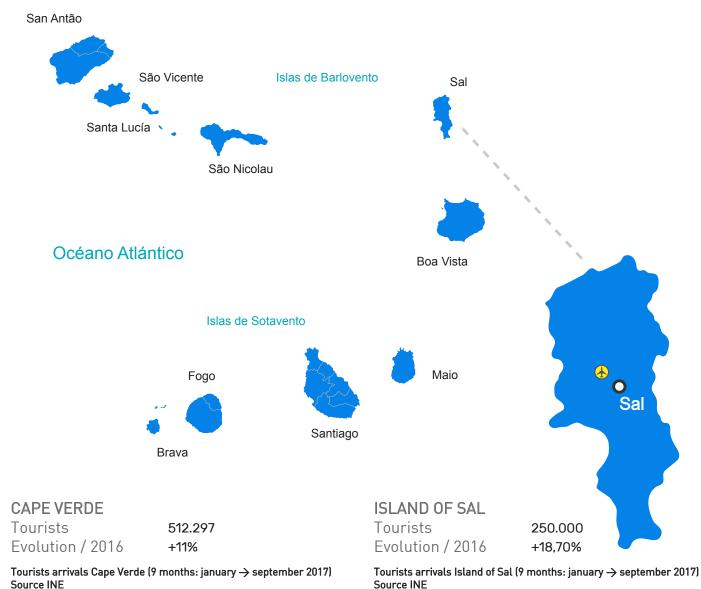
ISLAND OF SAL			
	2006	2016	Evolution %
Hotel establishments	34	29	-14,70%
Nº rooms	2.673	5.261	62,60%
Nº beds	5.219	8.487	101,40%
Occupancy (%)	55,10%	58%	5,30%

Hotels offer in Island of Sal (hotel chains 5*)

HILTON Cabo Verde Sal Resort	****
RIU Funana	****
RIU Palace Cabo Verde	****
MELIA Tortuga Beach	****
MELIA Dunas Beach Resort&Spa	****
MELIA Llana Beach Resort&Spa	****



Tourist indicators (2017)



During the third quarter of 2017, the number of tourists exceeded the figure of 163.000 tourists, representing an increase of 18,10% compared to the same quarter of the previous year, confirming the good results of the Cape Verdean tourism sector in recent years. The islands of Cape Verde, mainly Sal and Boa Vista, attract more tourists each year in search of relaxation, sun, beach and sport. The goodness of its climate, its wonderful beaches and its cultural attraction makes it one of the most popular tourist destinations.

The country's economy has been developed through a multidisciplinary model focused on tourism, which encompasses the different sectors involved and which is creating the development of countries such as Cape Verde, based on sun and beach tourism with activities related to sea tourism and water sports. Tourism development in Cape Verde is being articulated through two completely different paths: first, through the creation of large hotel accommodations, financed generally with foreign capital and built mainly on two islands (Sal and Boa Vista).

In addition, an important real estate development is taking place in these islands based on the development of urbanizations destined to second residences mainly for European citizens; land prices rise to an average of 15% per year. Second, through the creation of small tourism businesses, including hotels, managed by the local community itself and financed mostly with financial capital sent from the rest of the islands, including the island of Santiago where the capital is located of the country, Praia. Tourism is driving the real estate sector. According to a study by the World Travel and Tourism Council, Cape Verde will be one of the 10 countries in the world whose tourism will grow the most in the medium and long term.



Sol Verde Residential

Situation of the project

The Sol Verde project is located in the south of the island of Sal, a few minutes from the tourist centre of Santa María and 10 minutes from the international airport. The project, located on the second line of the beach, is located a few meters from the fantastic beaches of Ponta Preta and close to the Hilton and Riu hotels.









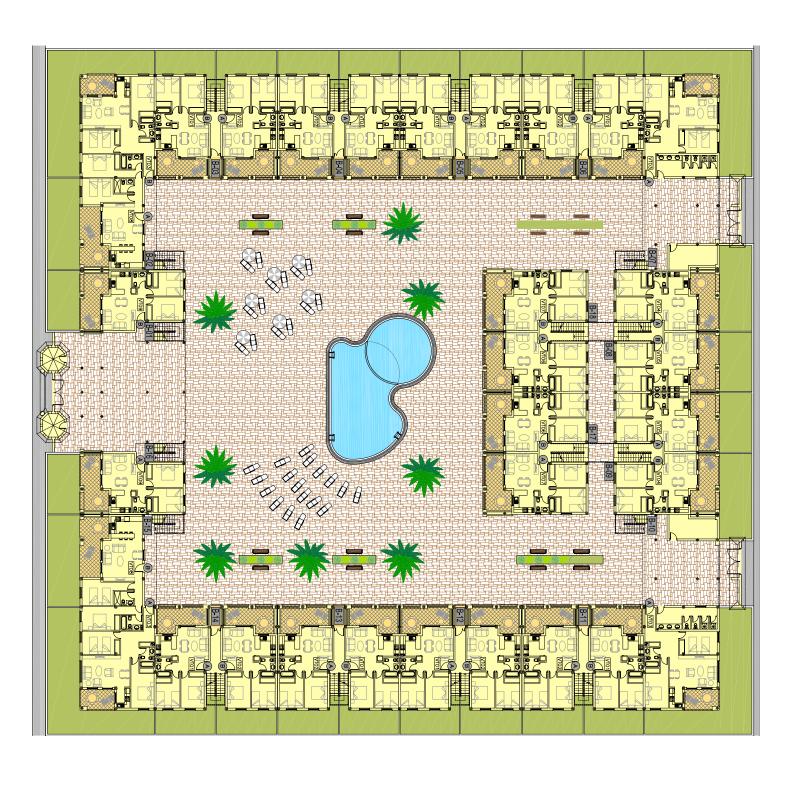
Description of the project

Sol Verde project is developed in an area of 6.400m². Sol Verde residential is composed of 99 apartments spread over 3 floors and offers several types of 1 and 2 bedrooms apartments. The Sol Verde project has 95 apartments with 2 bedrooms and 4 apartments with 1 bedroom. The apartments are composed of living room, open-plan kitchen, bathroom, bedroom(s) with built-in closets. The units located on ground floor have a private garden and the units on first and second floors have a terrace. The project includes areas of common use: community pool, restaurant with terrace, cafeteria, reception and administration area.

It is a project that has the support of the Government of Cape Verde and its institutions and that has all the necessary approvals and licenses.

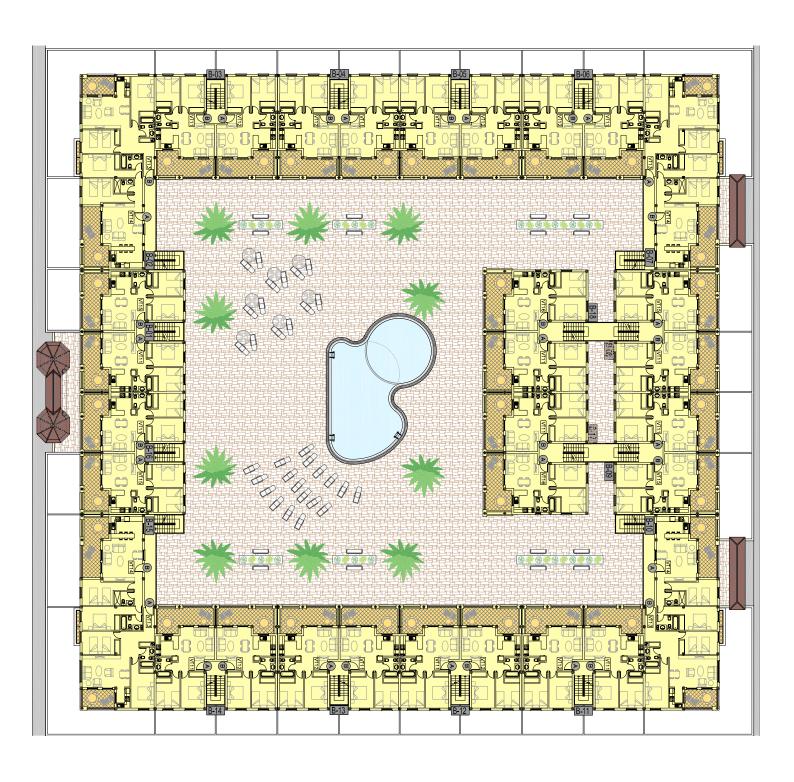


General Plan: Ground floor



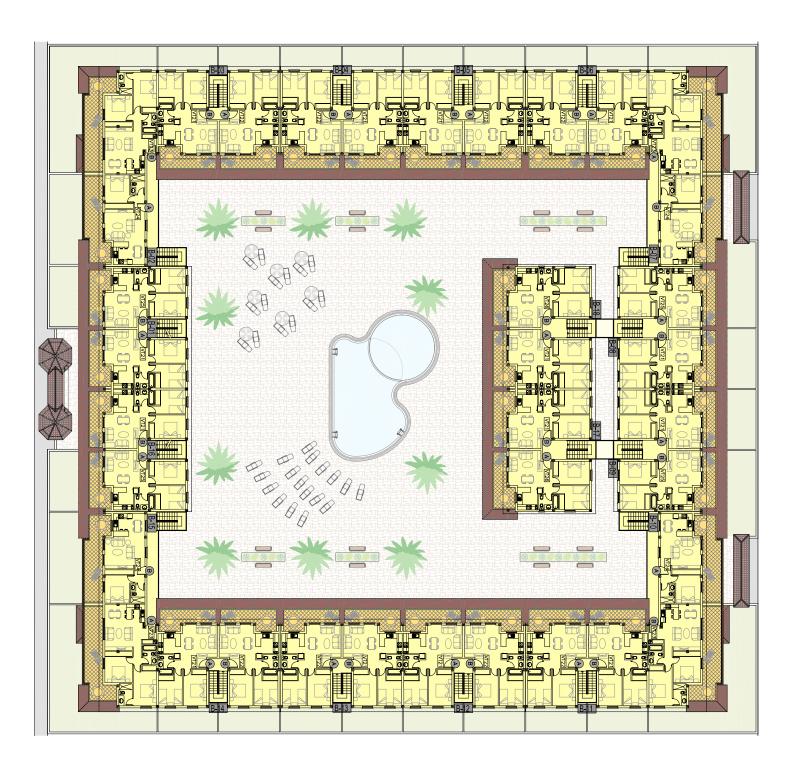


General Plan: First floor





General Plan: Second floor





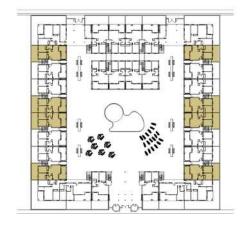
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE





Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²	Garden M²
2	1	57,46	17,12	22,84

PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-03	Ba	В
B-04	Ba	Α
B-05	Ba	В
B-06	Ba	Α
B-11	Bª	В
B-12	Ba	Α
B-13	Bª	В
B-14	Ba	Α





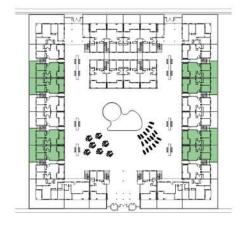
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE





Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²	Garden M²
2	1	58,56	17,54	23,26

PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-03	Ba	Α
B-04	Ba	В
B-05	Ba	Α
B-06	Ba	В
B-11	Bª	Α
B-12	Ba	В
B-13	Bª	Α
B-14	Ba	В





LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



VIVIENDA VT-03

PLANTA

Ba

Ba

Ba

Ba

PORTAL B-02

B-07

B-10

B-15

LETRA

В

Α

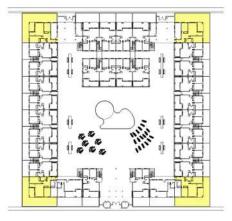
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Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²	Garden M²
2	1	74,23	8,92	75,48





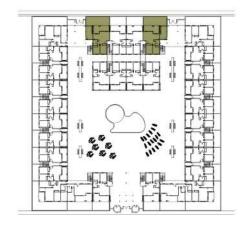
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-08	Ba	Α
B-09	Ba	В



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M²	Garden M²
2	2	79,91	19,56	54,00





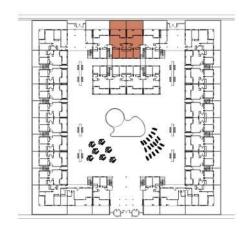
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-08	Ba	В
B-09	Ba	Α



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²	Garden M²
2	1	61,39	19,88	29,48





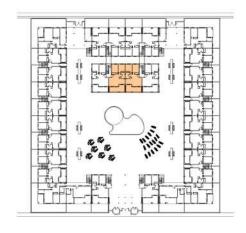
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-17	Ba	В
B-18	Ba	Α



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	61,65	19,88





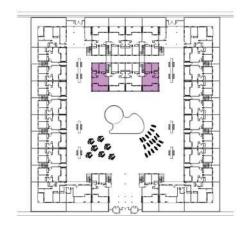
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE







Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	59,72	18,75





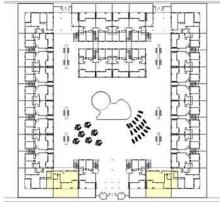
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-02	Bª	Α
B-15	Ba	В



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²	Garden M²
2	1	74,23	8,92	86,70





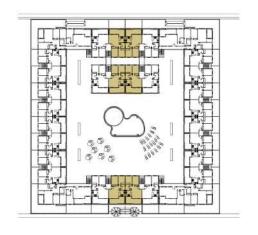
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-01	1ª	Α
B-08	1ª	В
B-09	1ª	Α
B-16	1ª	В
B-17	1ª	В
B-18	1ª	Α



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	59,68	18,74





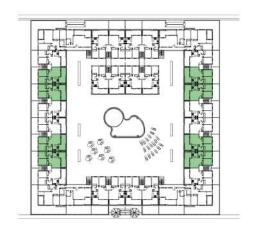
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-03	1ª	Α
B-04	1ª	В
B-05	1ª	Α
B-06	1ª	В
B-11	1ª	Α
B-12	1ª	В
B-13	1ª	Α
B-14	1ª	В



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	60,77	19,16





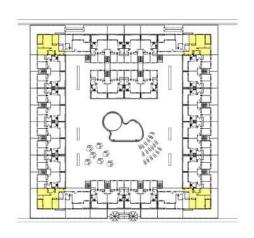
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-02	1ª	В
B-07	1ª	Α
B-10	1ª	В
B-15	1ª	Α



2	1	74,15	9,79
Bedroom	s Bathrooms	Built M ²	Terrace M ²





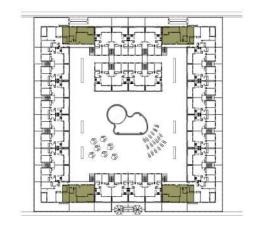
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE







Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	2	79,85	20,43





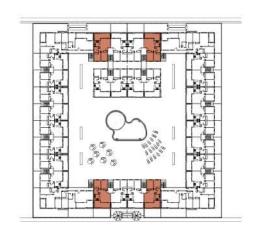
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-01	1ª	В
B-08	1ª	А
B-09	1ª	В
B-16	1 ^a	Α



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	60,83	19,16





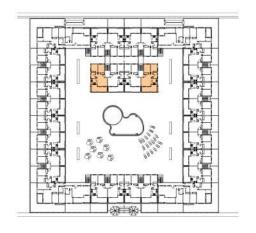
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-17	1ª	А
B-18	1ª	В



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	61,59	19,71





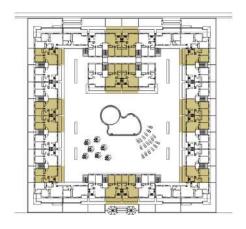
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE





PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-01	2ª	Α
B-03	2ª	В
B-04	2ª	Α
B-05	2ª	В
B-06	2ª	Α
B-08	2ª	В
B-09	2ª	Α
B-11	2ª	В
B-12	2ª	Α
B-13	2ª	В
B-14	2ª	Α
B-16	2ª	В
B-17	2ª	В
B-18	2ª	Α

Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M ²	Terrace M ²
2	1	59 <i>.</i> 67	13.21





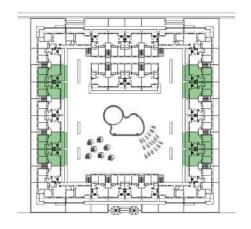
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE





PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-03	2ª	Α
B-04	2ª	В
B-05	2ª	Α
B-06	2ª	В
B-11	2ª	Α
B-12	2ª	В
B-13	2ª	Α
B-14	2ª	В

Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	60,78	13,33





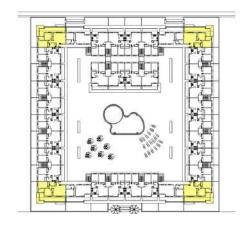
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE







Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	2	68,74	28,20





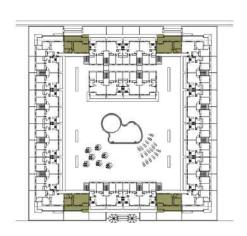
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE



PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-02	2ª	Α
B-07	2ª	В
B-10	2ª	Α
B-15	2ª	В



Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M ²	Terrace M ²
)	1	51.41	21,80





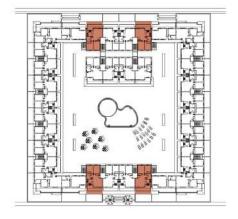
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE





PORTAL	PLANTA	LETRA
B-01	2ª	В
B-08	2ª	Α
B-09	2ª	В
B-16	2ª	А

Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	60,82	13,33





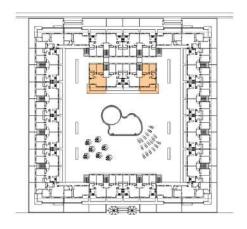
LOTE 2B-2C-URB.PONTA PRETA - ILHA DO SAL CABO VERDE







Bedrooms	Bathrooms	Built M²	Terrace M ²
2	1	61,64	13,26





Computer graphics















































Sol Verde Residential

Island of Sal / Cape Verde

Newport Investment Management

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