AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA
CONCERNING COOPERATION TO SUPPRESS ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES BY SEA AND AIR

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala (hereinafter, "the Parties");

Bearing in mind the complex nature of the problem of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by sea and air ("illicit traffic");

Recalling that conventional international law requires concerted international effort to prevent and suppress illicit traffic, particularly in view of the fact that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances pose a serious threat to health and the welfare of human beings, adversely affect the economic, cultural and political foundations of society, and threaten the stability, security and sovereignty of States;

Having regard to the urgent need for international cooperation in suppressing illicit traffic, which is recognized in 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (hereinafter, "the 1988 Convention") and in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

Recognizing the importance of strengthening and enhancing effective legal means for international cooperation in criminal matters for suppressing the international criminal activities of illicit traffic, including the prevention of the flight of criminals and the preservation and collection of evidence;

Recalling further that the 1988 Convention provides, *inter alia*, that the Parties shall consider entering into bilateral agreements to carry out, or to enhance the effectiveness of, the provisions of Article 17 regarding illicit traffic by sea;

Convinced that it is essential for both Parties that suffer the consequences of drug trafficking to regulate the actions that make it possible for the Security Forces of the Parties to make arrests and seize narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the vessels and aircraft used by traffickers at sea and in the air;

Mindful of the general international law with respect to the use of force against civil aircraft in flight as reflected in the International Convention on Civil Aviation, adopted at Chicago, December 7, 1944, and Article 3 bis thereto, adopted at Montreal May 10, 1984;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1
Definitions

In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Illicit traffic" has the same meaning as in Article 1(m) of the 1988 Convention and includes illicit traffic by air.

2. "Security Force" means, for the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, the National Defense Navy, the Guatemalan Air Force and the National Civil Police, and, for the Government of the United States of America, the United States Coast Guard.

3. "Security Force Officials" means, for the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, uniformed or otherwise clearly identifiable members of the National Defense Navy, the Guatemalan Air Force, and the National Civil Police, and, and for the Government of the United States of America, uniformed or otherwise clearly identifiable members of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, duly authorized by their respective Governments.

4. "Security Force vessels" means warships and other ships of the Parties, or of third States as may be agreed upon by the Parties, on which Security Force Officials of either or both Parties may be embarked, clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service and authorized to that effect, including any boat and aircraft embarked on such ships.

5. "Security Force aircraft" means the aircraft of the Parties, or of third States as may be agreed by the Parties, on which Security Force Officials of either or both parties may be embarked, engaged in law enforcement operations or operations in support of law enforcement activities, clearly marked and identifiable as being on government service and authorized to that effect.

6. "Shiprider" means a Security Force Official of one Party authorized to embark on a Security Force vessel or aircraft of the other Party.

7. "Suspect vessel or aircraft" means a vessel or aircraft used for commercial or private purposes in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect it is engaged in illicit traffic.

8. "Guatemalan territory, waters, and airspace" means the territory, territorial sea, and internal waters (including the Gulf of Amatique), of Guatemala, and the air space over such territory and waters.

9. "International waters" means all parts of the sea not included in the territorial sea, internal waters and archipelagic waters of a State.

10. "International airspace" means the airspace over international waters.

11. "Seizure" and "forfeiture" have the same meaning as in Articles 1(l) and 1(f), respectively, of the 1988 Convention.

Article 2
Object and Purpose of Agreement

1. The object of this Agreement is to promote cooperation between the Parties to enable them to address more effectively the various aspects of illicit maritime and air traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. The Parties shall carry out their obligations and responsibilities under this Agreement in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, as provided in Article 2(2) of the 1988 Convention.

3. The Parties shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible, subject to the availability of resources and in compliance with their respective laws.

Article 3
Operations in and over Territory and Waters of a Party

Operations to suppress illicit traffic in and over the territory and waters of a Party are the responsibility of, and subject to the sovereign authority of that Party.

Article 4
Cases of Suspect Vessels and Aircraft

1. Operations to suppress illicit traffic pursuant to this Agreement shall be carried out only against suspect vessels and aircraft, including suspect vessels and aircraft without nationality, and suspect vessels assimilated to vessels without nationality.

2. The Parties agree to take into account the relevant texts of the United Nations International Drug Control Program.

Article 5
Combined Maritime Operations Program

1. Cooperation in Matters of Operations. The Parties shall establish a combined maritime operational program between their Security Force Authorities. Each Party shall designate one or more coordinators to organize its program activities and notify the other Party of the types of vessels and aircraft and the Security Force Officials involved in the program.

2. Each Party (the designating Party) shall designate qualified Security Force Officials to act as embarked Security Force Officials (shipriders) on Security Force vessels of the other Party.

3. Each Party may authorize designated Security Force Officials of the other Party to embark on its Security Force vessels and aircraft. That authorization may be subject to conditions.

4. Subject to the domestic laws and regulations of the designating Party, when duly authorized, these Security Force Officials may:

a. embark on Security Force vessels and aircraft of the other Party;

b. enforce the laws of the designating Party to suppress illicit traffic in the waters of the designating Party, or seaward of its territorial sea in the exercise of the right of hot pursuit or otherwise in accordance with international law;

c. authorize the entry of the Security Force vessels on which they are embarked into and navigation within the waters of the designating Party;

d. authorize the Security Force vessels on which they are embarked to conduct counter-drug patrols in the waters of the designating Party;

e. authorize Security Force Officials of the Security Force vessel on which the Security Force Officials of the designating Party are embarked to assist in the enforcement of the laws of the designating Party to suppress illicit traffic; and

f. advise and assist Security Force Officials of the other Party in the conduct of boardings of suspect vessels to enforce the laws of that Party to suppress illicit traffic.

5. When Security Force Officials are embarked on the other Party's Security Force vessel, and the enforcement action being carried out is pursuant to the authority of the Security Force Officials, any search or seizure of property, any detention of a person, and any use of force pursuant to this Agreement, whether or not involving weapons, shall, consistent with Articles 12 and 13, be carried out by these Security Force Officials. However:

a. crew members of the other Party's Security Force vessel or aircraft, including the vessels and aircraft of third States as agreed upon by the Parties, may assist in any such action if expressly requested to do so by the Security Force Officials and only to the extent and in the manner requested. Such a request may only be made, agreed

to, and acted upon if the action is consistent with the applicable laws and procedures of both Parties; and

b. such crew members may use force in accordance with Article 13 and their domestic laws and regulations.

6. Language Proficiency. The Government of the United States of America shall, whenever feasible, assign as shipriders, persons fluent in Spanish, and to have liaison Security Force Officials fluent in Spanish on board U.S. Security Force vessels on which Guatemalan shipriders are embarked.

7. Indicia of Authority. For the purposes of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, Security Force vessels of a Party operating with the authorization of the other Party pursuant to this Article shall, during such operations, also fly, in the case of the United States of America, the Guatemalan flag, and in the case of Guatemala, the United States Coast Guard ensign.

Article 6
Operations in Guatemalan Waters

1. Permission. The Government of the United States of America shall not conduct operations to suppress illicit traffic in Guatemalan waters without the permission of the Government of the Republic of Guatemala, granted by this Agreement or by other agreements or arrangements.

2. Pursuit and Entry. This Agreement constitutes permission by the Government of the Republic of Guatemala for the Government of the United States of America to conduct operations to suppress illicit traffic in any of the following circumstances:

a. An embarked Guatemalan shiprider so authorizes entry into Guatemalan waters or airspace;

b. If a suspect vessel, detected in international waters, enters Guatemalan waters and no Guatemalan shiprider is embarked in a U.S. Security Force vessel, and no Guatemalan Security Force vessel is in the immediate vicinity to investigate, upon notice to the Guatemalan Security Force Authority, if no objection is made by the Guatemalan authorities, the U.S. Security Force vessel may follow the suspect vessel into Guatemalan waters, in order

to investigate, board and search the vessel, and, if the evidence of illicit traffic is found, detain the vessel, cargo, and persons on board pending expeditious instructions from the Guatemalan Security Force Authority.

c. If a suspect vessel is detected within Guatemalan waters, and no Guatemalan shiprider is embarked in a U.S. Security Force vessel, and no Guatemalan Security Force vessel is in the immediate vicinity to investigate, upon notice to the Guatemalan Security Force Authority, the U.S. Security Force vessel may enter Guatemalan waters, if no objection is made by the Guatemalan authorities, in order to investigate, board and search the suspect vessel located therein. If evidence of illicit traffic is found, U.S. Security Force Officials may detain the suspect vessel, cargo, and persons on board pending expeditious instructions from the Guatemalan Security Force Authority.

3. Notice. The Government of the United States shall provide prior notice to the Guatemalan Security Force Authority of action to be taken under subparagraphs 2.b and 2.c of this Article, unless not operationally feasible to do so. In any case, notice of the action shall be provided to the Guatemalan Security Force Authority without delay.

4. Indicia of Authority. Security Force vessels of a Party operating with the authorization of the other Party pursuant to this Article shall, during such operations, also fly, in the case of the United States of America, the Guatemalan flag, and in the case of Guatemala, the United States Coast Guard ensign.

Article 7
Operations in International Waters

1. Authority to Board Suspect Vessels. Whenever the Security Force Officials of one Party ("the requesting Party") encounter a suspect vessel claiming nationality in the other Party ("the requested Party") located seaward of any State's territorial sea, the requesting Party may request that the Security Force Authority of the requested Party:

a. to confirm the claim of nationality of the requested Party; and

b. if such claim is confirmed:

i. authorize the boarding and search of the suspect vessel, cargo and the persons found on board by Security Force Officials of the requesting Party; and

ii. if evidence of illicit traffic is found, authorize the Security Force Officials of the requesting Party to detain the vessel, cargo and persons on board pending instructions from the Security Force Authority of the requested Party as to the exercise of jurisdiction in accordance with Article 9 of this Agreement.

2. Contents of Requests. Each request shall contain the basis for the suspicion, the geographic position of the vessel, and, if available the name of the suspect vessel, the registration number, home port, the port of origin and destination, and any other identifying information. If a request is conveyed orally, the requesting Party shall confirm the request in writing as soon as possible.

3. Responding to Requests

a. If the nationality is verified, the requested Party may:

i. decide to conduct the boarding and search with its own Security Force Officials;

ii. authorize the boarding and search by the Security Force Officials of the requesting Party;

iii. decide to conduct the boarding and search together with the requesting Party; or

iv. deny permission to board and search.

b. The requested Party shall answer requests made for the verification of nationality within two (2) hours of the receipt of such requests.

c. If the nationality is not verified within the two (2) hours, the requested Party may:

i. nevertheless authorize the boarding and search by the Security Force Officials of the requesting Party; or

ii. refute the claim of the suspect vessel to

nationality.

d. If there is no response from the requested Party within two (2) hours of its receipt of the request, the requesting Party will be deemed to have been authorized to board the suspect vessel for the purpose of inspecting the vessel's documents, questioning the persons on board, and searching the vessel to determine if it is engaged in illicit traffic.

4. Right of Visit. Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraphs of this Article, this Agreement authorizes the Security Force Officials of one Party ("the first Party") to board suspect vessels claiming nationality in the other Party that are not flying the flag of the other Party, not displaying any marks of its registration or nationality, and claiming to have no documentation on board the vessel, for the purpose of locating and examining the vessel's documentation. If documentation or other physical evidence of nationality is located, the foregoing paragraphs of this Article apply. If no documentation or other physical evidence of nationality is available, the other Party will not object to the first Party assimilating the vessel to a ship without nationality in accordance with international law.

5. Use of Force. The authorization to board, search and detain includes the authority to use force in accordance with Article 13 of this Agreement.

6. Indicia of Authority. Security Force vessels of a Party operating with the authorization of the other Party pursuant to this Article shall, during such operations, also fly, in the case of the United States of America, the Guatemalan flag, and in the case of Guatemala, the United States Coast Guard ensign.

7. Authority to Detain Suspect Vessels. If evidence of illicit traffic is found, the Security Force Officials of the first Party may detain the vessel, cargo, and persons on board pending expeditious disposition instructions from the other Party.

8. Shipboarding Otherwise in Accordance with International Law. Except as expressly provided herein, this Agreement does not apply to or limit boardings of vessels, conducted by either Party in accordance with international law,

seaward of any State's territorial sea, whether based, *inter alia*, on the right of visit, the rendering of assistance to persons, vessels, and property in distress or peril, the consent of the vessel master, or an authorization from the flag or coastal State.

Article 8
Overflight Operations and Procedures

1. Overflight Operations. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala shall permit Security Force aircraft of the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter, "U.S. aircraft") to overfly its territory and waters except in those cases where the Guatemalan Security Force Authority expressly objects to it.

2. Overflight Procedures. The Government of the United States of America shall, in the interest of flight safety, observe the following procedures for facilitating flights within Guatemalan airspace by U.S. Security Force aircraft:

a. In the event of planned bilateral operations, or multilateral operations duly agreed by the Parties, the United States Government shall provide adequate and timely notification to the appropriate Guatemalan aviation authority of planned flights by its aircraft in Guatemalan airspace.

b. In the event of unplanned operations, which may include the pursuit of suspect aircraft into Guatemalan airspace pursuant to this Agreement, the Security Force and appropriate aviation authorities of the Parties shall exchange information concerning the appropriate communications channels and other information pertinent to flight safety.

c. Any Security Force aircraft engaged in operations pursuant to this Agreement shall comply with such air navigation and flight safety rules as may be required by Guatemalan aviation authorities, and with any written operating procedures developed for flight operations within its airspace under this Agreement.

3. Relay of Order to Land. Subject to the laws of each Party, a U.S. Security Force aircraft may relay the orders of the Security Force and aviation authorities of Guatemala to suspect aircraft to land in the territory of Guatemala.

Article 9
Jurisdiction over Detained Vessels

1. Jurisdiction of the Parties. In all cases arising in the waters of a Party or concerning the flag vessels of a Party located seaward of any State's territorial sea, that Party shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over a detained vessel, cargo and/or, persons on board (including seizure, forfeiture, arrest, and prosecution), provided, however, that the Party with the right to exercise primary jurisdiction may, subject to its Constitution and laws, waive its primary right to exercise jurisdiction and authorize the enforcement of the other Party's law against the vessel, cargo and/or persons on board.

2. Jurisdiction in the contiguous zone of a Party. In cases arising in the contiguous zone claimed by a Party, not involving suspect vessels fleeing from the waters of that Party or suspect vessels claiming the nationality of that Party, in which both Parties have the authority to exercise jurisdiction to prosecute, the Party which conducts the boarding and search shall have the right to exercise jurisdiction.

3. Disposition Instructions. Instructions as to the exercise of jurisdiction pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be given without delay.

4. Form of waiver. Where permitted by its Constitution and laws, waiver of jurisdiction may be granted verbally, but as soon as possible it shall be recorded in a written note from the competent authority and be processed through the diplomatic authorities, without prejudice to the immediate exercise of jurisdiction over the suspect vessel by the other Party.

5. Destruction of Unseaworthy Vessels and Hazards to Navigation. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala does not object to the U.S. Security Forces destroying any vessel subject to the jurisdiction of Guatemala and detained pursuant to this Agreement that the U.S. Security Forces deem to be unseaworthy and/or a hazard to navigation.

Article 10
Exchange of Information and Notification of Results of Actions of the Security Forces

1. Exchange of Operational Information. The Security Force Authorities of both Parties shall endeavor to exchange operational information on the detection and location of suspect vessels or aircraft and shall maintain communication with each other as necessary to carry out the purpose of this Agreement.

2. Notification of Results. A Party conducting a boarding and search pursuant to this Agreement shall promptly notify the Security Force Authority of the other Party of the results thereof.

3. Status Reports. The relevant Party, in compliance with its laws, shall timely report to the other Party, actions and processes resulting from the application of this Agreement on the status of all investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings.

Article 11
International Maritime Interdiction Support

1. The Government of the Republic of Guatemala may permit, after notification to and coordination with appropriate officials, on the occasions and for the time necessary for the proper performance of the operations required under this Agreement:

a. The temporary mooring of U.S. Security Force vessels at national ports in accordance with international norms due to weather conditions, or for the purposes of resupplying fuel and provisions, medical assistance, minor repairs, and other logistics and related purposes;

b. Entry of additional U.S. Security Force Officials that are necessary to carry out the object and purpose of this Agreement;

c. The entry of United States Security Force vessels as they escort a suspect vessel that does not bear the flag of either Party, where, during its presence in port, the said Security Force is responsible for the custody of the vessel, cargo, and persons on board. Upon the request from the Guatemalan authorities, the suspect vessel shall leave

the country together with the U.S. Security Force;

d. U.S. Security Force aircraft to land and temporarily remain at international airports in accordance with international norms, due to weather conditions, or for the purposes of resupplying fuel and provisions, medical assistance, minor repairs and other logistics and related purposes;

e. U.S. Security Force aircraft and vessels to disembark and embark U.S. Security Force Officials;

f. The escort of persons, other than Guatemalan nationals, found on board suspect vessels escorted by U.S. Security Force Officials through and exiting out of Guatemalan territory; and

g. U.S. Security Force aircraft to disembark, embark and depart out of Guatemalan territory with persons, other than Guatemalan nationals, found on board suspect vessels.

2. Tax exemption. The movement of U.S. Security Force vessels and aircraft in Guatemalan waters and airspace, and the payment for the use by them of public ports, harbors and airfields shall not be subject to any Guatemalan taxes, fees or other charges, provided that reasonable amounts shall be paid for services and materials requested and received in connection with the use of Guatemalan ports, harbors and airfields.

Article 12
Conduct of Security Force Officials

1. Compliance with Law and Practices. Each Party shall ensure that its Security Force Officials, when conducting boardings and searches pursuant to this Agreement, act in accordance with its applicable national laws and policies and with international law and accepted international practices.

2. Boarding and Search Teams

a. Security Force Officials from Security Force vessels or aircraft shall carry out boardings and searches pursuant to this Agreement, and may be assisted by crew members from such vessels and aircraft, including the vessels and aircraft of third States as agreed.

b. The boarding and search teams may operate from Security Force vessels or aircraft of the Parties and from such ships and aircraft of other States, according to arrangements between the Party conducting the operation and the State providing the vessel or aircraft.

c. The boarding and search teams may carry arms.

d. When conducting a boarding and search, boarding and search teams shall not endanger the safety of life at sea, the security of the suspect vessel and its cargo, or to prejudice the commercial and legal interests of the flag State or any other interested State. Such teams shall also observe norms of courtesy, respect and consideration for the persons on board the suspect vessel.

3. Air Intercepts. While conducting air intercept activities pursuant to this Agreement, the Parties shall not endanger the lives of persons on board and the safety of civil aircraft in flight.

Article 13
Use of Force

1. Rules. All use of force pursuant to this Agreement shall be in strict accordance with the applicable laws and policies of the respective Party and shall in all cases be the minimum reasonably necessary under the circumstances, except that neither Party shall use force against civil aircraft in flight.

2. Self-defense. Nothing in this Agreement shall impair the exercise of the inherent right of self-defense by Security Force or other officials of either Party.

Article 14
Exchange and Knowledge of Laws and Policies of Other Party

1. Exchange of Information. To facilitate implementation of this Agreement, each Party shall ensure the other Party is fully informed of its respective applicable laws and policies, particularly those pertaining to the use of force.

2. Knowledge. Each Party shall ensure that all of its Security Force Officials are knowledgeable concerning the

applicable laws and policies in accordance with this Agreement.

Article 15
Points of Contact

1. Identification. Each Party shall inform the other Party, and keep current, the points of contact for coordination of shipriders under Article 5, disposition and jurisdiction instructions under Articles 6, 7 and 9, notifications under Articles 6, 8 and 10, and requests under Articles 11 and 20 of this Agreement.

2. Availability. The Parties shall ensure that the points of contact have the capability to receive, process and respond to requests and reports at any time.

Article 16
Disposition of Seized Property

1. Assets seized in consequence of operations undertaken on board vessels subject to the jurisdiction of Guatemala or in Guatemalan territory or waters pursuant to this Agreement, shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws of Guatemala.

2. Assets seized in consequence of operations undertaken on board vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or in United States territory or waters pursuant to this Agreement, shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws of the United States.

3. To the extent permitted by its laws and upon such terms as it deems appropriate, the seizing Party may, in any case, transfer forfeited assets or proceeds of their sale to the other Party. Each transfer generally will reflect the contribution of the other Party to facilitating or effecting the forfeiture of such assets or proceeds.

Article 17
Claims

1. Injury or Loss of Life. Any injury to or loss of life of a Security Force Official of a Party while carrying out operations arising from this Agreement shall normally be remedied in accordance with the laws of that Party.

2. Other Claims. Any other claim submitted for damage, harm, injury, death or loss resulting from an operation carried out by a Party under this Agreement shall be resolved in accordance with the domestic law of that Party, and in a manner consistent with international law.

3. Consultation. If any loss, injury or death is suffered as a result of any action taken by the Security Force Officials of one Party in contravention of this Agreement, or any improper or unreasonable action is taken by a Party pursuant thereto, the Parties shall, without prejudice to any other legal rights which may be available, consult at the request of either Party to resolve the matter and decide any questions relating to compensation or payment.

Article 18
Disputes and Consultations

1. Disputes. Disputes arising from the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled by mutual agreement of the Parties.

2. Evaluation of Implementation. The Parties agree to consult as necessary to evaluate the implementation of this Agreement and to consider enhancing its effectiveness. The evaluation shall be carried out at least once a year.

3. Resolving Difficulties. In case a difficulty arises concerning the operation of this Agreement, either Party may request consultations with the other Party to resolve the matter.

Article 19
Effect on Rights, Privileges and Legal Positions

Nothing in this Agreement:

a. is intended to alter the rights and privileges of any due individual in any administrative or judicial proceeding

b. shall prejudice the position of either Party with regard to the international law of the sea, or affect the territorial or maritime boundaries or claims of either Party, as between them or with third States, or the rights of jurisdiction that the Parties may have over their respective Contiguous Zones and Exclusive Economic Zones.

Article 20
Cooperation and Assistance

1. The Security Force Authority of one Party may request, and the Security Force Authority of the other Party may authorize, Security Force Officials to provide technical assistance, such as specialized assistance in the conduct of search of suspect vessels, for the boarding and search of suspect vessels located in the territory or waters of the requesting Party.

2. Nothing in this Agreement precludes a Party from authorizing the other Party to suppress illicit traffic in its territory, waters or airspace, or to take action involving suspect vessels or aircraft claiming its nationality, or from providing other forms of cooperation to suppress illicit traffic.

3. Subject to available resources and in accordance with the laws, regulations, and policies of the United States, the Government of the United States may assist the Government of the Republic of Guatemala in acquiring and developing sufficient technical and material resources to carry out the object and purpose of this Agreement.

Article 21
Entry into Force and Duration

1. Entry into Force. This Agreement shall enter into force upon exchange of notes indicating that the necessary internal procedures of each Party have been completed.

2. Termination. This Agreement may be terminated at any time by either Party upon written notification to the other Party through the appropriate diplomatic channel. Such termination shall take effect six months from the date of notification.

3. Continuation of Actions Taken. This Agreement shall continue to apply after termination with respect to any administrative or judicial proceedings regarding actions that occurred during the time the Agreement was in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE AT Guatemala City, this nineteenth day of June, 2003, in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

JOHN R. HAMILTON

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA:

EDGAR ARMANDO GUTIERREZ GIRON