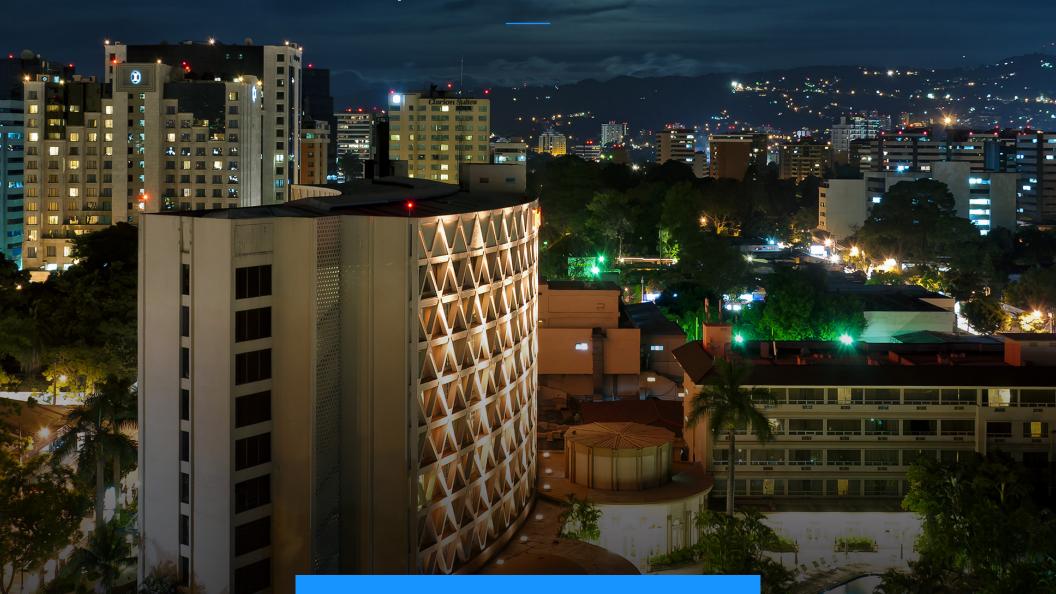
GUATEMALA

CENTRAL AMERICA'S ENGINE

A place to invest



GUATEMALA



Capital:

Guatemala City

Area:

108,889 km²

Official language:

Spanish, 22 Mayan languages,

I Garifuna and I Xinca

Form of government:

Democratic republic

Head of State:

President

Time zone:

UTC-6

Currency:

Quetzal (Q)



Population 2018:

17,302,084

Economically active population (EAP) 2018:

7,145,191

(Central America's largest EAP)



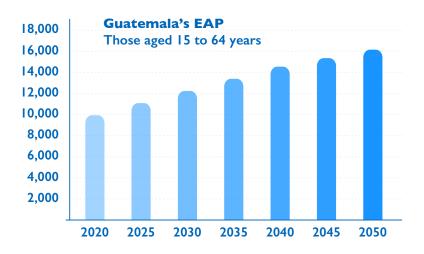
HUMAN TALENT

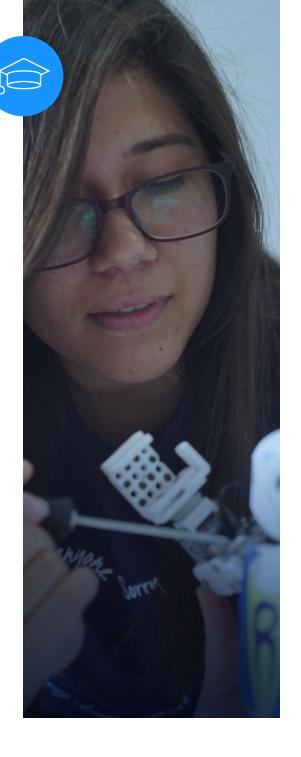
AT COUNTRY LEVEL:

- 11,735,646 Working age population (WAP)
- 7,145,191 Economically active population (EAP)
- 28% of the WAP is between 15 a 24 years old and 72% is 25+.

GUATEMALA CITY

- Guatemala City was awarded as Major City Best for Cost Effectiveness in the fDi American Cities of the Future ranking for 2019/20.
- Guatemala City's win showcases its foreign direct investment capabilities in terms of cost effective talent:
 - Ist place on average annual salary for an unskilled worker (\$)
 - 4th place on average annual salary for a semi-skilled and skilled worker (\$)







Economic Growth 2017/2018:

3.1% interannual

GDP 2018:

US\$ 78.46 billion

GDP per capita 2018:

US\$ 4,534.8

Foreign direct investment 2018:

US\$ I billion

Remittances 2018:

US\$ 9.28 billion

Exports 2018:

US\$ 10.97 billion

Imports 2018:

US\$ 19.67 billion

Tax revenue 2018:

US\$ 8.07 billion

Foreign exchange reserves:

US\$ 14.78 billion

Exchange rate average 2019:

Q 7.70 = US\$ I

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL



GUATEMALA 38.9%



EL SALVADOR 12.9%



HONDURAS



NICARAGUA 6.5%



COSTA RICA 29.9%

4 OUT OF 10 PRODUCTS ARE MADE IN GUATEMALA



- Top 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean in the **macroeconomic stability pillar** of the Global Competitiveness Index (2018).
- GDP US\$ 78.46 billion, the biggest economy in Central America.
- Solid financial system, US\$42.7 billion of total assets.
- Moderate and stable inflation rate, 4% average in the last 12 years.
- US\$14.78 in foreign exchange reserves, the largest in Central America.
- Lowest government debt in Central America and one of the lowest in Latin America (24.6%).
- Investment grade (2018) Fitch Ratings (BB stable), Moody's (Ba1 table), Standard
 & Poor's (BB stable), OCDE (4)
- US\$ 67.26 billion, Central American country with the highest household final consumption.





LOGISTIC PLATFORM



Direct access to the coastlines on both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans (402 km between both coastlines)



Connectivity: 2 international airports, 9 local aerodromes, 22 commercial airlines and 11 cargo airlines.



The second largest sea freight operation in Central America (17.89%), after Panama, in 3 ports: Santo Tomás de Castilla and Puerto Barrios in the Atlantic Coast and Puerto Quetzal in the Pacific Coast.



Central America's largest installed capacity for energy production 4,073.8 MW-YR, above Costa Rica (3,529.9 MW-YR) and Panama (3,336.1 MW-YR). Guatemala has the most competitive price of energy US\$55.20 / MWh (average of the last three years).



The LNP prioritises the main corridors for the movement of cargo in the country, which connect the main nodes of local production and consumption with the main nodes of foreign trade.

Tecún Umán Puerto Quetzal Pedro de Alvarado

Santo Tomás de Castilla Port

I. Pacific Tecún Umán - Pedro de Alvarado Corridor

2. Pacific - Atlantic Corridor



- Gateway to the largest Hispanic American market, Mexico, US\$ 1,223.8 billion GDP.
- Closeness and Free Trade Agreement with the United States, the largest market in the world, US\$ 20,494.100 billion GDP.
- Preferential access to the Central American market of US\$ 266 billion
- Access to the European market through the European Union Central American Association Agreement (EU-CAAA)

- The customs union between Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador represents 75% of the region's population (33 million out of 44 million Central Americans) and 48.5% of the regional GDP.
 - More than 77% of products are now in free circulation and 98% of tariffs are harmonised.
 - Commercial exchange of more than
 US\$ 4.46 billion in 2018.
 - The implementation of the Central American Single Invoice and Declaration (FYDUCA in Spanish) reduced the process time from 11 hours to 5 minutes.
 - Reduction of transit time from 55 to 6 hours.

- **Trade grew 8.1%** in the last semester since the customs union entered into force.
- Taxes are paid in 6 hours in average.





GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 2019

- **⊘** Ist place in Latin America in **entrepreneurial** culture and attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk
- and domestic competition
- **⊘** 5th place in Latin America in **electricity supply** quality and competition in professional services

2020 DOING BUSINESS **RANKING:**

Guatemala was one of the five Latin American countries that improved in the 2020 Doing Business Report:

- **Output** Dealing with Construction Permits **Indicator**
- **Protecting Minority Investors Indicator**
- Trading Across Borders Indicator

This due to recurring efforts in e-Government, among other reasons.

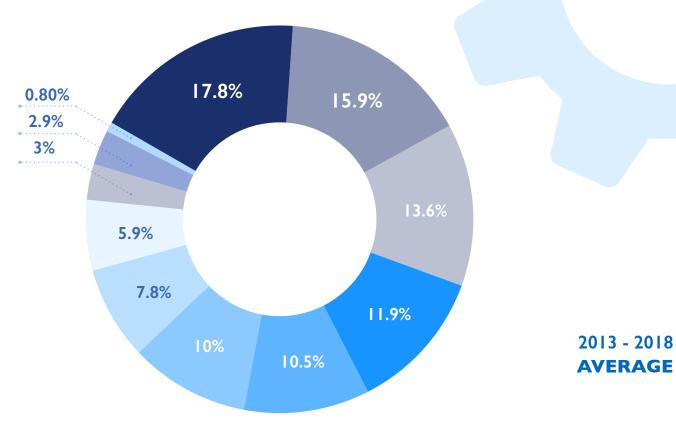
IN THE 2019 DOING BUSINESS RANKING, **GUATEMALA IMPROVED 50 POSITIONS.**

Ist place in Latin America and the Caribbean in starting a business.

CENTRAL AMERICA'S ENGINE



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



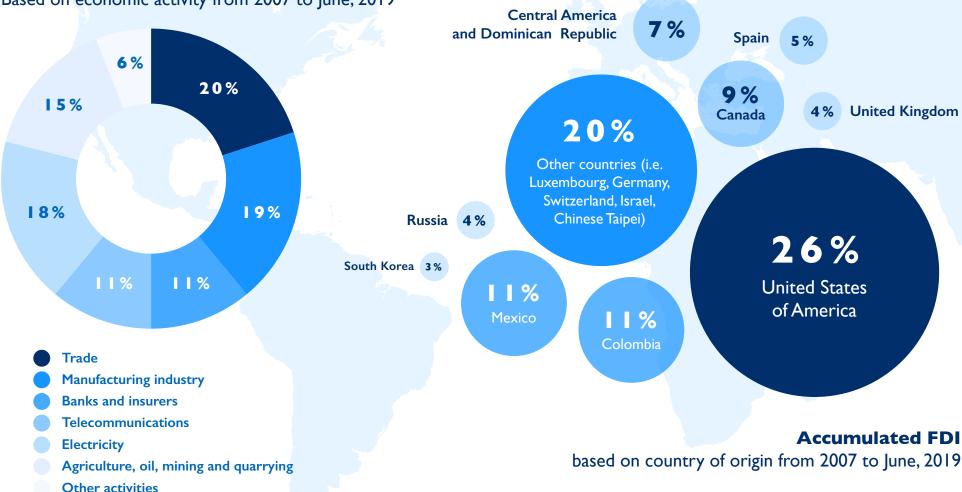
- Manufacturing industries
- Private services
- Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Transportation, storage and communications
- Rental housing

- Public administration and defense
- Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary activities
- Electricity supply and water collection
- Construction
- Mining and quarrying



Accumulated FDI





ACCUMULATED FDI US\$ 12.97 BILLION (2007 - JUNE 2019)



TRADE AGREEMENTS

PSA – Partial scope agreement

Belize Cuba Ecuador Venezuela

FTA – Free trade agreement

Chile

Chinese Taipei

Colombia

Dominican Republic

United States of America

United Kingdom

Mexico

Panama

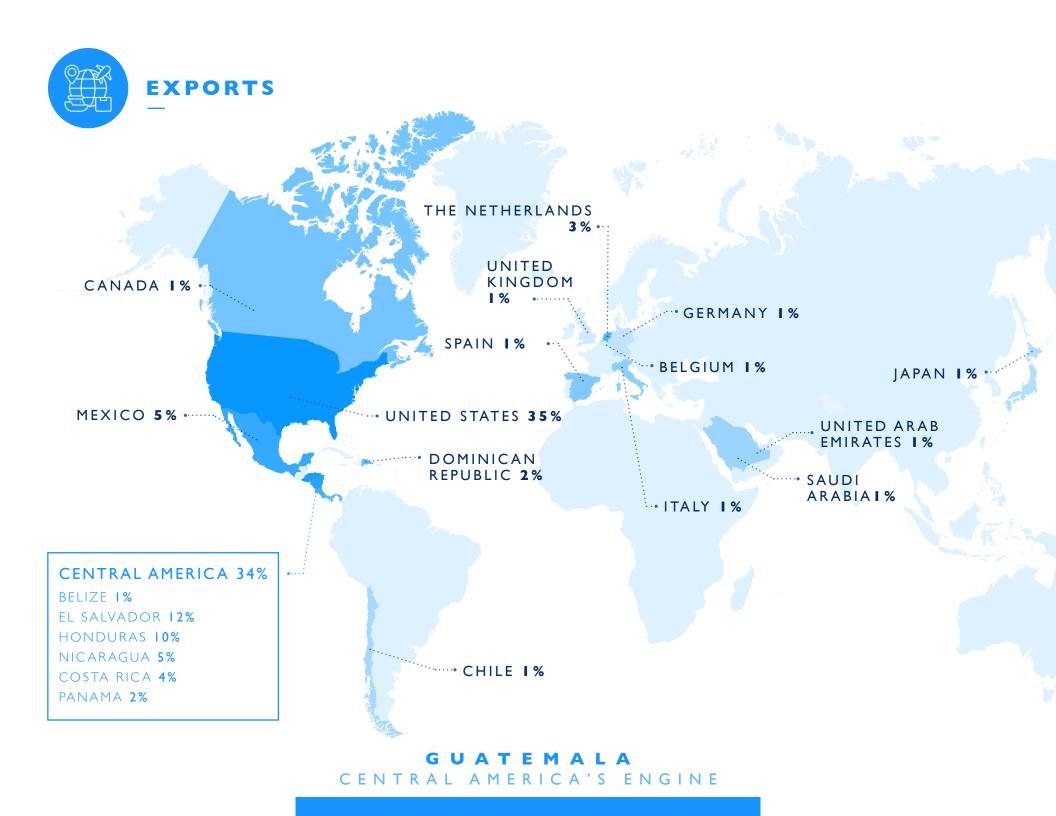
Central American

Economic Integration

 Association Agreement European Union



Argentina, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Sweden.





US\$ I 0.97 B I L L I O N

WE EXPORT 4,000 + PRODUCTS TO 148 MARKETS

2ND PLACE Papayas (18.4%) **Watermelon** (12.9%)

To the US and 5th place worldwide:



3RD MAIN EXPORTER of coffee

in Latin America and 8th place in the world

IST PLACE

Worldwide: Cardamom Snow peas

To the US: Bananas (38%) Plantain (33.9%) Melons (50.6%)

4TH PLACE

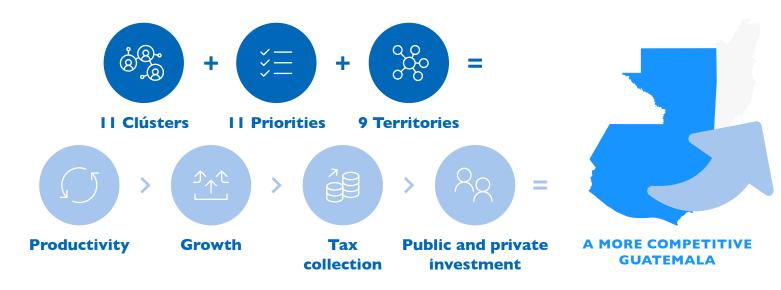
Sugar to the US and 5th to the world



OTHER EMERGENING PRODUCTS

Which have experienced export growth in the last 5 years:
Textiles: cotton and synthetic fiber shirts, pullovers, pants
Corrugated paper or cardboard products · Electricity · Bakery, pastry and cookie products
Non-alcoholic drinks · Almond and palm oils · Shrimp · Rum and brandy.

NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS POLICY 2018-2032



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



HORIZONTAL AGENDA:

Country level strategic imperatives



VERTICAL AGENDA:

Sectorial limitations at the local level



Corruption



Security





Rule of Law



Erradicate chronic malnutrition



Education Quality



Reduce **bureaucracy** costs



Improve infrastructure and multimodal **logistics**



Sustainability of energy supply



Enhance R&D and innovation



Promote an entrepreneurial foreign direct ecosystem



Attract investment

PRIORITISED CLUSTERS

(CLUSTERS



Forestry



Fruits and vegetables



Textile, apparel and footware



Processed foods



Beverages



Light manufacturing



Metalworking



Tourism and wellbeing services



Transport and logistics



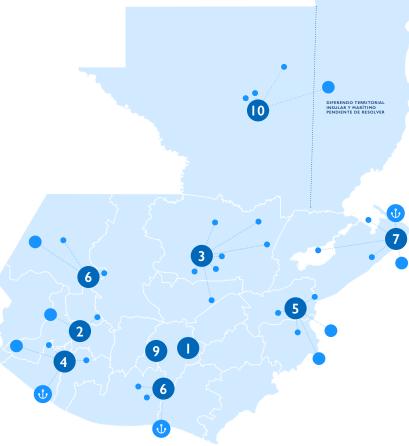
ICT, software and contact centres



Construction industry







- I Metropolitan area
- **2 Los Altos City**
- 3 Las Verapaces City
- 4 Guatemágica City
- 5 East City

- **6 Northwest City**
- 7 Puerto Barrios Port City
- 8 San José Port City
- **9 Panchoy Touristic City**
- **10 Peten Touristic City**



LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTMENT



DECREE 9-98



DECREE 94-200



DECREE 65-89



DECREE 22-73

Foreign Investment Act

Free currency negotiation

Free Economic Zones

Santo Tomas de Castilla's Free Trade and Industry Zone Act



DECREE 16-2010

Economic Infrastructure Development Alliances Act



DECREE 52-2003

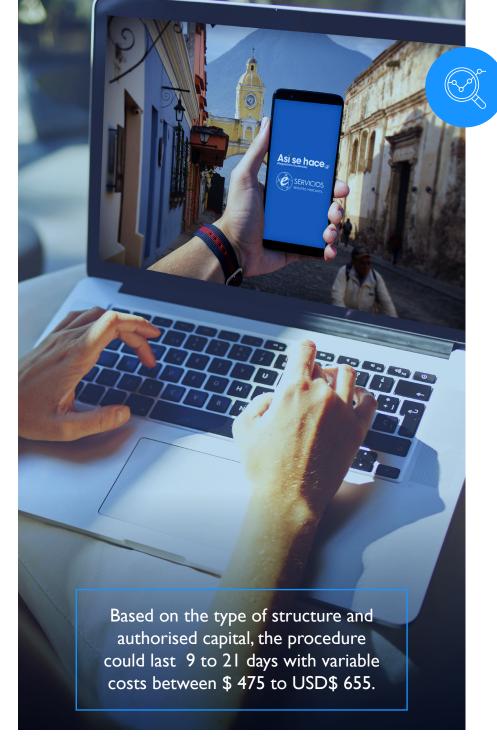
Renewable Energy Projects Development Act



DECREE 29-89

Export Promotion Act





HOW TO START A BUSINESS IN GUATEMALA?

CORPORATE STRUCTURES:

- Limited Liability Company the most popular in Guatemala
- Foreign Company
 Parent company branch
- Acquisition of an existing company
 Buying stocks

PROCESS:

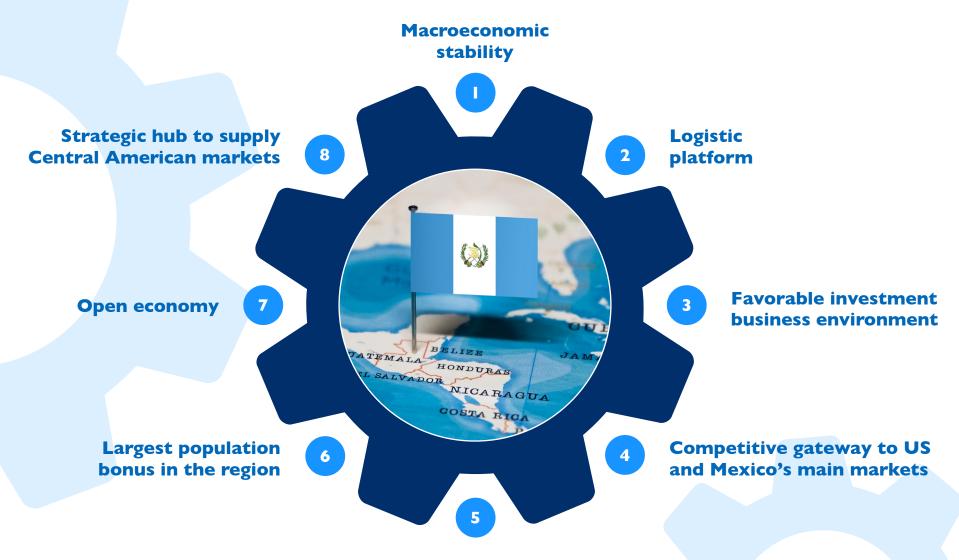
- Obtain the legal documents.
 - Open a bank account.
- Register in one-stop shop **minegocio.gt** website:
 - Registro Mercantil
 - Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria (SAT)
 - Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social (IGSS)
 - Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (MINTRAB)









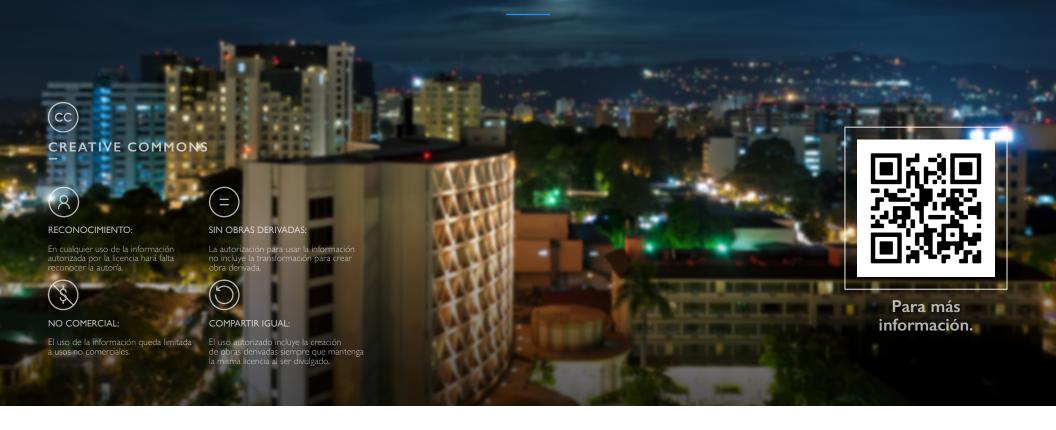


Guatemala City is the winner Major City – Best for Cost Effectiveness on the fDi American Cities of the Future ranking for 2019/20 according to fDi Intelligence, Financial Times

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MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA





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