

**No. 4056**

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**GUATEMALA  
and  
COSTA RICA**

**Treaty of Free Trade and Economic Integration (with  
annexes). Signed at Guatemala, on 20 December 1955**

*Official text: Spanish.*

*Registered by Guatemala on 1 November 1957.*

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**GUATEMALA  
et  
COSTA-RICA**

**Traité relatif au libre-échange et à l'intégration écono-  
mique (avec annexes). Signé à Guatemala, le 20 dé-  
cembre 1955**

*Texte officiel espagnol.*

*Enregistré par le Guatemala le 1<sup>er</sup> novembre 1957.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 4056. TREATY<sup>1</sup> OF FREE TRADE AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF GUATEMALA AND COSTA RICA. SIGNED AT GUATEMALA, ON 20 DECEMBER 1955

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The Governments of the Republics of Guatemala and Costa Rica, desirous of strengthening the ties of origin and friendship which happily unite the two countries, and with the purpose of progressively integrating their economies, ensuring the expansion of their markets, promoting the production and exchange of goods and services, raising the standards of living and employment of their respective peoples, and so contributing to the restoration of the economic unity of Central America, have decided to enter into this Treaty of Free Trade and Economic Integration, to be implemented progressively, and to that end have respectively appointed the following plenipotentiaries :

Mr. Jorge Arenales C., Minister of Economic Affairs and Labour for the Republic of Guatemala, and

Mr. Jorge Rossi, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, for the Republic of Costa Rica,

Who, having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed together as follows :

CHAPTER I

RULES GOVERNING TRADE

*Article I*

The Contracting States announce their intention as soon as conditions allow of constituting a customs union between their respective territories, for which purpose they agree forthwith to adopt measures likely to accomplish this object.

Accordingly, the Signatory States hereby agree to establish a system of free trade, to be extended progressively, eliminating the undermentioned customs duties, taxes and requirements between their territories.

As a consequence, the natural products of and the goods manufactured in the Contracting States, shall be exempt from the payment of import and export duties and all other taxes, surcharges and fees levied on or payable by reason

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 16 October 1957, as from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at San José, in accordance with article XXI.

of import and export, whether such duties or charges are national, municipal, or of any other description, and whatever the purposes to which they are applied.

The exemptions mentioned in this article do not extend to lighterage, wharfage, storage and handling, charges for merchandise, or to any other charges legally payable for harbour, storage or transport services; nor do they include any differences in rates of exchange arising from the existence of two or more currency markets in either of the Contracting Countries.

If any of the products or articles referred to is subject to taxes, excise duties or any other domestic taxation whatsoever applicable to production, sale, distribution or consumption in either of the signatory countries, the said country may levy the same taxes on goods of the same nature imported from the other State.

It is understood that the free trade system established under this Treaty does not exempt trade from controls lawfully applicable in the territories of the Contracting States as health, security or police measures.

## *Article II*

The following shall be excepted from the free trade system referred to in article I of this Treaty: articles and products whose import and export is prohibited by law or is subject to special controls or restrictions in either of the Contracting States for reasons of public security or decency, because of the existence of a State monopoly, or in order to protect national resources of artistic, historic, or archaeological value.

Articles and products which for various reasons are not at present considered suitable for free exchange shall also be specifically excepted. Accordingly, those articles and products listed in the schedule (annex A<sup>1</sup>) to this Treaty shall be traded in freely. Nevertheless, by agreement between the two Contracting Parties and subject to approval by the Joint Commission referred to below, the schedules (annexes A and B<sup>2</sup>) may be added to or reduced by a simple exchange of notes between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

Goods not mentioned in the schedules (annexes A and B) to this Treaty, shall, if they are items of trade between the two countries, enjoy all the advantages, privileges and exemptions that have been or may hereafter be granted to a third country under the most-favoured-nation clause.

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 158 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 168 of this volume.

### *Article III*

Goods which are items of free trade, originating in the territory of either of the Contracting States shall be exempt from all quantitative control measures in either State.

Nevertheless, until the final purposes of this Treaty are achieved, each Signatory State shall exercise measures of quantitative control on the merchandise in the schedule (annex A) marked with an asterisk, the nature of such control being specified in a marginal note against the item in the schedule. Such measures shall apply only to (a) exports, to prevent or remedy a shortage of food or other products essential to the economy of the exporting country; and (b) imports, to avoid serious dislocations in the general economic stability of the importing country.

The Signatory States shall endeavour to rescind the quantitative controls as soon as the circumstances which led to their adoption permit.

The adoption, modification or abolition of the quantitative control measures referred to in this article shall become effective on the recommendation of the Joint Commission.

It is further stipulated that the goods included in the annexed schedules shall not be exempt from controls lawfully applicable in the territories of the Contracting States as health, security or police measures.

### *Article IV*

Preferential customs treatment is hereby established for the trade in certain goods in respect of which, or in respect of the raw materials used in the preparation of which, there is a disparity in the tariffs of the two countries, and for imported goods which because they constitute basic items of taxation in either of the Contracting States or for any other economic or financial reason make the application of the free trade system inadvisable for the time being.

Trade in such goods, scheduled in annex B to this Treaty shall be subject to 50 per cent of the customs duties established in the general tariffs of the two countries, or in special tariffs in the case of articles enjoying favourable treatment under international agreements which either of the parties currently applies or may enter into with any country outside Central America.

This 50 per cent discount shall apply to all items in the nature of taxes appearing in the relevant schedules, but not to fees and payments in respect of services.

*Article V*

The Signatory States, being convinced of the desirability of unifying their customs tariffs shall, through the Joint Commission and with due regard to the trade relations between the Central American countries, study the equalization of the duties and taxes imposed by each on imported goods of the same nature originating in countries other than those of the Central American Federation.

*Article VI*

Goods exchanged under this Treaty shall be accompanied by a customs declaration form which shall contain the declaration of origin of the goods and bear the signature or fingerprint of the exporter. This form shall be checked and verified by the customs officers of both countries, as provided in annex C<sup>1</sup> to this Treaty.

*Article VII*

The Contracting States, desirous of applying the principle of non-discrimination extensively to their trade relations, agree that :

(a) Any goods not included in schedules A and B annexed to this Treaty which are imported from or exported to the territory of the other State shall receive treatment not less favourable than that applied to similar goods having any other origin or destination;

(b) Neither of the Signatory States shall impose internal dues, taxes or other charges on goods imported from the territory of the other State, nor shall it enact or impose regulations governing the distribution or retail sale of the said goods, if the effect of such taxes or regulations would be or in fact is to place the goods in a discriminatory or disadvantageous position with respect to similar goods produced domestically or imported from any other country; and

(c) If either of the Signatory States establishes or maintains a body or department or grants special privileges to any particular undertaking to engage exclusively or principally, permanently or temporarily, in the production, export, import, sale or distribution of some commodity, the said State shall extend to the traders of the other State just and equitable treatment with respect to purchases or sales made abroad by that body, department or undertaking. The organization in question shall act as a private commercial firm, and shall within reason offer traders of the other country an opportunity to compete in such purchases or sales transactions.

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<sup>1</sup>See p. 168 of this volume.

CHAPTER II  
INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT

*Article VIII*

Each of the Contracting States shall maintain full freedom of transit through its territory for merchandise consigned to or originating in the other State.

Such transit shall be effected without deductions, discrimination or quantitative restrictions. In the event of congestion of freight traffic or in case of *force majeure*, each of the Signatory States shall arrange impartially for the movement of goods intended for the supply of its own population and for that of goods in transit to the other State.

Transit traffic shall be carried over the lawful routes recognized for the purpose and in conformity with the laws and customs regulations in force in the territory of transit.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all duties, taxes or fiscal, municipal or other charges, whatever the purpose for which such charges are levied, but shall be subject to the payment of the charges usually payable for services, and to security, health and police measures.

CHAPTER III  
EXPORT SUBSIDIES AND UNFAIR COMPETITION

*Article IX*

Neither of the Signatory States shall grant, whether directly or indirectly, export subsidies in respect of goods intended for the Territory of the other State, nor shall it establish or maintain systems the result of which would be the sale of such goods for export to the other State at prices lower than those at which such goods are sold wholesale on the home market, allowance to be made for the difference in conditions and terms of sale and taxation and for the other factors affecting price comparisons.

Any practice employed in one of the Signatory States for the purpose of fixing or discriminating between prices which in the other State leads to selling prices for a particular commodity below those which would result from the normal operation of the market in the exporting country, shall be deemed to be an indirect export subsidy.

Tax exemptions granted by either of the Signatory States for the purpose of developing the production of certain goods in its Territory, shall not, however, be deemed to be an export subsidy.

Similarly, exemption from domestic production, sales or consumption taxes chargeable in the exporting State on goods exported to the territory of the other State shall not be deemed to be an export subsidy, nor shall the differences resulting from the sale of currency on the free market when it offers a higher rate of exchange than the official market.

#### *Article X*

The export of goods from either of the Signatory States to the territory of the other State at prices lower than their normal value, in a manner which causes or is likely to cause prejudice to an industry established in the territory of the other State, or which would defer the establishment of a national industry, is a practice incompatible with the purposes of this Treaty, and hence the two Signatory States shall avoid it by all the legal means at their disposal.

Goods shall be deemed to have been exported at prices lower than their normal value if the price of the said goods :

- (a) Is less than the comparable price, under normal trade conditions, of similar goods intended for consumption in the home market of the exporting country; or,
- (b) In the absence of any such price in the home market, is less than :
  1. The highest price, for identical goods exported to a third country under comparable trade conditions, or
  2. The cost of production of those goods in the country of origin, plus a reasonable addition representing sales costs and profit.

In each case allowance shall be made for existing differences affecting conditions and terms of sale and taxation and for other differences influencing the comparison between prices.

#### *Article XI*

In order to eliminate the effects of the direct or indirect export subsidies which may result in either of the Signatory States from the application of general, non-discriminatory measures, and in order to counteract the effects of the aforesaid practices of unfair competition, the State concerned may establish compensatory customs duties to the amount required to cover the artificial difference in price occasioned by the said subsidies or practices, in which case the other Contracting State shall be notified in advance.

### CHAPTER IV

### TRANSPORT

#### *Article XII*

The Signatory States shall endeavour to construct and maintain roads to facilitate and increase the traffic between their territories.

They shall also endeavour to standardize transport charges in their respective territories and the relevant statutory provisions and regulations, and they shall facilitate the transit of commercial vehicles from one country to the other.

### *Article XIII*

Ships and aircraft, whether commercial or private, of either of the Contracting States shall receive the same treatment at ports and airports open to international traffic in the other State as that extended to the ships and aircraft of the latter. The same treatment shall be extended to passengers, crew and freight.

Road vehicles registered in either of the Signatory States shall, in the territory of the other State, receive the same treatment as that extended to vehicles registered in the latter.

The provisions of this article shall be interpreted as being without prejudice to compliance with the registration and control formalities applied by each country to the admission, stay or departure of ships, aircraft and vehicles in pursuance of health, security or police measures and for the protection of public and fiscal interests.

## CHAPTER V

### INVESTMENTS

### *Article XIV*

Each of the Contracting States shall accord fair treatment to investments of capital by nationals of the other State and shall in consequence abstain from adopting discriminatory measures capable of prejudicing any rights lawfully acquired by such nationals.

Subject to the provisions of its Constitution, each of the Contracting States shall extend to nationals of the other State, with respect to investments of capital and to the right to organize and manage productive mercantile or financial enterprises and to participate therein, the same treatment as is accorded to its own nationals.

The inhabitants of each State shall have the same civil rights and responsibilities in the other State as the nationals of that State.

## CHAPTER VI

### ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

### *Article XV*

The Signatory States hereby agree to set up a Joint Trade Commission, consisting of an equal number of representatives from each State which shall



meet whenever it is considered desirable and in any case at least once a year.

The Commission may travel freely in either of the Contracting States in order to study on the spot matters within its competence, and the authorities of both States shall provide it with all the information and facilities required for the fulfilment of its functions.

#### *Article XVI*

The Joint Trade Commission shall have the following functions :

- (a) To analyse and collate statistics and other data relating to trade between the two States;
- (b) To study, at the request of either or both Governments, all matters relating to this Treaty and to propose measures for settling problems arising from its application;
- (c) To study the production and the trade of both States, and to recommend additions to, removals from, and modifications of the annexed schedules and also procedures conducive to : 1. the unification of customs and tariff regulations; 2. the establishment of the same fiscal regime for articles subject to monopolies and for goods subject to production, sales or consumption taxes; 3. the preparation of agreements for the purpose of avoiding double taxation in the matter of direct taxes; 4. the use of the metric and decimal system in all matters relating to weights and measures; and 5. the customs union between and the general economic integration of the two countries.

#### *Article XVII*

The competent authorities of both countries shall collect, compile and publish statistical data referring to import, export and transit operations carried on under this Treaty, in conformity with rules to be agreed upon between the Joint Trade Commission and the statistical organs of the Signatory States.

#### *Article XVIII*

The central banks of the Signatory States shall co-operate closely with a view to avoiding currency speculation which might affect exchange rates and to maintaining the convertibility of the currencies of both countries on a basis which, under normal circumstances, shall guarantee freedom, uniformity and stability in the matter of monetary exchange.

If one of the Signatory States has introduced or should introduce restrictions on international monetary transfers, it shall take the necessary measures to ensure that such restrictions do not result in discrimination against the other State.

## CHAPTER VII

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article XIX*

Since the present Treaty is specifically Central American in character, and is designed to lay the foundations for a customs union between the contracting countries and for the progressive integration of their economies, the Signatory States hereby agree that, before signing or ratifying multilateral agreements relating to trade or to customs concessions, and before deciding to join any international body established under such agreements or negotiating arrangements within the framework of such bodies, they will consult with each other with a view to adopting a common attitude if possible.

Similarly, the Contracting States will endeavour to adopt identical attitudes at inter-American or international conferences or meetings concerned with economic questions.

The Signatory States agree to retain the "Central American Exception Clause" in any commercial treaties they may enter into on the basis of "most-favoured-nation" treatment with countries other than those of the Central American Isthmus.

*Article XX*

The Signatory States agree to settle amicably, in the spirit of this Treaty, any disputes which may arise concerning the interpretation of any of its clauses. If they fail to reach agreement, they shall settle the controversy by arbitral procedure. The arbitration tribunal shall consist of an arbitrator designated by each of the Parties and a third designated by the two thus chosen. Any award of the arbitration tribunal shall require the concurring vote of at least two of its members.

*Article XXI*

The period of validity of this Treaty shall be four years from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification and it shall continue in force indefinitely unless denounced by one of the Signatory States subject to at least six months' notice.

*Article XXII*

This Treaty shall be ratified by both Contracting States in accordance with their constitutional processes, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Guatemala City or San José.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries hereby sign and seal this Treaty in two identical copies in Guatemala City on 20 December 1955.

For the Government  
of Guatemala :  
(Signed) Jorge ARENALES C.  
Minister of Economic Affairs  
and Labour

For the Government  
of Costa Rica :  
(Signed) Jorge ROSSI  
Minister of Economic Affairs  
and Finance

## ANNEX A

### SCHEDULE OF GOODS FOR FREE TRADE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND COSTA RICA

#### *General notes*

(a) To qualify for the benefits of the Treaty, the goods mentioned in this schedule must originate in Guatemala or Costa Rica, and must be natural products of, or must have been manufactured in, the said countries.

(b) Items marked with an asterisk (\*) may be subjected to quantitative control measures.

(c) Whenever this schedule refers to products or articles as "not specified" or "unspecified", such expressions should be taken to mean goods not specifically mentioned in the schedule itself.

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
*Cattle	Subject to import and export control
Sheep	
*Pigs	Subject to import and export control
Live poultry	
Goats	
Live animals, not specified	
*Meat, prepared or canned in any form	Subject to export control
Cheese of all kinds	
Hens' eggs	
Crustacea, fresh, chilled	
Fish and crustacea, canned and prepared	
*Rice	Subject to import and export control

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
*Maize	Subject to import and export control
Alimentary pastes of wheat flour	
Cakes and biscuits	
Cornflour or cornstarch	
Fresh fruits	
Fruits and vegetables prepared and canned or otherwise preserved	
Soups, prepared, canned or otherwise preserved	
Crystallized fruits	
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies	
Fruit juices, unfermented	
*Beans	Subject to import and export control
Chick peas	
Fresh and dried vegetables	
Manioc starch	
*Cane sugar	Subject to import and export control
Sugar-coated chewing-gums	
Confectionery of all kinds	
*Coffee beans for sowing	Subject to export control
*Cocoa beans in their natural state	Subject to export control
Cocoa prepared in any form, including chocolate	
Spices and vegetable products for flavouring	
Fodder of all kinds, not specified	
Seeds of leguminous and other plants, for fertilizers and fodder	
Residual grain, copra and oil-bearing seed products, for fodder	
Lard	
Vinegar of all kinds	
Baking powders	
Savoury sauces	
Sparkling and other wines made from fruit	
*Liqueurs and other spirits	Subject to import and export control
*Beer	Subject to import control
*Groundnuts or peanuts in their natural state	Subject to import and export control

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
*Copra in any form	Subject to import control
*Oil-seeds	Subject to import and export control
*Raw rubber	Subject to import and export control
*Raw or ginned cotton	Subject to import control
Cotton waste	
Raw henequen	
Sisal fibres	
Organic fertilizers	
Marble, in blocks, slabs or powder	
Gypsum in its natural state	
Calcined gypsum, powdered	
Colouring earth and mineral colours	
Tortoise shell, unprocessed	
Loofah, unmanufactured	
Wood barks for tanning or dyeing	
Osiers, rushes, reeds, straw, palm and other coarse fibres, not specified, untreated	
Medicinal plants, cuttings, leaves, flowers, seeds, bark and roots	
Natural flowers	
Glycerine	
*Oil or spirit of turpentine	Subject to export control
Natural indigo	
Vegetable extract for tanning	
Prepared paints	
Medicinal wines, syrups, elixirs, tinctures, emulsions and similar preparations	
Medicinal powders, capsules, tablets, etc.	
Serum and other injectable products	
Prepared perfumes, toilet waters, skin lotions and creams	
Toilet preparations	
Cosmetic powders	
Perfumed talc	
Bath soap, scented or unscented	
Washing soap, cakes, flakes or powder	
Antiseptic or medicated soap	
Soap containing abrasives	
Dentifrices of all kinds, in any kind of container	

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Prepared insecticides, liquid or powder Wood tar Colophony or common pitch Rubber articles, not specified Mattresses, pillows or seat cushions of foam rubber Plywood, three-ply Wooden tool handles Wooden lasts for shoemaking Paperboard, coated or uncoated Paraffin-coated paper, printed or plain Drinking-straws of wax or paraffin-coated paper	
Native cotton textiles Woollen knitting yarn Woollen suitings Trimmings of cotton, silk and synthetic fibres, except- ing shoelaces Elastic tape of cotton or synthetic fibres, and rubber threads Cotton braid for Venetian blinds *Bags or sacks of henequen, maguey, abacá, kenaf or other similar native fibres, with or without linings Cotton mesh or textile hammocks Wool carpets Woollen capes Carpets of henequen or similar fibres Unspecified articles of henequen, abacá, kenaf or other similar native fibres Cotton mesh fishing nets Garments or other articles for personal or domestic use, made from native textiles Raincoats and capes (ponchos) of rubberized cotton	Subject to import control
Undressed sheepskins and fur pelts Articles made of loofah Terracotta articles, not specified Sanitary articles in porcelain Household crockery and other china articles for domestic use or ornament Tiles and other articles of the same material for building or ornament Iron for building (angles and rounds) Kitchen utensils and kitchenware, principally of aluminium Metal taps or faucets of any kind, nickel-plated or not	

<i>Description of goods</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Metal classifiers for grain Sugar-cane presses Wood or oil-burning metal stoves Metal electric stoves Water, gas, electricity and similar meters Metal and wood theatre seats Metal and wood folding chairs Metal furniture made of aluminium tubing Doors, windows, railings, balconies, screens, lamps and other metal products for building or ornament	
Baskets, purses and unspecified articles of bamboo, rattan, osier, straw, palmleaf or other similar material	
Hat shapes of straw of any kind Hat bodies of wool Alpargatas and similar footwear of cloth, with rough fibre soles	
*Rubber footwear	Subject to import control
Bone, horn or wood buttons Semi-manufactured fur and skin articles Wooden toys Footballs Billiard tables Mirrors, bevelled or plain Leather belts and packings for machinery Leather articles, unspecified, excepting shoes	
Marimbas, pipes, flutes, drums, bass drums, guitars, mandolins and violins Toothbrushes Plaster, papier maché and sawdust articles, painted or unpainted Asbestos cement sheeting, files, tubes etc.	
Native tortoise-shell articles Cinematographic films made in Central America	
Photographs and photostat copies, including negatives Cocoa butter Bone meal and ground bones, unrefined Prepared fungicides, liquid or powder Whole roasted and salted seeds Inert material for the manufacture of insecticides	

Description of goods	Remarks
Hydraulic and similar turbines, such as Pelton wheels, etc.	
Sugar mill equipment and spare parts	
Coffee processing machinery and spare parts	
Umbrellas and sunshades of cotton, artificial silk and their mixtures	
Wooden shoe trees for displaying footwear	
Veterinary products	
Cotton, rayon, and cotton and rayon suits	
Shoe polish, pastes and other products for cleaning leather articles	
*Rubber soles and heels	Subject to import control
Plastic bags for packing bananas	
Woven materials, purses and bags of plastic	
*Rubber tyres and tubes	Subject to import control
*Rubber treads for re-treading tyres	Subject to import control
*Rubber boots for workers	Subject to import control

## ANNEX B

### SCHEDULE OF GOODS ENJOYING PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT UNDER ARTICLE IV OF THE TREATY

(Customs duties 50 per cent)

Cigarettes  
Wooden furniture  
Feathers

## ANNEX C

### CUSTOMS PROCEDURE

#### *Article I*

The goods to be traded in freely under the Treaty of Free Trade and Economic Integration<sup>1</sup> between Guatemala and Costa Rica shall be cleared by the Customs authorities at the point of consignment and the point of destination in both countries, subject

<sup>1</sup> See p. 140 of this volume.



to observance of the customs requirements and formalities of both countries and to the production of the customs declaration form mentioned in article VI of the Treaty. This form shall serve both as an application for clearance and as a certificate of origin.

### Article II

The declaration of origin included in the said customs form shall be endorsed by the central customs office or by the customs authorities at the point of shipment in the exporting country and verified by the registering customs authorities of the importing country.

Where a customs officer called upon to endorse or verify a declaration of origin has doubts concerning its authenticity, he shall refer the case to the competent central customs office for a ruling.

### Article III

The said customs form shall be prepared in triplicate, in conformity with the following model :

#### (a) For shipment in Guatemala:

#### CUSTOMS FORM REQUIRED IN PURSUANCE OF THE TREATY OF FREE TRADE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND COSTA RICA

Exporter.....  
(Name and address)

Vendor.....  
(Name and address)

Consignee .....

Customs office of destination.....

Place of shipment.....

Means of transport .....

Marking		Number and type of packages	Weight in kilogrammes		Trade name of goods	Value in quetzals f.o.b.
Letters	Figures		Gross	Net		

TOTALS

The undersigned exporter hereby **DECLARES** : that the goods specified above originated in Guatemala and that the value and the other particulars stated in this form are correct.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature or fingerprint of exporter)

The undersigned hereby **CERTIFIES** : that to the best of his knowledge the goods specified in this customs form originated in Guatemala.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature and seal of the Director-General of Customs  
or Chief Customs Officer at the point of shipment)

**NOTE** : The original is to be delivered to the person concerned for production to the customs authority at the point of destination; one copy will be retained by the person concerned, and the other copy will be retained by the customs authority of the country of origin which authorizes the export of the goods.

(b) *For shipment in Costa Rica:*

CUSTOMS FORM REQUIRED IN PURSUANCE OF THE TREATY OF FREE TRADE BETWEEN  
COSTA RICA AND GUATEMALA

Exporter.....  
(Name and address)

Vendor.....  
(Name and address)

Consignee .....

Customs office of destination.....

Place of shipment .....

Means of transport .....

Marking		Number and type of packages	Weight in kilogrammes		Trade name of goods	Value in colones f.o.b.
Letters	Figures		Gross	Net		

**TOTALS**

The undersigned exporter hereby **DECLARES** : that the goods specified above originated in Costa Rica and that the value and the other particulars stated in this form are correct.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature or fingerprint of exporter)

The undersigned hereby **CERTIFIES** : that to the best of his knowledge the goods specified in this customs form originated in Costa Rica.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature and seal of the Director-General of Customs  
or Chief Customs Officer at the point of shipment)

**NOTE** : The original is to be delivered to the person concerned for production to the customs authority at the point of destination; one copy will be retained by the person concerned and the other copy will be retained by the customs authority of the country of origin which authorizes the export of the goods.

This model may be modified by agreement between the competent authorities of both countries, subject to consultation with the Joint Trade Commission referred to in Article XV of the Treaty or at the suggestion of the said Commission.

#### *Article IV*

The Signatory States agree to adopt the necessary measures to simplify and shorten customs formalities affecting trade between their territories and to facilitate compliance with these formalities by the public.