









PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Activities by members of the Association of Latin American Sugar Producers (UNALA) supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 17 (SDG 17) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Finance

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
Technology

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Target 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Source: United Nations, 2015.

Capacity-building

Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

Target 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Target 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Source: United Nations, 2015.



THE ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN SUGAR PRODUCERS

The Association of Latin American Sugar Producers (UNALA) is a private non-profit organization that brings together the agro-industrial sector of sugarcane and sugar beet of Latin America. The idea of creating UNALA surged in 2017 and it was formally constituted in 2020. It includes representatives from this agroindustry from 14 countries in the region. Its members are strongly committed to the sustainable production of sugar, electricity, and ethanol, among other byproducts. the members of UNALA Together, represent the largest sugar producing and exporting region in the world. UNALA is more than sugar, it is sustainability, energy, and economic development.

UNALA works with all its members to promote:

- ·Balanced lifestyles and diets
- •The efficient and responsible use of natural resources, including water and land
- •The production and use of renewable energy
- •The use of ethanol as part of diversified energy matrices

According to data published in the Sugar Yearbook 2024 and the Ethanol Yearbook 2024, the countries represented in UNALA produce approximately 30 % of sugar and 30 % of ethanol in the world. Besides generating more than 6.5 million jobs, some of UNALA members also cogenerate renewable electricity and heat from sugarcane biomass, which is key to promote the sustainable development of Latin America.

The members are:

- 1. National Chamber of the Sugar and Alcohol Industries (CNIAA) Mexico
- Association of Sugar Producers of Guatemala (Asazgua/Guatecaña) -Guatemala
- 3. Distribuidora de Azúcar y Derivados S.A. (DIZUCAR) - El Salvador
- 4. Empresa de Servicios Azucareros, S.A (ESASA) Nicaragua
- 5. Sugarcane Industrial Agricultural League (LAICA) Costa Rica
- 6. Sugar Consortium of Industrial Companies (CAEI) – Dominican Republic
- 7. Association of Colombian Sugar Cane Growers (ASOCAÑA) - Colombia
- 8. Brazilian Sugarcane Industry and Bioenergy Association (UNICA) – Brazil
- 9. Centro Azucarero Argentino (CAA) Argentina
- 10. Empresas Iansa Chile
- 11. Peruvian Association of Agro-Industrial Sugar and Derivatives (PERUCAÑA) - Peru
- 12. Cane Sugar Industrial Association of Panama (AZUCALPA) Panama
- 13. Federación Nacional de Azucareros del Ecuador (FENAZÚCAR) Ecuador
- 14. Alcoholes del Uruguay (ALUR) Uruguay

Vision

UNALA's vision is to be a sugar agroindustry that works together as a region and that operates sustainably in a global context in which its interests are represented.

Mission

UNALA's mission is to be the platform that allows the Latin American sugar agroindustry to operate under fair international conditions, in a competitive market while remaining committed to sustainability.

UNALA works to stimulate the continuous improvement of sustainable practices and thus promote low-carbon energy solutions, as well as actions to improve the efficient use of land and water resources. Therefore, its members have renewed different processes of the production chain allowing an increase in efficiency, an improvement in environmental sustainability, a reduction in the use of water in irrigation and an increase in investment for the preservation of biodiversity.

Objectives

- •Facilitate a space for dialogue to promote communication and the development of joint activities that support the sustainable development of member countries in Latin America.
- •Represent the Latin American sugarcane and sugar beet sector in regional and multilateral organizations.
- •Promote actions, programs and strategies aimed at the sustainable development of the Latin American sugarcane and sugar beet agroindustry.
- •Promote the exchange of information and the development of research and technology for the benefit of the sector.

committed UNALA is to advance the objectives and targets of all the Development Sustainable the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as other global agendas including the Climate Change, Biodiversity and Human agendas. Therefore, sustainable development strategy focuses on integrated actions directed to address three key dimensions: people (social), prosperity (economic) and planet (environmental), as the basis for achieving sustainable development.

People

The sugarcane and sugar beet agroindustry of Latin America is committed to ensure the well-being of its collaborators and the communities that surround their operations. UNALA members generate decent employment,

which translates into better quality of life and more opportunities for development. UNALA members generate a total of more than 6.5 million jobs.

Prosperity

The sugarcane and sugar beet agroindustry in Latin America, in total, represents the major producer and exporter of sugar in the world. Along its entire value chain, the sugar agroindustry represents economic development for countries. Sugar means opportunities for investments, innovation, and businesses.

The sugarcane agroindustry is also key for national economies due to its contribution to energy matrices including ethanol production for transport and electricity generation from sugarcane biomass.

Planet

In addition to working on all the issues related to the sustainable production and consumption of sugar, UNALA members work directly addressing many issues related to the efficient use of water and the reduction of contaminating wastewater discharges. Another major priority work area is the production of renewable energy that supports climate change objectives including the production of ethanol as an alternative fuel to fossilfuels for use in the transportation sector and the cogeneration of electricity and heat using sugarcane residues, including bagasse, for self-consumption and to support national energy grids.

UNALA members also conduct programs and projects specifically designed to address other Sustainable Development Goals including: sustainable consumption production, poverty eradication, decent jobs, ending hunger through improvements in agriculture productivity, sustainable production inequality reduction. protection biodiversity and aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. quality education. improvements in health services and industrial processes and promotion of advanced technologies and innovation.

UNALA promotes sustainable development and cooperation of the sugar agroindustry of the region through work in three priority areas:

Sugar. Promoting balanced diets that recognize the importance of sugar with four objectives: (1) participate in regulatory processes related to sugar; (2) inform and educate about sugar and substitutes in the diet; (3) show the positive impact of the value chain of the sugar agroindustry; and (4) share knowledge and experiences about the consumption, education and regulation of sugar consumption.

Sustainability. Promoting the sustainability of the sugar agroindustry including: (1) sharing and promoting knowledge and experiences sustainability practices in the social, economic and environmental dimensions; (2) closing the knowledge gaps in issues related to sustainability: (3) participating and creating partnerships with international organizations related to sustainable development; and (4) communicating information about sustainability practices beina implemented by the sugar agroindustry.

Renewable energy. Recognizing the importance of increasing the use of renewable energy through activities that: (1) promote the generation of renewable electricity using sugarcane residues; (2) promote the use of ethanol in Latin America; (3) exchange knowledge and experiences in the generation of renewable electricity and the production of ethanol; (4) develop new innovative opportunities for the use of sugarcane and beets; and (5) inform the public about the importance of the sugar agroindustry in the generation of renewable electricity for self-consumption and its contribution to the energy matrices of Latin American countries.

▶ UNALA and the SDG 17

The members of UNALA have multiple initiatives in place that support the objectives of SDG 17 on Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Some examples of these important initiatives include: the Tucumán Institute for The Promotion of Sugar and Alcohol, Centro Azucarero Argentino (CAA), Argentina; the Ethanol

Center of Excellence: A Partnership Between Brazil and India, Brazilian Sugarcane Industry and Bioenergy Association (UNICA), Brazil; the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Global Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions Network, Asazgua/Guatecaña, Guatemala; and Partnerships to Achieve the Objectives, CNIAA, Mexico.

TUCUMÁN INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SUGAR AND ALCOHOL Centro Azucarero Argentino (CAA) Argentina



The main objective of the Tucumán Institute for the Promotion of Sugar and Alcohol (IPAAT) is to work for the interests of the sugar-alcohol sector of Tucumán at the local, national and international spheres. The IPAAT represents the most important industry for Tucumán with respect to the social and economic development of this province and in terms of productivity. Other objectives include:

- Increase the production of alcohol from sugarcane bagasse
- •Promote the development and production of bioethanol fuel from sugarcane according to the Provincial Law #8054, the National Laws #26.093 and 26.334, and other future relevant laws
- •Contribute to the economic development of the sugar-alcohol industry and its environmentally sustainable production
- •Promote the export of sugar and alcohol after covering the internal market

•Strengthen the small producers of sugarcane of Tucumán

IPAAT implements activities and projects in partnership with many organizations to achieve its objectives. Some of the main activities include:

- ·Use of sugarcane biomass for the generation of energy.
- •Continuous follow-up of national and international sugar and alcohol markets.

- •Development of an integral system of productivity information.
- ·Capacity development activities such as courses, conferences and meetings
- ·Scientific research assistance.
- •Partnerships with private and public organizations and institutions at the international, national, provincial and municipal levels.

The main interinstitutional partnerships within the framework of cooperation and collaboration include:

- •The National University of Tucuman: Faculty of Exact Science and Technologies and Faculty of Economic Sciences.
- ·National institute of Viticulture.
- ·Statistics Directorate of the province of Tucumán
- •Experimental Agroindustrial Station of Obispo Colombres (EEAOC)
- •Environmental Management Table of the province of Tucumán
- ·Economic Federation of Tucumán
- ·Secretary of Energy of the Nation

Additionally, IPAAT cooperates with other national and provincial organizations including:

- ·Directorate of Internal Commerce
- ·Productive Development Institute (IDEP)
- ·Tourism Tucumán Entity
- •Information Network for Productive Development (RIDES)

- ·National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA)
- ·National Institute of Industrial Technology

The sugar-alcohol industry of Tucumán is the most important agroindustry of this province and produces 65 % of the sugar produced in Argentina. The province has 15 sugar mills of which 10 produce alcohol. Tucumán represents the province with the highest production of bioethanol from sugarcane in the country.

The major projects being developed by IPAAT include:

- ·Law of Biofuel: Promotion and development of the production and consumption of biofuels and bioenergy
- ·Biomer Program: Bioethanol and renewable energies
- ·Capacity Development and Open Data

The IPAAT has a major integrated plan for 2023 with programs, projects, analytical tools and strategies that support an energy transition towards green energy generation, environmental sustainability and the promotion of clean industries and circular economies. Many partnerships are already in place for the study of the water footprint from the sugar-alcohol industry, generation of biomass from all industrial residues and the education and awareness of communities in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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https://ipaat.gov.ar/

ETHANOL CENTER OF EXCELLENCE: A PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BRAZIL AND INDIA UNICA Brazil



Brazil and India are two of the largest sugarcane producers in the world. Brazil has a mandate to mix 27 % ethanol in gasoline and its vehicle fleet are 82 % flex-fuel allowing vehicles to use up to 100 % ethanol. This mandate allows Brazil to reduce up to 90 % of its CO2 emissions from the transport sector, in addition to other benefits including reduction of pollution, improvements in air quality and public health, generation of jobs and added income for sugarcane producers. In addition to producing sugar and ethanol from sugarcane and corn, the producers promote the "circular economy" by using the sugarcane residues which are transformed into new products including the second-generation ethanol and bioelectricity generated with sugarcane bagasse, biogas and biomethane generated from vinasse. Hence, in the case of ethanol from second crop corn, the land used for production is the same used to produce soy, thus optimizing area of production, with gains in efficiency and productivity, and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

India has a great potential to produce ethanol and based on the Brazilian experience and the benefits that could be derived from the use of ethanol, the country is interested in developing an ethanol industry. The use of ethanol in India could benefit its large population of over 1 billion people and help to reduce

high dependence on oil imports, pollution rates and CO2 emissions.

In 2020, the governments of Brazil and India established an ethanol cooperation partnership by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which was reinforced in 2022 by the private sector



in both countries, through a partnership between the Brazilian Sugarcane Industry and Bioenergy Association (UNICA) and the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM). UNICA and SIAM signed a bilateral agreement to promote information exchange in five themes: technologies, norms, public policies, communication and sustainability. The agreement established the creation of the Virtual Ethanol Center of Excellence (CoE) as one of the main means for sharing information.

During the Auto Expo - Motor Show 2023, the largest automobile salon in Asia, which took place in January 2023 Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri, the Indian Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, officially launched the Ethanol Center of Excellence. He stressed the importance of this technical cooperation between Brazil and India, and highlighted the role that ethanol can play in the decarbonization process of the transport

sector. He also described the advances already achieved by India with respect to the percentage of ethanol blended in the gasoline which is at 10% and will reach 20% by 2025. He recognized the importance of the partnership with Brazil for these accomplishments and affirmed that ethanol is "the sustainable fuel of the future for India."

The Ethanol Center of Excellency created between partnership through this Brazil and India supports the main targets of the SDG 17 with respect to technology, capacity building and multistakeholder partnerships including: Target 17.6 on enhancing South-South cooperation on science, technology and innovation through knowledge sharing in mutually agreed terms; Target 17.9 on enhancing international support for capacity building in developing countries through South-South cooperation; and Target 17.17 on enhancing the Global Partnership on Sustainable Development

complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize knowledge, expertise and technology in developing countries.

The main challenges faced related to the starting of the Ethanol Center of Excellency include the development of its structure, including governance and management aspects, selection of relevant themes within the ethanol agenda, and the effective implementation of all the required activities. Weekly meetings were conducted over six months that culminated with the current successful results. The project will continue through 2025 with all the necessary revisions and updates.

This project is an excellent example of the importance of partnerships between countries and organizations in different sectors for the effective implementation of the decarbonization agenda of the transport sector. The creation of the Ethanol Center of Excellence is the result of commitments made by the involved parties and the effective joint work of multinational and multicultural teams which allowed the successful building of this platform within the stipulated constraints and taking into consideration the particularities and experiences of each country.

The Ethanol Center of Excellence (CoE) was successfully launched and started operation in January 2023. The Center is available to the general public at https://www.ethanolcoe.com/. Besides the CoE platform, other activities connected with this agenda have been conducted for knowledge exchange and ethanol promotion for the sustainable mobility and decarbonization debate, not only between the two countries, but globally. The Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA), launched during G20, in September 2023, is an example.

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https://www.ethanolcoe.com/ https://mopng.gov.in/en/page/68 https://mopng.gov.in/en/page/66

► UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE WATER AND ENERGY SOLUTIONS NETWORK ASAZGUA/GUATECAÑA Guatemala

In 2018, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs created the Global Network on Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions recognizing the need to address the interlinkages between water and energy and their contributions to the advancement of other SDGs. This initiative aims to bring together stakeholders from all regions and constituencies to promote an integrated approach to water (SDG 6) and energy (SDG 7) in order to realize important synergies and in support of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2019, Asazgua joined UNDESA in partnership to support the Global Sustainable Water and Energy Solution Network in the implementation of its vision which calls for a world where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water and energy resources for all, in support of human wellbeing, ecosystem integrity and a robust and inclusive economy under the umbrella of the 2030 Agenda.

The Guatemalan Sugarcane Agroindustry (Guatecaña) has a variety of social, environmental and economic policies, and programs that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. By conducting an integrated and responsible operation of its sugarcane mills, the Sugar Agroindustry is contributing to the sustainable development of Guatemala, and with the support of Asazgua's partner organizations, is implementing programs that, within a social and environmental sustainability framework, favorable conditions generate sustained economic development.

Asazgua is playing a highly active role in the implementation of many activities of the Network based on the technical knowledge and experience of the Guatemala Sugarcane Agroindustry on issues related to water, energy, bioenergy, climate change, terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity. Asazaua is contributing to the objectives of the Network by sharing best practices, experiences and quality data, by participating in global capacity building activities, by helping to mobilize multistakeholder actions, and by enhancing advocacy, communications and outreach. In addition, Asazgua and its associated partners have developed case studies that present concrete examples of integrated responses to water and energy by the Guatemala Sugarcane Agroindustry that support sustainable development.

Through Asazgua and its associated partners, the Sugarcane Agroindustry has been actively involved in several global engagements and dialogues in which the Network has participated since 2019. These global events include the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the UN General Assembly, the 2021 UN High Level Dialogue on Energy, the 2021 Energy Compact events and the UNFCCC COP annual climate change meetings.



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► PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES CNIAA Mexico

The creation of partnerships has been fundamental in realizing many of the programs developed in the sugar mills and for the surrounding communities and their supply areas. Additionally, internally within the CNIAA, a work plan has been devised for implementation throughout the years. This program aims to offer member mills facilitation of courses, conferences, workshops, training sessions, and forums, among other initiatives. The commitment is to maintain dialogue among all stakeholders involved in the sugarcane value chain for the benefit of sustainability and the sector's viability. For example, CNIAA developed, with the Authority CONOCER (institution of the Ministry of Education), standards of competitiveness for the workers and field laborers.

Following this framework, the sugar agroindustry of Mexico shapes its path towards sector sustainability, where social responsibility serves as the means to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda. In this manner, the legal framework of the agroindustry encompasses compliance with various mandates, such as the Federal Labor Law. the Ratification of conventions signed with the International Labor Organization (ILO), and adherence to the trade agreement between Mexico, the United States, and Canada. By fulfilling these obligations, the agroindustry adds value to each mill and its actions, striving to address relevant sustainability issues within the agroindustry.

The partnerships maintained with different private, public, and governmental institutions in Mexico include:

- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- National Committee for Sustainable Development of Sugarcane (CONADESUCA)
- Union of Workers of the Sugar Industry and Similar Industries of Mexico (STIASRM)
- National Union of Sugarcane Producers (UNPCA)

- National Sugarcane Growers' Union (CNPR)
- Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare (STPS)
- Secretary of Economy (SE)
- Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)
- Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER)
- Mexico City Human Rights Commission (CDHCM)
- National Agricultural Council (CNA)
- Business Coordinating Council (CCE)
- National Council for Standardization and Certification of Labour Competences (CONOCER)
- Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN)
- Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CITI)
- Association of Sugar Technicians of Mexico (ATAM)
- National College of Technical Vocational Education (CONALEP)
- National College of Educational Development (CONAFE)
- Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)
- Ahifores
- World Vision
- BONSUCRO
- · UN Global Compact



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