



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA



INVESTMENT PASSPORT

VISA

TYPE OF VISA: INVESTMENT CLASS

NUMBER OF PASSPORT GUY2023



SURNAME
JOHN

GIVEN NAME
DOLLAR

ISSUED IN
COUNTRY

REMARKS
C-VISIT

NUMBER OF INTRIES
MULT

DAYS
180



Invest in Guyana Together we can Develop Solutions.

This Passport contains 44 pages of Investment opportunities across multiple sectors namely: Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Mining, Tourism, Services, ICT/Technology, Manufacturing and Export.



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**Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali**

President

“There will be no energy conversation in the world without the name Guyana mentioned and not just petroleum, I’m talking about natural gas, a regional energy hub, and renewables...If you’re talking climate change, climate services, and environment. Right now we are being sought out for the innovative approach we have taken on the forest, the low carbon development strategy, and our intention is to provide global support and leadership on this. So the three most important storms that is coming the global way, Energy, Food, and Climate, Guyana is going to be centre front on all three of those.”

A handwritten signature of Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali in black ink.

Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali
President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana





Mark Philips

Prime Minister

“As our Government continues to deliver on our manifesto promises to the Guyanese people and with Guyana becoming one of the fastest growing economies in the world now attracting global investors’ interests, ICT remains high on our agenda. ICT expansion, national development is critical not only for the development of all sectors, but also for the improvement of our daily lives. Cheaper, reliable electricity by reducing our energy costs and electricity by 50% by the time we get to 2025. Successful renewable energy projects in 2023 helped to address the growing electricity demand. The focus is an integrated energy solution consisting of hydro, solar, and wind energy.”

Hon. Brigadier (Ret'd) Mark Anthony Phillips, M.S.S.
Prime Minister of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana





Dr. Peter Ramsaroop

Agency Head

“ Guyana is an attractive investment destination for several factors, including its accessibility to regional and global markets, and favourable fiscal incentive regime for investors. Guyana has a business-friendly and encouraging environment for not just international investors, but locals as well. The government is committed to build a modern Guyana with world-class infrastructure that improves connectivity and unlocks the vast potential of the economy. Companies investing in Guyana can be assured of support and protection.”

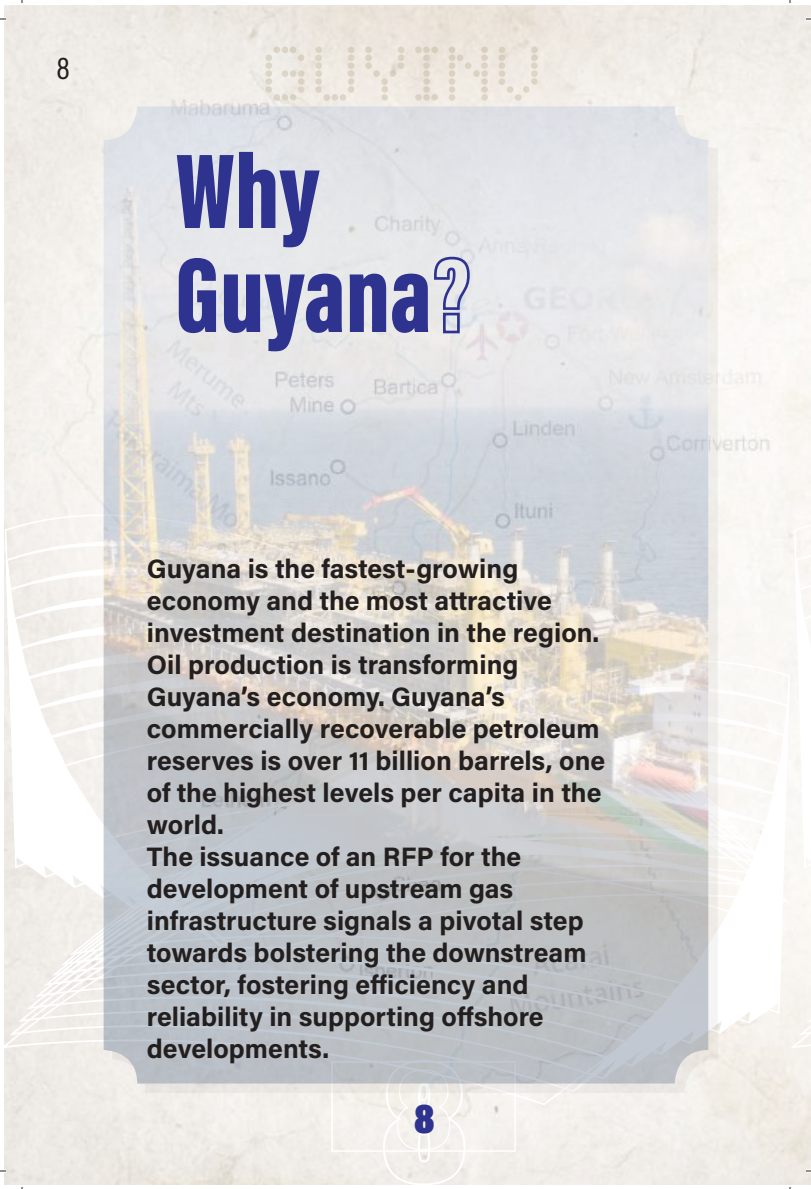
A stylized signature of Dr. Peter Ramsaroop in black ink.

Dr. Peter Ramsaroop, MBA

Agency Head, Guyana Office for Investment

Chief Investment Officer, Guyana





Why Guyana?

Guyana is the fastest-growing economy and the most attractive investment destination in the region. Oil production is transforming Guyana's economy. Guyana's commercially recoverable petroleum reserves is over 11 billion barrels, one of the highest levels per capita in the world.

The issuance of an RFP for the development of upstream gas infrastructure signals a pivotal step towards bolstering the downstream sector, fostering efficiency and reliability in supporting offshore developments.

Guyana is rich in timber, gold, diamonds, bauxite, manganese, sugar, tourism and the agricultural opportunities are phenomenal. Guyana is endowed with an extensive amount of vast arable land and massive hectares of organic cropland, water resources, and favourable climatic conditions provide opportunities for investors. All sectors are set to significantly expand and offer a broader scope of investment opportunities.

Guyana's stable political climate and good governance, transparency, and accountability provide a conducive business environment for all investors. It's strategic and geographical positioning to investors with its diverse trade relations and agreements promotes access to major markets and protects both local and foreign investors. With generous fiscal incentives, investors are permitted the unbridled repatriation of profits.



Guyana

at a glance

The Country

The Co-operative
Republic of Guyana

Short Form

Guyana

Capital City

Georgetown

Nationality

Guyanese

Official Language

English

Currency

Guyanese Dollar (GYD)

Area

215,000 sq. km. (83 000
sq. mi.), 80% rainforest,
400km of paved road

Population

Approximately 800,000 (2022)
in Guyana Plus Large Guyanese
Diaspora

Economy

Agriculture (rice/sugar),
Mining (bauxite/gold),
Forestry (timber), Shrimp
fishing, Minerals, Oil & Gas

GDP

USD 16,525.6 Billion (2023)

GDP per Capita

USD 20,960.1 (PPP, 2023)

Labor Force

315,000+

Inflation Rate

2.0% - Consumer Prices (2023)

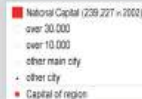
Exports	\$13.6 Billion 2023
Unemployment Rate	12.4% of the total labor force (2022)
Climate	Equatorial tropical, Mean temp (27° to 31°)
Time	Four hours behind GMT; one hour ahead of EST.
Type of Government	Political System Parliamentary Democracy
Legal Systems	English Common Law System & Roman-Dutch Legal System (land matters)
Regulatory Environment	High level of financial system regulation/ need for modernised legislation.
US Exchange Rate (Bank)	Buy electronic transfer - GY\$208 Buy notes: GY\$200 (Subject to Change)

VENEZUELA
VENEZUELA

**GUYANA POSSES
VIABLE BUSINESS
CORRIDORS THAT CAN
BE UTILIZED BY
INVESTORS**

BRAZIL
BRAZIL

SURINAME
SURINAME



BRAZIL



Reasons to Invest in Guyana

ECONOMIC TAKE-OFF

Guyana has leapfrogged its growth and development which will spawn untold investment opportunities. Guyana, however, is not hedging its future only on oil. Guyana is modernizing its traditional economic sectors to ensure a more diversified and resilient economy. Guyana is also rich in agriculture, tourism, timber, gold, diamonds, bauxite, manganese, rice, and sugar.

Guyana's impending economic transformation will see a rapid increase in the rate of growth and aggregate national output. This will set in train the modernization of the country's infrastructure and foster technology transfer and promote innovation. Modernizing will ensure a more competitive and resilient economy that will emerge to balance and diversify the economy, including the manufacturing and services sectors.

ACCESS TO MARKETS

Guyana's location, trade, and investment agreement facilitate access to key markets. Guyana offers geographic positioning to investors. The trade relations and agreements- regional, multilateral and bilateral, allow easy access to major markets and protect investors. Guyana is a signatory to several trade, investment, and economic agreements which facilitate market access.

The Caribbean Single Market- provides duty-free access for locally produced goods into the Caribbean.

The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) - allow for duty-free access to eligible goods.

The Caribbean-Canada Trade Agreement (CARIBCAN) - provides non-reciprocal duty-free access for eligible Caribbean goods into Canada.

The CARIFORUM-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement- a major trade, investment and development treaty which promotes access of regional goods into the European market.

The Guyana-Brazil Partial-Scope Agreement- fosters trade flow by offering tariff preferences for Guyanese goods entering the Brazilian market.

The Caricom-United States Trade and Investment Framework Agreement- is aimed at the long-term development, expansion, and diversification of trade in products and services and at promoting and ensuring an attractive investment climate.

The growth in the Americas Memorandum of Understanding- promotes greater US investment in Guyana's energy, ICT, and infrastructure.

Access to South American trade block MERCOSUR - Guyana is an associate member of MERCOSUR in 2013 and is committed to the pursuit of regional economic integration and to strengthen the political, social and economic ties with its South American neighbours.



Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of Guyana and Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados, sharing a light moment.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS



"Single Window Electronic System"
Designed to facilitate and simplify.

"Development and deployment of a single-entry point to fulfil all import, export and transit related regulatory requirements aimed at modernizing and improving the efficiency of trade operations in Guyana."

Dr. Ashni Singh, Senior Minister,
Office of the President
with Responsibility for Finance.

Improved Connectivity

- Liberalised telecommunications sector
- First-ever submarine fiber optic cable to Hinterland – Hinterland connectivity boosted with significant upgrade in internet and cellular services. Stronger connectivity, higher speed, greater reliability.
- Guyana's first 5G VoLTE Mobile Cellular Network - unsurpassed service, speed, and technology by building Guyana's first 5G VoLTE ("Voice over LTE").

STRENGTHS

Significant oil and gas reserves, gold, bauxite, precious metals, and large-scale agriculture.

Strategic geographical position, proximity to North American, and Latin American Markets

Open market economy and diversified production base

Parliamentary democracy and commitment to continued reform

Integration with CARICOM markets

Renewable energy, Natural Gas

Eco-tourism Opportunity

Logistics to connect the north of Brazil to the Caribbean Sea - Freeway and Port

GUYANA'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE



Fastest growing economy



Ideal location to access global markets



Resource-rich country



Fiscal incentives for investments



Multi-sector opportunities



Private sector-focused government



Low operation costs



Diverse cultures and heritage

GUYANA (1GY): A HIGH PERFORMING STOCK

The World Bank indicates that Guyana is expected to remain one of the world's fastest-growing economies, Guyana expects over 38.2% percent Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate this year. In 2025, it is projected that the rate should be pegged at 15.2%.

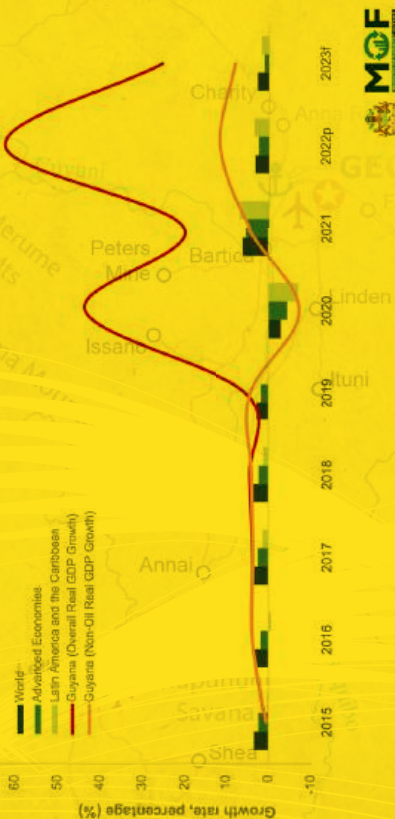


The International Monetary has projected growth rates of over 30 percent in 2023 with continued high positive growth in the following years. Guyana will experience a compounded annual growth of over 30 % in its GDP per capita (PPP) between 2020-2024, according to the Fund. The IMF also applauded Guyana's transformative infrastructural projects and noted that those investments will support sustainable growth. According to the Fund, Guyana has the potential to become a model for economic development in the region and beyond.



GUYANA GROWTH INDEX

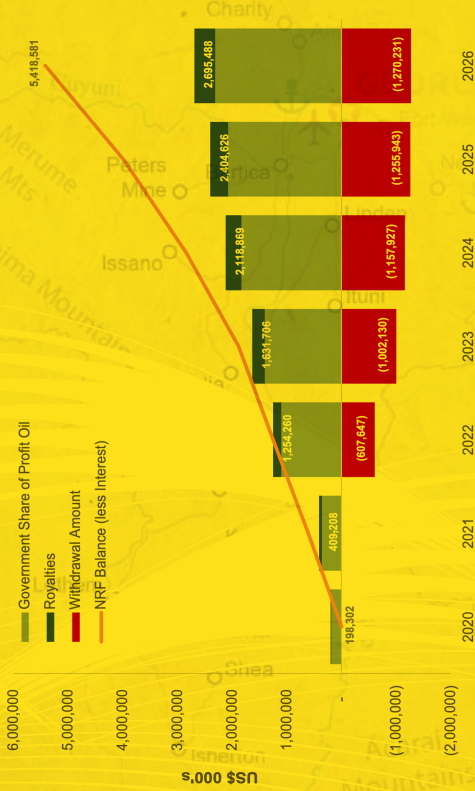
REAL GDP GROWTH: GUYANA VS. THE WORLD



Source: Bureau of Statistics, GDP and Ministry of Finance



ANNUAL NRF DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS



ENABLING FACTORS

Real GDP growth rate: 33% in 2023 & projected at 34.3% in 2024

Exponential increase in GDP per capita from US\$6,956 in 2020,

Projected to US\$23,000 in 2024.

The Government is undertaking massive infrastructure development

To support this growth, new roads, highways, bridges, ferry services,

Air services, waste management, energy generation, etc. -

Infrastructure, health, and education.

Local content law providing JV opportunities for overseas investors.

Guyana Office for Investment builds on the Fiscal Incentives being

offered to potential investors to encourage and promote

Development across selected sectors.

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

Guyana - Main economic sectors that contribute to GDP. GDP Per Capita = \$20,960.1

SERVICES
10.3%
2023

Utilities
Construction
Real Estate
Other
Services

US\$33.7M
US\$502M
US\$435M
US\$2.07B



AGRICULTURE
7%
2023

Sugar
Rice
Other Crops
Livestock
Fishing



CONSTRUCTION
26.8%
2023

US\$63.5M



MINING
42.6%
2023

Gold
Bauxite
Other
Minerals
Services



MANUFACTURING
25%
2023



PETROLEUM, GAS & SUPPORT SERVICES
45.9%
2023



Investment Opportunities

Guyana's high projected economic growth coupled with its abundant natural resources – oil & gas, gold, bauxite, timber, other precious, commercial metals, ores and large-scale agriculture, creates an unprecedented opportunity to transition its economic development.

Oil and Gas – exploration, production, transport, support and service

Extractive Industries – gold, diamond, precious metals, minerals, aggregates

Real Estate – office, apartments, housing, warehousing, commercial-retail

Specialty Services – finance and accounting, legal, architecture, engineering and project management

Agriculture and Fisheries – expansion, diversification and agro-processing, large scale farming – soya, corn, cattle, etc

Manufacturing Electric Vehicles

Infrastructure - bridges, roads, ports, power generation, airports, water transport, water and sanitation

Education and Training - tertiary, technical vocational, services sector

Internet, Communication and Technology - geographic coverage, specialty

Health Care & Services - hospitals, clinics, training facilities, medical evacuation

Hospitality and Tourism - hotels, restaurants, ecotourism, entertainment

US\$12M fertilizer blending plant for West Bank Demerara

Development of Guyana's first agrochemical facility by 2025



As Guyana develops, here is a list of major areas where Guyana will be at the forefront globally, as well as reasons why you should invest in them to make your entrepreneurial investment actualized.

AGRICULTURE



The low coastal plain is flat, highly fertile, and below sea level. The well-established drainage and irrigation system supports the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, fruits and vegetables, dairy and beef production.

The Hilly Sand and Clay region includes the immediate savannahs of large areas of brown, well-drained soils, which is good for beef, milk, citrus, corn, cashew nuts, legumes, peanuts, soybeans, dairy products, and orchard crops.

Abundance of land with fresh water supply.

Political will/ business-friendly environment from the Government.

Guyana's climate is very stable in that it is not in the hurricane and earthquake zones.

Fastest growing economy

Resource rich country

Multi-sector opportunities

Low operation costs

Ideal location to access global markets

Attractive Fiscal incentives for investments

Major Agriculture Sector Incentives:

1. Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on a wide range of machinery and equipment for land preparation and cultivation including agricultural hand tools;
2. Tax concessions on Agriculture Investment in Agro-processing Facilities, Cold Storage and Packaging;
3. Waivers of Import Duty and VAT on agro-processing equipment;
4. Waivers of Import Duty on a wide range of agrochemicals (e.g. insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.);
5. Tax Deductible Allowances for expenditures incurred for development and cultivation purposes
6. Concessions for large scale livestock farming.

ENERGY



Vast Oil and Gas Potential - The booming oil and gas sector in Guyana provide a myriad of opportunities that investors can tap into. With continued exploration successes, the demand for goods and services in-country will exponentially increase.

Attractive Incentives - The Government of Guyana has a tax regime that incentivizes the importation of equipment for the oil and gas industry and companies utilizing renewable energy options.

Environmental Regulations - In an effort to mitigate against environmental degradation, all projects are required by law to obtain environmental authorization from the Environmental Protection Agency

Reduced costs for energy through the gas-to-energy project and investment in renewables - The gas-to-shore project, as well as other investments in hydro, solar, wind, and biomass, will result in the reduction of energy costs by as much as 50% which will improve the competitiveness of Guyana's manufacturing sector as well as create investment opportunities in spin-off industries surrounding the project area and the country at large.

Onshore and offshore oil exploration - Substantial acreage onshore and offshore remains untapped.

CLIMATE

The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS): A national strategy which seeks to create a low deforestation, low carbon, climate resilient economy with the major objective of transforming the economy of Guyana while combating climate change.

Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030, the country's 18 million hectares of forest store over 19.5 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Guyana has already achieved net-zero carbon emissions, and adds it will further cut emissions by 70% by 2030. This is due to its vast forested region, and low deforestation regions, acting as a carbon sink.

Guyana sells Carbon Credits to fellow members of the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance (LEAF) Coalition, which similarly provides financing to protect tropical forests.

Guyana also works along with negotiating groups such as the Coalition for Rainforest Nations and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

Guyana and Norway have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 2009 in which Norway committed to providing financial support of up to US\$250 million by 2015 in limiting emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.



AGRICULTURE

Scan QR code to
access full details



ENERGY

Scan QR code to
access full details



FORESTRY

Scan QR code to
access full details



ICT

Scan QR code to
access full details

**MANUFACTURING**

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access full details

**MINING**

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access full details

**SERVICES**

Scan QR code to
access full details

**TOURISM**

Scan QR code to
access full details

Starting a Business in Guyana

Visa Requirements

Foreign nationals are required to have visas and work permits. Kindly visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website (<https://www.minfor.gov.gy/visa-entry-requirements-countries/>) for a list of countries whose nationals do not require visas to travel to Guyana. People planning long-term visits can apply for a five-year renewable visa. Short-term visitors can apply for a visitor's visa, which is valid for 30 days and can be extended for an additional two months. Companies can apply for work permits on behalf of their employees.

Work Permits - Immigration Requirements

Foreign nationals seeking to exercise employment in Guyana are required to obtain a work/residence permit from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The processing of the work permit takes two to three weeks. CARICOM nationals who are graduates of the University of the West Indies and the University of Guyana do not need a work permit to work in Guyana. Other exempted categories are:

- Other skilled and professional personnel
- Contract workers on a seasonal basis
- Persons engaged in the visual and performing arts
- Persons engaged in sports
- Persons engaged in the media

Incorporating a New Company

Under the Companies Act, a company can be registered with the submission of an application to the Registrar. A registration fee is required.

Registering a Foreign Company

A foreign company established under the laws of a country other than Guyana can register to carry on business in Guyana as an external company under the Companies Act. A registration fee is payable depending on the share capital of the company.

Business Registration

This is done through the Commercial Registry as either a sole proprietor, partnership or incorporated company. There are two ways to register a business in Guyana:

The Business Names (Registration) Act and the Partnership Act are the legal basis for a sole proprietor or partnership registration. Partnership: This can be done by way of a simple agreement or under the Business Name Registration. A fee presently is charged for this.

Registration for Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Registration with the Guyana Revenue Authority for TIN-a unique number allocated to each taxpayer. All taxes remain the same for both Foreign and Domestic Investors. The TIN is also used when employers are remitting taxes for their business for the payment of PAYE.

Registration for Value Added Tax (VAT) Certificate

A business must first be registered with the Guyana Revenue Authority to charge Value Added Tax. Upon the successful registration for VAT, a VAT Certificate will be issued, which must be displayed in a conspicuous manner at the location/ business where taxable activities will be conducted.

Tax Regime

Corporation Tax

40% for commercial activity (except telephone companies)

25% for any other activity

45% for Telephone Companies

For full details please visit the Guyana Revenue Authority website at <https://www.gra.gov.gy/corporation-tax/>

Withholding Taxes

Withholding tax at 20% is deducted at source on gross distributions and other specified payments (e.g. royalties, management fees, rent) made to non-residents. Payments to non-resident companies on account of any contract undertakings are subject to withholding tax at 10%. These withholding taxes on contracts are a form of advance tax to be set - off against final tax liabilities.

Tax Losses

Losses may be carried forward indefinitely to be set off against future profits. Brought forward tax losses cannot be used to reduce the tax payable of any year by more than 50%. Loss carrybacks are not permitted.

Capital Gains Tax

- Gains from the disposal of capital assets held for between 1 and 25 years – capital gains tax at a rate of 20%.
- Capital assets held for more than 25 years are not subject to capital gains tax upon disposal.
- Gains from the disposal of capital assets within 12 months of acquisition are subject to corporation or income tax as appropriate.
- Capital losses are allowed as an offset to capital gains and may be carried forward for a period of 24 years.

Payments to Foreign Affiliates

A company may claim a deduction for charges paid to foreign affiliates, provided such amounts are reasonable and necessary, having regard to the requirements of the trade.

- Deduction for head office expenses – lesser of the charge and 1% of the gross income of the company.

Group Taxation

There are no group taxation provisions.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duties are charged on various types of instruments, except retail transactions. The rate applicable varies by type of instrument.

Property Tax

Property tax is payable on the net property of companies and individuals. First G\$40 million of net property is exempt, the next G\$20 million is taxed at 0.5% and thereafter a rate of 0.75% applies.

Corporation Tax Holiday

Under the Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) Act, the Minister of Finance may grant an exemption from corporation tax with respect to the new economic activity of a developmental and risk-bearing nature in one of the following fields:

- Non-Traditional Agriculture Development and Agro-Processing
- Information and Communications Technology
- Petroleum Exploration, Extraction/Refining
- Mineral Exploration, Extraction or Refining
- Tourist Facilities
- Value-Added Wood Processing
- Textile Production
- Biotechnology
- Development, Manufacturing of New Pharmaceutical Products, Chemical Compounds, and the Processing of Raw Materials to Produce Injectables

- Infrastructural Development
- The Minister may grant an exemption from corporation tax with respect to income from the following activities (for up to 2 years)
- Wind and Solar Energy
- Water Treatment and Water Recycling Facilities
- Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities for Plastic Items

Custom Duties

Customs duty is charged on the importation of goods into Guyana. The rate applicable varies by type of good.

Excise Tax

Excise tax is charged on the importation or domestic manufacture of motor vehicles, petroleum products, tobacco products, and alcoholic beverages.

Double Tax Treaties

Guyana has effective double taxation treaties with Canada, the United Kingdom, and the CARICOM Member States that have ratified the CARICOM Double Tax Treaty

Value-added Tax

Value -added Tax at a rate of 14% is charged on taxable supplies of goods and services. There are certain categories of supplies that are zero-rated or exempt.

National Insurance Scheme

National Insurance contributions are required at a rate of 14% of earnings, with 5.6% being deducted from employees' salaries and 8.4% being contributed by employers.

Financial Regulations

Non-residents are allowed to open foreign currency accounts without the prior approval of the Central Bank. Foreign-based companies and their subsidiaries may borrow in Guyana with the permission of the Minister of Finance. There are no restrictions on the repatriation of capital and investment income.

GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA

Local Content

Certificate of Registration



The spirit of the Local Content Act secures the Guyanese people's place in the oil and gas growth market, while presenting foreign-owned companies a guided path to ethically enter the Guyana market unhindered.

Local Content Licenses are issued under the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act. Parties to Petroleum Agreements with the Government of Guyana

and their sub-contractors, are required to comply with the Local Content Act. The Act identifies forty sectors with defined targets that are reserved for Guyanese companies and Guyanese nationals.

A Guyanese company is defined as being incorporated under the Companies Act of Guyana and which (a) is beneficially owned by Guyanese nationals who control at least fifty-one percent of voting rights; and

(b) that has Guyanese nationals holding at least seventy-five percent of executive and senior management positions and at least ninety percent of non-managerial and other positions.



Minister
MINISTRY WITH RESPONSIBILITY
FOR PETROLEUM

INVESTMENT PROCESS WITH GUYANA OFFICE FOR INVESTMENT

Acquiring Incentives for New and Expanding Projects

Investors are required to complete and submit the Guyana Office for Investment Expression of Interest (EOI) Form and a Business proposal. Returning Investors (investors who would have received fiscal incentives under previous Investment Agreements) and those expanding their businesses are required to submit a Progress Report on their business in addition to a new EOI and an updated Proposal.

Investors are welcome to contact Guyana Office for Investment and either meet with an officer or schedule an appointment to further discuss or clarify any aspect of the application process. Returning investors are encouraged to contact the officer previously appointed to their project.

Investor Requirements

Cover letter to Guyana Office for Investment making reference to an application for exemptions

Completed Expression of Interest Form

Completed IA Progress Report (if applicable)

Business proposal

Business registration or incorporation documents

Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN Certificate)

Register with the National Insurance Scheme and obtain NIS Employer Number.

GRA and NIS Compliance (if applicable)

Evidence of ownership or tenancy of land/property where operations will be located
Register for Tax Identification Number (TIN) with the GRA

Register for Value Added Tax (VAT) certificate through GRA

Source of Funding (Audited Financials, Bank Statements, or Bank Loan Letter)

Directors and Ultimate Beneficial Owners (UBOs) Name and Nationality

ID (Guyanese Residence)
and Passport (Non-Residence)

What should be included in your Business Proposal

After an Investor has made the decision to embark on a business enterprise in Guyana and wishes to access fiscal incentives, a Business Plan and an Expression of Interest Form (EOI) must be submitted to the Agency. As noted above, returning investors are also required to complete and submit the Investment Agreement Progress Report.

BUSINESS PROPOSAL

- Executive Summary
- Description of Company
- Description of Ownership, Management, and Organization
- Local Content Plan
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Plan
- Breakdown of Products and Services
- Environmental Impact (if applicable)
- Market Analysis
- Competitive Analysis
- Marketing Plan
- Sales Plan
- Project Timeline
- Financials
- List of Items for duty and tax waivers

Investment Protection

Rights and Guarantees

Under the Investment Act, the Government of Guyana provides various assurances to investors with respect to any investment made in Guyana, including the following:

- Not to compulsorily acquire or take possession of the investment unless for a purpose in law, on a non-discriminatory basis, with prompt payment of adequate compensation and with a right of access to the court system
- To allow investors to purchase or lease land in Guyana subject to existing laws
- Not to intervene in the management of investor's activities, nor impose conditions on the sale, pricing or distribution of associated products, except in the pricing of utilities
- Guarantee the right of investors to determine the distribution of all profits and dividends, and to receive their share of such profits or dividends subject to settlement of corresponding tax obligations
- To allow the employment of skilled and expert foreign personnel when necessary with the approval of the relevant authority and in accordance with applicable laws

Environmental Protection


Under the Environmental Protection Act, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, a developer of any of the following types of project, or any other project that is likely to impact the environment is required to obtain an environmental permit.

- Construction of any hotel, guest house or inn above ten rooms
- Installation for hydro-electric energy production
- Construction of roads, harbours and airfields
- Dams and other installations designed to hold liquid or to store it on a long-term basis
- Installation for the treatment of waste water, industrial or domestic waste
- Importing of any waste matter whether hazardous or not
- Release, use or keeping of any genetically modified organisms
- Harvesting and utilization of forest resources
- Extraction and conversion of mineral resources

**“There will be
no energy,
climate services
or food security
conversation in
the world **without
the name Guyana
mentioned”****

- Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali





Guyana Office for Investment:
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