

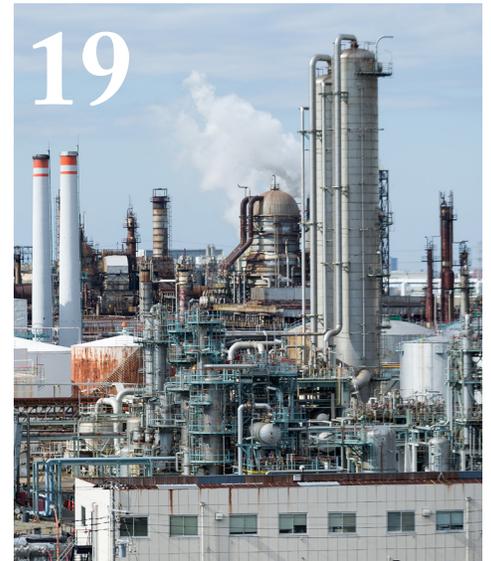
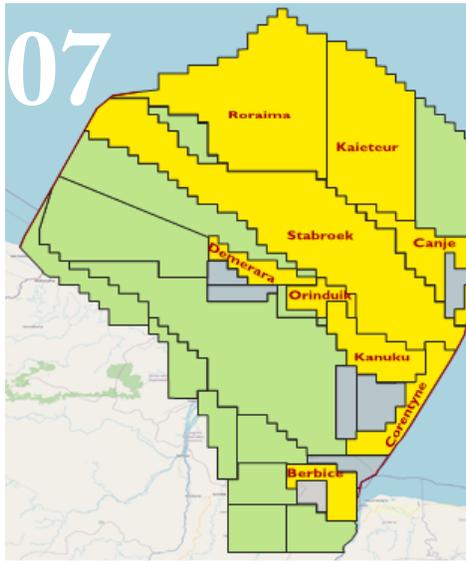


GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA

An aerial photograph of a large offshore oil platform, likely the Liza Unity, situated in the ocean. The platform is a complex of steel structures, pipes, and cranes. A prominent feature is a large green helipad with a white 'H' and the text "LIZA UNITY" around it. The water is a dark greenish-blue.

BRIEF FOR OTC 2021

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Energy Outlook

A photograph of Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, standing behind a wooden podium. He is wearing a light blue suit, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He has a beard and is wearing glasses. The podium features a decorative emblem with a crown and several vertical elements. The background is a solid blue color.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

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

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana is pleased to be participating in this year's Offshore Technology Conference (OTC). Our Government welcomes this opportunity to showcase Guyana's diverse economic and investment potentialities to industry counterparts and stakeholders that share similar goals and values. We are keen on sharing experiences that enrich collaborative dialogue while, at the same time, leverage our comparative advantages.

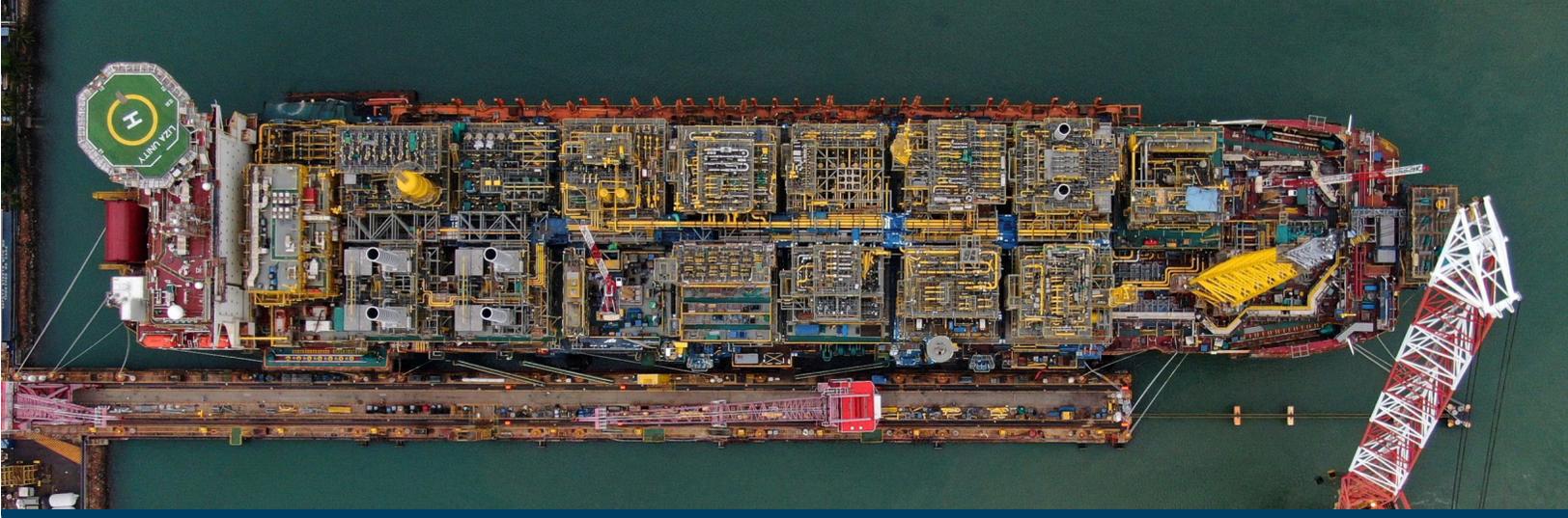
From 2015 to date, Guyana has benefitted from an outstanding string of 24 offshore discoveries. In the Stabroek Block alone, the ExxonMobil Corporation's subsidiary, Esso Exploration and Production Guyana Limited commands a total of 22 discoveries.

Against such a prolific backdrop, our Government is cognisant that the development of our world-class oil and gas resources will require unprecedented levels of investment and strategic partnerships to ensure Guyana's potential for prosperity and sustainable economic development are prudently realised. Guyana, therefore, views this timely event as an offering/forum to foster key partnerships that will enable enhanced inflows of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) which, in turn, will ultimately aid in guaranteeing shared success.

Equally, the establishment of the right synergies and relationships for the transfer of appropriate technology and skills occupies a prominent place in our Government's view of Guyana's developmental trajectory. As we welcome the increased opportunities for this to be achieved, our Government is simultaneously creating the foundation our citizens need to be effective participants in the sector. In this regard, we are pursuing a Local Content Policy and Law that will ensure enhanced participation of Guyanese at internationally competitive standards. The Local Content Policy has already undergone several rounds of consultations to allow us to devise how best we can encapsulate international best practices, tailored to Guyana's unique characteristics. We have also concentrated dedicated efforts to establish a state-of-the-art institution that will cater to the needs of Guyana's human capital as well as the human capital of the CARICOM region.

Rest assured, our Government will also fortify Guyana's institutional and legislative frameworks and mechanisms so as to augment and optimise overall business performance.

With this in mind, I wish to extend my country's best wishes to all participants in OTC 2021 and welcome in advance, your interest in building the required synergies and partnerships that would help us to realise shared prosperity.



Importance of the Oil and Gas Industry for Guyana

With the discovery and subsequent development of the Liza Field in the Stabroek Block, Guyana now has the potential to become a major oil producing nation and stands to benefit greatly from the revenues generated.

As a result of the increase in oil production, it was estimated that Government revenues could start in the range of US\$ 270 million in 2020 and reach US\$10 billion annually by the end of the decade (Rystad Energy, 2020).

The impact of these revenues on Guyana will be tremendous, since it is a country with a population with less than 800,000 people, with a GDP of \$5.2 billion.

Guyana was the sole country in the Caribbean with positive GDP growth in 2020, which expanded by more than 20% in spite of the innumerable external shocks triggered by the pandemic.

With first oil having been extracted in late December 2019, Guyana has now become the latest member of the oil producing nations of the world and is positioned to become a major oil producer with its economy being driven by the oil and gas sector.

Furthermore, Guyana has made some of the most significant oil finds in recent years, with an estimated gross recoverable resource of more than 9 Billion Oil-Equivalent Barrels.

Revenues from the burgeoning oil and gas sector could further enhance economic growth in Guyana and realise the acceleration of growth in other sectors such as agriculture, forestry, services, manufacturing and construction.



To date, the country has received payments for seven lifts of Profit Oil at the end of July 2021.

February 19, 2020	1st Lift: Payment- US\$ 54.9 million
May 21, 2020	2nd Lift: Payment- US\$ 35 million
August 9, 2020	3rd Lift: Payment- US\$ 46 million
December 9, 2020	4th Lift: Payment- US\$ 49.4 million
February 5, 2021	5th Lift: Payment- US\$ 61 million
April 13, 2021	6th Lift: Payment- US\$ 62.6 million
July 3, 2021	7th Lift: Payment- US\$ 79.6 million

- Total revenues earned for Profit Oil Sales to date: **US\$ 388.7 million**
- Inclusive of royalties and interest, the Natural Resource Fund account at the Federal Bank of New York now stands at **US\$ 436 million** as at July 3, 2021

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources

Forward-looking Energy Agenda

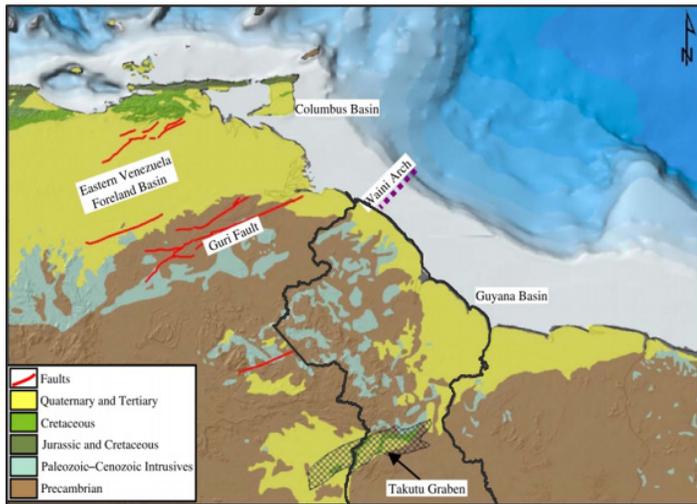
- Abounding opportunities for business growth and excellence exist in Guyana's fast-growing, diversified and resilient economy that is poised to expand by a remarkable 20.9% in 2021.
- Investing in Guyana has many benefits:
 - Unlimited carry-over of losses from previous years
 - Accelerated depreciation on plant and equipment
 - Full and unrestricted repatriation of capital, profit and dividends
 - Benefits of double taxation treaties with the UK, Canada, Kuwait and CARICOM
- Economic stability, attainable national policies, and a fair tax regime are all hallmarks of this prime investment destination that will soar to greater heights through private sector investment and Government support.
- With Guyana only in the nascent stages of fully developing its thriving oil and gas sector, there are numerous opportunities for various support companies to provide goods and services.
- Earlier projections from the IMF indicated that Guyana's GDP would grow by 8.1% this year, building on the 26.2% real GDP growth projected for 2020. But, in its 2021 outlook, the IMF reported that Guyana's GDP grew by 43.4 % in 2020 and is now projected to grow by 16.4% in 2021.



A large offshore oil rig is shown at sea under a dark, overcast sky. The rig is a complex of yellow and red metal structures, including a tall central derrick and various platforms. The ocean is dark blue with some whitecaps. The text "Transformation of the Upstream Market" is overlaid in large white font.

Transformation of the Upstream Market

Geological Overview



Guyana has two main petroleum provinces:

1. The Guyana Basin which comprises an onshore and offshore section; and
2. The Takutu Basin which is situated in south-western Guyana.

The Guyana Basin has proven to be a super-prolific source for oil with a total of 24 discoveries (>9 million BOE estimated recoverable resource) and three oil fields currently in development.

The recent offshore exploration success in the Stabroek Block has led to increased interest in the prospectivity of the wider Guyana Basin.

Petroleum System

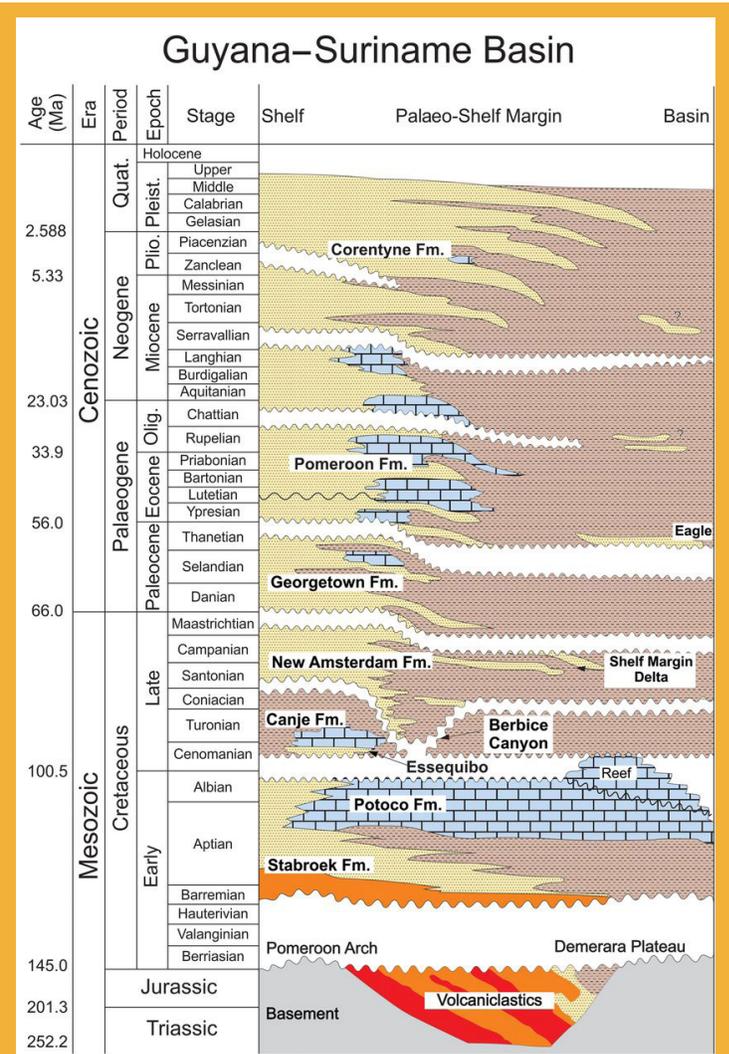
The Guyana Basin is approximately 120,000 km², with most of it lying offshore Guyana.

Sediment deposits are canyon features off major rivers, and slumped deposits off the shelf edge with river deposition and carbonates.

Source Rock

Guyana's world class source rocks are the Canje (>300m) marine shale oil source rocks, which were deposited during marine transgression.

The main source kitchen is the Canje-Saramacca formation of Cenomanian to Turonian age. The main risks in the Guyana Basin remain migration pathways, seals, and timing.



Reservoir Rocks

The main reservoir rocks are as follows:

1. New Amsterdam
2. Stabroek
3. Georgetown
4. Potoco

Seal/Trap

There are multiple stacked reservoirs where hydrocarbons can be trapped at different levels. The Pomeroy Formation, for example, consists of seasonal carbonates which is a recognised seal.

The geology also features sealing of reservoir sands when encased in deep marine shales as the sands flow under gravity along incisions.

List of Operators



Esso Exploration and Production Guyana Ltd. (EEPGL)

History in Guyana:	<p>EEPGL, an affiliate of ExxonMobil initiated oil and gas exploration activities in Guyana in 2008, collecting and evaluating substantial 3-D seismic data that led to the company drilling its first exploration well in 2015, Liza-1.</p> <p>ExxonMobil is now firmly established in Guyana, operating an office in Georgetown, with numerous ongoing exploration and development operations offshore. ExxonMobil Guyana has made 22 discoveries since 2015 and begun production in December 2019 from the Liza Phase 1 Development.</p>
Block/s:	1. Stabroek – 45% 2. Kaieteur – 35% 3. Canje – 35%
Location:	99 New Market Street, North Cummingsburg, Georgetown, Guyana
Tel #:	592-231-2866
Email:	guyanastaff@exxonmobil.com
Website:	https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/Locations/Guyana



Repsol Exploration Guyana S.A.

History in Guyana:	<p>Repsol's current activity in Guyana is focused on the Kanuku Block 150 kilometres offshore Guyana. Repsol operates the block with a 37.5% working interest. Repsol has been present in Guyana since 1997.</p> <p>Repsol drilled its first Guyana exploration well in 2012 in the Georgetown Block, and at the end of the Georgetown license, the company successfully applied for and received a new Petroleum Prospecting License in 2013 for the Kanuku Block. We completed 2D and 3D seismic acquisitions in the Kanuku Block in 2013 and 2017.</p>
Block/s:	1. Kanuku – 37.5%
Location:	107-108 Duke Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana
Tel #:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Website:	https://www.repsol.com/en/repsol-worldwide/the-americas/guyana/index.cshtml



Tullow Guyana B.V.

History in Guyana:	<p>Tullow has interests in two neighbouring licenses offshore Guyana with a 60% operated interest in the Orinduik Block and a 37.5% non-operated interest in the Kanuku Block. Tullow's position in Guyana dates back to 2008, when the Group farmed into the then named Georgetown licence, operated by Repsol.</p> <p>In 2013, Repsol re-secured the newly-defined Kanuku Block, and Tullow secured a 30% interest.</p> <p>In early 2018, Tullow agreed to increase its equity share in the Kanuku licence from 30% to 37.5% in a farm-in deal with Repsol. In early 2016, Tullow increased its Guyana position after being awarded a 60% operated interest in the Orinduik licence, which is a 1,776 square kilometre offshore block. Tullow has made 2 discoveries, Joe and Jethro.</p>
Block/s:	1. Orinduik – 60% 2. Kanuku – 37.5%
Location:	176 Middle Street, South Cummingsburg, Georgetown, Guyana
Tel #:	592-231-9967
Email:	www.tulloiloil.com
Website:	eon.stephens@tulloiloil.com

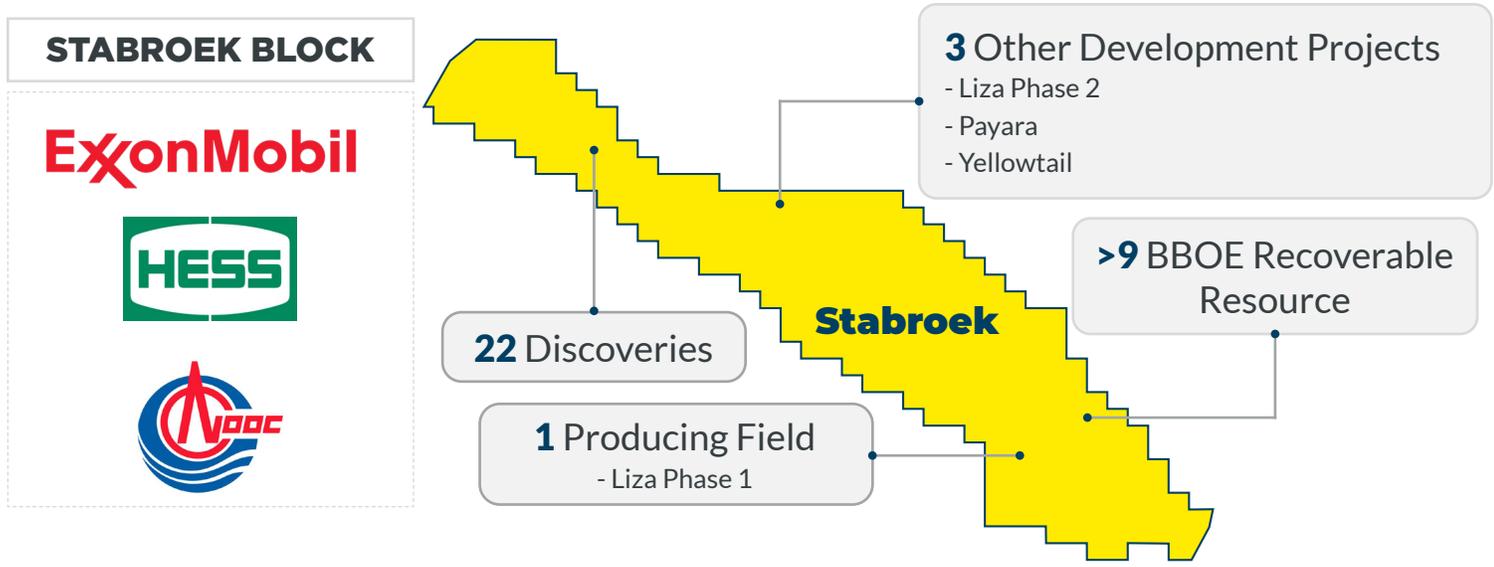
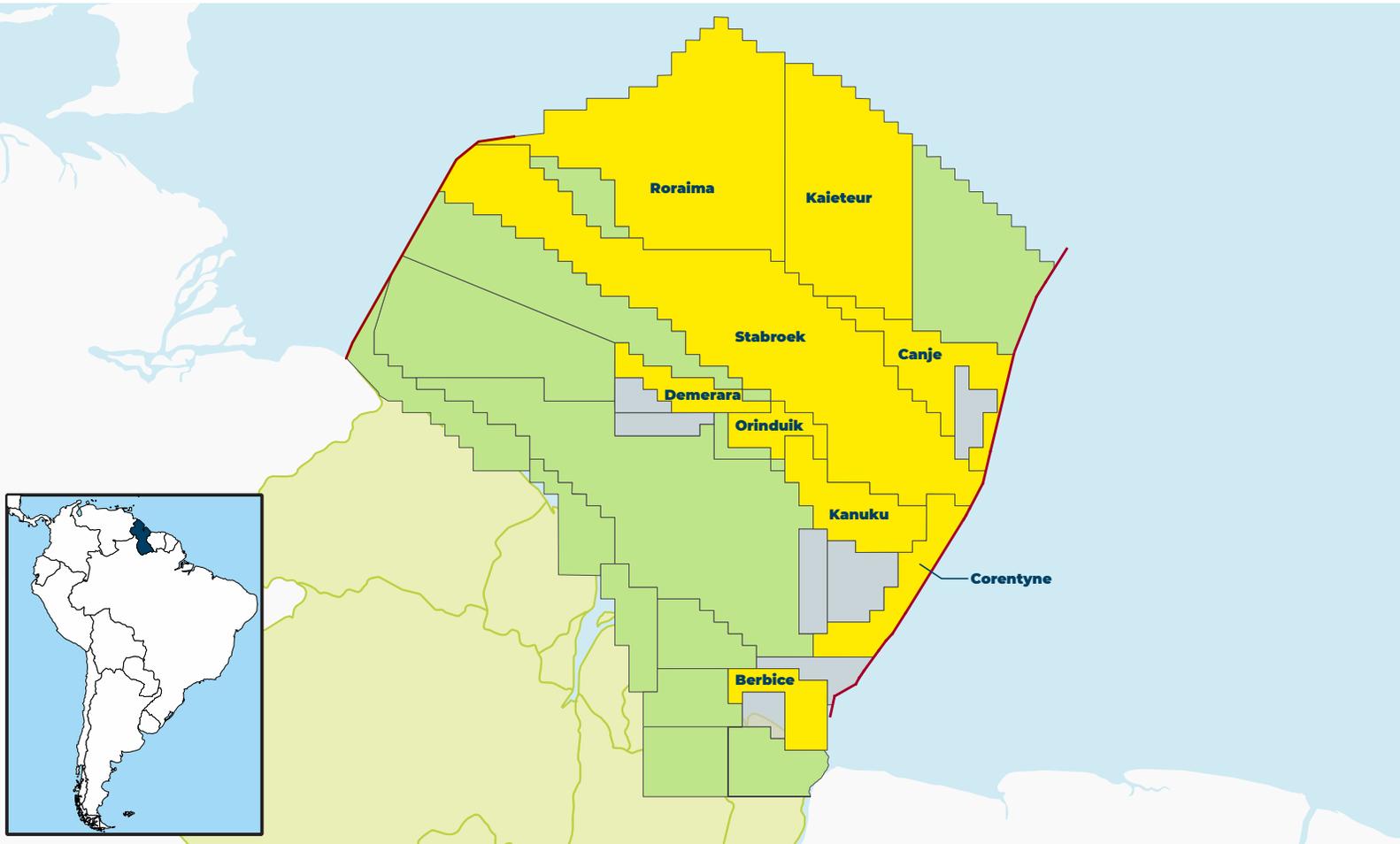


CGX Resources Inc. | ON Energy

History in Guyana:	<p>CGX is a Canadian oil and gas exploration company that holds interests in three licenses in the Guyana Basin, a proven petroleum basin with over 9 billion barrels of recoverable oil equivalent discovered to date.</p> <p>Since 1997, CGX has been an active explorer both onshore and offshore Guyana. The company has drilled two operated exploration wells on its offshore Corentyne Block. In addition, CGX has acquired and processed over 7,000 km² of 3D seismic data on its offshore licenses.</p> <p>Using these, CGX has developed a low-risk, high-reward prospect inventory and is now poised to drill two exploration wells, with Joint Venture Partner Frontera Energy Corporation, in the near term on its offshore Corentyne and Demerara Blocks. ON Energy is a subsidiary of CGX.</p>
Block/s:	1. Corentyne – 66.6% 2. Demerara – 66.6% 3. Berbice – 100% (ON Energy)
Location:	234 Lance Gibbs and Irving Streets, Queenstown, Georgetown, Guyana
Tel #:	592-225-5038
Email:	info@cgxenergy.com
Website:	https://cgxenergy.com

Transformation of the Upstream Market

Layout of Offshore Guyana



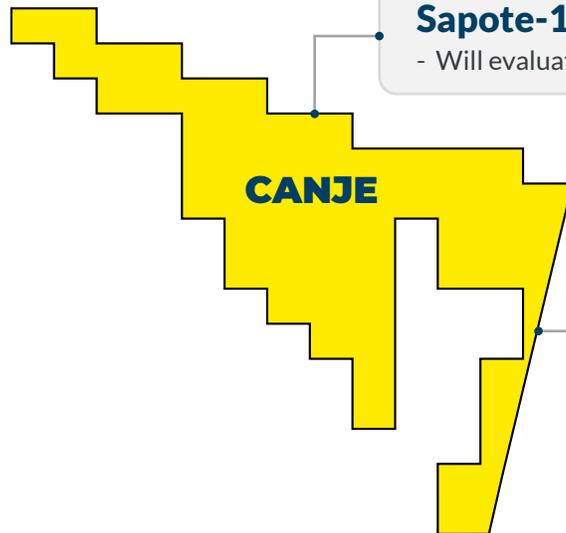
CANJE BLOCK

ExxonMobil

TOTAL

JHI

Mid-Atlantic Oil & Gas Inc.



Sapote-1 to be Spudded

- Will evaluate several upper cretaceous targets

2 Wells Drilled

- Bulletwood-1
- Jabillo-1

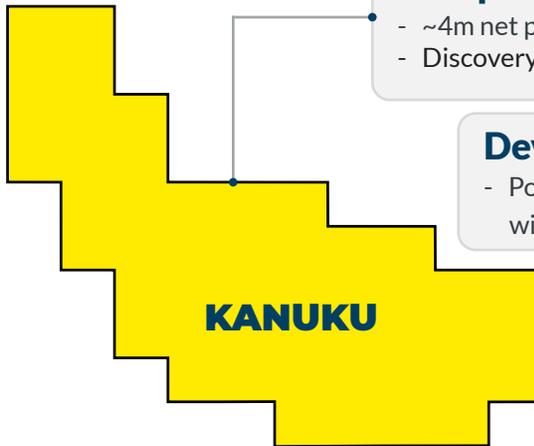
KANUKU BLOCK

REPSOL

TULLOW
pic

TOTAL

قطر للبترول
Qatar Petroleum



Carapa-1 Discovery

- ~4m net pay of 27° API
- Discovery deemed non-commercial

Development

- Potential for tie-in development with light crude

ORINDUIK BLOCK

ECO
ATLANTIC
OIL & GAS

TULLOW
pic

TOTAL

قطر للبترول
Qatar Petroleum

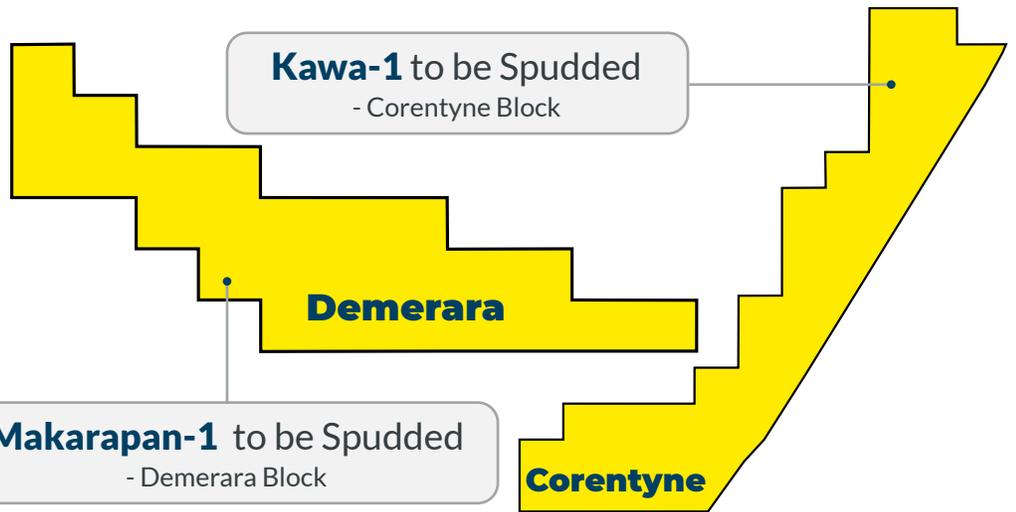
~771 MMBOE Net prospective resource



2 Discoveries

- Jethro-1
- Joe-1

DEMERARA & CORENTYNE BLOCK



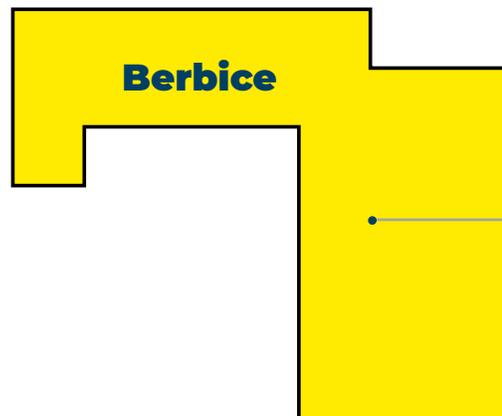
KAIETEUR BLOCK



Tanager-1 Discovery

- Discovery deemed non-commercial
- Confirms continuance of Cretaceous play into Kaieteur Block

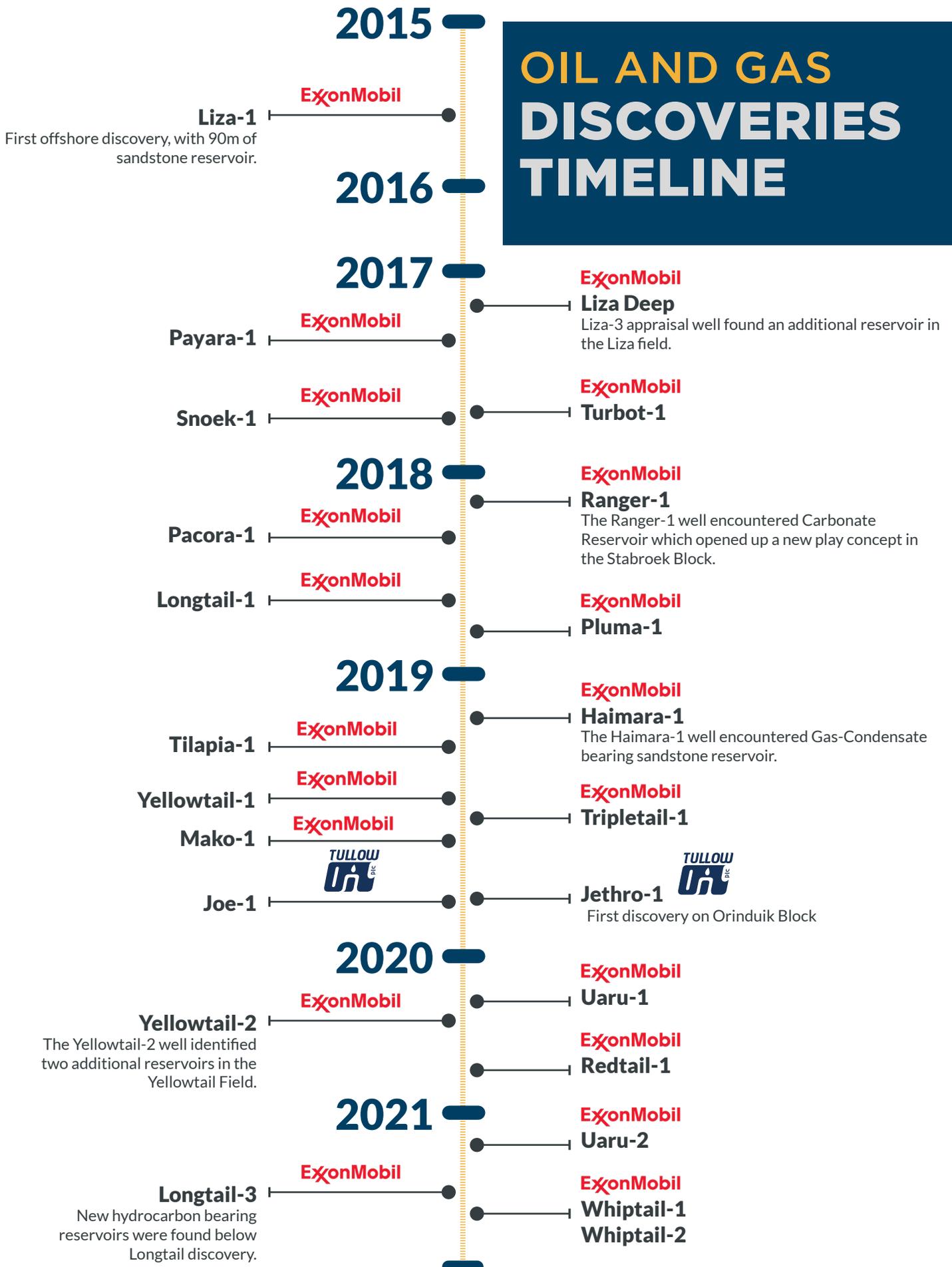
BERBICE BLOCK



- Berbice exploration well to be drilled during the second quarter of 2022
- Second Berbice exploration well to be drilled in the first quarter of 2023

~82,718 sq.km/ ~20.4 million acres Total Unallocated Acreage

OIL AND GAS DISCOVERIES TIMELINE



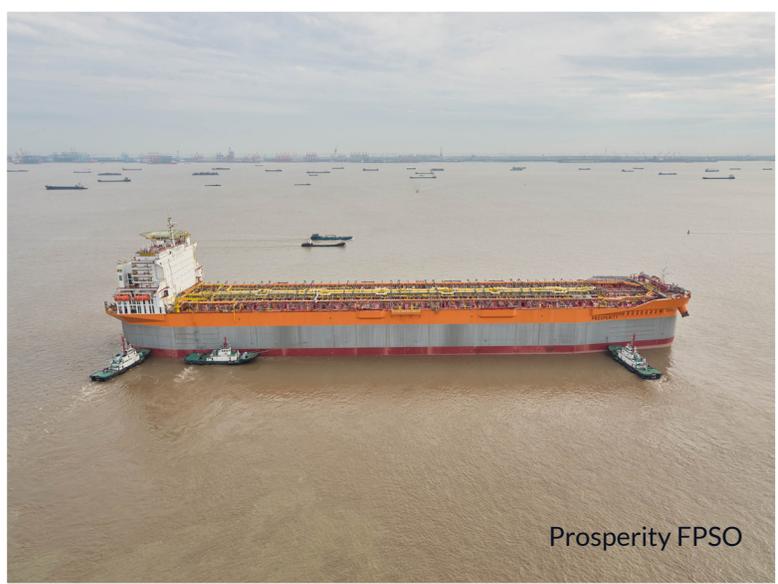
Stabroek Block Development

Liza Phase 2

- Following Government and regulatory approval of a second project— Liza Phase 2— a final investment decision was made in May 2019.
- The Liza Phase 2 Development is located approximately 190 km (120 miles) northeast of Georgetown in the Stabroek Block. The subsea infrastructure includes 30 wells; 15 producers, 9 water injectors, and 6 gas injectors.
- The project includes a second FPSO: the Liza Unity.
- The Liza Unity FPSO – which is approximately 340 metres (1115 ft) long by 60 metres (197 ft) – will produce up to 220,000 barrels of oil per day and store up to 2 million barrels, offloading one-million-barrel parcels in a 24-hour period, every 4- 6 days.
- Like the Liza Destiny FPSO, production operations on this FPSO will require approximately 100-120 persons.
- Startup for Liza Phase 2 is expected in 2022.



Liza Unity FPSO



Prosperity FPSO

Payara

- Following Government and regulatory approval of a third project, Payara, a final investment decision was made in September 2020.
- The Payara field is located approximately 200 kilometers (125 miles) offshore Guyana in the Stabroek Block. Ten drill centres are planned along with up to 41 wells, including 20 production and 21 injection wells.
- The project includes a third FPSO: the Prosperity.
- The Prosperity FPSO, which will be approximately 340 metres (1,115 ft) long by 60 metres (197 ft wide), will produce up to 220,000 barrels of oil per day and store up to 2 million barrels; offloading one-million-barrel parcels in 24-hour periods every 4-6 days.
- Production operations on the FPSO will require approximately 100-120 persons at peak.
- Startup for Prosperity is expected in 2024.

Yellowtail

- Following an evaluation of additional development opportunities and optimal sequencing of the Stabroek Block, ExxonMobil Guyana has identified Yellowtail as the fourth project, which is anticipated to startup as early as late 2025. This project will develop the Yellowtail and Redtail fields.
- ExxonMobil Guyana filed an application for environmental authorisation for the Project, which will commence a community and Government review process.
- Current plans include a daily production target of about 220,000 barrels of oil per day from an FPSO that will have a storage capacity of 2 million barrels of oil.
- A phased approach to development of Guyana's resources will allow greater value for all partners, including the people of Guyana as it supports growth of local content.

The background of the image shows numerous large, white industrial pipes stacked in rows. The pipes are oriented horizontally, and their circular ends are visible. Many of the pipe ends have handwritten markings in black ink, including alphanumeric codes such as '0166', 'C:110388', 'AC:110760', 'AC:11102', '1028', '473', and 'Bellis'. The overall scene is dimly lit, with a dark, overcast sky in the background, creating a somber and industrial atmosphere.

Growth of the Midstream and Downstream Markets



Local Content Development

As it relates to the petroleum sector, local content development is focused on transforming the economy and enhancing the well-being of all Guyanese by improving the local workforce, supply chain and business environment. The overall goal is to maximise the level, quality and benefits of participation in the petroleum sector value chain by Guyanese.

For Guyana, local content development will be directed towards the following areas:

Value Maximisation

Value Maximisation from the sector can and will be gained in various ways such as skills development, job creation, slowing and reversing the brain-drain, inclusivity, supply chain development and management, increased in-country activity by foreign parties and capacity building for local suppliers, etc.

Supplier Development

This would include raising the local standards, boosting productivity through training, transfer of knowledge and technology, etc.

Capital Market Enhancement – Creating Investment Opportunities

This will entail creating investment opportunities such as those related to procuring goods and services through local supply chains and other methods.

Good Governance

This will encapsulate clear and utilitarian regulations, an empowered regulator, and systems to ensure accountability and transparency.

Training, Skill Development and Employment

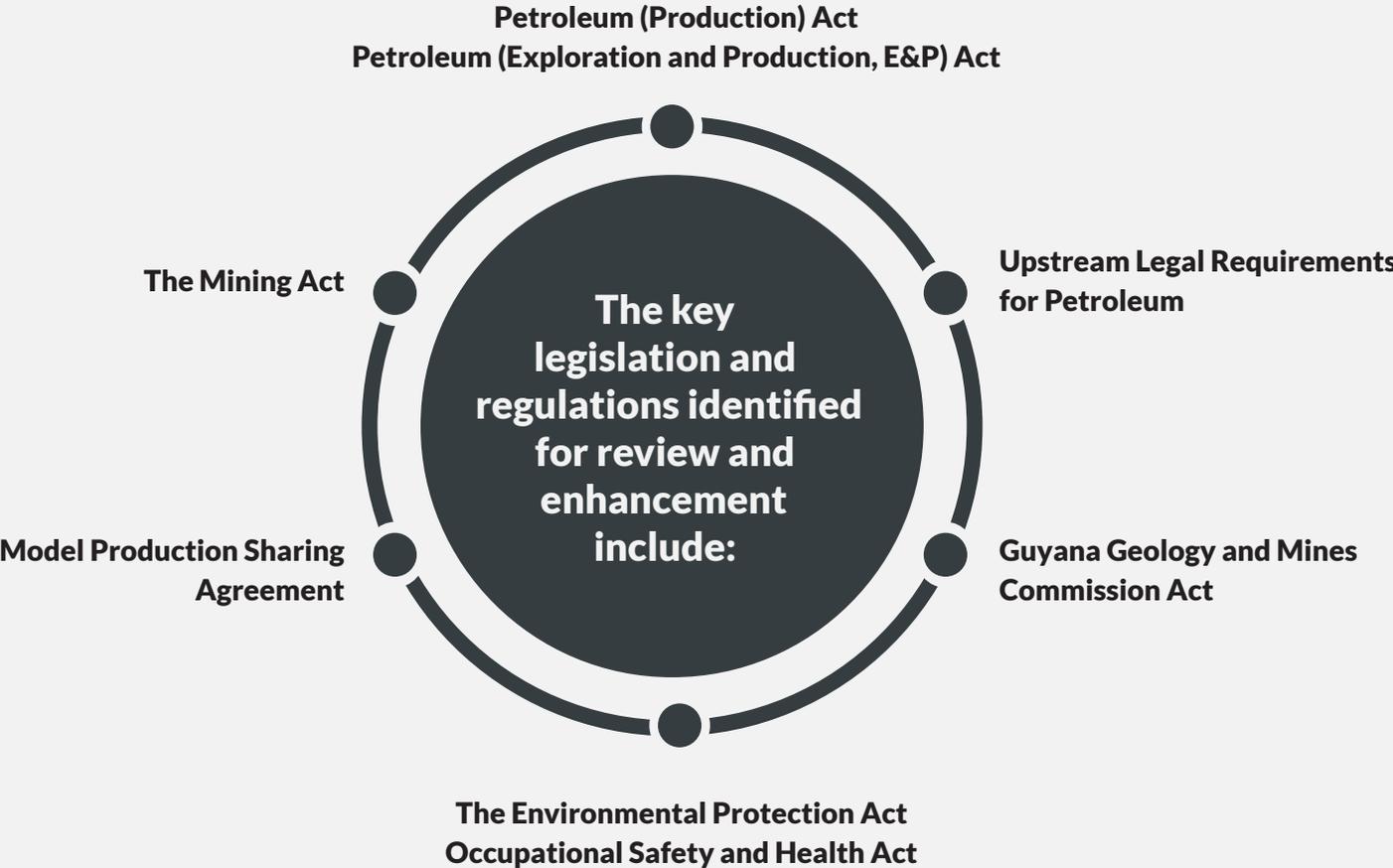
This will involve knowledge transfer to locals for the acquisition of posts in the upstream market, while also providing locals with the skills needed to expand in the midstream and downstream markets.



Review and Enhancement of the Regulatory Framework

The Government of Guyana seeks to modernise its legal and regulatory framework as it relates to the petroleum sector to address issues such as oil revenue management, licensing, Production Sharing Agreement models, local content, and Health, Safety, Environmental and Security (HSES) management.

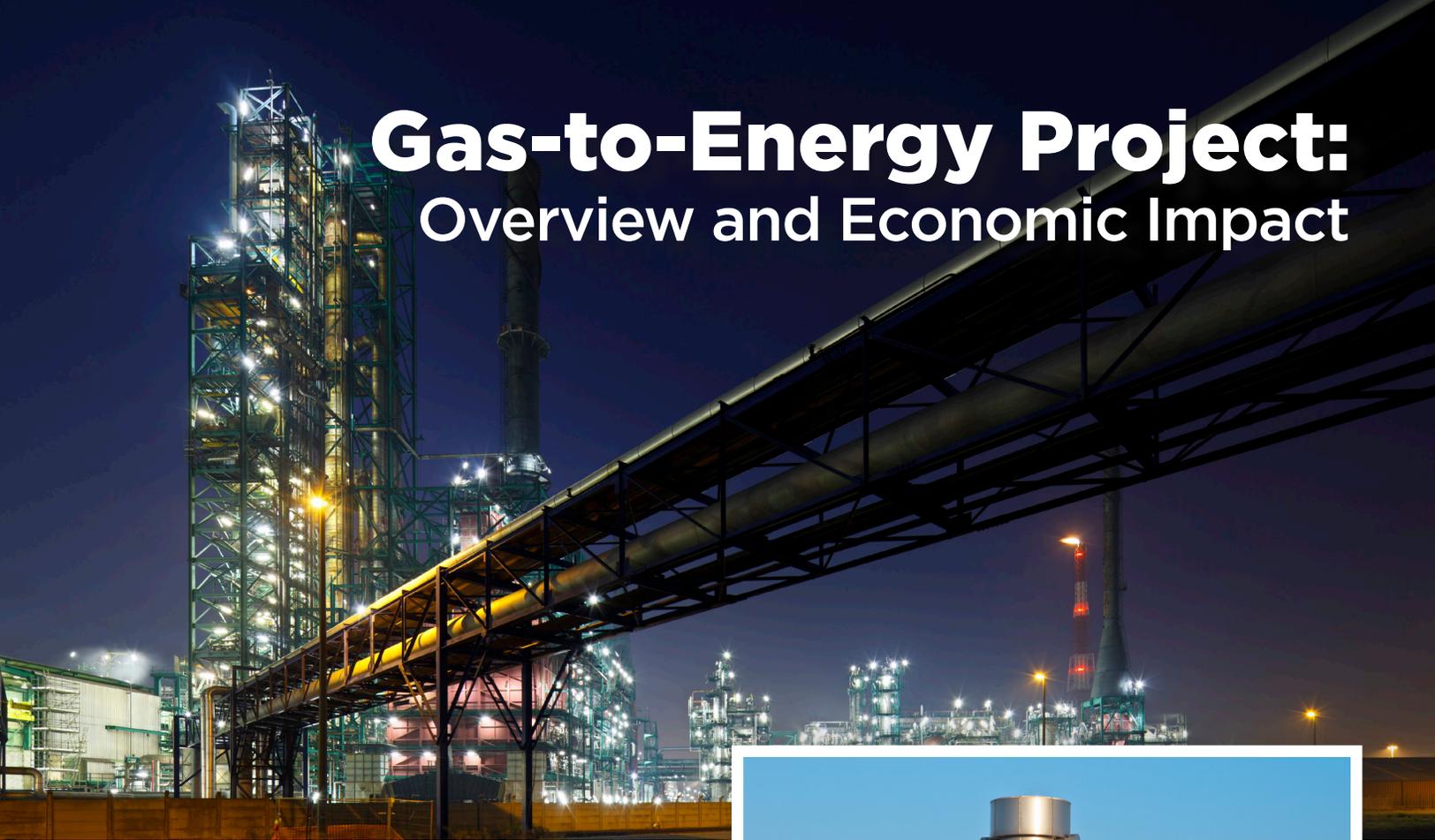
The result would be maximising the economic benefits to the country, improved management of the technical, environmental, social and financial risks linked to the sector and building capacity to engage effectively with investors.



An aerial photograph showing a large-scale pipeline construction project in a body of water. Several large, dark-colored pipes are laid out in parallel rows, extending from the foreground towards the background. The pipes are connected by large, circular flanges with visible bolts. The water is dark and shows some ripples and small waves. The overall scene suggests a major engineering or infrastructure project.

Development of the Natural Gas Market

Gas-to-Energy Project: Overview and Economic Impact



Overview

The Government of Guyana's gas-to-energy project can be summarised as the study, analysis, development, and implementation of an energy source system utilising the natural gas extracted by the offshore oil extraction activities.

This system will provide power for the citizens through the conversion of natural gas to electricity at the power plants and economic development through the production of Liquefied Natural Gas and other byproducts.



Economic Impact of Gas-to-Energy

The gas-to-energy project generates a number of economic benefits which include:

- Significant reduction of the dependency on imported resources related to power production
- Development of the domestic industry
- Harmonisation with the clean-and-green society policy
- Significant job creation
- Increased business for industries tied directly and indirectly with the natural gas processing plant
- Increased power generation allowing for high energy consumption sectors such as manufacturing to be satisfied and expanded
- Encourages foreign investment in new businesses due to low power costs



Components of the Gas-to-Energy Infrastructure

Pipeline (Onshore and Offshore)

The natural gas for the gas-to-energy project will be supplied by the Liza Unity and Liza Destiny offshore FPSOs.

This gas will be transported to the natural gas processing plant, which will be located in the Wales area on the West Bank Demerara via offshore and onshore pipelines. The offshore pipeline will be a subsea pipeline with an approximate length of 220km that will be installed from the Liza Destiny FPSO to shore and tied in with Liza Unity FPSO.

The natural gas will be transported to the natural gas processing plant via an approximately 27km long underground pipeline from shore.

Gas-to-Energy: A reliable electricity supply

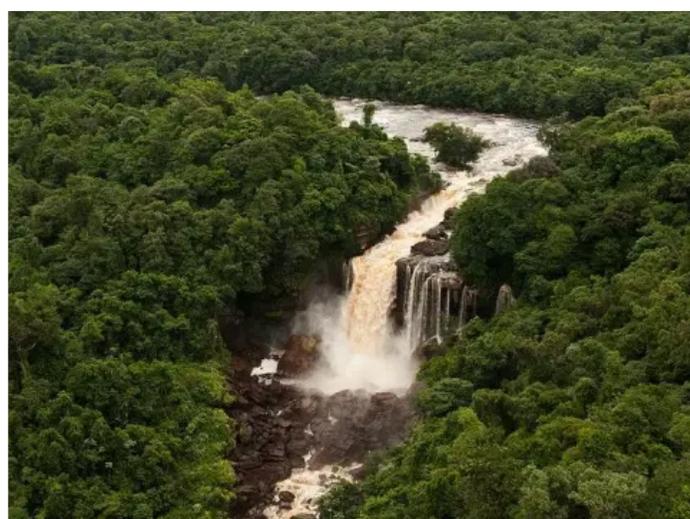
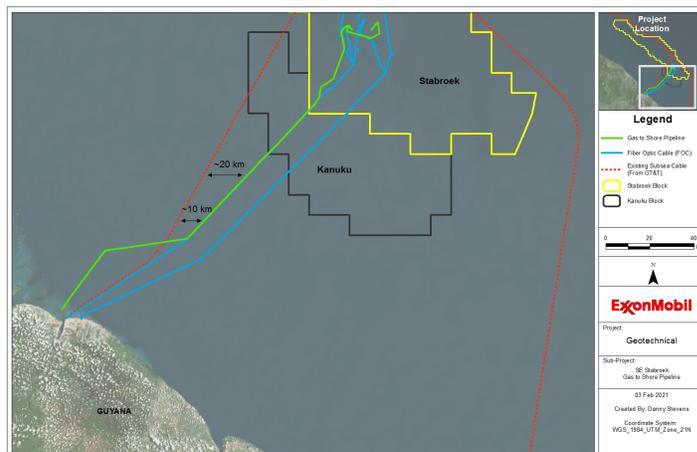
The natural gas at the Liza Destiny FPSO and Liza Unity FPSO locations is estimated to be 0.2 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), which is sufficient to supply 30 Million standard cubic feet per day (MMSCFD) for about 18 years and 50 MMscfd for approximately 11 years.

The result will be a reliable, low cost energy supply for many years to come that has the potential to continue to grow with each new discovery.

Amaila Falls Hydropower Project

The Guyana Power and Light's current Development and Expansion Plan spanning the period 2021 to 2025, projects total capacity required at 465MW. The Government of Guyana (GoG) seeks to meet this need through an energy mix that utilises natural gas, heavy fuel oil and renewables (solar, wind, hydro).

In 2026, the GoG expects demand to be met by dispatching from its lowest cost of supply—which is expected to be derived from gas (up to 300 MW), Amaila (165 MW)—while other renewables and non-renewable capacity will make up any balance or serve as a backup.



Industrialisation

Wales Development Zone

The Wales location has been identified for the landing of the gas pipeline for the gas-to-energy project after a comprehensive analysis was conducted on over 20 locations.

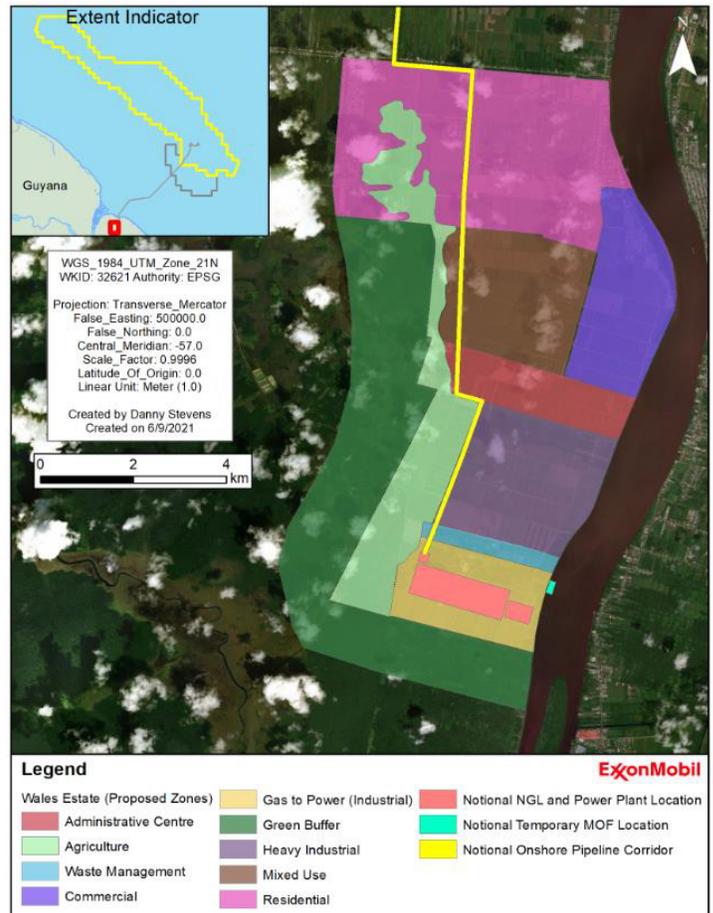
This area will include sections for the following:

- Oil and Gas Shore Base Activities
- Heavy Industrial
- Waste Management
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Administrative Centre
- Residential

Enhanced Manufacturing Opportunities

As previously stated, the inclusion of the gas-to-energy facility will provide low-cost power for high capacity manufacturing facilities that will occupy the Wales Development Zone. In addition, being in proximity to the natural gas plant will allow for quick access to the natural gas and the byproducts produced by the plant. Furthermore, the Wales Industrial estate will consist of a number of complementary businesses/industries that will improve collective efficiency and reduce operating costs for all of the industries.

One prime example is the inclusion of a waste management facility that would be utilised by the various industries operating in the Wales Development Zone. Rather than individual businesses establishing their own elaborate waste management facility, all of their needs will be met by the central Waste Management Facility for the Development Zone.



This concept is also used for the inclusion of the other facilities and continuous evaluation will be done to identify and include other critical facilities in the future.



Energy Hub with Suriname

Burgeoning oil production in Guyana could spawn new synergies with neighboring Trinidad and Tobago along with Suriname, while establishing the southern Caribbean region as a key energy hub, according to regional industry association, Arpel.

“The strategy of Guyana is to become a major player in the energy corridor of Brazil, Guyana and Suriname.”

A series of major offshore discoveries has prompted expectations that Guyana will be one of the largest producers of oil per capita in the world within five years. President, Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali said, “The strategy of Guyana is to become a major player in the energy corridor of Brazil, Guyana and Suriname.” Guyana intends to pipe gas to shore from the Liza field to substitute its current oil-fired power generation. The Liza field was the first significant oil find offshore Guyana.

The Government is also operationalising plans for renewable energy projects to support its intention of creating a cleaner energy mix. Furthermore, the energy corridor would see the countries teaming up to share power, based on a collective understanding of their needs and ability to supply.



LCDS

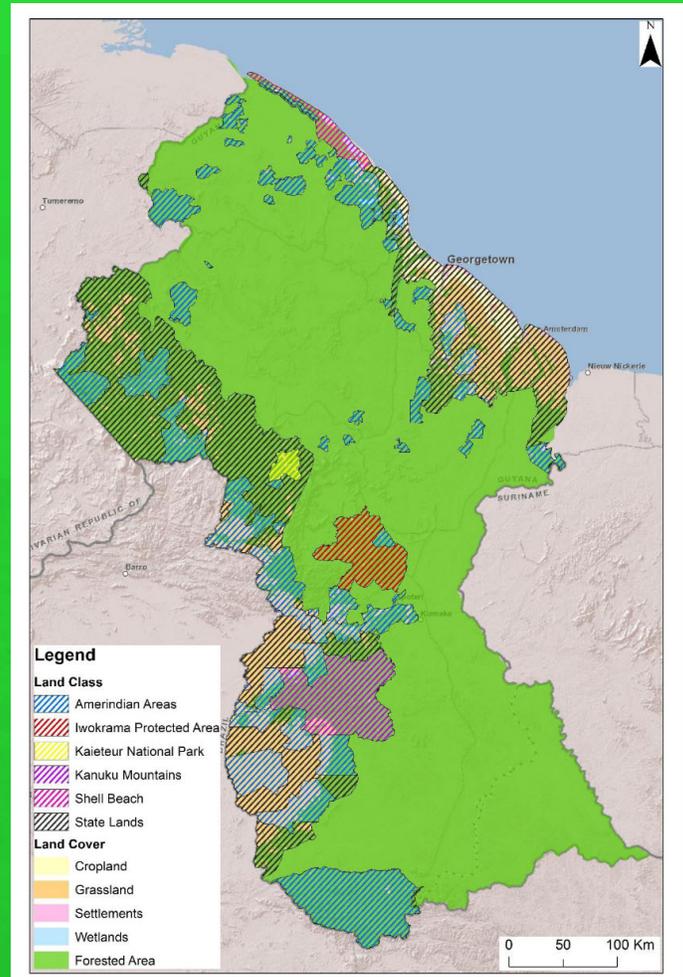
Transformation of the Economy

The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) aims to protect and maintain the forests in an effort to reduce global carbon emissions and at the same time, attract payments from developed countries for the climate services.



Guyana's Value Proposition

- Top 3 in the world in high forest cover
- 85% covered with forests
- One of the lowest rates of deforestation in the world for the past 12 years - consistently about 90% below the global average (0.05% compared to 0.51% globally)
- One of 8 jurisdictions comprising the Amazon Basin
- One of the first countries to implement a Low Carbon Development Strategy, REDD+ initiatives and payment for Eco- system services mechanism
- The only English speaking country in South America
- Home to the first settlers of the country, the Indigenous population of Amerindians
- Committed to maintaining 18 million hectares of forest under sustainable development - committed 19.5Gt CO2 from Guyana's forests
- Maintain 99.5% of Guyana's forest for the benefit of the world
- Support the achievement of global climate goals in emissions reduction and maintaining forest carbon, protecting watersheds, and maintaining ecosystems
- Transform forest-based communities through green job creation and climate-friendly economic opportunities.
- Rehabilitate, over a five-year period, over 10,000 hectares of deforested areas.
- Achieve emissions reductions and maintain intact forest in one of the highest High Forest/ Low-Deforestation countries in the world.
- Advancing global climate targets by 15M tCO2 annually.



Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030

In 2009, Guyana launched the first low carbon development (LCDS) strategy from a developing country, setting out a vision for balancing national development with global climate action and the preservation of biodiversity.

“The LCDS is a framework intended to map the path of a new growth trajectory in a non-polluting way. Tropical forest countries have long called for the ecosystem services provided by the world’s standing tropical forests to be properly valued, through both public and private finance. This will enable people who live in forests and forested countries to create jobs and economic opportunities from an economy that works with nature, instead of today’s reality where forests are often worth more, dead than alive.” (Dr. Bharrat Jagdeo, Vice-President of Guyana)

Guyana has the second highest percentage of forest cover on earth and is working with partners to sustain 99.5 percent of that forest while building the foundations for a new low-carbon, eco-system economy. The expected opportunity of accessing a market mechanism for forest climate services, and other ecosystem services, will enable Guyana to store 19.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (the measure used for Greenhouse Gas Emissions - the world emits about 50 billion tons a year). At the same time, Guyana can grow its economy five-fold over twenty years and keep energy emissions flat; invest in Amerindian communities, the hinterland and sustainable planning; protect the coast and hinterland from climate change; create jobs; and integrate Guyana’s economy with its neighbours. Guyana will stay true to the vision set out in 2008—to create a model eco-system economy for the world.

A Global Model since 2009

Guyana’s Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) launched in 2009, highlighted how Guyana could advance its citizens’ interests’ – while also maintaining its forests, about 85 percent of the country’s territory - to help meet some of the most urgent challenges the world faces.

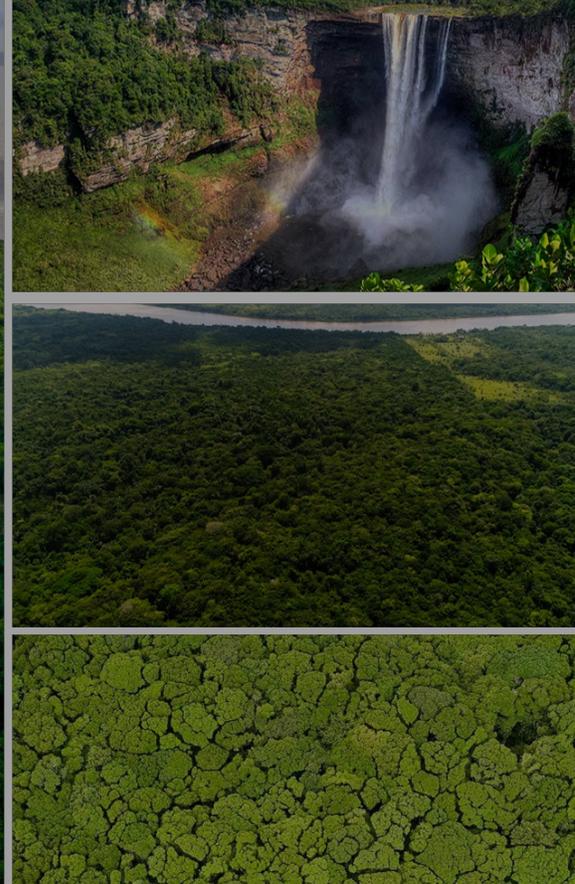
Since then, the country has gained a far greater understanding of the outsized contributions that Guyana’s ecosystems make to the world’s health and economy, as well as Guyana’s position as one of the world’s most important countries for biodiversity conservation.

- Guyana’s net carbon sink of 19.5Gt CO₂ and annual sequestration of 154MtCO₂, provides a global service to the world in meeting climate targets. Guyana absorbs

about a third of the total annual carbon emissions of the UK ; or all carbon emissions annually of Belgium ; or cumulative annual carbon emissions for Norway, Sweden and Finland combined.

- Guyana has the second highest percentage of forest cover on earth – with more than 99.5 percent of the forest’s 18 million hectares remaining. Deforestation rates are among the lowest in the world and Guyana is one of only four countries globally (and one of only two in the Amazon Basin), verified to have sustained a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) state.
- Guyana is one of four countries which host the Guiana Shield, one of the most pristine rainforest landscapes in the world. The Guiana Shield stores 18 percent of the world’s tropical forest carbon and 20 percent of the world’s fresh water.
- The country has extremely high levels of biological diversity and endemism. It is home to approximately 4 percent of known animal species, including many iconic Amazonian species, including: the jaguar, giant river otter, harpy eagle, tapir, giant anteater, and giant armadillo.

Estimates of the economic value that Guyana’s ecosystem services provide to the world are significant. Yet, this value is not recognised in monetary terms. By contrast, jobs and economic value can be generated by clearing forests for agriculture, mining, infrastructure, and other uses. This is one of the reasons why the world’s tropical forests are worth more dead than alive - and forest area the size of Greece disappears each year – causing about 16 percent of Greenhouse Gas Emissions.



As one of nine countries / territories in the Amazon Basin, Guyana has sought – since 2009 - to address this challenge by creating a global model for promoting broad-based economic development while also avoiding the deforestation-led development path followed by countries, all over the world. The then-President of Guyana, Dr. Bharrat Jagdeo, laid out a vision for the first LCDS, and called for international partners to work on three inter-linked objectives:

- Create new economic incentives - how to make forests worth more alive than dead?
- Stimulate future growth using clean energy and non-deforesting economic activities.
- Protect against climate change.

Urgent International Action is needed

The international community has long agreed to address climate change and biodiversity loss but limited progress has been made, despite being needed more than ever. Biodiversity loss and climate change continue to damage global well-being, including in Guyana where extreme weather events are destroying livelihoods and damaging the economy. Early 2021 saw catastrophic flooding, which impacted large parts of the population - the social and economic damage are comparable to the 2005 flood, which affected close to 37 percent of the population and caused economic damage equivalent to 60 percent of the country's GDP. The hinterland also experiences drought conditions, including a very serious episode in 2015.

Towards 2030: The new LCDS

Based on the new opportunities provided by ecosystem services, the new LCDS 2030 will focus on accelerating the creation of a new low-carbon economy in Guyana by 2030. It will advance eight themes, which will be further developed as part of the LCDS National Consultation:

- From 2021: Climate Adaptation and Resilience, Clean Energy, Ecosystem Services and Amerindian and Hinterland Development
- From 2022: Sustainability Planning, Transportation, Digital Infrastructure, and developing the Blue Economy

Harmonious Development of the Green and the Blue Economies in Guyana

Guyana's LCDS 2030 outlines a vision to harmoniously develop the blue and green economies in a way that assures environmental, economic and social development.

The Blue Economy provides the opportunity for coastal countries economies like Guyana to make sustainable use of ocean and river resources and improve livelihoods and jobs, all while maintaining ocean and river ecosystem health. Today, over 80 percent of international goods traded are transported by sea; the abundance of fish from wild capture seafood and aquaculture provides 15 percent of humanity's protein needs; ocean and coastal tourism brings jobs and economic growth to Caribbean and other island and coastal countries worldwide, which received 41 billion visitors per year (before the COVID-19 pandemic). Generating close to US\$7 trillion per year, ocean activities from sectors such as fishing, aquaculture, shipping, and tourism create hundreds of millions of jobs. The World Bank estimates the value of the Caribbean's ocean economy to be around US\$407 billion.

Today, Guyana's blue economy is highlighted by fishing, shipping, coast and river eco-tourism, ecosystem services of its coastal mangrove forests, and of course now, by the massive offshore oil and gas discoveries and initial production and export of crude oil. Due to its newfound oil wealth, Guyana's potential to grow its Blue Economy sectors and protect its Blue Economy assets—an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending 135,060 km² into the Atlantic Ocean, 459 km of coastline, and 4,257 km of inland riverways—is greater than it's ever been. Guyana is creating a vision for a highly diversified Blue Economy with innovative, value-generating maritime clusters, thriving coastal communities, and protected and flourishing natural resources.

¹ Each Country's Share of CO₂ Emissions | Union of Concerned Scientists (ucsusa.org)

² CO₂ Emissions | Global Carbon Atlas

³ Ibid

⁴ Guyana Forestry Commission, Monitoring Reporting and Verification System Report 2020.

⁵ Mongabay 2020

⁶ <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/965641473449861013/pdf/AUS16344-REVISED-v1-BlueEconomy-FullReport-Oct3.pdf>

⁷ Unleashing New Avenues for Growth by Tackling Opportunities in the Blue Economy A Blue Economy Innovation Action Plan v1.0 Guyana.



INVESTING IN GUYANA

The Guyanese economy was ranked among one of the five fastest growing economies in the world by Nasdaq, Bloomberg and the International Monetary Fund (IMF); at a time when the rest of the world's economy is in decline. The country's GDP for 2019 was US\$4.28B, a 10.36% increase from 2018 and is expected to have a 16.4% growth in 2021, according to the IMF forecast. ExxonMobil Guyana has projected that at least 750,000 barrels of oil per day will be produced by 2025.

With recent oil discoveries, Guyana's gross recoverable resources is now estimated at more than 9 billion barrels, making it one of the most significant global finds in recent years.

Guyana is on the verge of becoming the largest oil producing country in the world on a per capita basis. With these projected growths, there are a wealth of opportunities that exist within the tourism, agriculture, construction, manufacturing, energy, transportation, mining and services sectors.

Under the leadership of President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, the Government is committed to economic transformation of Guyana and has embraced an investor-friendly and a strong private sector position. To stimulate investment, the Government is offering a wide range of tax and fiscal incentives to investors.



WHY INVEST IN GUYANA?

- Fastest growing economy
- Resource rich country
- English-speaking
- Multi-sector opportunities
- Low operation costs
- Ideal location to access regional and global markets
- Fiscal incentives for investments
- Tax exemptions for risk bearing investments
- Private sector focused government
- Diverse cultures and heritage
- Affordable labour
- Land availability

INCENTIVES

The Government of Guyana is pro-business and therefore believes in creating an enabling environment, which offers a number of incentives and opportunities to facilitate investments and spur economic growth in all sectors. Some of these include:

- Provide tax incentives for new investments, re-tooling and technological improvements;
- Establish industrial parks/estates for manufacturing in coastal and hinterland regions;
- Establish a fund to stimulate innovation and new businesses.
- Provide complementary infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airstrips, training institutes, etc.
- Exemption of Duty and VAT on all critical building materials and equipment.
- Dock yard and shipping building: Exemption of Duty and taxes are available for the operation of dry-docking facilities.
- Recycling: Exemption of Duty and VAT on all machinery and equipment used.
- Land availability
- Incentives for incorporated companies
- ICT liberalisation

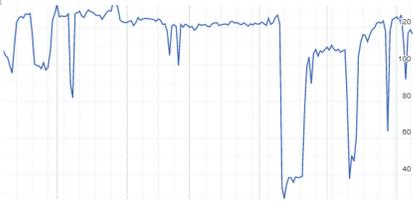




GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

DATA CENTRE

OIL PRODUCTION (January 2021 - July 2021)



OIL LIFTS (Guyana)

Approximately
7 MILLION BARRELS

OIL REVENUE (Guyana)
US\$436 MILLION
as of July 2021

Ministry of Natural Resources introduces Petroleum Management Programme

The Petroleum Management Programme is one of three major initiatives within the Ministry of Natural Resources which contributes to achieving the Ministry's overall mission of developing, implementing and overseeing policies for the responsible exploration, development and utilization of natural resources.

This is being executed while ensuring the protection and conservation of the environment and advancement of the green economy.

The Petroleum Management Programme's objective is to promote and support the exploration, development and production of petroleum (oil and gas) resources by regulating, managing, and monitoring the industry to ensure that the resources are developed in an economically viable manner to attain an improved level of national prosperity that will provide for maximum economic benefits for all Guyanese.

