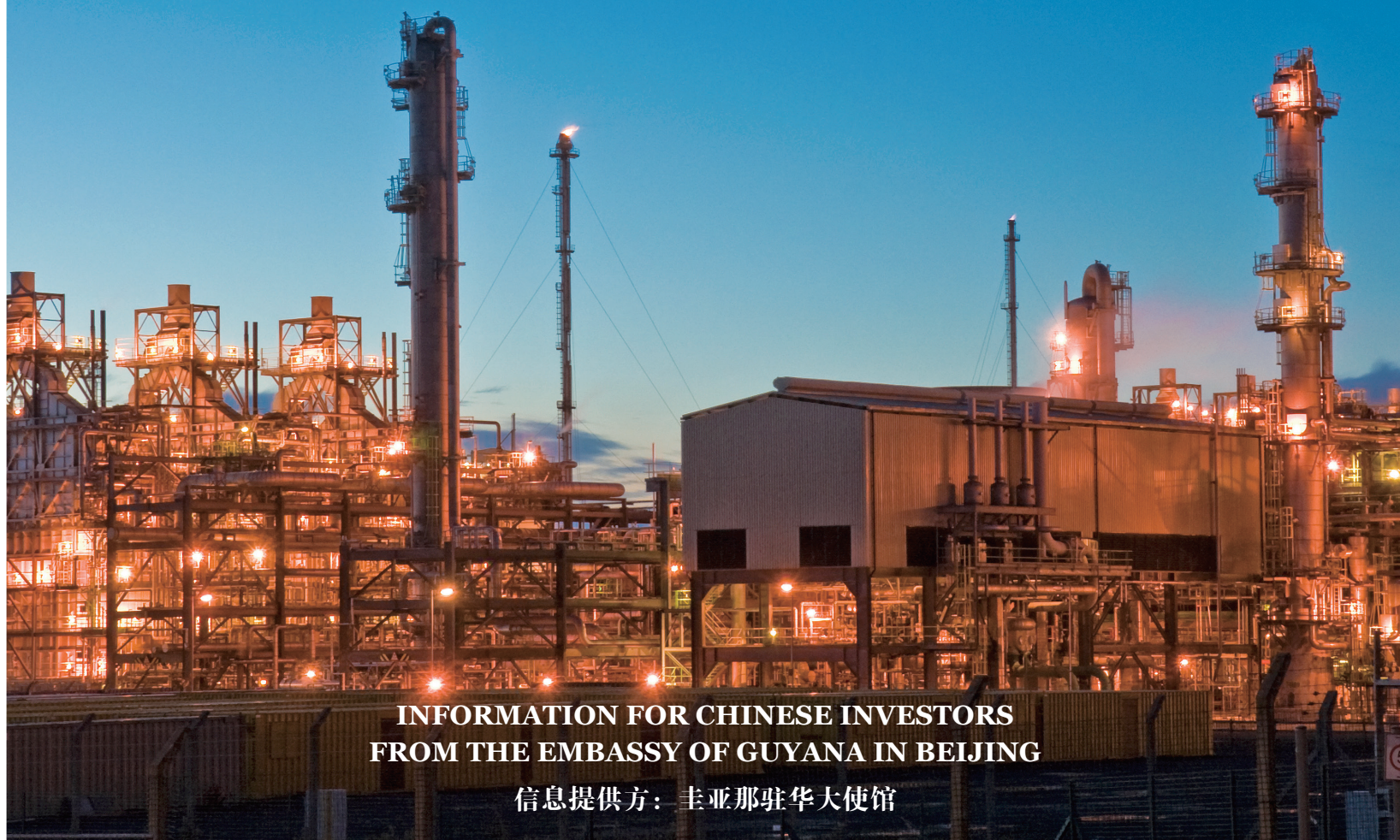


# GUYANA

A NEW FRONTIER  
FOR INVESTMENT

# 圭亚那

国际投资新前沿



INFORMATION FOR CHINESE INVESTORS  
FROM THE EMBASSY OF GUYANA IN BEIJING

信息提供方：圭亚那驻华大使馆







## 资源和市场准入

作为南美洲唯一说英语的国家，圭亚那以出产高品质的农产品、矿产品和天然产品而著称，其中包括大米、糖、蔬菜、水果、木材、黄金、钻石、铝土矿和朗姆酒。下面列举的是圭亚那分布广泛的自然资源，它们有矿藏、广袤的森林、珍贵的木材、河流、瀑布以及肥沃的土地和畜牧产品等。长期以来，丰富的自然资源一直是国家发展的动力。矿业、农业和林业是主要产业。

“圭亚那”的意思是“多水之邦”。海产、淡水鱼和海鲜均有出口。建立水产养殖场有很大的潜力。圭亚那有超过 50 条河流和 80 个瀑布，修建水电站有着极大的利润，因此，圭亚那现正寻求建设多个水力发电系统。同样地，风能和太阳能发电也成为诱人的投资机会。

圭亚那生产的商品可以优先进入欧洲、美国、加拿大、巴西、哥伦比亚和加勒比共同体等主要市场。凭借这些协议，圭亚那 75% 以上的出口产品都能保证免税或减税进入某些市场。由于地理位置接近北美洲市场，圭亚那的出口产品可接触到 2.77 亿消费者和 1300 亿美元的市场，总体购买力超过 2 万亿美元。

圭亚那是拉丁美洲和加勒比国家共同体 (CELAC)、南美洲国家联盟 (UNASUR)、拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团 (GRULAC) 和美洲国家组织 (OAS) 的成员，圭亚那最亲密的政治、历史和文化纽带都与英语系加勒比海国家有关。圭亚那是加勒比共同体 ((CARICOM) 秘书处的所在地。

### 投资前景

圭亚那的国土面积与湖南省大致相同，面积达 21.5 万平方公里，但人口只有 75 万，年国内生产总值约为 100 亿

元人民币。水电、风电和太阳能等基础设施项目和能源发电，将极大地提升国内生产和总体产出。国内能源和技术创新的缺乏导致了有限的工业产能。道路和河流运输网络、港口设施和物流等设施的不足，使得圭亚那难以分享区域和全球一体化带来的好处。

圭亚那通往可持续发展和经济繁荣的路径在于吸收外国直接投资。圭亚那的经济基本面强劲。国家货币和宏观经济指标保持稳定已超过 25 年。自 1990 年以来，年均经济增长率稳定在 4% 左右。债务、财政和外部收支余额处于可持续的水平。2018 年的增长预期将超过 3%。

随着近期巨大石油储量的发现，以及政府对可再生能源的大力支持，越来越多的自然资源被投入到国家发展建设中。石油将于 2020 年实现出口。迅速发展的能源行业为圭亚那经济提升到了一个全新的维度。圭亚那政府正在为未来的碳氢化合物生产做准备，以确保可持续的长期发展。

优先发展和投资的产业领域有：基础设施，清洁和可再生能源，农业，采矿，林业，渔业和旅游。基础设施是其他产业发展的基础。清洁和可再生能源部门将提高主要产业的生产率，并刺激其他产业的就业机会。政府鼓励促进可持续发展和实现增长的投资。外国投资者将从经济转型中直接获益。

对于那些眼光长远，超越圭亚那国家经济空间，对西半球其他市场有所展望的国家来说，将会获得额外的红利。圭亚那作为本地区最新的石油生产国，必定会对本国经济的其他部门产生前所未有的附带效应，并将其影响扩大到整个加勒比共同体。圭亚那邀请中国公司投资这些领域，发展成为双赢的合作伙伴。

1972 年，圭亚那成为英语系加勒比国家中首个与中国建立外交关系的国家。

自此，中圭两国一直保持着深厚而又持久的友谊。圭亚那位于加勒比和南美的门户，特殊的地理位置加上丰富的自然资源，为加强与中国及其他国家间的贸易和投资往来提供了绝佳的机会。

圭亚那新近已探明的石油储量为 37 亿桶，国家经济即将迎来腾飞。圭亚那近年来的经济表现可谓非凡。健全友好的投资政策，表明了圭亚那可以为投资者们提供一个稳定和可预测的商业环境。圭亚那提供利润丰厚的投资产业，对于投资这里的新人来说无疑很具吸引力。更重要的是，圭亚那还拥有进入可获利国际市场的优惠通道。





行业详情

基础设施

圭亚那的基础设施发展计划不仅为中国—拉丁美洲和加勒比国家共同体合作论坛框架范围所涵盖，同时，也与南美国家联盟倡议的南美区域基础设施一体化相契合。

90% 的圭亚那居民集中在不到 10% 的领土上，近 80% 的土地面积是雨林。由于缺乏基础设施，从人口稠密的沿海地区到内陆地区和周边国家的交通运输十分困难和昂贵。建立连接北美和南美的客运和货运航空枢纽是一个主要目标。鉴于贸易增加的预期，在和巴西接壤处建设机场已纳入考虑中。

政府的首要任务是建设连接巴西北部与圭那亚之间的长达 455 公里的公路走廊。这条连接林登至莱瑟姆的公路是贯通巴西与北大西洋之间最直接的道路。据估计，每年将有 3.5 万到 6 万个集装箱通过这条运输线。2020 年该道路将先完成 122 公里的的建设。剩下的 330 公里将会考虑使用所有可能的融资方式，包括 PPPs、收费道路优惠和特殊经济区等。这条公路将连接到未来的深水港，满足巴西的运输需要，同时实现圭亚那作为转运枢纽的雄心。

除了林登至莱瑟姆的公路建设，政府还计划在 2025 年修建完成一条连接 Essequibo 河沿岸各个村庄的乡村公路。这条新公路总长为 600 公里。该项目将取代内河运输，预计开发 100 万公顷的土地。项目设计目前已经完成，正在寻找有兴趣的合作伙伴。



能源

圭亚那的石油行业预计在 2020 年的日均产油量达到 12 万桶，2025 年该数字将翻三倍。三个外资企业将参与生产，分别是中国油企 Nexen，埃克森美孚和赫斯。发现更多石油的可能性非常大。圭亚那欢迎中国企业积极参与生产链下游的运营和加工活动。

圭亚那的自然和气候条件为全年阳光充足，海风强劲，河流和瀑布众多，在太阳能、风能和水力发电方面优势明显。共有 67 个地点已被证实拥有水利发电的潜能，其中一些项目正处于可行性和前期可行性阶段。

圭亚那计划在 2025 年前电力行业实现百分之百地使用清洁和可再生能源。预计建设两个中型规模的水电站，为国家电网输送电能 150–350 兆瓦。圭亚那的水力发电潜能预计在 7000 兆瓦。从长远考虑，圭亚那现正评估建立一个发电传输系统的可能性，以实现圭亚那、巴西、苏里南和法属圭亚那等多国的联通供电。

清洁和可再生能源行业将出口过剩的电力，提高整个国家的发电、输电和配电能力。此目标依托于以下五点计划，包括：（一）可持续开发自然资源；（二）建立固体废物方案；（三）促进可持续能源发展；（四）促进森林的生态完整性；（五）绿色技术的实施。

由于圭亚那土壤中的物质已被标明可服务于生物燃料的生产，为生产生物燃料而进行的农作物栽培可马上开始。



圭亚那分布广泛的制糖业所生产的副产品，可为提炼乙醇提供便利。

进口和安装可再生能源和设备享有资金奖励措施。圭亚那能源局负责出台和实施国家能源政策，推广节能和发展新的可再生的能源资源。更多信息可访问：[www.gea.gov.gy](http://www.gea.gov.gy)

林业产品

圭亚那广袤的森林资源使其超过四分之三的大片陆地为森林所覆盖。这里有超过 1,000 多种不同种类的木材。中国是圭亚那木材出口很重要的一个市场。目前，有 120 种硬木和软木可被采伐。其中 12 至 15 种木材可通过特许权制度进行商业买卖。圭亚那出口原木或半成品木材。根据目前的要求，出口前需增加木材的附加价值。对于有意生产硬木和柳条家具、胶合板和单板、模塑、门、地板、地砖和其他木材产品的投资者来说，赚钱机会可谓多多。

圭亚那政府正努力为林业生产增加附加值而建造更强势的平台。这些措施包括增加木材加工的生产能力和生产效能；为行业提供奖励机制，以增强市场竞争力；充分利用廉价的劳动力。对于欲开拓小众且高端木器市场的投资者来说，投资机会可谓丰厚。

圭亚那森林委员会是负责行政管理 1360 万公顷国有林地的政府机构。

森林开发和市场推广理事会是负责提升行业竞争力、行业价值以及贸易机会的机构。更多信息可参见 <http://fpdmc.gov.gy>



农业

圭亚那的万顷良田为投资农业的投资者提供了巨大的商机。圭亚那农业约占国内生产总值的 20% 左右。沿海地区肥沃的土壤，种植着大米、甘蔗和其他农作物。除此之外，圭亚那还有大面积的土地是从未被现代农业所使用过的，且完全没有遭受过农业化肥的污染。这些土地可在一年内被证明为可出产有机产品，并满足人们日益增长的对优质高价有机产品的需求。

圭亚那政府目前正寻求有意向在此领域投资的外国投资者，因为它不仅可以解决大量闲置的土地，同时，也可帮助消化吸收那些原为圭亚那糖业公司所拥有的机器设备和通用设施等。

2018 年，圭亚那预计出口大米约为 55 万吨。增产和更好地占领市场，非常值得期待。

圭亚那辽阔的热带草原地区，其土壤为棕色，具有良好的排水性且化肥吸收力强。所有这些，为高科技的施用和中小型规模的农业运营提供了理想的环境。这一区域特别为养牛产业提供了非常好的场所。热带草原对于养羊、腰果、豆科作物、大豆等作物的种植，也可谓机会多多。在这里，外国投资者可以很容易地开发高价值的小众市场，如香米和药用作物等。这里出产的蔬菜、水果和草本植物可大量供应中国及利润丰厚的加勒比和北美市场。同时，作为出口产品，香料、畜牧和乳制品、加工和半加工的食品和动物制品，可大量提供给圭亚那国内或国外的食品加工企业。增长潜力巨大的产品有：果酱、果冻、调味酱、加工香料和水果泥等。

理想的地理条件为圭亚那发展动态的海鲜养殖和渔业提供了可能。包括 460 公里长的大西洋沿岸地区和四通八达的河网。圭亚那在大西洋海域拥有近 14 万平方公里的领海。大部分海鲜的出口市场集中在中国，美国和欧洲。圭亚那有超过 50% 的人口居住在乡村，他们与农业生产联系密切。与农业相关的机械设备、后勤保障的投资也很有市场。负责推广农业发展的圭亚那政府机构是圭亚那农业部。更多相关信息，可登陆：[www.agriculture.gov.gy](http://www.agriculture.gov.gy)





### 采矿和采石业

采矿业目前主要集中在黄金、铝矾土和钻石的开采上。稀土金属、半宝石、红土、锰、高岭土、砂、放射性矿物、铜、钼、钨、铁、镍等资源的储量尚未被开发。圭亚那还生产高附加值的 A 级耐火铝土矿。政府倾向于为黄金开采行业的大型投资者提供安全保障，以勘探剩余储量，并提高运营效率和生产效率。采矿和采石业是圭亚那经济的重要组成部分，占出口额的 50%。

圭亚那关注那些有意投资矿业并能提高其产能的大型外国投资企业。颇具吸引力的开采合同期，是建立在特许经营权和相关财务制度之下的。除非与圭亚那本地公司合伙经营，外国投资者所持有的矿业资产，一般不得超过 500 公顷的中小型矿场。在采矿服务领域，圭亚那可作为勘探开采公司和加工实验室提供机会。

地质和矿产委员会是圭亚那负责矿业管理的实体。更多信息，可登陆：[www.ggmc.gov.gy](http://www.ggmc.gov.gy)

### 旅游业

作为世界上生物多样性最多的国家之一，圭亚那的原始

特色、独特的文化遗产和自然美景使它成为游客理想的旅游目的地。圭亚那提供了独特的旅游产品：原始雨林，开放的热带草原，山脉，河流和巨大的瀑布，其中最著名的是雄伟的凯丘大瀑布，是世界最大单级落差瀑布。

圭亚那是一些世界巨型动物的家园，如美洲虎，是南美洲最大的陆地食肉动物；世界上最大的巨型水獭；水豚，世界上最大的啮齿动物；巨骨舌鱼，世界上最大的淡水鱼；角雕，雨林中最强大的空中捕食者。这里的蚂蚁巢穴比人的身高还高。巨大的河龟和黑凯门鳄，在其他地方已处濒危，在圭亚那却还数量众多。由于拥有超过 900 种鸟类，圭亚那逐渐成为一个顶级的观鸟胜地。

圭亚那的首都乔治敦以其风景如画的林荫大道、熙熙攘攘的市场以及历史悠久的木制建筑而闻名。其中包括著名的圣乔治大教堂，它是世界上最高的木制建筑之一。

圭亚那因其独树一帜的原生态旅游而成为屡获殊荣的旅游目的地。通过原生态旅游，游客拥有体验自然和当地原生态生活方式的独特机会。这些观光点由热带雨林中的高质量生态度假村提供。开发和升级现有的旅游设施和服务具有投资机会。



### 制造业

圭亚那的制造业仅占国内生产总值的 4%，雇佣了总人口的 12%。扩大增值、出口导向型制造业等方面的利润逐渐增加：

- 木材加工业
- 农业加工——农产品加工、罐装和瓶装农产品、化肥和杀虫剂
- 包装——制造包装材料和成品运输用集装箱的制造
- 皮革工艺品——制造皮革制品和纪念品
- 陶瓷——制造粘土、高岭土和硅砂制成品
- 建筑材料——石料、水泥、粘土砖、瓷砖、玻璃、玻璃制品和机械加工
- 扩大圭亚那的服装和服装生产可以在近年成功基础上，利用已有的优惠贸易协定将在圭亚那生产的成衣以优惠的条件打入外国市场。

### IT 服务

圭亚那拥有开放的 IT 市场和日益发展的 IT 服务业。目前已经达到了 4G 的水平，并且将在 5 年内扩展到 5G。一些投资者已将圭亚那纳入位于拉丁美洲的业务流程外包 (BPO) 中心网络的一部分。目前，圭亚那有 10 家 BPO 呼叫中心公司。

### 投资框架

圭亚那投资框架的特点是：

- 外国投资者和国内投资者一视同仁；
- 私人投资由政府担保；
- 收益和利润的自由汇出；
- 允许雇用外籍人员并汇出净收入；
- 投资者知识产权和财产权利具有法律保障；

### 法律框架

外商直接投资是圭亚那经济发展的关键。因此，圭亚那的法律框架为投资者提供了保护。规范投资的立法保证了法律制度的可预测性、稳定性和透明度，促进了国际最佳模式

在圭亚那的发展，简化了现有的投资程序。

2004 年颁布的投资法为国内外投资者提供公平待遇，均享有建立、拥有和经营企业的权利，从事各种形式的经济活动，只在特定的采矿和金融活动中有部分例外。

投资激励措施受到法律保护，具体表现形式为所得税免税期、关税和增值税免税等。激励措施或在行业内普遍实施，或是在行业内的特殊和 / 或特定领域实施，这些行业包括农业和农业综合企业、制造业、林业、矿业、旅游业、渔业、住房、信息通信技术以及服装和纺织等。

除了圭亚那可作为大多数制造产品找到最适合的市场通路外，圭亚那还能够为有意建立或扩大生产经营规模的投资商提供下述有利条件：

劳动力竞争成本——在加勒比地区和中美洲，圭亚那的制造业工资水平是最低的之一。劳动力可培训、识字率高、说英语。

快速入市、投产准备期短——圭亚那距离美洲市场很近，缩短了货品上市时间，对于希望供应商满足准时交货要求的公司来说非常有利。

获得当地资源——圭亚那的自然资源为特定行业制造商提供了大量当地即可获得的建筑材料。

工业园区的可用性——为了吸引制造业投资，圭亚那政府投资了多个工业园区，并提供资本、材料、车辆、工厂和设备等与投资项目直接相关的基础设施和投资优惠。







投资项目

采掘业招商说明书

矿物

- ★ 黄金（金）
- ★ 钻石 – 铝土矿（塔拉库利和博纳西卡矿床）
- ★ 采石场原石
- ★ 沙子和壤土

工业矿物

- ★ 高岭土
- ★ 硅砂
- ★ 蓝晶石
- ★ 长石
- ★ 云母
- ★ 钛铁矿
- ★ 铌铁矿 – 钽铁矿
- ★ 锰
- ★ 皂石

半宝石的开采和增值生产

- ★ 红土
- ★ 紫水晶
- ★ 绿色石英
- ★ 黑人伯爵
- ★ 玛瑙
- ★ 水苍玉
- ★ 锰
- ★ 高岭土
- ★ 沙子资源
- ★ 放射性矿物质
- ★ 铜
- ★ 钼
- ★ 钨
- ★ 铁
- ★ 镍等

贱金属

- ★ 铜
- ★ 铅
- ★ 锌
- ★ 钼
- ★ 钨
- ★ 镍

石油

- ★ 能源
- ★ 潜在炼油厂

能源材料

- ★ 铀

黑色金属

- ★ 磁铁矿和铝质红土

支持服务：

- ★ 加工实验室
- ★ 钻井公司



激励机制

矿业财政激励措施

- ★ 对大多数工厂机械和设备免除关税
- ★ 制造商生产货物时使用的原材料和包装材料免关税
- ★ 对于产品的 50% 或更多用于出口的制造商，原材料和包装免征关税和零增值税
- ★ 前几年亏损的无限结转
- ★ 经相关机构批准后，设备和机械可加速折旧
- ★ 资本、利润和股息的完全和不受限制的返还
- ★ 可从与英国、加拿大、科威特和加共体国家所签署的双重征税条约中获益
- ★ 政府和企业所签署的投资协议项目，一经批准免征关税和零增值税
- ★ 政府和企业所签署的投资协议项目，一经批准免征消费税
- ★ 出口零增值税率
- ★ 取消机器和设备的增值税
- ★ 全地形交通工具的特许权
- ★ 取消内陆旅行的增值税
- ★ 取消矿工使用自己的车辆运输燃料必须开具无犯罪证明的要求

符合《工业援助法》规定要求的项目免税期

行业激励

- ★ 对各种采矿设备免除关税——用于分类、筛选、分离、洗涤、粉碎、研磨、混合或搅拌泥土、石头、矿石或其他矿物质；凿岩或钻土工具；矿石、黄铁矿或金属的焙烧、熔化或热处理用炉和烘箱。
- ★ 投资协议所覆盖的项目的免税。
- ★ 免税通常是在不违反特定条件的情况下授予的。如果违反了这些条件，圭亚那税务局依法有权扣押设备 / 机械 / 车辆，并要求支付所有免除的关税和税款。
- ★ 通常情况下，适用于车辆 / 机械 / 设备免税的主要条件是：
  - ★ 免税必须是用于授予豁免的目的。
  - ★ 不得用于出租；因此，仅用于申请人对上述东西的操作。
  - ★ 三年内不得出售 / 转让 / 赠送给任何其他方。



议员维克拉姆·巴拉特阁下  
自然资源部长  
圭亚那合作共和国

即使圭亚那正在积极推进其新发现的“石油财富”，但投资圭亚那传统行业和保有经济多样性对于圭亚那来说，仍具有至关重要的作用。

由于与采矿部门有关，采矿业中的各个分支，包括黄金、铝土矿、沙子、混凝土和钻石，仍然是该行业的中中之重。相比之下，非传统矿产部门仍然欠发达。我们将尽最大努力修复、重组和加强圭亚那地质和矿产委员会 (GGMC)，使其变得更加积极而不是消极。改革后的组织将更加环保，技术更先进，有经验丰富的领导来完成它的使命。

“在 2020–2021 年，自然资源部将责成圭亚那地质和矿产委员会发现立法空白，并优先考虑那些将解决行业面临漏洞和挑战的修正案。作为一个优先选项，“自然资源部打算将其工作重心重新集中在内陆道路开发上，以确保经营者能够利用其设备及用品获得其矿产资产，从而降低运营成本。”

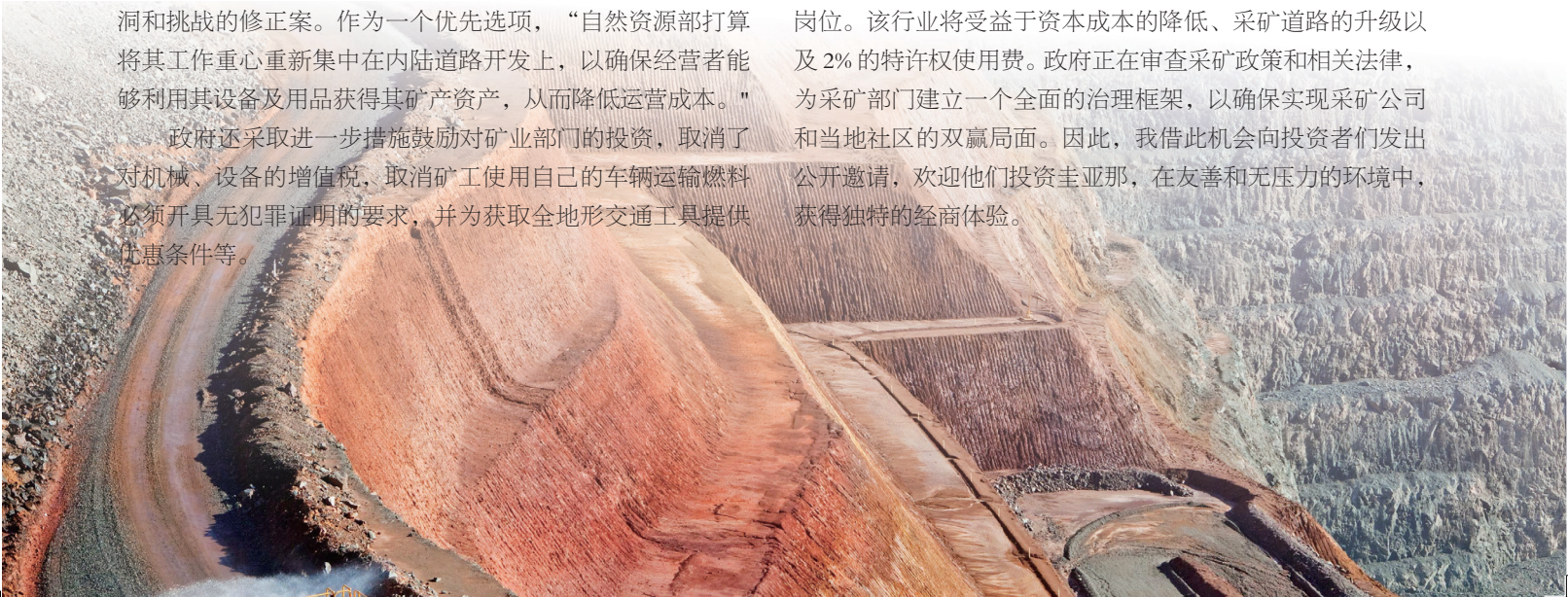
政府还采取进一步措施鼓励对矿业部门的投资，取消了对机械、设备的增值税，取消矿工使用自己的车辆运输燃料必须开具无犯罪证明的要求，并为获取全地形交通工具提供优惠条件等。



彼得·拉姆萨罗普博士  
工商管理硕士  
首席投资官和圭亚那投资局首席执行官

采矿业是圭亚那经济中一个重要且长期在在圭亚那的社会和经济发展中发挥至关重要作用的部门。这一部门对我国的国内生产总值贡献巨大，是外汇的重要来源。我国拥有丰富的矿产资源，如黄金、钻石、铝土矿、铀、锰、石油等。这些矿藏为潜在投资者会带来巨大的投资机会，同时，国家也可以从开采、加工和出口这些矿物中获得最佳收益。为了真正兑现这些机会，政府承诺努力营造适宜的投资环境，以说服投资者勇敢投资这个部门。在这种环境下，国际投资者可以相信，他们依托政府的支持，完全可以规避风险，发挥自己的创造力和革新力。

政府将振兴、激励各矿业部门，让我们的人民重返工作岗位。该行业将受益于资本成本的降低、采矿道路的升级以及 2% 的特许权使用费。政府正在审查采矿政策和相关法律，为采矿部门建立一个全面的治理框架，以确保实现采矿公司和当地社区的双赢局面。因此，我借此机会向投资者们发出公开邀请，欢迎他们投资圭亚那，在友善和无压力的环境中，获得独特的经商体验。







## 关于圭亚那的矿业

圭亚那拥有悠久的采矿历史和传统，并且仍然是南美洲最大的矿产生产国和出口国之一

**国内生产总值** 采矿业占圭亚那国内生产总值的 16%

**出口收入** 采矿业占圭亚那出口收入的 56.4%(10.171 亿美元)。

**创造就业** 机会采矿和采石部门雇用了约 12 –18, 000 名圭亚那人 (约占圭亚那总劳动力的 4%-6%)。

**产值** 2019 年，采矿业的产值约为 2111 亿圭元

**矿产勘探** 金、钻石、铝土矿、壤土、铀、锰、石油、沙子等。

**采掘业** 2016 年圭亚那总出口的 52% 归入采掘业

**黄金** 截至 2020 年 7 月的黄金产量 357, 603.42 盎司

**石油区块** 大约 90 亿桶石油当量的可开采资源来自斯塔布鲁克区块

**铝土矿业** 在过去 6 年中, 铝土矿工业平均产量为 160 万吨, 从 150 万吨到 190 万吨不等, 为 535 人创造了就业机会

**收益** 有 20 多万圭亚那人获益于采矿业

### 矿业整体战略

政府将采取以下措施以：

改善基础设施

与矿工及其组织合作，消除他们发展的障碍

建立更加公平和透明的采矿特许权分配制度

保护大型采矿社区工人的权利和服务条件

创造就业机会并提供培训

### 圭亚那的比较优势

自然资源丰富且多为不可再生

世界一流的铝土矿生产商

圭亚那独特的地理位置及其社会政治遗产，使其处于南美和加勒比海的门户。

免税市场准入

圭亚那是南美洲唯一说英语的国家。

投资的开放度

价格低廉的劳动力

## 为什么投资圭亚那？

- ★ 陆基资产
- ★ 不断增长的国内和出口市场
- ★ 亲矿业的政府
- ★ 完美地质环境孕育大型地质矿床
- ★ 威斯敏斯特式的议会民主
- ★ 英语和英国法律
- ★ 政府遵循自由市场发展模式，奉行经济自由化和促进外国直接投资的政策
- ★ 良好地质环境为发现大型地质矿床提供了条件，如前寒武纪花岗岩 – 绿岩带中的钕铁矿 – 钽铁矿、铀、铜、镍和铂族金属等
- ★ 铝土矿、黄金和钻石生产历史悠久
- ★ 目前的三大铝土矿公司 ( 俄罗斯铝业、博赛和 GINMIN )
- ★ 历史上，Omai 金矿的产量约为 360 万盎司 (2005 年关闭)
- ★ 稳定的采矿法
- ★ 被许可方或其承包商用于勘测、勘探或采矿的所有设备、工艺材料和配件施行零评级。食物和饮料不包括在内。
- ★ 保证财产所有权的安全以及私人采矿证和一般采矿许可证外国拥有权的完全占有。
- ★ 做生意的便利性
- ★ 资金汇回
- ★ 极具前景，但尚待开发的地区。它们多处在元古黄金带上，从委内瑞拉穿过圭亚那，到科特迪瓦和加纳
- ★ 社区 / 环境问题的风险相对较低
- ★ 近年来实际国内生产总值年平均增长率超过 3%。国内生产总值的很大一部分是依赖采掘业
- ★ 矿产勘探目前吸引超过 25 家加拿大、美国和澳大利亚公司参与其中
- ★ 目前的大型生产矿山主要集中在奥罗拉金矿 ( 圭亚那金田 ) 和卡洛尼金矿 ( 特洛伊资源公司 )



## 矿物

### 黄金

自 16 世纪殖民扩张以来，圭亚那地盾就有黄金开采和勘探的报道。黄金主要发现于圭亚那的绿岩带地区。

### 砂金 –

在大部分主要河流中观察到砂矿沉积，这些河流流经绿岩带，而绿岩带也是大多数原生金矿的所在地。

### 黄金矿脉

脉金常发现于前寒武纪地形 ( 尤其是巴拉马 – 马扎鲁尼群的绿岩带 )。

### 钻石

钻石只在圭亚那西北部许多主要河流的砂矿中发现。尽管钻石的主要来源尚不太清楚，圭亚那北部看到的冲积钻石多被认为是来自帕卡拉伊马山脉。

### 铝土矿 ( 塔拉库利和博纳西卡矿床 )

铝土矿开采是圭亚那的主要采矿业，圭亚那是世界上铝土矿的主要生产国之一。圭亚那北部的林登市是铝土矿开采的主要中心。

### 采石

圭亚那采石场的历史可以追溯到几十年前，该行业为建筑、海防建造、道路、桥梁和其他基础设施提供材料。

### 沙子和壤土

砂和壤土 – 硅砂在圭亚那非常丰富，多发现于上新世 – 更新世时期。“白砂”沉积，在许多地区形成覆盖层，特别是沿海地区。圭亚那拥有丰富的白砂，主要用于建筑行业，以及为家庭、商业和工业为目的的砂浆制备中。

### 结束语

任何有进取精神的企业家都会觉得投资圭亚那是值得的。圭亚那良好的经营环境，优惠的市场准入条件和投资激励措施使得投资商在上述行业内都能够轻松建立投资关系和扩大业务。

圭亚那和中国一直享有特别亲密和友好的关系。这种关系是以历史和文化纽带为基础的。双边和多边高层交往频繁，在政治，安全，贸易，金融，卫生和文化等领域均保持着良好的发展态势。

圭亚那与中国达成最惠国贸易协议，并衷心欢迎中国投资者成为我们未来增长和发展的合作伙伴。圭亚那寻求与中国公司达成双赢的合作关系。圭亚那承诺支持一切有益于圭亚那人民福祉且增进中圭两国关系的投资行为。







South America  
Undiscovered



## RESOURCE AND MARKET ACCESS

The only English-speaking country in South America, Guyana is known for its high quality agricultural, mineral and natural products including rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits, wood, gold, diamonds, bauxite and rum. These are products of the country's extensive natural resources – mineral deposits, extensive forests, valuable timber, rivers, waterfalls and fertile land for crop and livestock production. Rich natural resources have long been the driving force behind the country's development. Mining, agriculture, and forestry are major industries.

The word "Guyana" means Land of Many Waters. Marine and freshwater fish and seafood are exported. There is great potential for establishing aquaculture farms. With over 50 rivers and 80 waterfalls there is also enormous interest in building hydropower facilities. Guyana seeks to establish multiple hydropower systems. Likewise, the generation of wind and solar power offer attractive opportunities.

Goods produced in Guyana enjoy preferential access to key markets in Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Colombia and the countries of the Caribbean Community. By virtue of these arrangements over 75% of Guyana's exports are guaranteed to enter certain markets duty-free or with reduced duties. The geographic proximity to North and South American markets give Guyana's exports preferential access to over 277 million consumers and a US\$130+ billion market with overall purchasing power of over US\$2 trillion.

Guyana is a member of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) and the Organization of American States (OAS): The

country's closest political, historical and cultural ties are with the English-speaking Caribbean. Guyana is the home of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat.

## PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENT

Guyana's land area is the same size as Hunan Province, 215,000 square km, but with a population of just 750,000 and annual GDP of approximately RMB 10 billion. Domestic output would be greatly expanded with infrastructure projects and energy generation in the form of hydro, wind and solar power. Limited industrial



## INTRODUCTION

In 1972, Guyana became the first English-speaking Caribbean country to open diplomatic relations with China. Ever since then our two countries have maintained a deep and lasting friendship. Guyana is located at the doorsteps of both the Caribbean and South America. This unique position, combined with the country's enormous natural resources, provide excellent opportunities for enhancing trade and investment with China and other countries.

Guyana has recently discovered 3.7 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, placing the country on the launch pad for an economic lift-off. Economic performance in recent years has been extraordinary. Sound, investor-friendly policies mean there is a stable and predictable environment for business. This country offers lucrative sectors and is now a magnet for new investments. More importantly, Guyana is a gateway for preferential access to profitable international markets.





capacity is due to the unavailability of domestic energy sources and the absence of technological innovation. The lack of road and river transportation networks, port facilities and logistics deprive the nation of the benefits of regional and global integration.

Guyana's path to sustainable development and economic prosperity lies in Foreign Direct Investment. The country's economic fundamentals are strong. Its currency and macroeconomic indicators have been stable for more than 25 years. Since 1990, economic growth has steadily averaged about 4% per annum. The debt, fiscal and external balances are within sustainable levels. Growth in 2018 is expected to exceed 3 per cent.

With the recent discovery of huge oil reserves, and greater government support for renewable energies, more natural resources are now being put into the country's service. Exportation of oil will begin in 2020. The rapidly evolving energy sector adds an entirely new dimension to Guyana's economy. The Government of Guyana's preparations for future hydrocarbon production are being designed to ensure sustainable long term growth.

Priority areas for development and investment are Infrastructure, Clean and Renewable Energy, Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, Fishery and Tourism. Infrastructure is fundamental to the development of the other sectors. A clean and renewable energy sector will boost productivity in primary sectors and spur job creation in others. The Government encourages investments which promote sustainable development and achieve growth. Foreign investors would profit from this economic transformation.

Those willing to look beyond Guyana's national economic space to access additional markets in the Western Hemisphere would reap extra dividends. Guyana's emergence as the region's newest oil producer would guarantee unprecedented spin-off effects for all other sectors of the domestic economy and would expand to the Caribbean Community. Guyana invites Chinese companies to invest in win-win partnerships in these sectors.



## SECTOR DETAILS

*Details on each sector are outlined below:*

### Infrastructure

Guyana's plans for infrastructural development fall within the framework of the China-CELAC Cooperation Forum and the UNASUR Initiative for the Integration of the Regional Infrastructure of South America.

Ninety percent of Guyana's inhabitants occupy less than ten percent of its territory. Nearly 80% of the land area is rainforest. Transportation from the populated coast to interior areas and neighboring countries is arduous and costly for want of infrastructure. The creation of an air transport hub for passengers and cargo between North and South America is a major objective. In anticipation of increased trade an airport on the border with Brazil is under consideration.

The Government's top priority is the construction of a 455km road corridor linking the northern part of Brazil with Guyana. This Linden-Lethem road link is the most direct means to connect Brazil with the North Atlantic. It is estimated that between 35,000 and 60,000 containers annually will travel this route. The construction of the first 122 km is expected to be completed by 2020. For the remaining 330km, all financing options would be considered, whether PPPs, toll roads concessions or special economic zones. The road will link up to a future deepwater port that would fulfil the transportation needs of Brazil and serve Guyana's ambitions as a transshipment hub.

Besides the Linden-Lethem road, the Government plans the construction of 600 km of new roads by 2025 to connect villages along the Essequibo River. This project will replace river transportation and open up access to a million hectares of land. These designs have been completed and interested partners are being sought to carry out the works.

## ENERGY

Guyana's petroleum sector will be producing 120,000 bpd barrels per day from 2020 and should triple that quantity by 2025. The three foreign companies that will be involved in this production are China's Nexen, Exxonmobil and Hess. Further oil discoveries are highly likely. Chinese companies are welcome to take part in down-stream and processing activities.

Guyana's physical and climatic conditions feature year-round sunshine, strong sea breezes and an abundance of rivers and waterfalls, making it a prime candidate for solar, wind and hydro power generation. Over sixty-seven sites have been identified for potential hydropower generation, some of which are at the feasibility and pre-feasibility stages.

Guyana intends to achieve 100% clean and renewable energy in the power sector by 2025 and is looking to develop 2 medium scale hydropower plants for the national grid ranging from 150-350 MW. The country's hydropower potential is estimated to be 7,000 MW. In the longer term Guyana is evaluating possible collaboration on an energy transmission system for the electric interconnection of Guyana, Brazil, Suriname and French Guiana.

A clean and renewable energy sector would export surplus electricity and improve generation, transmission and distribution across the entire country. This objective is supported by a five-



point programme comprising the (i) sustainable exploitation of the country's natural resources (ii) establishment of a solid waste programme; (iii) promotion of sustainable energy; (iv) promotion of the ecological integrity of the forests; and (v) implementation of green technologies.

The cultivation of agricultural crops for the production of biofuels can be started immediately since lands have been specifically earmarked for such production. The by-products of Guyana's extensive sugar industry can provide biofuels, such as ethanol.

Financial incentives exist for the importation and installation of renewable energy and equipment. The Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) is responsible for developing and implementing national energy policy, promoting energy efficiency and the development of new and renewable sources of energy. For further information go to [www.gea.gov.gy](http://www.gea.gov.gy).

### Forest Products

Guyana's vast forest resources cover more than three-quarters of its landmass and contain over 1,000 different varieties of wood. China is an important market for Guyana's forestry exports. Currently, 120 species of hard and softwoods are being logged. Between 12 and 15 of these logged on a commercial scale through a system of concessions. Guyana exports timber in raw or semi-processed forms. It is a now requirement that value be added to forest products before export. Lucrative opportunities exist for investors interested in the production of hardwood and wicker furniture, plywood and veneers, molding, doors, parquet, floor tiles and other wood products.

Guyanese authorities are creating a stronger platform for adding value to forest activities. These measures include increasing efficiency and productivity of wood processing, providing





incentives to the sector to enhance competitiveness and taking advantage of affordable labour. Lucrative opportunities exist for investors able to develop, wood products for niche, high-value markets.

The Guyana Forestry Commission is the government agency responsible for the administration and management of the 13.6 million hectares of land classified as State Forest.

The Forest Products Development and Marketing Council Inc. promotes competitiveness, value and trade opportunities for the sector. Further information can be found at <http://fpdmc.gov.gy>

Guyana's vast tracks of productive land present enormous opportunities. Agriculture represents approximately 20% of domestic production. Highly fertile soil in the coastal areas currently produce rice, sugar cane and other crops. There are large expanses of land which have never been used for modern agriculture and are completely free of agricultural chemicals. These lands can be certified for organic production within one year to meet a growing demand for premium priced organic products.

The Government of Guyana is currently seeking Expressions of Interest from prospective investors as it divests large amounts of land and factory facilities owned by the sugar corporation.

Exports of rice in 2018 will be around 550,000 tonnes as producers work to increase yields and secure better markets. Extensive savannahs have brown soils that are well drained and responsive to fertilization -an ideal environment for the application of high technology and medium- to large-scale agriculture operations. This region provides a favorable environment for cattle farming in particular. The savannahs also offer untapped opportunities for mutton, cashews, legumes, soybeans and other products. Foreign investors can easily develop high value niche markets such as aromatic rice and medicinal crops. Vegetables, fruits and herbs can supply China as well as the lucrative Caribbean and North American markets. Domestic or foreign food processors can be supplied with produce for the export of spices, livestock and dairy products, processed or semi-processed foods and animal products. Products with a large growth potential include jams, jellies, sauces, processed spices and fruit purée blends.

Ideal physical conditions exist for a dynamic seafood and fisheries industry, including Guyana's 460 km Atlantic coastal zone and an extensive network of rivers. There is a marine area of nearly 140,000 square kilometers in the Atlantic Ocean. China, the United States of America and Europe are key markets for most seafood exports. Over 50 percent of Guyana's population remains rural and closely linked to agriculture. There is ongoing need for investment in inputs, machinery and support services for the agriculture

sector. The main government agency responsible for promoting agricultural development is Guyana's Ministry of Agriculture. For more information go to [www.agriculture.gov.gy](http://www.agriculture.gov.gy).

**Mining and Quarrying**

The mining sector is presently focused on the extraction of gold, bauxite and diamonds. However, there are also untapped reserves of rare earth metals, semi-precious stones, laterite, manganese, kaolin, sand, radioactive minerals, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, iron, and nickel among others. Guyana produces high-value refractory-A-grade bauxite.

The Government is interested in securing large-scale investors for the gold mining industry, for exploration of other reserves and to improve the efficiency and productivity of operations. The mining and quarrying sector represents a critical component of Guyana's economy, accounting for 50 per cent of exports.

Guyana is interested in securing large-scale investors to further explore its mining sector and improve productivity. Attractive terms exist under a royalties and fiscal system. Foreign investors cannot hold small and medium properties up to 500 hectares except in partnership with Guyanese firms. In the area of mining services there is scope for drilling companies and processing labs.

The Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) is the entity responsible for Mining. For more information go to [www.ggmc.gov.gy](http://www.ggmc.gov.gy).



**Tourism**

Welcome to one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world. Guyana's pristine features, unique cultural heritage and natural beauties make it an ideal destination for tourists. The country offers a distinct product: virgin rainforests, open savannahs, mountains, rivers and huge waterfalls, the most famous of which is the majestic Kaieteur Falls, the highest single drop waterfall in the world.

Guyana is home to some of the world's giants namely, the Jaguar, the largest terrestrial carnivore in South America; the Giant River Otter, largest in the world; the capybara, the world's largest rodent; the Arapaima, the world's largest freshwater fish; the Harpy eagle, the most powerful aerial predator in the rainforest. Ants nests are taller than men. The Giant River Turtle and Black Caiman, endangered elsewhere, are numerous. With more than 900 species of birds, Guyana is emerging as a top birding destination.

The capital, Georgetown, is famous for its picturesque, tree-lined avenues, bustling markets and wooden buildings, including the renowned St. George's Cathedral, one of the world's tallest wooden buildings.

Guyana is an award-winning destination for its special brand of community tourism. Through community tourism, visitors have a



unique opportunity to experience nature and the way of life of the native communities. These sites are served by high-quality eco-resorts in the rainforest. There are investment opportunities to develop and upgrade existing tourist facilities and services.

**Manufacturing**

Guyana's manufacturing industry contributes just 4 percent towards the country's GDP and employs approximately 12 percent of the population. There is growing interest to expand value-added, export-oriented manufacturing industries such as:

- Manufactured forest products.
- Agro industries – processing, canning and bottling of agricultural produce; fertilizers and insecticides.
- Packaging – manufacture of packaging materials and containers for transport of finished products
- Leather craft – manufacture of leather products and souvenirs
- Ceramics – manufacture of articles constructed of clay, kaolin and silica sand
- Construction Materials – stone, cement, clay blocks, tiles, glass, glass products and machining
- Expanding Guyana's garments and apparel manufacturing can build upon recent successes and take advantage of preferential access to foreign markets under existing preferential trade agreements.







### IT-Enabled Services

Guyana has an open IT market and a growing IT enabled Services Industry. Technology is now at 4G and will extend to 5G within 5 years. Some investors have included Guyana as part of a network of business process outsourcing (BPO) centers located in Latin America. Presently there are ten BPO call centre companies in Guyana.

### INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

Features of Guyana's Investment Frame-Work are:

- No discrimination between foreign and domestic investors;
- Private investments guaranteed by the Government;

- Free repatriation of proceeds and profits;
- Permission to hire foreign personnel and repatriate net earnings;
- Legal guarantee for intellectual and property rights of investors;

### LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Foreign Direct Investment is critical to Guyana's economic development. Therefore its legal framework offers protection to investors. Legislation regulating investments guarantee the predictability, stability and transparency of the legal regime, promote the development of international best practices and streamline existing procedures for investments.

The Investment Act of 2004 provides for foreign and domestic investors to receive equitable treatment, enjoy the right to establish, own and operate business enterprises and to engage in all forms of economic activity – with limited exceptions in certain mining and finance operations.

Investment incentives are guaranteed by the law in the form of income tax holidays, tariff and value-added tax exemptions and so forth. These may be general, special and/or sector-specific in the areas which include agriculture and agribusiness, manufacturing, forestry, mining, tourism, fisheries, housing, ICT and the garment and textile sectors.

In addition to favourable market access for most manufactured products, Guyana provides a number of advantages to investors interested in establishing or expanding manufacturing operations:

**Competitive cost of labour** – Guyana has one of the lowest manufacturing wage rates in the Caribbean and Central America. The workforce is trainable, highly literate and English-speaking.

**Low 'time to market'/lead time** – Guyana's close proximity to markets in the Americas gives it a shorter time-to-market and is useful for companies wishing to find suppliers to meet their just-in-time delivery requirements.

**Access to local inputs** – Guyana's natural resources provide manufacturers in specific sectors with an abundance of locally-available and construction materials sectors.

**Availability of industrial parks** – In an effort to attract manufacturing investments, the Government of Guyana has invested in a number of industrial parks with infrastructure and investment concessions for materials, vehicles, plants and equipment.





## INVESTMENT PROJECTS

### Minerals

- Gold (Au)
- Diamond-Bauxite (Tarakulli and Bonasika deposit)
- Quarry Stone
- Sand and Loam

### Industrial Minerals

- Kaolin
- Silica Sand
- Kyanite
- Feldspar
- Mica
- Ilmenite
- Columbite-tantalite

- Manganese
- Soapstone

### The Mining and value added production of semi-precious stones

- Laterite
- Amethyst
- Green Quartz
- Black Pearl
- Agate
- Jasper
- Manganese
- Kaolin
- Sand resources

- Radioactive minerals
- Copper
- Molybdenum
- Tungsten
- Iron
- Nickel among others

### Base Metal

- Copper
- Lead
- Zinc
- Molybdenite
- Tungsten
- Nickel

### Petroleum

- Energy
- Potential Refinery

### Ferrous Metal

- Iron as magnetite and laterite

### Energy Materials

- Uranium

### Support Services

- Processing labs
- Drilling companies

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY MINING PROSPECTUS



**Hon. Vickram Bharrat, MP,**

Minister of Natural Resources Co-operative Republic of Guyana



**Dr. Peter R. Ramsaroop,**

MBA, Chief Investment Officer and Chief Executive Officer, G-Invest

Investments in Guyana's traditional sectors and the need for economic diversity remain paramount, even as the country moves forward with its new-found "oil wealth."

As it relates to the mining sector, the various sub-sectors within the mining industry which includes gold, bauxite, sand, aggregates and diamond, continue to be the industry's strongholds. In contrast, the non-traditional minerals sector remains underdeveloped. Much efforts will be made to repair, restructure, and strengthen the Guyana Geology and mines Commission (GGMC) to become more pro-active than re-active. The reformed organization will be more environmentally friendly, technologically advanced with experienced leadership to deliver its mandate.

"In 2020 - 2021, the Ministry of Natural Resources will task the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission with identifying the legislative gaps and prioritize those amendments that will address the loopholes and challenges facing the industry. As a high priority, "the Ministry of Natural Resources intends to re-focus its attention on Hinterland Road Development and supplies, thus reducing operational costs."

The government also took further steps to encourage investments in the mining sector, with the removal of value added tax (VAT) on machinery, equipment, the removal of police clearance requirements for miners to transport fuel in their vehicles, and the provision of concessions for ALL-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs), among others.

Mining is an important, long-rooted sector of the Guyanese economy that plays a vital role in Guyana's social and economic development. This sector contributes significant to the country's GDP and is a significant source of foreign exchange. Our country is richly endowed with mineral resources such as gold, diamond, bauxite, uranium, manganese, oil, etc. These deposits represent significant opportunities for potential investors and the country to derive optimal benefits from extracting, processing, and exporting these minerals. To realize these opportunities, the Government has committed itself to create the right environment to convince investors to take that great leap to invest in a sector. And environment where international investors can be confident that they will have the Government's support to navigate the pitfalls and take advantage of creativity and innovation opportunities.

The Government will reinvigorate, energize, and incentivize this sector and put our people back to work. This sector will benefit from reduced capital costs, upgrading of mining roads, and the reversion to a 2% royalty rate. The Government is reviewing the mining policies and laws to establish a comprehensive governance framework for the mining sector to ensure a win-win situation for the mining companies, local communities. So I take this opportunity to extend an open invitation to Investors to come to Guyana and get the unique experience of doing business in a friendly and stress-free environment.

## INCENTIVES

Fiscal incentives for the mining industry General Incentives

- Exemption from customs duty on most plant machinery and equipment
- Exemption from customs duty on raw and packaging materials used in the production of goods by manufactures
- Exemption from customs duty and zero rate of Value-Added-Tax on raw materials and packaging for manufacturers who export 50% or more of their products
- Unlimited carryover of losses from previous years
- Accelerated depreciation on plant and machinery for approved activities
- Full and unrestricted repatriation of capital, profits and dividends
- Benefits of double taxation treaties with the UK, Canada, Kuwait and Caricom countries
- Exemption from customs duty and zero rate of Value-Added-Tax on items approved under an investment agreement between the government and the business
- Zero rate of Value-Added-Tax on exports
- Removal of VAT on machinery and equipment
- Concessions on ATV
- Removal of VAT on hinterland travels
- Removal of police clearance requirements for miners to transport fuels in their own vehicles

### Tax Holidays for projects that meet the requirements specified in the In-Aid of Industry Act

Sector Incentives

- Exemption from customs duty on a wide range of mining equipment-for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances; rock drilling or earth boring tools; furnaces and ovens for roasting, melting or heat treatment of ores, pyrites or of metals.
- Exemptions from duties and taxes for items covered under an investment agreement.
- Tax exemptions are normally granted with specific conditions that cannot be breached. In instances where these conditions are breached, then the Guyana Revenue Authority is legally authorized to undertake seizure of the equipment /machinery/ vehicle and request payment of all duties and taxes that were waived.

### The normal primary conditions that are applied to tax exemptions on vehicles/ machinery/ equipment are:

- The tax exemption must be utilized for the purpose that the waiver was granted for.
- It must NOT be rented; therefore, only used for the operations of the applicant.
- It must NOT be sold/ transferred/ gifted to any other party within three years.



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### ABOUT GUYANA’S MINING SECTOR

Guyana has a long history and tradition of mining and remains one of South America’s largest mineral producers and exporters

- GDP** — The mining sector contributed 16% of Guyana’s GDP
- Export Earnings**— The mining sector contributes 56.4% (US\$1,017.1 million) of Guyana’s export earnings.
- Job Creation**— The mining and quarrying sector employs an estimated 12-18,000 Guyanese (approximately 4%-6% of Guyana’s total workforce).
- Value of Output**— In 2019, value of output from the mining sector was approximately G\$211.1 billion
- Mineral Exploration**— Gold, diamond, bauxite, loam, uranium, manganese, oil, sand, etc.
- Extractive Industries**— The extractive industries accounted for approx. 52% of Guyana’s total exports in 2016
- Gold**— Gold production as of July 2020:357,603.42 oz.
- Oil Blocks**— Approximately, 9 billion oil-equivalent barrels of recoverable resource from the Stabroek Block
- Bauxite Industry**— The Bauxite industry has averaged 1.6 million tonnes over the last 6 years, ranging from 1.5 to 1.9 million metric tonnes and created employment for 535 persons
- Benefits**— Mining sector benefits over 200,000 Guyanese.

### MINING OVERALL STRATEGY

- Government will implement measures to:
- Improve infrastructure
  - Work with miners and their organization to remove obstacles for their development
  - Establish a fairer and more transparent system for allocation of mining concessions

- Protect the rights and conditions of service for workers in large mining communities
- Job creation & provide training

### GUYANA’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

- Richly endowed with natural non-renewable resources
- A world class mineral producer of bauxite
- Guyana’s unique geographic positioning and its socio-political heritage puts it at the gateway of South America and Caribbean.
- Duty free market access
- Guyana is the only English-speaking nation in South America.
- Openness to investment
- Affordable labour

### WHY INVEST?

- Land based assets
- Growing domestic and export markets
- Pro - mining government
- Prefect geological environment for large deposits
- Westminster -style parliamentary democracy
- English language and British law
- Government has followed a free-market model for development with a policy for economic liberalization and promotion of direct foreign investment
- Right geological environment for discovering large new deposits



- such as columbite -tantalite, uranium, copper, nickel and PGM in the Precambrian granite - greenstone belts, etc
- Long history of bauxite, gold and diamond production
- Three current major bauxite mines (Rusal, Bosai and GINMIN)
- Historically Omai Gold Mine produced approx. 3.6 million ounces (closed in 2005)
- Stable Mining Act
- Zero rating on all equipment, process materials and spares used for surveys, exploration or mining by licensee or his contractor(s)\*. Food and beverages are not included.
- Security of title and property rights with 100% foreign ownership of PL’s & ML’s
- Ease of doing business
- Repatriation of funds
- Highly prospective, yet under-explored region. Gold proterozoic belt spanning from Venezuela through the Guianas to Ivory Coast and Ghana
- Relatively low risk on community/ environmental issues
- Real GDP growth in excess of 3% annual average in recent years. Significant part of GDP is based on the extractive industries
- Mineral exploration: 25+ Canadian, American and Australian companies
- Current large scale producing mines: Aurora Gold Mine (Guyana Goldfields) & Karouni Gold Mine (Troy Resources)

### MINERALS

- A / Gold (Au)**  
Gold extraction and exploration has been reported in the Guiana Shield since the colonial expansion of the 16th Century. Gold is mainly found in areas of greenstone belts of Guyana.
- Placer Gold -**  
Placer deposits are observed on most of the main rivers draining the greenstone terrain, which hosts the majority of the primary gold.
- Lode Gold -**  
Lode gold is frequently found in Precambrian terrains (notably the greenstone belts of the Barama-Mazaruni Group).
- B / Diamond**  
Diamond are found in placer deposits in many of the main rivers

of northwest Guyana. The alluvial diamonds seen in northern Guyana are thought to be derived from the Pakaraima Mountains, although the primary source of the diamonds is unclear.

**C / Bauxite (Tarakulli and Bonasika deposits)**  
Bauxite extraction is a major mining industry in Guyana and the country is one of the main world producers of bauxite. The town of Linden in north Guyana is the principle centre for bauxite mining.

**D / Quarry Stone**  
Guyana’s history in quarry stone stretches back decades with the industry providing the materials for buildings, the distinctive sea defense structure, roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

**E / Sand and Loam**  
Sand and Loam-Silica sand is abundant in Guyana and found as the Pliocene-Pleistocene, “white sand” deposits which form a cover in many regions, notably the coastal area. Guyana possesses an abundance of white sand which is mainly used in the construction sector, and in the preparation of mortar for domestic, commercial and industrial purposed.

### A FINAL WORD

Any enterprising businessman would find it rewarding to invest in Guyana. The country’s favourable operating environment, access to preferential markets and investment incentives allow for the easy establishment and or expansion of operations in the aforementioned sectors.

Guyana and China have always enjoyed particularly close and friendly relations. This relationship is founded on historical and cultural ties which are maintained through frequent high-level exchanges at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in the areas of politics, security, trade, finance, health and culture.

Guyana has a Most Favoured Nation trade agreement with China and wholeheartedly welcomes Chinese investors as partners in our future growth and development. Guyana is seeking win-win relationships with Chinese companies. We are committed to supporting investments which would lead to prosperity for the Guyanese people and to strengthening ties between Guyana and China.







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