

CARIBBEAN

# Guyana

★Georgetown

GDP: **\$3.1bn**  
 Five-year economic growth rate: **9%**  
 Population: **0.8m**  
 Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **\$34.1m**  
 Installed power capacity: **173MW**  
 Renewable share: **8.7%**  
 Total clean energy generation: **N/A**  
 Top energy authority: **Guyana Energy Agency**

OVERALL RANKING  
2014

**49**

OVERALL SCORE  
2014

**0.60**

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	50	0.60
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	16	0.82
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	55	0.07
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	41	0.71

## SUMMARY

Guyana scored 0.60, ranking it 49<sup>th</sup> out of 55 *Climatescope* 2014 nations and 21<sup>st</sup> among its Latin American and Caribbean peers. The country's best result was on Clean Energy Investment, Parameter II, thanks to grants received in 2013. It was weakest on Clean Energy Value Chain, Parameter III, due to the lack of renewables-related institutions.

With a GDP of \$6.6bn in 2013, the Guyanese economy is mostly driven by commodity exports and extractive activities. Imported fuels, such as oil and diesel, are used to run 91% of the country's 173MW generating capacity, with the result that those connected to the grid pay the fifth highest retail electricity

rate (\$0.32/kWh) in Latin America and the Caribbean. To reduce its reliance on imports it is developing the 165MW Amaila Falls hydro plant, although this is still in the planning stages.

Guyana Power & Light, the state-run vertically integrated monopoly utility, is responsible for electricity transmission and distribution. Private players are allowed to participate in the generation business; for instance, GP&L buys electricity equivalent to 9% of the country's total installed capacity from a 15MW biomass plant owned by Guyana Sugar Corp (GuySuCo), 10MW of which dispatches power to the grid.

For further information, access [www.global-climatescope.org/guyana](http://www.global-climatescope.org/guyana)

## PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

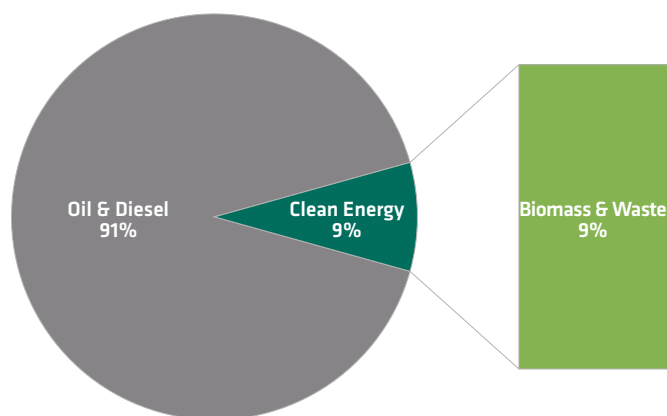
On Enabling Framework, Parameter I, Guyana ranked 50<sup>th</sup>. Its low score reflects the absence of a policy framework to support development of renewable power.

With government-run Guyana Power & Light the dominant force in the country's power sector, there are few private players. GuySuCo is perhaps the highest profile of these: besides its 15MW biomass project, the sugar producer commissioned the country's first ethanol plant in 2013. Located in the coastal town of Albion, it uses sugarcane bagasse as a feedstock and is capable of producing 365,000 liters per year.

Approximately 82% of the country's 0.8m population is grid-connected, with the highest concentration in urban areas. To help increase access to electricity among the rural population, the government has launched several initiatives, most of which promote the use of photovoltaic installations supplied by small-scale private companies.

### INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

173MW total installed capacity

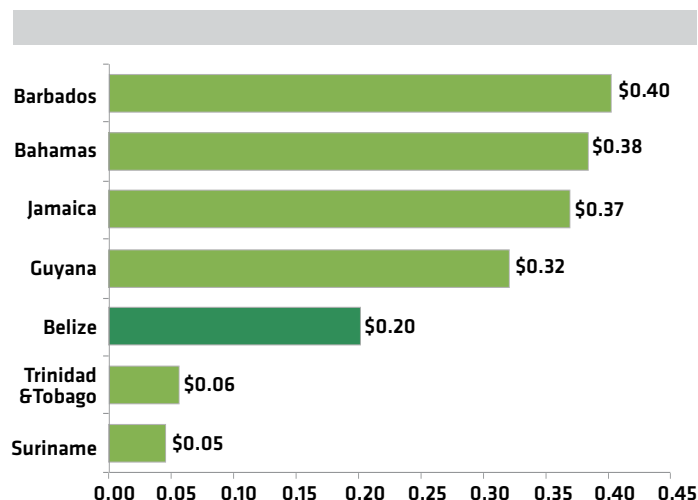


Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Guyana Power & Light Company

On Clean Energy Investment Parameter II, Guyana ranked a respectable 16<sup>th</sup>. Its comparative strength in this field was due to the \$25.8m in grants and loans received in 2013 from the Inter-American Development Bank. These were invested in three programs designed to strengthen the country's environmental sector, develop a renewable energy policy and strategy and implement clean energy projects that will increase electricity access.

In Clean Energy Value Chain, Parameter III, Guyana ranked below every other country surveyed. This comes as no surprise, given the country's small economic size and that it is still in the early stages of renewable energy deployment.

### AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES, 2013 (\$/kWh)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

With around 75% of its 214,970km<sup>2</sup> territory covered by rainforest, Guyana has considerable potential to develop more forestry-related emission-reduction initiatives, including the UN's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism. Currently, though it only has one CDM-registered biomass power generating project. In addition, there is no corporate awareness of emissions reduction or GHG market-based instruments. As a result, it ranked a relatively poor 41<sup>st</sup> globally on Greenhouse Gas Management Activities, Parameter IV.