

Country Introduction



Guyana, officially the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, is a sovereign state on the northern mainland of South America. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the north, Brazil to the south and southwest, Suriname to the east, and Venezuela to the west. However, it is often considered part of the Caribbean region because of its strong cultural, historical, and political ties with other Anglo-Caribbean countries and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Guyana, 83,000 square miles, is the only South American nation in which English is the official first language. Guyana is an Indigenous word meaning “Land of Many Waters” .

Guyana is a multiethnic society with a population of 746,955 (2012 Census). Its main economic activities are agriculture, mining, timber, and fishing. In 2015, the first of several significant deep-water oil discoveries was made, which will significantly affect the country's economy.

More than 80% of Guyana is still covered by forest. Its tropical climate, unique geology, and relatively pristine ecosystems support extensive areas of species-rich rainforests and natural habitats.

The Government of Guyana has renewed the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) to advance the sustainable development of the country's resources. This concept not only responds to current global realities on climate change but also offers the promise of a diversified growth strategy that utilises the country's rich natural resources.



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CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA PAVILION



Sustainability through Innovation –Guyana’s Low Carbon Journey

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The LCDS 2030 sets out four inter-linked objectives for Guyana, the first three of which were the basic objectives of the LCDS since 2009 and the fourth of which was added to reflect new local and global realities:

- Value Ecosystem Services
- Invest in Clean Energy and Stimulate Low Carbon Growth
- Protect Against Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss
- Align with Global Climate and Biodiversity Goals.

Guyana spans 215,000 km², with a coastline of about 434 km. Around 85% of the country's land is covered by forests, totalling 18.5 million hectares, and maintaining a deforestation rate of less than 1% as of 2012. These forests include rainforest (36%), montane forest (35%), swamp and marsh (15%), dry evergreen (7%), seasonal forest (6%), and mangrove forest (1%). Guyana's biodiversity is largely intact but remains understudied, offering immense potential for conservation and research in one of the most forest-rich nations in the world.

Exhibition Concept

The Guyanese pavilion will showcase the country as a leading sustainable tourism destination and highlight its investment opportunities as a pathway for sustainable and inclusive development. Guyana's Pavilion has the scope to explore the model of connecting lives through the power of partnerships, new methods of financing through carbon credits, the use of big data, promoting a circular economy, and social inclusion while using traditional techniques such as research.

“Connecting Lives” refers mainly to Guyana's Expanded Low Carbon Development Strategy through which the subtheme activities were further expounded stratified to fulfil the possible sustainable development goals and objectives surrounding the main theme. The pavilion will display the advancements of Guyana's first smart urban centre, ‘Silica City’. This development is a new city that is compact, pedestrian-oriented, energy-efficient, interconnected and sustainable, comfortable, attractive and secure. It is designed to address growing climate change risks and possesses significant potential to unify and uplift

livelihoods through a new, strong, dense urban core. The pavilion will demonstrate Guyana's sustainable development model through research and innovation to promote the coexistence of conservation, environmental balance and economic use of its rainforest, biodiversity and multicultural society to promote a sustainable society.

Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 (LCDS)

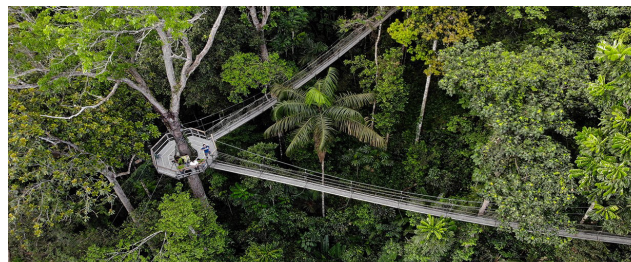
The new Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 will create a new low-carbon economy in Guyana by establishing incentives that value the world's ecosystem services and promoting these as an essential component of a new model of global development with sustainability at its core.

LCDS 2030 main goals:

- Create New Incentives for a Low-Carbon Economy
- Protect against Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss
- Stimulate Future Growth: Clean Energy and Low-carbon Development
- Align with Global Climate and Biodiversity Goals

Iwokrama

The Iworama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development (Iwokrama) is an autonomous non-profit institution established by Guyana and the Commonwealth. By dedicating approximately 360,000 hectares (nearly one million acres) of intact tropical rainforest by the Government and People of Guyana to the International Community, Iwokrama aims to show how tropical forests can be conserved and sustainably used for ecological, social, and economic benefits to local, national, and international communities.



Silica City

Silica City, Guyana's visionary urban development, is the nation's first smart city designed to embrace sustainable living and innovative infrastructure. Located along the Linden-Soesdyke Highway, it addresses urban congestion in Georgetown while promoting economic growth and environmental stewardship. The city will use renewable energy, green building practices, and smart technology to create a modern and eco-friendly community. It reflects Guyana's efforts to address climate challenges while providing opportunities for residents and businesses. By blending innovation with sustainability, Silica City aims to set a new standard for urban development in the country.



Amaila Falls

The Guyana Hydropower Project aims to lower Guyana's carbon footprint while reducing long-term energy costs and reliance on imported oil. It involves building a hydropower plant where the Amaila and Kuribrong Rivers meet in west-central Guyana. Electricity generated will be transmitted via an electric line to Georgetown and Linden, ensuring cleaner, more reliable power for these major urban areas. This project is a critical part of Guyana's push toward sustainable energy and economic stability.

