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22 February 2008

## **CONTENTS**

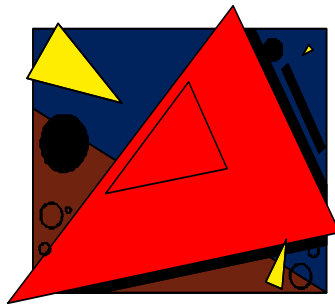
	<b>Page</b>
Introduction.....	3
About Ram & McRae .....	4
The Country.....	5
The Economy.....	6
Establishing a Legal Presence in Guyana.....	6
Constituting under the Companies' Act 1991 .....	6
<i>Incorporation</i> .....	6
<i>Documents and information required for incorporation of a     company in Guyana</i> .....	7
<i>Registration</i> .....	7
<i>Information and documents required for registration as an     external company in Guyana</i> .....	7
<i>Documents required to accompany information under registration...</i>	7
Banking and Finance	
<i>Bank of Guyana</i> .....	8
<i>Commercial Banks</i> .....	8
<i>Trust Companies</i> .....	8
<i>Merchant Banking</i> .....	8
<i>Building Societies</i> .....	9
<i>Insurance Companies</i> .....	9
<i>Cambios and Foreign Currency</i> .....	9
<i>Securities Markets</i> .....	9
Liability to Tax	
<i>Individual Income Tax</i> .....	10
<i>Excise Tax and Value-Added Tax</i> .....	10
<i>Corporation Tax</i> .....	11
<i>Property Tax</i> .....	12
<i>Capital Gains Tax</i> .....	12
<i>Penalties and interest</i> .....	13
Work Permits .....	13
Fiscal Incentives .....	14
Social Security - National Insurance Scheme.....	15
Books and Records .....	16
Exchange Control .....	17
Currency .....	17
Foreign Ownership and the Private Sector	
<i>The role of foreign investment</i> .....	17
<i>Ownership of investments</i> .....	18
Labour .....	19
Other .....	19
Statutory holidays .....	19
Advertising, Trade & Promotions.....	20
Principal Legislation .....	21

## **INTRODUCTION**

This Information Package has been prepared by Ram & McRae, Chartered Accountants, to provide foreign companies and businessmen with a general overview of business practices in Guyana.

It is intended to provide information that will assist the overseas investor in understanding the business environment in Guyana but does not seek to make any specific recommendations.

Any laws or regulations referred to in this Package are subject to change by the relevant statutory authority. While great care has been taken to present the information as accurately as possible this Package merely represents an introductory summary and should not be considered an authoritative statement of the law. It is recommended that any person considering doing business in Guyana to contact the Managing Partner of the firm, Christopher Ram for information on any specific areas.



## **ABOUT RAM & McRAE**

Ram & McRae, formerly Christopher L. Ram & Company, is a firm of Chartered Accountants with a distinct focus... the desire to provide services designed to meet the needs of our clients... services that adhere to the highest professional standards and provided at fees within the financial resources of our clients. The firm provides a full range of integrated services which include:

- **Accounting** - offering practical advice and assistance in preparation of periodic financial statements for management and statutory purposes.
- **Audit and Review Engagements** - providing professional opinions on financial statements on a full scope audit or review engagement basis.
- **Taxation** - Preparation of annual tax computations and development of tax strategies for individuals and corporate entities.
- **Payroll** - offering a payroll service at any time in the activity cycle from time keeping to payment.
- **Computer Services** - a special arm of the firm engaged in computer services such as repairs and maintenance, software programming and development of business applications. Our payroll package PAYMASTER is the most widely used software in Guyana.
- **Business Plans** - creating and developing business plans for internal management purposes and for compliance with the requirements of financial institutions for the purpose of obtaining financing.
- **Business Valuation** - undertaking business valuations for the purpose of estate planning, shareholder insurance coverage, litigation support, loan applications and real estate lease or acquisition.
- **Corporate Services** - advise and assist in the preparation and filing of statutory documents and returns of external companies and incorporation and liquidation of companies in Guyana. We can act as company secretary and legal representative in such matters.
- **Personnel Consultancy** - We can avail ourselves to provide professional general advice and services to management and staff. These would include statutory compliance, banking and financial arrangements, work permits, registration with statutory authorities, etc. Our Job Bank also maintains a database of qualified individuals suited for positions at all levels of an organisation.
- **Management Consultancy** - System evaluation and design cash management, implementation of budget and cost control mechanisms, dividend policy recommendations and share valuations.

The Firm was established in October 1985. The Partners are Christopher Ram, FCCA, ACMA, ACIS, LLB, Robert McRae, CPA, BSc, FLMI, and Rakesh Latchana, FCCA. It consists of three qualified professionals and approximately thirty-five semi-professional and support staff.

The Managing Partner is the country contributor to the respected IBFD publication Taxation and Investment in the Caribbean.

## **THE COUNTRY**

Guyana was granted independence from the United Kingdom in 1966 and became a republic within the Commonwealth in 1970. It is the home of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) even as it enjoys the unique position of being the only English speaking country in South America. It is by far the largest country in CARICOM with an area of 83,000 square miles and a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural population of approximately 763,200 of persons of Indian, African, Chinese, Portuguese and European origin and indigenous Amerindians. Ninety percent of the population lives on the coastal strip while the Amerindians, inhabit the Savannahs and highland regions and enjoy certain traditional rights over the areas where they live.

With access to the CARICOM market under the Caribbean Single Market and Economy and as a beneficiary under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), many of the country's products gain preferential treatment into the US and enjoy duty-free treatment under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), duty-free access to the European Union (EU) through the Lome Convention and to Canada through CARIBCAN.

Following decades of experiments with socialist economic models the country in 1989 entered into an Economic Recovery Programme under which the corporate, fiscal and financial systems have been systematically and continuously revised, and all exchange controls removed. These measures have resulted in significant economic growth and reduction of the external debt allowing substantial investment in physical and social infrastructure.

Guyana lies within the equatorial trough zone and the seasons are determined mainly by the variation in rainfall patterns. In the Coastal Zone, there are two wet seasons from May to July and from November to January and two dry seasons from February to April and August to October.

The economy, because of the climatic structure of the country is primarily based on agriculture, eco-tourism, forestry, fishery and mining in bauxite, gold and diamonds. Efforts are in progress to promote non-traditional agricultural produce and seafood - principally shrimp. In 2003, Guyana became self-sufficient in poultry farming.

To confirm its commitment to fostering a favourable environment for growth and creating opportunities by improving its political climate, maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, modernising the traditional growth sectors and rehabilitating and expanding the physical and social infrastructure, the Government in 2004 passed the Investment Act setting out the incentives and guarantees to both foreign and domestic investors.

## **THE ECONOMY**

A country rich in resources of gold, diamonds, bauxite, forestry and agriculture, Guyana's economy continues to improve albeit slowly. Its population of approximately 763,200 had a per capita GDP in 2007 of USD 1,111 with official statistics showing poverty on the decline. After almost two decades of experimental economic policies which saw most of the economy owned by the state and demonstrating poor and declining economic performance, the government undertook reforms under an IMF-directed Economic Recovery Programme in 1989 aimed at macro-economic stability, a private-sector market-driven economy and greater fiscal responsibility. This policy was initially successful and produced consistent growth from 1991 to 1997, but economic growth declined by 1.8% in 1998 due mainly to external factors. In 2007, the economy recorded an increase of 5.4% in real GDP compared with an increase of 4.7% in 2006. Inflation was 14% in 2007 compared to 4.2% in 2006.



The country's narrow export base makes it highly vulnerable to negative trends in the prices of its top commodities. Seventy nine percent of export earnings in 2007 came from the five primary commodity exports of gold (22%), sugar (22%), bauxite (15%), rice (11%) and timber (8%). For further details, please refer to our publication, Focus on Guyana's National Budget 2008.

## **ESTABLISHING A LEGAL PRESENCE IN GUYANA**

**The information set out in this section is necessarily limited and may not address the specific requirements of a particular investor. For such information please contact the Firm.**

A decision to do business in Guyana will require the investor to consider the appropriate form of the business entity from both a legal and tax standpoint. Almost invariably the investor will be an established corporation and the issue will be whether to incorporate a new company or register as an external company.

Companies are governed by the Canadian-style 1991 Companies Act, which replaced the previous Act, which followed the British legal system.

### **Constituting under The Companies' Act 1991**

#### ***Incorporation***

Incorporation is effected when one or more persons agree to form a company in Guyana by filing Articles of Incorporation and at its option By-Laws. The company thus becomes a legal entity in its own right.

Documents and information required for incorporation of a company in Guyana

*Articles of Incorporation*

- The proposed name of the company.
- The proposed address of the registered office in Guyana.
- The classes and any maximum number of shares that the company is authorised to issue.
- Restrictions if any on share transfers.
- Number (or minimum and maximum) of Directors.
- Restrictions if any on business the company may carry on.
- The names, addresses, occupations and signatures of incorporators.
- The names and addresses of directors and secretary.
- Other provisions if any.

***Registration***

Registration is effected where a company incorporated outside of Guyana chooses not to incorporate locally but to register as an external company by filing with the Registrar a statement containing specified information about the company.

Registration does not create a separate legal entity but effectively only provides legal recognition of the company in Guyana.

Information required for registration as an external company in Guyana

- the name of the Company.
- the jurisdiction within which the company was incorporated.
- the date of its incorporation.
- the manner in which it was incorporated.
- the particulars of its corporate instruments.
- the period, if any, fixed by its corporate instruments for the duration of the company.
- the extent, if any, to which the liability of the shareholders or members of the company is limited.
- the type undertaking that the company will carry on in Guyana.
- the date on which the company intends to commence any of its undertakings in Guyana.
- the authorised, subscribed and paid-up or stated capital of the company and the shares that the company is authorised to issue and their nominal or par value if any.
- the full address of the registered or head office of the company outside Guyana.
- the full address of the principal office of the company in Guyana; and
- the full names, addresses and occupations of the directors of the company.

*Required documents to accompany above information*

- a statutory declaration by two directors of the company that verifies on behalf of the company the particulars set out in the statement

- a copy of the corporate instruments of the company
- a statutory declaration by an attorney-at-law that the section of the Act has been complied with
- the prescribed fees (Companies Act 1991)
- a power of attorney appointing a resident representative of the company.

Duties on both a fixed and *ad valorem* basis are payable on incorporation or registration.

## **BANKING AND FINANCE**

The banking and financial system consists of: the Central Bank; commercial banks; trust companies; a building society; insurance companies; credit unions; bank and non-bank cambios.

### ***Bank of Guyana***



The role of the Bank of Guyana is to act as the Central Bank for Guyana and its primary purpose is to formulate and implement monetary policy so as to achieve and maintain price stability.

### ***Commercial Banks***

Commercial banks make up over 70% of the assets of the financial system. There are six commercial banks operating in Guyana. These are: Republic Bank (Guyana) Limited (RBL), Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry (GBTI), Demerara Bank Limited, Citizens Bank (Guyana) Limited and the internationally-owned Bank of Baroda (India) and the Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada).

### ***Trust Companies***

Trust companies (5% of the financial system assets) can only accept term (time) deposits. Generally they offer, among other services, mortgage financing, trust management, trade financing, pension fund investment and brokerage services.

### ***Merchant Banking***

There is only one merchant bank in Guyana – the Guyana Americas Merchant Bank, formerly Guyana Finance Corporation Limited. The Company is licensed under Section 6 (2) of the Financial Institutions Act 1995 and provide the following financial services: securities brokerage, securities issuance, investment advisory, investment management, corporate advisory, financial restructuring, mergers and acquisition, project advisory and public sector advisory services.

### ***Building Societies***

There is only one building society in Guyana - the New Building Society, with its head office in Georgetown and branches in Regions 5, 6, 7 and 10. Its major activity is the provision of mortgage financing for residential properties.

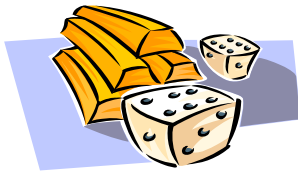
### ***Insurance Companies***

There are fourteen (14) insurance companies with the majority of them being local companies offering either life or general insurance. Four of the companies dominate the sector and operate separate subsidiaries. All of the insurance companies are privately owned and the state's involvement in the sector is confined to the National Insurance Scheme. Insurance companies and pension funds are regulated by the Insurance Act, 1998.

### ***Cambios and Foreign Currency***

Bank and non-bank cambios easily facilitate the conversion of foreign currency. Cambios facilitate the ease with which payments for commodity imports and invisibles are made once the required amount of foreign currency is available. Residents and non-residents can access the cambio market.

### ***Securities Markets***



Guyana Association of Securities Companies and Intermediaries (GASCI) is a Self-Regulatory Organisation registered with the Guyana Securities Council to carry on business as a stock exchange and an association of securities companies and intermediaries. Currently there are fourteen companies on the Stock Exchange and trading occurs on

Monday of each week.

## **LIABILITY TO TAX**

**The information set out in this section is necessarily limited and may not address the specific requirements of a particular investor. For such information please contact the Firm.**

Income of individuals is subject to tax under the Income Tax Act.

The income of companies defined as corporate or unincorporated bodies - and including branches of foreign companies is taxed under the Corporation Tax Act. In addition, all taxpayers may be liable to Property Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

Individuals and companies that are resident in Guyana are subject to tax on income arising from all sources in and outside of Guyana. However, in the case of individuals who have earned income arising outside of Guyana, only that portion that is received in Guyana is subject to tax.

A non-resident person or corporation carrying on trade or business is only liable to tax on income derived from Guyana regardless of where the income is received. A temporary resident individual or corporation is not liable to tax on income arising abroad whether received in Guyana or not.

### ***Individual Income Tax***



Income is defined in the Income Tax Act as any gains or profits from any trade, business, profession or vocation for whatever period of time it may have been carried on or exercised in Guyana. Individuals are taxed at the rate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on income in excess of \$420,000 per annum.

Individuals who are employed pay taxes by payroll deduction on the pay as you earn (PAYE) basis. Individuals, who are self-employed, i.e., by way of any trade, business, profession or vocation, must pay taxes quarterly in advance on the first day of April, July and October and December 31 of each year. Any balance due after the determination of the final liability is payable on or before April 30 in the following year.

### ***Excise Tax and Value-Added Tax***

The Excise Tax (ET) and Value Added Tax (VAT) became effective on January 1, 2007. The ET and VAT replaced the Consumption Tax, Hotel Tax, Purchase Tax, Telephone Tax, Service Tax, and Entertainment Tax.

VAT at the rate of 16% is charged on all goods and services whether imported or manufactured locally, except where the goods and services are zero-rated or exempted under the VAT Act.

The ET is imposed on specific imported or home-produced goods. These are Petroleum

products, Tobacco products, Alcoholic beverages, and Motor vehicles.

### ***Corporation Tax***



All companies and branches of foreign companies are subject to tax on the income reported in the company's financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, subject to certain adjustments required under the tax laws.

The rate of tax for commercial companies is forty-five percent (45%) and for non-commercial thirty-five percent (35%). There are no special tax rates applying to particular industries.

A commercial company is defined as a company that derives at least seventy-five percent (75%) of its gross income from goods not manufactured by it or if it is engaged in telecommunication, banking or insurance other than long-term insurance.

A Minimum Corporation Tax (MCT) of two percent (2%) of turnover is payable by commercial companies. Companies may carry forward losses for an unlimited number of years, but the losses may not reduce the taxable income in any year by more than fifty percent (50%) or in the case of commercial companies the tax payable to less than two percent (2%) of turnover. Loss carrybacks are not allowed.

The Act allows for tax purposes the deductibility of all expenses of a revenue nature wholly and exclusively incurred in the production of income. The principles of deductibility are generally similar to those which apply in North America and the United Kingdom. Deductions for administrative, technical, professional or other managerial service fees paid to a non-resident company or branch referred to in the Act as "head office expenses" may not exceed one percent (1%) of annual turnover. Charitable donations are not deductible unless these are made under a deed of covenant.

Dividends paid by resident companies to other resident companies and to resident individuals are exempt from tax. A final withholding tax of twenty percent (20%) is imposed on dividends and other 'payments' to non-resident companies and individuals. The standard rate is however subject to the provisions of Double Taxation Treaties with CARICOM states, Canada and the United Kingdom.

The tax laws also allow for the unilateral relief for foreign taxes paid in countries with tax systems and legislation similar to those in Guyana.

Corporation Tax is payable in advance quarterly instalments on the preceding year's tax liability. Advance tax payments are due on the 15th of March, June, September and December of the calendar year prior to the tax year. However, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue may require the company to calculate the payments based on estimated income for the current year.

Tax returns must be filed and any balance of tax due, paid by April 30 of the tax year. Failure to comply incurs a further charge of forty-five percent (45%) on chargeable income for the first year and fifty percent (50%) thereafter.

### ***Property Tax***



Resident individuals and companies and non-residents with net property in Guyana who own property as defined in the law are liable to Property Tax. Property includes tangible and intangible property, cash, receivables and other rights. Liabilities are deducted from the amount of property and the tax is payable on April 30 at the specified rate.

The rates of Property Tax are as follows:

#### *Companies*

On the first \$1,500,000 of Net Property	Nil
On every dollar of the next \$5,000,000	½%
On every dollar of the remainder	¾%

#### *Other Persons*

On the first \$7,500,000 of Net Property	Nil
On every dollar of the next \$5,000,000	½%
On every dollar of the remainder	¾%

The filing and payment deadline for property taxes is April 30 of the following tax year. Non-compliance results in penalties similar to those applicable to corporation tax and income tax.

### ***Capital Gains Tax***



Capital Gains Tax is imposed on the net chargeable gains derived from the disposal of capital assets. Gains derived within twelve (12) months of the acquisition date are treated as ordinary income and subject to corporate income tax at the applicable rates. Gains derived from the disposal of assets held for more than twenty-five (25) years are exempt and gains between these two periods are subject to a tax rate of 20%.

Capital Gains Tax is not chargeable on the transfer of shares or stock held in a public company limited by shares. In the case of a company which was a private company immediately before March 7, 1994 and was subsequently converted into a public company limited by shares, the exemption applies only to capital gains arising from the change of ownership of shares or stock after the expiry of two years from the date on which the company was converted.

### ***Penalties and interest***

Failure of the taxpayer to file returns other than the Value-Added Tax return by the due date will attract a penalty of two percent (2%) of the amount of tax assessed unless a demand notice has been raised by the Commissioner in which case the rate is five percent (5%). Failure to file the Value-Added Tax return by the due date will attract a penalty of the greater of one thousand dollars for each day and 10% of the tax payable for each month that the return remains outstanding. For failure to pay taxes other than Value-Added Tax on or before the due date, the taxpayer becomes liable to pay a penalty of two percent (2%) of the unpaid amount for each month or part thereof that the tax remains unpaid during the first three months after the due date tax assessed, three percent (3%) per month or part thereof during the next three months, four percent (4%) per month or part thereof during the next six months or five percent (5%) per month or part thereof thereafter.

Interest on the late payment of taxes other than the Value-Added Tax is equal to the prime lending rate, as published by the Bank of Guyana, plus 500 basis points (ninety point seven-one percent (19.71%) for the first quarter of 2008). Interest on the late payment of Value-Added Tax is two percent (2%) per month calculated as simple interest.

## **WORK PERMITS**

Foreign Nationals are required to obtain a work/residence permit from the Ministry of Home Affairs if he or she desires to be employed in Guyana. The following information is necessary when applying:

- Full Name
- Nationality
- Date of Birth
- Age
- Passport no.
- Marital status
- Profession
- Employer in country of origin
- Employer in Guyana
- Nature of work to be undertaken in Guyana
- Duration of stay in Guyana
- A copy of portion of passport showing date and place of issue and expiry.
- A copy of portion of passport showing date of entry into Guyana.

## **FISCAL INCENTIVES**

The Investment Act 2004 codifies the incentives available to foreign and domestic investors and removes the exercise of discretionary powers and the uncertainty this has created for potential investors.

Certain investments in identified sectors and in particular regions will almost automatically qualify for tax holidays for up to 10 years, while certain types of activities will benefit from a range of fiscal concessions. These include:

- waivers of import duty on specified machinery, equipment and raw materials;
- The consumption tax has been replaced by VAT at the rate of 16%. The VAT Act provides for the exemption of certain goods and services from the VAT and zero-rating of among other things, items imported under an investment agreement entered into with the Government.
- generous capital allowances under the Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) Act to certain key trades and businesses. These are in addition to the normal wear and tear allowances given for tax purposes.

To enhance the application and approval process, the investment promotion agency, the Guyana Office for Investment (GOINVEST), has been given wider powers and charged with facilitating new domestic and foreign investments that are consistent with the country's development thrust.

All investors in Guyana are guaranteed the full protection of the Constitution and the Investment Act. In this regard, Guyana is a signatory to the International Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (ICSID) and to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agreement (MIGA).

In addition, Guyana qualifies for insurance of United States investments in accordance with the scheme operated by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

## **SOCIAL SECURITY TAX**

### **National Insurance**

The National and Social Security Act Cap. 36:01 provides for the compulsory participation in the National Insurance Scheme. Forms for the submission of insurance can be obtained from the Head Office of the National Insurance Scheme.

There is no provision which would allow the employee or the employer to exempt him/herself from participation.

Contributions at the following rates are compulsory and must be deducted by the employer and paid over by the 15th of the month following the month for which the deduction is made:

<i>Employee</i>	<i>5.2% of insurable earnings</i>
<i>Employer</i>	<i>7.8% of insurable earnings</i>

*No contributions are made by the employee if he/she is under 16 years or over 60 years but the employer would contribute at the rate of 1.5%.*

#### *Limit to insurable earnings*

The maximum amount of insurable earnings on which contributions are payable is \$104,278 per month up to February 28, 2008 and \$113,660 thereafter or equivalent weekly or fortnightly amounts.

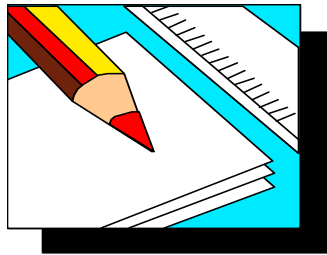
The Scheme provides for the payment of short-term, long-term and cash benefits on the basis of the number and level of contributions made by the employed person and his employer or by himself if self-employed.



## **BOOKS AND RECORDS**

Under the Companies and the Income Tax Acts, a company is obligated to maintain adequate accounting records to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs. Registers must be kept for Share and Debenture Holders, Directors and Officers along with minutes of meetings and resolutions of Directors and Shareholders.

All companies registered under the Companies Act 1991 are required to file with their tax returns annually financial statements which must comply with international accounting standards and be accompanied by an audit report issued by a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Guyana (ICAG).



## **EXCHANGE CONTROL**

Exchange Control was effectively removed by the Foreign Exchange (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1996 which replaced the Exchange Control Act, Cap 86:01. The Act requires a declaration to the Comptroller of Customs when bringing in or taking out of Guyana more than ten thousand US dollars or its equivalent in any other currency.



## **CURRENCY**

The Guyana dollar floats freely according to market conditions. On February 21, 2008 the market rate of exchange between the Guyana dollar to the US dollar was approximately G\$205 to US\$1.

## **FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

### **The Role of Foreign Investment**

Generally, the foreign investments in which Guyana is interested are those which, among other things:

- Strengthen the infrastructure, with particular reference to services such as financial services, telecommunications, airport and airline services, shipping and port facilities, hydropower and other electricity generation, housing and hotel accommodation.
- Increase exports and foreign exchange earnings.
- Save expenditure of foreign exchange on imports.
- Develop the country's natural resources in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- Promote the development and transfer of technology.
- Promote employment growth and development through the strategic location of economic activities.

**Ownership of Investments**

There are, in general, no restrictions on the proportion of private or foreign ownership of any enterprise or asset. A foreign investor could choose to invest alone, or in partnership with other foreign/local investors and entrepreneurs under the Companies Act No. 29 of 1991.



## **LABOUR**

Trade Unions are common and active in Guyana and membership is voluntary. There is legislation providing for working hours, the payment of overtime and holidays with pay.

Wages are generally fixed by free collective bargaining.

Normal working hours are 8½ hours a day, 5 working days per week with 1 hour for lunch. Overtime is usually paid at time and a half with double time on Sundays and holidays.

## **OTHER**

### ***Revenue Stamps***

Receipts for payments of G\$500 and over, require revenue stamps. These stamps may be obtained from the Post Office. An additional G\$1 revenue stamp is required for every additional G\$1,000 or part thereof.

### ***Vehicle Licences & Fees***

This can be obtained from the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Internal Revenue, Guyana Revenue Authority.

## **STATUTORY HOLIDAYS**

*The Statutory Holidays are:*

New Year's Day	January 1
Republic Day	February 23
Phagwah	Variable
Good Friday	Variable
Easter Monday	Variable
Labour Day	May 1
Arrival Day	May 5
Independence Day	May 26
Caricom Day	July 1
Emancipation Day	August 1
Youman Nabi	Variable
Eid-ul-Azah	Variable
Diwali	Variable
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26

## **ADVERTISING TRADE AND PROMOTIONS**

The main media for advertisement in Guyana are the local newspapers, radios and television stations.

### ***Major newspapers are:***

- Stabroek News (independent daily), Anand Persaud, Editor
- Kaieteur News ((independent daily), Adam Harris, Editor
- Guyana Chronicle (government-owned daily), Sharief Khan, Editor-in-chief
- Mirror (PPP Party newspaper, twice weekly), Janet Jagan, Editor-in-chief
- New Nation (PNC party newspaper, weekly), Malcolm Parris, Editor
- Catholic Standard (voice of the Catholic Church, weekly), Colin Smith, Editor

There are two radio stations in Guyana both of which are state-owned and several television channels including the state-owned National Communications Network (NCN). Most of these do not have national coverage.

- GWTV Channel 2
- STVS Channel 4
- CNS Channel 6
- WHRM Channels 7
- DTV Channel 8 (Berbice)
- RCA Channel 8 (Essequibo)
- HBTV Channel 9
- LRTVS Channel 10/17
- NCN 11 (government owned)
- RBS Channel 13
- MTV Channel 14
- NTN Channel 18
- VCT Channel 28
- VISIONTV Channel 46/102

## **PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION**

The main legislation of interest to the investor are as follows:

The Companies Act	29 of 1991
The Income Tax Act	CAP. 81:01
The Corporation Tax Act	81:03
The Income Tax (In Aid of Industry) Act	81:02
Capital Gains Tax Act	81:20
Property Tax Act	81:21
Value-Added Tax Act	10 of 2005
Excise Tax Act	11 of 2005
Petroleum Act	92:01
Petroleum (Exploration & Production Act)	3 of 1996
Mining Act	20 of 1989
The Labour Act	98:01
The Termination of Employment and Severance Pay Act	19 of 1997
The Occupational Health and Safety Act	32 of 1997
The Prevention of Discrimination Act	26 of 1997
The Trade Union Recognition Act	33 of 1997
The Securities Industry Act	1998
The Bank of Guyana Act	1998
Factory Hours & Holidays Act	95:02
The Investment Act	2004

Copies of these and other legislation may be obtained from our office.