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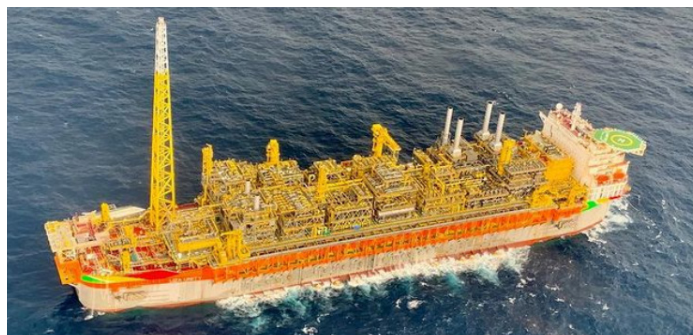
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FEATURED Q&A

How Well Is Guyana Managing Growth of its Oil Sector?



Guyana could become the world's fourth-largest global offshore oil producer by 2036, according to a recent report. The Liza Unity floating, production, storage and offloading vessel is pictured off the country's coast. // File Photo: ExxonMobil.

Q Guyana's government revenue from domestic oil and gas production is on track to break the \$1 billion mark this year and accelerate to \$7.5 billion annually in 2030, according to research that Rystad Energy released in July. Guyana is likely to become a global leader in oil and gas output in the coming years, and by 2036 could be the fourth-largest global offshore oil producer, leapfrogging the United States, Mexico and Norway, the firm said. Has Guyana put in place institutions and policies necessary to manage its energy sector well? Does it have the capacity to curb corruption and oversee state revenues effectively, problems that have plagued some other oil-producing countries? How should Guyana go about both benefiting from its natural resources while playing a constructive role in the global energy transition to cleaner fuels?

A Riyad Insanally, senior fellow at the Caribbean Initiative of the Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht Latin America Center and former ambassador of Guyana to the United States: "Record GDP growth projected at 56 percent in 2022 accounts for much government optimism. According to Finance Minister Ashni Singh, in his mid-year economic report to Parliament on Aug. 29, the government 'has embarked on a period of rapid transformation and ... has laid out a master plan for the rapid development and transformation of Guyana.' The 'master plan' appears to be based on the deliverables promised in the ruling PPP/C's 2020 elections manifesto. Non-oil growth at 9.6 percent is encouraging and points to an awareness of the need to guard against the

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TOP NEWS

OIL & GAS

Ecuadorian Court Paves Way for Vote on Drilling Ban in Yasuní Nat'l Park

Ecuador's top electoral court ordered the validation of signatures collected by activists who are seeking a referendum that would ban oil drilling in Yasuní National Park.

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RENEWABLES

U.S., Mexico Officials Discuss Cooperation on Renewable Energy

Top U.S. and Mexican officials discussed topics including cooperation on renewable energy during meetings this week.

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OIL & GAS

Head of Mexico's Hydrocarbons Commission Steps Down

Rogelio Hernández Cázares, the head of Mexico's National Hydrocarbons Commission, resigned as of Aug. 30.

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Hernández // File Photo: Mexican Government.

OIL & GAS NEWS

Ecuadorian Court Paves Way for Vote on Drilling Ban in Yasuní

Ecuador's top electoral court has ordered the validation of signatures collected by activists seeking to ban oil drilling in the Yasuní National Park, a move that paves the way for a public referendum on the issue, an environmental group said Sept. 7, EFE reported. The electoral court ordered the country's National Electoral Council, which is charged with organizing elections, to validate the signatures in the next 15 days. Once validated, Ecuador's Constitutional Court then must approve placing the referendum on the ballot, Reuters reported. The more than 800,000 signatures that are now set to be validated were collected in 2014 by environmental group Yasunidos, which said that the electoral court's decision put an end to a "systemic violation of rights" that had occurred during the past eight years, EFE reported. The Yasuní reserve is one of the planet's most biodiverse rainforests and is also home to Indigenous communities that live in voluntary isolation. State-run oil company Petroecuador currently produces around 52,000 barrels per day of oil from blocks located near the reserve, Reuters reported. In May, it began producing oil at the Ishpingo field in the Yasuní park, saying it was doing so with high environmental standards. Ecuadorian President Guillermo Lasso has called for doubling the country's oil output but is facing resistance for environmental groups and Indigenous communities.

Yara's Acquisition of Petrobras Fertilizer Unit Proceeding

Brazilian state-owned oil company Petrobras is advancing a deal that will see Norwegian chemical company Yara International acquire a fertilizer unit that Petrobras has put up for sale, Reuters reported Sept. 9. Petrobras

has selected Yara's bid and is now awaiting approval of the company's board, a source told Reuters, adding that an announcement can be expected in the coming weeks. Both Yara and Petrobras declined to comment on the matter when asked by Reuters, but Petrobras later issued a statement saying that the sale is in the binding phase, "having not reached the stage of receiving proposals." Petrobras is seeking to sell its UFN-III fertilizer project, based in the grain-producing state of Mato Grosso do Sul. The project, which is not yet operational, is expected to be completed in the next two to three years and produce 2,200 metric tons of ammonia and 3,600 metric tons of urea per day—about 20 percent of the country's daily urea needs. Petrobras began shopping the fertilizer unit to potential buyers in May after a previous deal with Russia's Acron collapsed. In addition to Yara, Brazil's Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (CSN) and Switzerland-based EuroChem are reportedly interested in the fertilizer unit, Bloomberg News reported. Petrobras, once a major fertilizer producer, began exiting the market in 2018 to focus on the oil and gas sector.

Ecuador, Indigenous Groups Sign Deals on Oil Moratorium

Ecuador's government announced Sept. 9 that it signed deals with representatives of the country's Indigenous groups that include a temporary moratorium on oil and gas exploration in several provinces and the suspension of new mining licenses, EFE reported. The deals are the result of talks on oil and mining that began in June following more than two weeks of intense protests. The agreements include a 12-month moratorium on oil and mining activity in the Amazon provinces of Pastaza and Morona Santiago, during which time the government will seek to pass a law on free, prior and informed consent. Likewise, the government agreed to halt the granting of mining titles and environmental licenses until a regulation on free, prior and informed consent is in place for that sector. Discussion on the content of the

NEWS BRIEFS

Oil Workers' Union Leader Killed in Colombia

A leader in Colombia's main oil workers' union was killed last weekend, police said on Sunday, Agence France-Presse (AFP) reported. Sibares Lamprea, a leader in Colombia's oil workers' union, the Unión Sindical Obrera (USO), was assassinated by armed men on a motorcycle as he was leaving his father's funeral on Saturday night. The incident occurred in the town of Barrancabermeja, an oil port in northeastern Colombia that is home to the country's largest refinery. Lamprea was also a spokesman for the security guards at the refinery, which is owned by state oil company Ecopetrol.

Colombia's Ecopetrol Seeks to Suspend Two Fracking Projects

Colombian state-run oil company Ecopetrol has asked the country's National Hydrocarbons Agency (ANH) for a temporary suspension of its two fracking pilot projects in Santander province, El Espectador reported Tuesday. The measure would be for 90 days. ExxonMobil and Ecopetrol are partners in both projects, but Ecopetrol is the entity responsible for operating them. Lawmakers last month proposed a bill to Congress that would ban fracking.

Head of Mexico's National Hydrocarbons Commission Resigns

The Mexican government confirmed on Sept. 8 that the president of the National Hydrocarbons Commission (CNH), Rogelio Hernández Cázares, has resigned from the position as of Aug. 30, El Economista reported. Hernández had served in the post since 2019, and his term extended to 2026; no reason was provided for his resignation. Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has sent a short list to the Senate, which now has 30 days to select a new commissioner.

laws is still occurring between the two sides. The deal is part of the latest effort to address the causes of the June anti-government protests, which left at least seven people dead and more than 500 injured. The government previously lowered the price of gasoline and diesel, overturned a decree that had promoted oil and mining activity in the Amazon, boosted support for vulnerable families and increased fertilizer subsidies by 50 percent. The protests have negatively affected oil and mining activity in the country, which President Guillermo Lasso promised to promote upon taking office last year, Reuters reported.

RENEWABLE ENERGY NEWS

U.S., Mexico Officials Discuss Cooperation on Renewable Energy

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken led a delegation to Mexico City on Monday for an annual meeting of the U.S.-Mexico High-Level Economic Dialogue (HLED), The Wall Street Journal reported. The U.S. delegation focused



Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador met this week in Mexico City with U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo. // Photo: @SecBlinken via Twitter

its agenda on two measures that President Joe Biden signed recently: the \$280 billion Chips and Science Act, which fosters semiconductor manufacturing, and the Inflation Reduction Act, which the administration hopes will advance cooperation in the renewable energy sector in Mexico, according to the report. “We have already heard from all the semiconductor companies that as they build new manufacturing facilities in America, they would like to see

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resource curse. Much work remains to be done, however, to put in place the required architecture and to build capacity to manage the oil and gas sector effectively. True, an updated Natural Resource Fund Act and a Local Content Bill were passed in 2021, but a Petroleum Commission is yet to be established. A National Economic Advisory Council would also be commendable. The government’s focus on education and training is a good start to empower Guyanese, especially young Guyanese, to participate in the new economy, but it will take time before critical mass is achieved. Natural Resources Minister Vickram Bharrat has confirmed that work is ongoing to ‘refine’ the 2019 \$20 million World Bank loan to build capacity. Both President Ali and Vice President Jagdeo have acknowledged the need to import labor and expertise to implement projects. Efforts should now be accelerated to build technical and institutional capacity, outsource skills, including from the diaspora and through appropriate immigration policies, to maximize profits from the country’s newfound resources and to work toward the bigger objective of moving to clean energy and low carbon development. Success at the national level would pave the way for Guyana to anchor regional energy security and perhaps even become a key player in the hemisphere.”

Arthur Deakin, director of energy at Americas Market Intelligence: “Guyana has established several different organizations and institutions to manage the energy sector and its funds. However, when doing a deeper analysis, the checks and balances implemented are closely tied to the executive branch. Most of the members appointed to the committees responsible for the management of the oil monies, ranging from the NRF Board of Directors to the Investment Committee, have either been appointed directly by the president or chosen by the National Assembly, where the president’s party has a majority. This prevents the much-needed

separation between political influences and the billions of dollars flowing into the country. It is also concerning that \$400 million was drawn down from the Natural Resource Fund in May and July, before any of these oversight mechanisms were in place. This money has been allocated to finance ‘national development priorities,’ but it is unclear where exactly it will be spent. Guyana needs the participation of an independent and international body in the monitoring of these funds to ensure appropriate and transparent spending of the revenues. Regarding Guyana’s role in the energy transition, it can start by monetizing its gas reserves and ensuring that it replaces other dirtier forms of energy, such as coal or heavy fuel oil. It should also invest its oil revenues on climate mitigation and adaptation mechanisms within its own borders.”

Theodore Kahn, senior analyst in the Global Risk Analysis team at Control Risks in Bogotá: “As a developing country with no prior commercial hydrocarbons experience, Guyana has faced daunting challenges since the discovery of massive offshore oil deposits in 2015. Establishing a contractual framework, setting up an independent regulator, creating institutions to manage oil revenue, defining a local content policy—all this had to be done essentially from scratch. The country has made progress (albeit uneven) on many of these items. A sovereign wealth fund and local content policy, while imperfect, are now in place. The much-criticized production-sharing agreement with Exxon and partners is not out of line with international standards for new producers and has served the goal of bringing production—and therefore government revenue—online fast. The key question is how President Irfaan Ali’s government will spend it. The administration has laid out a compelling vision that includes major infrastructure projects (such as the gas-to-shore initiative), immediate support for struggling households and in-

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the rest of their supply chain in North America,” said U.S. Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo. Mexican officials said that the discussions included a security dialogue to be held next month in Washington and a summit of North American leaders in December. Mexican Foreign Minister Marcelo Ebrard told reporters that both sides agreed that the HLED, which was dormant for several years until the United States and Mexico relaunched it in August 2021, was not the place to discuss an energy dispute that the United States has filed against Mexico. The dispute took up “no more than 5 percent of the conversation today,” Ebrard said. According to the White House, the two governments have hosted at least 21 stakeholder outreach engagements under the HLED with civil society, the private sector, academia and non-governmental organizations.

POLITICAL NEWS

Mexican Legislators Approve Keeping Army on Streets

The lower house of Mexico’s Congress on Wednesday approved a measure to keep the army on the streets for domestic policing until 2028, *El Sol de México* reported. The Chamber of Deputies passed the extension, which had

“Research shows that using the armed forces for domestic policing can have serious consequences...”

— Cecilia Farfán-Méndez

been set to expire in 2024, on a vote of 335-152. The measure now moves to the Senate, where the Morena party of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador has a majority, Reuters reported. Lawmaker Ignacio Mier, the Chamber of Deputies’ coordinator for Morena, said keeping the army in the streets will “guarantee the safety of families” in an effort to “recov-

ADVISOR Q&A

What Will Come of Renewed Relations Between Colombia and Venezuela?

Q **Venezuela and Colombia on Aug. 28 exchanged ambassadors posted in each other’s capitals, marking a return to diplomatic relations after a three-year break. The restoration of diplomatic ties came less than a month after leftist Gustavo Petro’s inauguration as president of Colombia. What will be the most important effects of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Colombia? What will the change mean for Venezuela’s political opposition, which Colombia had recognized as legitimate by Petro’s predecessor? What will the restored relations mean for U.S. relations in the Andean region, and to what extent might Petro serve as an intermediary between Washington and Caracas?**

A **Vanessa Neumann, CEO of Asymmetrica and former Juan Guaidó-appointed Venezuelan ambassador to the United Kingdom:** “The resumption of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Venezuela is an unfortunate inevitability. While it is no surprise that former M-19 member Gustavo Petro would reach out to fellow self-declared socialist Nicolás Maduro, we must accept that it is the demise of the Venezuelan opposition organized under Juan Guaidó, without resolving the deep suffering of the Venezuelan people who flee by the millions across the border into Colombia, that got us here. Petro needs to work with someone who can do something about the migrants, and that person is not Guaidó; it’s Maduro. Having spent significant time in Colombia this year,

er peace and tranquility,” the wire service reported. However, opposition legislator Jorge Romero of the National Action Party called the extension a political move by López Obrador.

I can attest that in February, well before Petro’s election, both business groups and government bureaucrats were all calling for a ‘normalization’ (read: reopening) of the border. Some of the best arguments came from children I met: they routinely crossed the trochas to sell illicit goods and were indentured or extorted by organized crime groups on both sides of the border, as well as border guards. It is time to stop enriching the transnational criminal organizations and the corrupt and bring the border back under state security control, while improving the lives of border communities. Petro’s appointment of Ambassador Armando Benedetti to Caracas, however, inspires little confidence. The malas lenguas call him a political opportunist because he was previously from Uribe’s party. Benedetti was investigated for corruption in 2017 and 2021. Skeptics therefore worry about what deals he might make with Maduro, one of the world’s greatest kleptocrats. Nonetheless, a savvy President Petro will certainly try to position himself as an intermediary between the United States and Maduro, though Washington is doing a pretty good job of going directly to Maduro. To keep Petro from going totally Marxist, expect a more nuanced approach from the United States and an abandonment of the Guaidó-led opposition by pretty much everyone.”

EDITOR’S NOTE: More commentary on this topic appears in the Q&A of Monday’s issue of the Latin America Advisor.

“It is not in this government’s interest to have a civilian police. What interests it is to militarize citizen security,” said Romero. The lower house’s vote followed the Senate’s approval of

NEWS BRIEFS

Protests in Haiti Follow Government's Move to Raise Fuel Prices

Haiti's government on Wednesday announced steep increases in fuel prices, citing a lack of funds to continue providing subsidies, Reuters reported. The government-set price of a gallon of gasoline will more than double as a result of the move, from around \$2 to about \$4.78. Haitians protesting the price hike blocked roads throughout Port-au-Prince with rocks, burning tires and debris, Reuters reported.

Salvadoran Lawmakers Extend Emergency Measures for Sixth Time

El Salvador's Legislative Assembly on Wednesday approved a sixth 30-day extension of emergency measures to fight gang activity, Agence France-Presse reported. Backed by President Nayib Bukele, the controversial policy has led to the detention of more than 52,000 alleged gang members. The emergency measures, which are popular among Salvadorans but have been criticized by human rights advocates, also suspend freedom of association and extend the period of preventive detention from three to 15 days.

Argentine Appeals Court Allows Crew of Grounded Venezuelan Plane to Leave

An appeals court in Argentina on Tuesday said it would allow 12 crew members from a Venezuelan plane grounded in Buenos Aires since June to leave the country, Agence France-Presse reported. The cargo plane has been tied up in judicial proceedings related to U.S. sanctions on Venezuela and Iran. One of the Iranian crew members has been linked to the Al Quds Force, a group of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards classified as a terrorist organization by the United States, according to the report.

a measure last week to put the National Guard under the control of the army. "Research shows that using the armed forces for domestic policing can have serious consequences, including higher lethality levels and human rights violations," Cecilia Farfán-Méndez, co-founder of the Mexico Violence Resource Project, told the Advisor in a [Q&A](#) published Aug. 25.

Venezuela to Act as 'Guarantor' in Colombia-ELN Talks

Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro on Tuesday said his government will act as a "guarantor" in peace talks scheduled to start later this year between Colombia's government and the National Liberation Army (ELN) rebel group, the Associated Press reported. Leftist Colombian President Gustavo Petro asked Venezuela to take on the diplomatic role, Maduro said. Venezuela was a guarantor nation in a previous round of negotiations between Co-



Negotiations with the ELN will be an early test for [Petro's] government."

— Douglas M. Fraser

lombia and the ELN, in 2016, but the following year Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Colombia. Peace negotiations continued but were suspended three years ago after ELN rebels detonated a car bomb at a Bogotá police academy, killing more than 20 cadets. "Negotiations with the ELN will be an early test for [Petro's] government," Douglas M. Fraser, retired general and former commander of the U.S. Southern Command, told the Advisor in a [Q&A](#) published Aug. 31. Venezuela and Colombia late last month exchanged ambassadors posted in each other's capitals. The restoration of diplomatic ties came less than a month after Petro's inauguration as president of Colombia. Within weeks the two countries re-established diplomatic ties and announced plans to reopen their 1,400-mile-long shared border to cargo

trucks. [Editor's note: See related [Q&A](#) in Monday's issue of the daily Latin America Advisor.]

ECONOMIC NEWS

Argentina's Rate of Inflation Reaches Nearly 80 Percent

Argentina's monthly inflation was 7 percent in August, pushing year-on-year inflation to nearly 80 percent, according to figures released Wednesday by national statistics agency Indec, local newspaper El Cronista reported. Although the monthly figure represented a slowdown from the 7.4 percent rate recorded in July, it brought 12-month inflation to a 31-year high of 78.5 percent in the month. Through the first eight months of the year, inflation stood at 56.4 percent. August's inflation number exceeded the 6.5 percent estimate made by analysts surveyed in the most recent edition of the central bank's monthly survey in which economists also projected that annual inflation would reach 95 percent this year.

Brazil's Retail Sales Fall 0.8% in July as Compared to June

Retail sales in Brazil fell 0.8 percent in July as compared to June, state statistics agency IBGE said Wednesday. Over the past 12 months, retail sales fell 1.8 percent in South America's largest economy. The category of fabrics, apparel and footwear fell particularly sharply, down 17.1 percent. Overall, retail sales in Brazil in July fell in five of eight categories tracked by IBGE. "High inflation, tighter domestic financial conditions, lingering political/policy uncertainty, record high levels of household indebtedness and incrementally more exigent credit conditions are likely to generate increasing headwinds for retail activity in coming months," Alberto Ramos, head of Latin America economic research at Goldman Sachs, told clients in a research note Wednesday.

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dustries, and an ambitious plan to transform Guyana's energy matrix to achieve over 30 percent renewable sources by 2027. Making this a reality given the country's weak fiscal institutions, limited public sector capacity and labor shortages will not be easy. Then there is the political element. Ali will have to convince Afro-Guyanese that these new institutions, policies and projects will benefit them as well. If he fails to, political instability and social unrest will increase. Even so, the strong fundamentals of Guyana's large, relatively low-cost and low-carbon oil reserves will likely ensure it emerges as a key global producer before long."

A **Steven Debipersad, lecturer at Anton de Kom University of Suriname:** "The dependence of Guyana's economy on petroleum revenues is ever increasing. For 2022, a \$1 billion contribution is estimated, which amounts to one-seventh of the country's GDP. Toward 2030, the annual contribution could steadily increase to \$7 billion, which corresponds to the 2021 GDP. Guyana is thus transitioning from a more agriculture-based economy to one mostly driven by oil and gas, with which entrepreneurship, the labor

market but also education systems must drastically change. To support these changes, a new policy framework is necessary. This should primarily protect against Dutch Disease due to the country's newfound resource wealth. Second is the resilience to the resource curse that many petroleum producers in the world struggle with. The cabinet of the vice president supervises oil and gas activities from within the government, and a local content policy should result in more national earnings from offshore operations. To make growth sustainable, all oil and gas activities must be decoupled from politics and institutionalized. In this way, transparency and earnings can further increase, while the private sector can work on more spillovers to other national sectors, toward a more significant long-term role, as is already the case in neighboring Trinidad and Tobago. The increased government revenue stream should be channeled to pursue a national energy transition while simultaneously capitalizing on the national green economy potential."

The Advisor welcomes comments on its Q&A section. Readers can write editor Gene Kuleta at gkuleta@thedialogue.org.

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Advisor Video

Offshore Wind Energy in LAC – Gauging Speed and Direction

An Inter-American Dialogue discussion with Thiago Barral, Empresa de Pesquisa Energética Ramón Fiestas, Global Wind Energy Council Mark Leybourne, World Bank Leila Garcia da Fonseca, Wood Mackenzie

View a webcast of the Sept. 8 discussion.



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