



NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
ANNUAL REPORT 2024

The Natural Resource Fund

“The Natural Resource Fund was established to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people and for the sustainable development of the country, and for connected matters”.

In accordance with part II, Section 3(2) of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021, the purpose of the Fund is to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people in an effective and efficient manner by:

- (a) ensuring that volatility in natural resource revenues does not lead to volatile public spending;
- (b) ensuring that natural resource revenues do not lead to a loss of economic competitiveness;
- (c) fairly transferring natural resource wealth across generations to ensure that future generations benefit from natural resource wealth; and
- (d) using natural resource wealth to finance national development priorities including any initiative aimed at realising an inclusive green economy.

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1.0 FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRMAN

This is the third Annual Report to be presented under the authority of the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Natural Resource Fund (NRF). The inaugural NRF Annual Report 2022 was presented to the National Assembly on July 20, 2023 and the second Annual Report was presented on July 8, 2023.

The NRF Act 2021, Act No 19 of 2021, was assented to by His Excellency the President Dr Mohamed Irfaan Ali on December 30, 2021 and Section 3 (1) established the NRF to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people in an effective, and efficient manner and in accordance with the principles of good governance, transparency, accountability, and international best practices, including *the Santiago Principles*¹. The BOD is the overall manager of the Fund, while the Bank of Guyana (BOG) is responsible for the operational management of the Fund through an Operational Agreement between the BOD and the BOG which was signed on January 18, 2023.

The NRF governance structure includes Parliament, the Public Accountability and Oversight Committee, and the Investment Committee. The Minister of Finance has the responsibility of presenting in his Annual Budget the

performance of the Fund and seeks approval of Parliament for any amount to be withdrawn from the Fund. All withdrawals from the NRF are deposited in the Consolidated Fund and disbursed in accordance with the guidance given in the Act to finance priority public spending for the economic development of Guyana and in the event of natural disasters and emergencies, as approved by Parliament.

The BOD, in consultation with the BOG, the Investment Committee, and the Minister of Finance, makes decisions on investment of the Fund in compliance with the guidance given in the Act and in accordance with the schedules of withdrawals and balances that are appended to the Act. In 2024, based on the balance of the Fund on December 31, 2023, the projected inflows and ceiling of withdrawals for 2024, and guided by Section 23 of the NRF Act, the BOD decided that investments shall be in very safe instruments (eligible bank deposits and eligible treasury bills). Accordingly, the BOD issued an Investment Mandate to the BOG (see Annex A) that the resources of the NRF must be held in the overnight deposit account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and that the Governor BOG will monitor the overnight interest rate and communicate with the

¹ See link: <https://www.ifswf.org/santiago-principles>

Chairman BOD when there is any change to the rate.

Throughout the fiscal year 2024, the BOD, through the Chairman, maintained communication with Directors of the Board, the Chairs of the NRF Committees, the Governor of the BOG, and the Ministry of Finance (MOF). Meetings of the BOD took place on March 27 and 28, May 15 (virtual) and November 25 and 26, 2024. The Chairman of the BOD also held in-person meetings with the Chairs of the NRF Committees on February 20, July 9, and November 11, 2024.

The *pro tempore* Secretariat continued to facilitate the ongoing work of the Board and Committees. The Secretariat offices are completed and located in the Ministry of Finance Annex in Croal Street. The Secretariat will be fully established by July 2025.

The Monthly and Quarterly Reports in 2024 on the performance of the Fund were received in a timely manner from the BOG, considered by the BOD, and shared with the two Committees of the Fund. These reports and the performance of the Fund were publicised within the prescribed timelines on the websites of BOG, the MOF, and the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). The BOD also received a presentation by the MNR on details of the Government of Guyana's Petroleum Management Programme and the Petroleum Revenue Formula. The BOG has also been monitoring the dynamics of the global economic

landscape and has shared with the BOD its analysis of financial trends and projections and the impacts these were likely to have on interest rates.

At the invitation of the BOG, the BOD and the Committees participated in a three-day BOG/Reserve Advisory and Management Partnership (RAMP) Workshop with the World Bank officials.

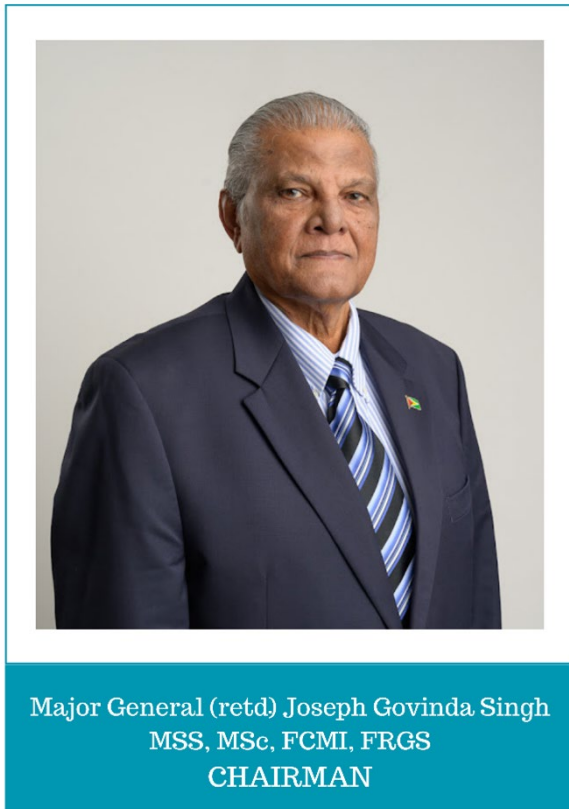
I thank my colleague Directors for their advice and our collegial interaction; the Chairs and Members of the NRF Committees for their cooperation; the Governor and staff of the BOG for the efficient operational management of the NRF; the Permanent Secretary and staff of MNR for their responsiveness to requests; and, Technical Director of the MOF and the Honorable Senior Minister in the Office of the President responsible for Finance, for their continuing guidance and support for the work of the BOD and the Committees. The BOD and the Committees also acknowledge the invaluable administrative support received from Mrs. Joan Byrne, Administrative Assistant, Office of the President.

The BOD of the NRF remains committed to the execution of its duties and responsibilities in accordance with its mandate as prescribed in the Act.

Joseph G. Singh
Major General (retd.)
Chairman of the Board of the NRF
March 27, 2025

2.0 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors was appointed by the President on August 30, 2022 in accordance with section 5 (1) of the NRF Act 2021. The members of the Board are as follows:



Major General (retd.) Joseph Singh was appointed the Special Assistant to the President of Guyana from May 2021 and served in the same capacity (2010-2017) under the three previous Presidents. He is also Chairman of the Board of the Natural Resource Fund with effect from August 2022 for two years (renewable) and was re-appointed for 2023 as the Chairman of the Board of the National Agriculture Research and Extension Institute, NAREI. He was the Pro-Chancellor of the University of Guyana from March 2018 to March 2021, during which time he also acted as the Chancellor from November 2018 to November 2019. He has chaired several State and autonomous Boards, including NAREI, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, and the National Protected Areas Trust. He was Chief Executive Officer of the Guyana

Telephone & Telegraph Company (2005 – 2010), Executive Director of Conservation International Guyana (2001 – 2005) and, Chairman of the Guyana Elections Commission (2000 – 2001) for the March 2001 General Elections. Major General (retd.) Singh has had a career in uniform spanning 35 years (1965-2000), and was the Chief of Staff of the Guyana Defence Force (1990 – 2000) under five Presidents and Commanders-in-Chief.

Major General (retd.) Singh is an alumnus of Queen's College; the University of Guyana (Public Administration); the School of Earth and Environmental Sciences of the University of Greenwich (MSc – Tourism & Protected Areas Management); the British Army Staff College; and, the Royal College of Defence Studies (post-graduate in International Affairs and Strategic Studies). He is a Fellow of the UK Chartered Management Institute, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, an Officer of the Order of the Golden Ark (for work in global conservation), a Founder-Member of the Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change, based in Brussels, and is the Guyana representative of the UK Scientific Exploration Society.

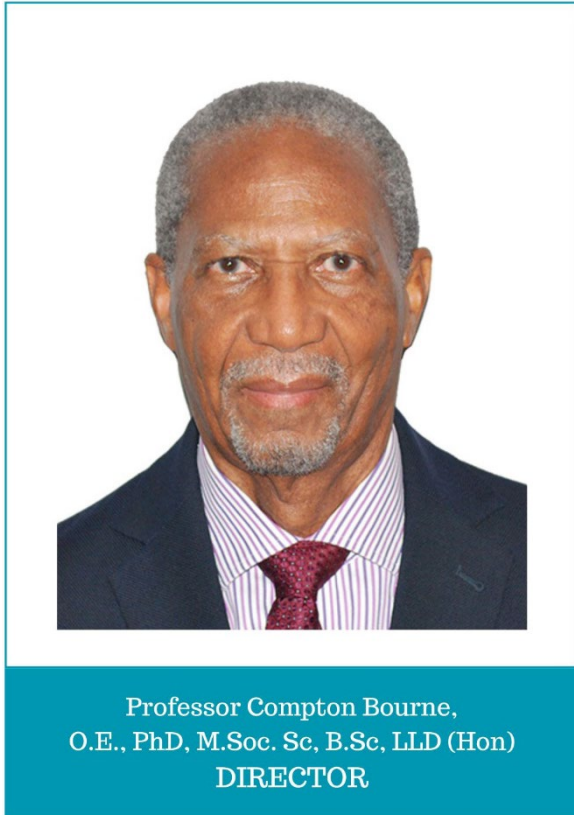
He is the recipient of Guyana's highest military award - the Military Service Star (MSS) and national and military awards from Brazil, Venezuela, Suriname, France, Cuba and the Netherlands. He is a Director of the Institute of Private Enterprise Development, IPED, and a Director of the Demerara Distillers Limited. He is a Founder-Member of the Kidney Foundation of Guyana, and Patron of the Guyana Heritage Society.

Major General (retd.) Singh is a published author and has contributed peer-reviewed articles on a wide range of topics for local, regional and international publications. He chaired the Country Nominating Committee of the AN SABGA Caribbean Awards for Excellence in 2006, and since 2007 he has been a Member of the Regional Eminent Persons Selection Panel.

Her Excellency Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett is the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations since October 2020 and currently leads Guyana's delegation as an elected member of the United Nations Security Council for the period 2024-2025. Prior to her appointment as Permanent Representative, she served at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as the Director of Liaison Office in Geneva, Switzerland (2017-2020), and Special Coordinator of Parliamentary Alliances (2015-2017). Ambassador Rodrigues-Birkett also served as Guyana's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and International Cooperation from 2008 to 2015, and Minister for Amerindian Affairs from 2001 to 2008, during which time she also served as Member of Parliament. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in Social Work from the University of Guyana and a Master's Degree in International Affairs and Diplomacy.



Ambassador Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett
MSc. B.Sc,
DIRECTOR



Professor Compton Bourne is Professor Emeritus of Economics at the University of the West Indies, and Guyana Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Federative Republic of Brazil. He is a graduate of the University of London, the University of Birmingham and the University of the West Indies. He was President of the Caribbean Development Bank (2001 to 2011), Principal of the St. Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies (1996-2001) and Pro Vice Chancellor for Planning and Development (1990-1996).

For various periods, Professor Bourne served as a Director of the National Savings Commission of Jamaica; Commissioner of the Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago; Vice-Chairman, UNESCO Institute for Higher

Education in Latin America and the Caribbean; Director of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago; Director, Trinidad Publishing Company; and Chancellor, University of Guyana.

He is a Fellow of the Caribbean Academy of Sciences, past President of the Caribbean Studies Association, and past Vice-President of the Caribbean Agro-Economic Society.

He is a Member of the Order of Excellence, the highest honour of the Republic of Guyana, and is a recipient of the Caribbean Studies Distinguished Service Award; The American Foundation for the University of the West Indies Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Caribbean; the National Coalition on Caribbean Affairs International Service Award; Honorary Doctor of Laws (The University of the West Indies), and the Lifetime Achievement Award for Excellence in Higher Education (Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago).

Professor Bourne has authored or edited numerous books, scholarly papers, and research reports and advisory memoranda for Caribbean governments, foreign governments, the United Nations Development Programme, international development institutions and organizations, and regional and international financial institutions.

Mr. Dunstan Barrow

- MBA: Specialising in Finance, Entrepreneurship, Quantitative Business Analysis, & Organisation Development

Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California (USC), Los Angeles California USA

- BSc: Business Administration - Specialising in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

California State Polytechnic University Pomona, California, USA

- Consultant/ Advisor: Guyana Geology & Mines Commission

Former Member of the Board of Directors.
Chairman: Finance & Audit Committee
Chairman: Tender & Evaluation Committee;
Chairman: Bauxite Development Committee.
Member of the Technical Committee



Mr. Dunstan Barrow
A.A., MBA (Hons), B.Sc (Hons),
DIRECTOR

- Former CEO, Guyana Bauxite Co Ltd, Linden, Guyana

This was a state-owned Company charged with the responsibility of mine development, the mining and processing of Bauxite graded ore to produce Metal Calcine and Chemical graded products; (Total Annual production approximately 1.2 metric tons of finished products Annual Revenue approximately US\$60million. Total Number of Employees: 4000).

- Former Director; Citizens Bank Guyana Inc.,

Chairman: Audit and Finance Committee
Member of the Credit Committee Member of the Marketing and Building Committee.

- Former Member of Parliament (1992-2001)

- **Chairman of The Public Accounts Committee (PAC):** As Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Barrow worked with the members to bring the Public Accounts of Guyana up to date after the yearly accounts had not been considered and accepted by the Parliament of Guyana for a period of 12 years.

- **Past District Governor (PDG) 2005-2006 (District 7030);** from St Kitts & Nevis to the French West Indies representing 62 Clubs from 14 countries and islands.

In 2009, he became a Major Donor Recipient from The Rotary Foundation, Illinois USA.

Mr. Ramesh Dookhoo is an accomplished businessman and leader in Guyana, with extensive experience serving in various positions of responsibility and leadership in both the public and private sectors. He has a strong background in business development, internal auditing, risk management, and corporate governance.

Mr. Dookhoo's professional career spans several decades, during which he has held numerous leadership positions in various organisations. He has served as the President of the Guyana Manufacturing and Services Association and the Chairman of the Private Sector Commission. Presently, he serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Guyana Water Incorporated, Governor of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Internal Auditors of Guyana, and Executive of Business Development of Banks DIH Ltd. In addition to his work in Guyana, Mr. Dookhoo has also been actively involved in regional business organisations, serving as the Past President of the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce, and as a Board member of the Caribbean Court of Justice Trust Fund Board of Trustees.



Mr. Ramesh Dookhoo, MBA
DIRECTOR

Mr. Dookhoo has an impressive educational background, having attended Queen's College, the University of Western Ontario, the University of the West Indies, the Swiss Institute of Standards, and the Institute of Internal Auditors. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration (MBA) and is a certified Risk Management and Assurance Professional.

Mr. Dookhoo has received numerous awards for his contributions to the business community, including the Paul Harris Rotary Award and a GMSA Lifetime Award for service to the business community. He continues to be an influential figure in the business world, and his expertise and leadership are highly respected both locally and regionally.



The Honourable Senior Minister Dr. Ashni Singh, MP, with the Board of Directors and Bank of Guyana officials

3.0 COMMITTEES

The Investment Committee

The NRF Act by way of section 8(1) makes provision for the establishment of an Investment Committee which shall consist of the following seven members appointed by the Minister:

- (a) a nominee of the Minister who shall be the Chairperson;
- (b) a nominee of the Minister responsible for the administration of the petroleum sector;
- (c) a nominee of the Attorney General;
- (d) a nominee of the Leader of the Opposition;
- (e) a nominee of the private sector; and
- (f) two *ex officio* non-voting members as follows:
 - (i) the Senior Investment Advisor and Analyst
 - (ii) a nominee of the Governor of the Bank

Functions of the Investment Committee

Section 9(1) of the Act stipulates that the Investment Committee shall be responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the Investment Mandate for the Fund, and in doing so, shall take account of:

- (a) the overall objectives of the Fund as outlined in the Act;
- (b) the current conditions, opportunities and constraints in relevant financial markets;
- (c) the need to ensure sufficient funds are available for withdrawals from the Fund;
- (d) international best practices in investment portfolio management;
- (e) the principle of financial diversification with the objective of maximising risk-adjusted financial returns taking into account Guyana's ability to bear financial risk;
- (f) the need for the Fund, in the long-term, to achieve on average over a number of years a real total return of at least 3% per annum while minimising risk; and
- (g) follow a strategic asset allocation strategy whereby over time, as the balance of the Fund increases the percentage of the Fund invested in low-risk eligible asset classes decreases and the percentage of the Fund invested in higher-risk eligible asset classes increases.

The Investment Committee

The first four members of the Investment Committee were appointed by the President of Guyana, Dr. Irfaan Ali, on August 30, 2022. The fifth and sixth members were appointed on November 1, 2023 and March 1, 2024 respectively. The members of the Investment Committee are as follows:

1. Ms. Shaleeza Shaw, Dip (Dist); BSc (Dist); LLB (Dist); CCP; MBA, CB, MCBIS (Dist). - Chairperson
2. Mr. Lauris Hukumchand, BSc, MBA (Double Major)
3. Mr. Michael Munroe, BSc; MA, MBA, MSc, LLB (Dist); LLM (Dist); LLM
4. Mr. Richard Rambarran, BSc, MA, MBA, MSc
5. Mr. Terrence Campbell, ACII, FLMI, MA, DBA - Chartered Insurance Practitioner
6. Mr. Ganesh Sugrim, Dip, BSc, FCCA, MBA (Dist)



Ms. Shaleeza Shaw
Dip., B.Sc, LLB (Dist), CCP, MBA
CHAIRPERSON, Investment Committee

Ms. Shaleeza Shaw is Managing Director of Opulent Consultancy Inc. She holds a Diploma in Banking and Finance, a Bachelor of Social Sciences in Business Management and a Bachelor of Laws (all with distinction) from the University of Guyana. Ms. Shaw is also a Certified Credit Professional with Jamaica Institute of Financial Services & The Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland and holds a Master in Business Administration - Chartered Banker (with Distinction) from The Bangor University, Wales. She has thirty three (33) years banking experience having held former portfolios as the Chief Executive Officer (ag), Head of Credit, Corporate Secretary, and Legal and Recoveries Manager of the Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited; and Manager-Main Branch for Demerara Bank Limited, two dynamic and indigenous banks in Guyana.

She served in various capacities on the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry which was established in 1889 as former Junior Vice President, Secretary and Council member and the former Chairperson of the Chamber's Green Economy Committee.

In addition, as a private sector representative, she sits as the Chairperson for the Investment Committee of the Natural Resource Fund and a Director on the boards of National Communications Network (NCN), Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco), and the Guyana Revenue Authority - Income Tax Review Board.

In her limited spare time, Ms. Shaw does volunteer work with the Shaheed's Boys and Girls Orphanage, the West La Penitence, Middle Road, Sideline Dam and Independence Boulevard (West) Community Group and Green Acres Homeowners Association.

The Public Accountability and Oversight Committee

PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE (PAOC)

The Public Accountability and Oversight Committee (PAOC) was appointed by the President of Guyana, Dr. Irfaan Ali on August 29, 2022. The members of the PAOC are as follows:

1. Mr. Clement Sealey, BSc, M.Sc, MBA, CPA, CGA - Chairperson
2. Mr. Ryan Alexander, Dip. in Marketing and Agriculture
3. Ms. Savitri Balbahadur, BSc & Dip. in Education
4. Ms. Dawn Gardener, BSc, MPA
5. Mr. Teni Housty - BA (Hons), LLB, MBA
6. Pastor Wendell Jeffrey, BSc
7. Dr. Desmond Sears, Post Graduate Shipping - Norwegian Shipping Academy, Doctorate in Maritime Administration & Economics
8. Mr. Aslim Singh, BSc, MBA
9. Mr. Abu Zaman, BSc, MBA

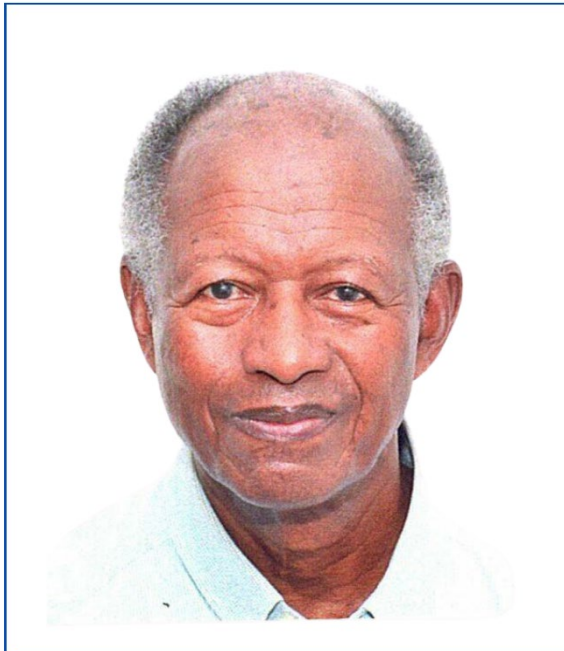
Section 6(1) of the Act requires the establishment of a Public Accountability and Oversight Committee which shall comprise the following members appointed by the President, and one of whom shall be appointed the Chairperson:

- (a) a nominee of the National Assembly;
- (b) three representatives of the religious community;
- (c) two representatives of the private sector;
- (d) two representatives of organised labour; and

- (e) one representative of the professions.

The Act by way of section 6(4&5) mandates that the committee shall provide non-governmental oversight of the Fund; and pursuant to discharge of its functions, the Committee shall:

- (a) receive quarterly reports from the Board of Directors on the operations of the Fund; and
- (b) meet no less than quarterly with the board of Directors of the Fund to be briefed on the operations of the Fund.



Mr. Clement Sealey
B.Sc, MSc, MBA, CPA, CGA
CHAIRPERSON, PAOC

Mr. Clement Sealey is the Chairperson of the Public Accountability and Oversight Committee of the Natural Resource Fund. He holds the Master's Degrees of Public/Business Administration from the Queen's University, Ontario and Political Science from the University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He also holds the Honours Bachelors' Degree in Economics and Administrative Sciences from York University, Ontario, Canada and is also a Chartered Professional Accountant from the Chartered Professional Accountants, Ontario, Canada. He has a Bachelors' Degree in Social Science and specialising in Economics and Administration from the University of Guyana.

He served in several senior executive positions and as Deputy Commissioner General, Tax, Customs and Trade Administration, Guyana Revenue Authority from 2003 - 2015. He served

also in similar capacity in Tax/Revenue Administration in Canada.

In addition, Mr. Sealey has skills to research, develop, design, implement and manage major new taxes as well as the ability to revitalise and build capacity to modernise and strengthen organisations. He has special skills to train, develop, coach and mentor management, professional, customer service and technical human resources.

4.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND

The Natural Resource Fund (referred to hereinafter as “the Fund”) was established by the enactment of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2019 assented to on January 23, 2019. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021 (hereinafter called “the Act”) assented to by the President on December 30, 2021.

Notable amendments in the revised Act includes establishment of a Board of Directors, modifications to the composition and responsibilities of the Public Accountability and Oversight Committee, and the rules governing withdrawals from the Fund. Further, it must be noted that the withdrawal rules were again amended on February 6, 2024 through the Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 2024.

The Natural Resource Fund was established to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people and for the sustainable development of the country, and for connected matters.

In accordance with part II, Section 3(2) of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021, the purpose of the Fund is to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people in an effective and efficient manner by:

- (a) ensuring that volatility in natural resource revenues do not lead to volatile public spending;
- (b) ensuring that natural resource revenues do not lead to a loss of economic competitiveness;
- (c) fairly transferring natural resource wealth across generations to ensure that future generations benefit from natural resource wealth; and
- (d) using natural resource wealth to finance national development priorities including any initiative aimed at realising an inclusive green economy.

Section 3(3&4) of the Act stipulates that the Fund shall be a public fund and be held in the name of the Bank of Guyana (hereinafter referred to as “the Bank”) on behalf of the Government and people of Guyana, along with all investments including those managed by private managers. Subsection 5 also requires that the Fund must be managed separately from the reserves of the Bank.

The Act by way of Section 4 mandates that the Fund be managed according to the principles of good governance including transparency and accountability, and international best

practices including the Santiago Principles.

4.2 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The National Assembly of Guyana

The National Assembly passed the enabling legislations (the Act) governing the Fund and is empowered to exercise oversight of the Fund through review of annual reports and audited financial statements which are to be submitted by the Senior Minister with Responsibility for Finance & Public Service no later than thirty (30) days after receipt from the Board of Directors.

The Senior Minister with Responsibility for Finance & Public Service

The Senior Minister with Responsibility for Finance & Public Service may issue general policy directives to the Board of Directors in respect of their functions as the Minister deemed necessary in accordance with the Act. The Minister is responsible for the appointment of nominees as members of the Investment Committee of the Fund.

The Minister is empowered under the Act to ascertain the estimated withdrawals from the Fund for the next fiscal year through an annual budget proposal presented to the National Assembly. In the event a withdrawal is to be made for emergency financing, the Minister is

mandated under section 20 and 21 of the Act to present to the National Assembly a detailed report of why such a withdrawal is required.

The Board of Directors

The Act makes provision for the Fund to be governed by a Board of Directors, which under section 5 of the Act is tasked with the overall management and oversight of the Fund. Section 5 (1) of the Act stipulates that there shall be a Board of Directors of the Fund, which shall comprise of not less than three and not more than five members who shall be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be appointed the Chairperson. The Act by way of Section 5(5) subject to Subsection 8, assigns responsibility to the Board of Directors for:

- (a) the overall management of the Fund;
- (b) reviewing and approving the policies of the Fund;
- (c) monitoring the performance of the Fund;
- (d) ensuring compliance with the approved policies of the Fund;
- (e) exercising general oversight of all aspects of the operations of the Fund; and
- (f) ensuring that the Fund is managed in compliance with the Act and all applicable laws.

The Board, under Section 5(6d), entered into an operational agreement with the Bank for the operational management of the Fund.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the Investment Mandate of the Fund and hence decides on the investment objectives and how funds are to be invested by the Bank.

The Act through Section 5(7) mandates that the Board of Directors in the discharge of their functions, shall report to the Minister and provide such information and reports as the Minister may require.

The Bank of Guyana

The Bank by way of its operational agreement signed with the Board of Directors on January 18, 2023 is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund. The Bank manages the Fund in accordance with the agreement and the Board's investment strategy and reports monthly, quarterly and annually to the Board. The operational agreement outlines the detailed responsibilities of the Bank.

Committees

The Act requires the establishment of an Investment Committee, and a Public Accountability and Oversight Committee to aid in providing oversight of the Fund. The Investment Committee is responsible for advising the Board of Directors on the Investment Mandate of the Fund which shall take into account the overall objectives of the Fund; financial market conditions, opportunities and

constraints; international best practices in investment portfolio management, among other factors as outlined in Section 9 of the Act. The Public Accountability and Oversight Committee is tasked with providing non-governmental oversight of the Fund. Both committees were constituted and members appointed.

4.3 DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL RULES

The Act outlines the provisions governing deposits of revenue and the withdrawals rules of the Fund.

Deposits

The Act by way of section 15 requires all petroleum revenues to be paid directly into an account denominated in United States dollars and held by the Bank as part of the Fund. Such an account was established with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and is managed by the Bank of Guyana.

Withdrawals

The Act states that the maximum amount of withdrawals from the Fund in a fiscal year shall not exceed the amount approved by the National Assembly for that fiscal year.

Section 19 of the Act stipulates that the amount the Minister shall request the National Assembly to approve as

withdrawal for the next ensuing fiscal year shall be included in the annual budget proposal and shall not exceed, for that year, the ceiling calculated in accordance with Section 17 of the Act and the First Schedule, plus any amount required for emergency financing. The First Schedule was subsequently amended on February 6, 2024 through the Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 2024, which modified the calculation of the ceiling on annual withdrawals except for emergency financing as follows:

- (a) 100 percent of the first one billion United States dollars paid into the Fund in the immediately preceding fiscal year;
- (b) 95 percent of the second one billion;
- (c) 90 percent of the third one billion;

- (d) 85 percent of the fourth one billion;
- (e) 50 percent of the fifth one billion; and
- (f) 10 percent of any amounts in excess of the first five billion.

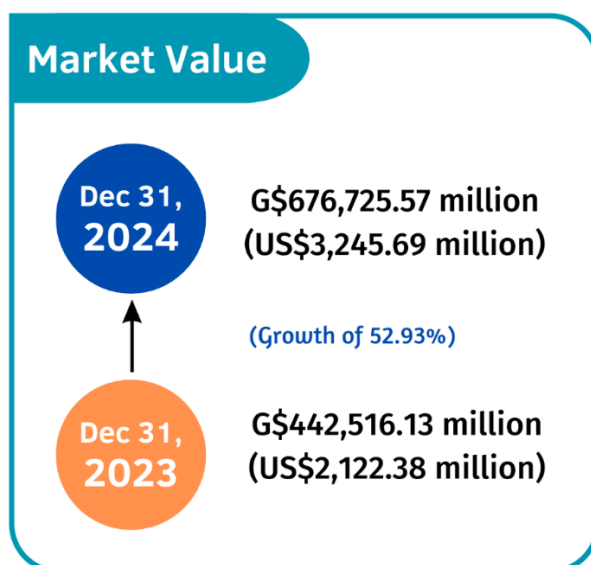
Transfer to the Consolidated Fund

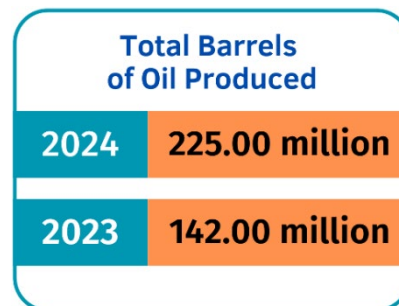
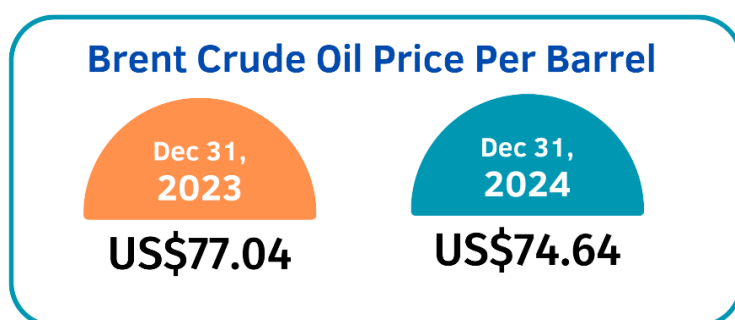
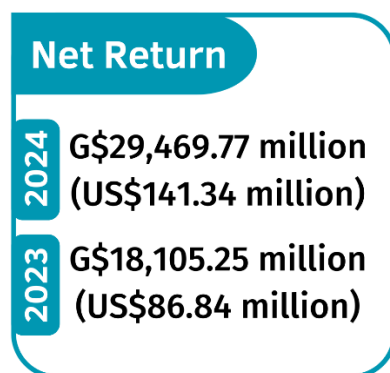
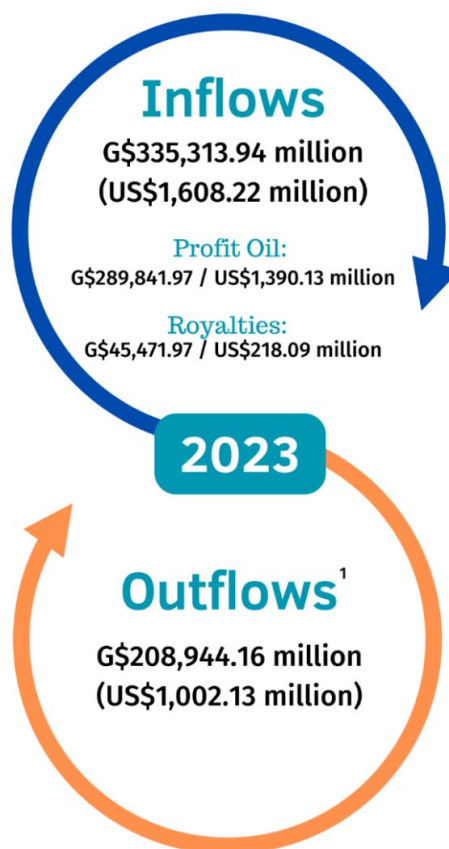
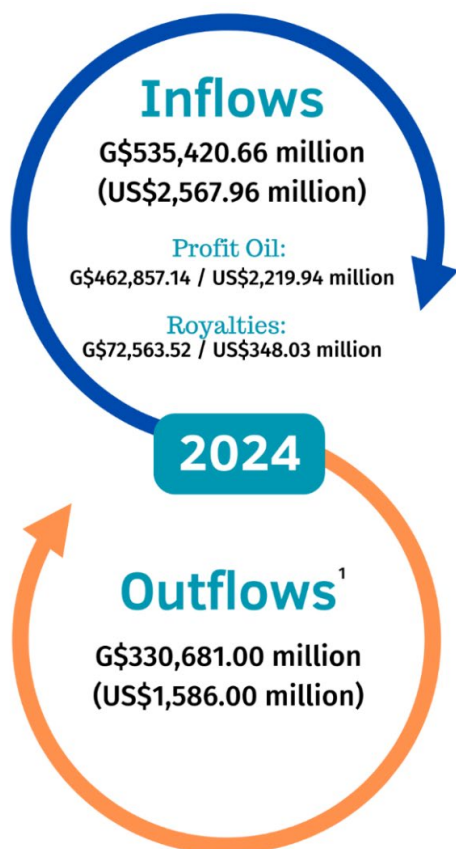
Section 16 of the Act states that the amount withdrawn from the Fund shall be deposited into the Consolidated Fund and shall be used only to finance national development priorities, and essential projects that are directly related to ameliorating the effect of a major natural disaster.

5.0 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

This report covers the period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

- a) As at December 31, 2024, the market value of the Fund stood at G\$676,725.57 million (US\$3,245.69 million), reflecting a growth of 52.93% (G\$234,209.44 million / US\$1,123.31 million) from the level recorded in 2023.
- b) The Fund accounted for inflows of G\$535,420.66 million (US\$2,567.96 million) for the year 2024, representing an increase of 59.68% when compared with inflows of G\$335,313.94 million (US\$1,608.22 million) for 2023.
- c) Outflows in the form of withdrawals from the Fund amounted to US\$1,586.0 million in 2024, which reflected an increase of 58.26% (US\$583.87 million) from the US\$1,002.13 million reported in 2023.
- d) Net return generated by the Fund totaled G\$29,469.77 million (US\$141.34 million) for the year 2024, a substantial increase of 62.77% (G\$11,364.52 / US\$54.51 million) from 2023 on account of a higher account balance and sustained high interest rates on overnight deposits during the year. Hence, an annual portfolio return of 5.095% was achieved by the Fund in 2024 compared with 4.824% in 2023.
- e) Brent crude oil prices fell slightly by 3.12% during 2024 moving from US\$77.04/bbl. at the start of the year to US\$74.64/bbl. as at end-December 2024. Further, total barrels of oil produced by Guyana's FPSOs totaled 225.4 million barrels during 2024 in comparison with 142.8 million barrels for 2023.





6.0 THE INVESTMENT MANDATE

The Board of Directors of the Natural Resource Fund at its meeting held on May 16, 2024, approved the Investment Mandate of the Fund. It was mandated that the funds be maintained in overnight deposits at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It was agreed that the Bank will continue to monitor the overnight interest rate and related market developments and

inform the Chairman of any key changes to consider the feasibility of rebalancing the Portfolio items. Towards the end of the year, a proposal was under consideration by the Board of Directors to revise the current investment mandate. However, as at the financial year end, there has been no change to the Investment Mandate as the federal funds rate remained relatively high.

7.0 GLOBAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

7.1 GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

According to the World Economic Outlook report published by the IMF in January 2025, global growth for 2024 was estimated at 3.2%, slightly up from the 3.1% recorded in 2023. However, the World Bank recorded sustained lower levels of growth for both 2023 and 2024 at 2.7%.

Despite a steady growth rate in 2024, the global economy continued to face headwinds including geopolitical tensions, elevated central bank interest rates, weak investment and productivity growth and persistent inflation.

Throughout 2024, geopolitical tensions adversely impacted global growth as the Russia-Ukraine and Hamas-Israel wars continued to disrupt supply chains mainly in the energy markets leading to uncertainty and economic volatility in the global economy. Towards the end of the year, there was heightened uncertainty regarding the potential impacts of impending domestic and foreign policies to be implemented by the newly elected US administration.

Despite major central banks adopting an expansionary monetary policy stance in 2024, interest rates remained fairly elevated throughout the year. This shift towards easing policy measures was largely due to concerns of low economic growth amid persistent inflation, as a

means to stimulate major economies and avoid any potential recessions.

Inflation for 2024 was estimated at 5.7% compared to a revised 6.7% for 2023, the IMF reported. In 2025, the World Consumer Price Index is expected to fall to 4.2%.

During the latter half of 2024, the Federal Reserve decided to reduce the federal funds rate by an overall 100 bps to close the year at a target range of 4.25% - 4.5%. The Bank of Canada, on the other hand, reduced its policy interest rate from 5% to 3.25%, recording an overall 175 bps reduction during the year. The British Central Bank approved two 25 bps rate cuts in 2024 to take its policy rate from 5.25% to 4.75%, while the European Central Bank reduced its policy rate to 3.15% at end-December 2024 after opening the year at 4.5%.

7.2 OIL

Throughout 2024, oil prices were exposed to uneven volatility, which was mainly influenced by geopolitical conflicts, demand and supply woes and major central banks reducing interest rates. Oil prices opened the year at \$77.04/bbl. and closed the year at \$74.64/bbl. After trending upwards throughout the first quarter of the year, oil prices continued its bullish momentum to reach a yearly peak in early April 2024 at \$91.17/bbl. This was

due mainly to escalated tensions in the Middle East and continued production cuts from OPEC which exacerbated existing supply shortages in the global economy. Throughout the remainder of 2024, oil prices retreated significantly to reach its lowest value for the year at \$69.19/bbl. in September 2024. Rising oil inventories amid weaker-than-expected energy demand, reduced central bank interest rates and easing geopolitical tensions were major headwinds impacting oil prices during the latter half of 2024. It is expected that geopolitical conflicts will continue to be a major factor influencing oil prices in 2025.

7.3 GOLD

Gold prices rallied to historical highs during 2024, supported by economic factors that positively impacted the safe haven demand for gold. The safe haven asset opened the year at US\$2,062.98 per ounce and fluctuated throughout January and February while reaching its lowest value for the year at US\$1992.33 per ounce in mid-February 2024. This fluctuation in gold prices was mainly due to potential rate cuts by major central banks coupled with heightened geopolitical uncertainty during the period. Throughout the remainder of 2024, gold posted unprecedented gains to reach a historical high at US\$2,787.61 per ounce in October 2024. Major central banks reducing interest rates, persistent inflation and economic uncertainty surrounding the 2024 US presidential elections were some

of the key drivers contributing to gold's safe haven appeal throughout the year. Gold prices closed the year at US\$2,624.5 per ounce.

7.4 GLOBAL FIXED INCOME BONDS

The fixed income market fluctuated during 2024 as persistent inflation, central bank rate cuts and government policy expectations were major factors that led to increased volatility. Investors expected major central banks to start reducing interest rates during the first half of 2024, but due to sticky inflation and strong economic data, these expectations were tempered with fewer rate cuts expected for the latter part of the year. This led to a general fall in bond prices during the period. Nevertheless, major central banks, including the Federal Reserve, started reducing interest rates by the third quarter of 2024 as growth concerns and recessionary fears emerged in the global economy. Towards the end of 2024, a Republican victory at the US 2024 presidential elections incited uncertainty and volatility in the fixed income market and ignited bets on economic policy shifts that could boost deficits and inflation. Despite the implementation of easing monetary policy measures by major central banks during the second half of 2024, yields on medium and long-term government bonds increased slightly to close the year.

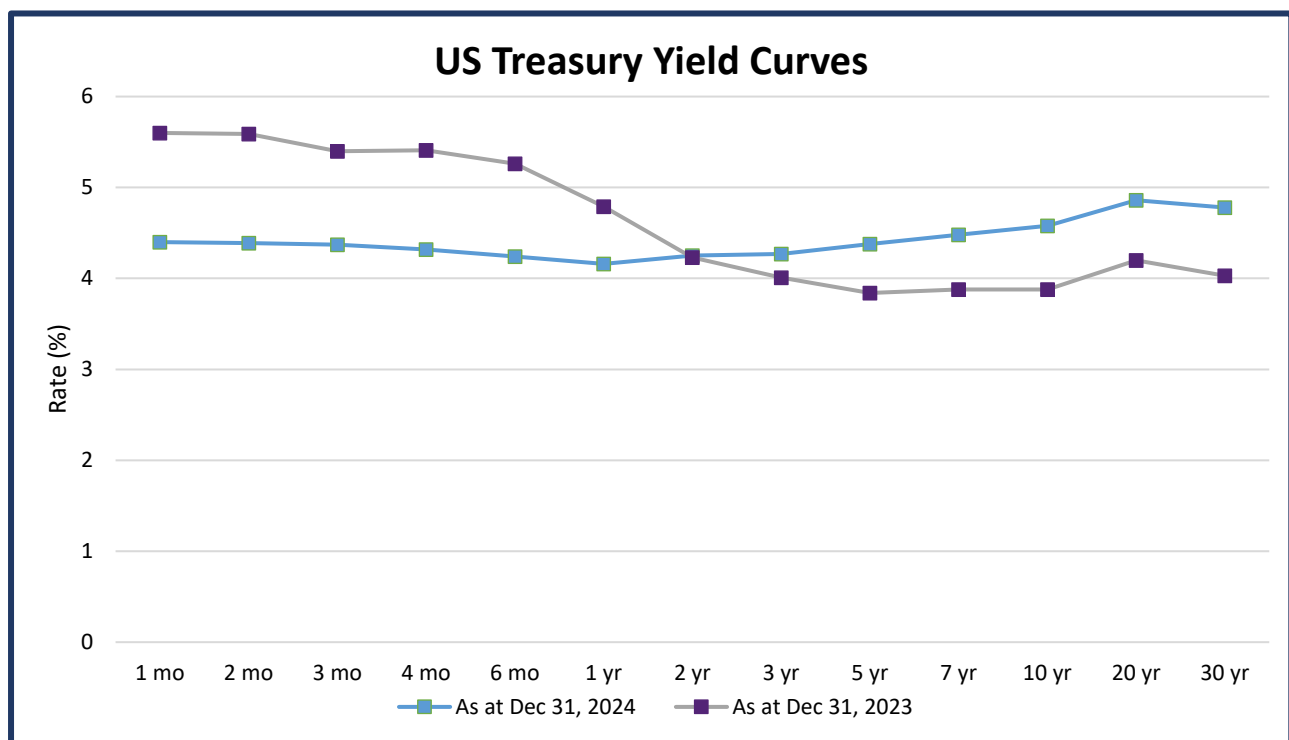
The 10-year yields of all major government bonds generally increased year on year.

The US 10-year bond yield increased from 3.87% to 4.57%, the UK's from 3.54% to 4.57%, Spain's from 2.99% to 3.06%, France's from 2.56% to 3.19% and Germany's from 2.03% to 2.36%.

longer end. The curve has steepened since the previous year owing to investors' concern over sticky inflation and a resilient economy even after the Fed reduced interest rates by 100 bps during the year.

The US treasury yield curve, as shown in Graph 1 below, reflects a decrease in yields on the short end and an increase on the

Graph 1



7.5 GLOBAL EQUITIES

The global equities market rallied for a second consecutive year, supported by a robust global economy and easing monetary policy measures by major global central banks. The equities market was strongly supported by the Republican Party's victory as investors expect President Trump's domestic and foreign policy programmes to stimulate growth

through lower taxes and reduced regulations. However, US shares stumbled slightly towards the end of 2024 as sentiments emanating from the Fed indicated a more cautious approach to rate cuts going into the new year. The Fed's economic projections for 2025, which were released in December, saw an upward revision to the inflation outlook causing FOMC members and even investors to scale back their rate cut

projections. During 2024, the S&P 500 index rose by 23% and the NASDAQ index increased by 29%. The expectations surrounding potential gain on US shares moving forward is being impacted by heightened policy uncertainty as the equities market is expected to experience increased volatility.

7.6 THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The Guyanese economy continued to be buoyant with a real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and non-oil GDP growth of 43.6% and 13.1% respectively, benefitting largely from the oil & gas sector. Other notable contributions were from the construction, manufacturing, agriculture, bauxite and other mining and the services sectors. These performances reflect investors' confidence in Guyana's macroeconomic stability coupled with supportive fiscal and accommodative monetary policy measures as well as consistent government investment.

The inflation rate was subdued at 2.9% in 2024, largely driven by an increase in food prices.

The Bank's lending rate remained stable at 5% during 2024. The yield on the 91-day bill remained stable at 1.1% whereas the yields on the 182-day and 364-day bills increased from 0.99% to 1.00% and 0.99% to 1.09% respectively.

7.7 GLOBAL OUTLOOK FOR 2025

The IMF indicated that geopolitical conflicts, elevated central bank rates, global economic uncertainty and sticky inflation will continue to influence global growth heading into 2025. Global growth rates for 2025 are projected at 3.3% and 2.7% by the IMF and the World Bank respectively. The IMF projects global growth to accelerate by 0.1% in 2025 while the World Bank expects no change. Interest rates for major global central banks are expected to remain elevated during 2025 despite a shift towards easing monetary policy during the second half of 2024. According to the latest Fed dot plot, most Fed officials anticipate an additional 50 bps reduction in interest rates during 2025. This should take the Federal Funds target range to 3.75% - 4%, albeit upcoming monetary policy measures will continue to depend on incoming economic data. Gold prices are forecasted to remain elevated throughout 2025, with some market commentators indicating that it could potentially reach the US\$3,000 mark as geopolitical uncertainties and recent US trade policies are contributing to gold's safe-haven appeal. Central Bank buying, sticky inflation and easing monetary policy measures by major central banks also add to gold's upward price action as the asset is expected to generally increase during the year.

According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects report published in January 2025, oil prices are forecasted at

\$72 bbl. for 2025 while the IMF's World Economic Outlook report predicts a slightly lower price of \$69.76 bbl. Oil prices will continue to be driven mainly by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Europe, global energy demand especially out of India and China and global oil production influenced by OPEC and the USA.

Moving towards the end of 2024, the yield on 10-year US bonds surged and is expected to keep rising given the current level of heightened uncertainty in the global financial market. Investors expect that the newly elected Republican Party's foreign and domestic policy measures could potentially lead to additional inflationary pressures, thus forcing the Federal Reserve to keep interest rates higher for longer. Yields for 10-year US bonds are expected to average more than 4% for 2025.

7.8 DOMESTIC OUTLOOK FOR 2025

The Guyanese economy is projected to record real GDP growth of 10.6% as the oil and gas and support services sectors are expected to grow moderately. Non-oil GDP growth is projected at 13.8%, which is primarily due to the continued development of the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors, along with further expansion of the construction, manufacturing and services sectors. The gold and bauxite mining industries are also expected to expand further and influence non-oil growth. The inflation rate is

projected at 2.8% as monetary policy will continue to focus on containing inflationary pressures and maintaining exchange rate stability.

7.9 LOCAL UPDATES

In 2015, Guyana's first oil discovery was made at the Stabroek block oil field. This paved the way for a sustained effort towards oil exploration activities resulting in several additional oil finds. To date, there are fifty-two (52) oil discoveries spanning the Stabroek block, the Orinduik block, the Kanuku block and the Corentyne block.

Since the first oil discovery in 2015, there were forty-seven (47) discoveries as at end-December 2023. During 2024, there were five (5) additional discoveries in the Stabroek block. Currently, Guyana's offshore basin is estimated to have reserves in excess of 11 billion barrels of oil.

The Liza Destiny and Unity projects, which began production in December 2019 and February 2022 respectively, were both producing higher output during 2024 associated with optimisation efforts. The Government of Guyana announced its approval of the Payara Offshore Development Project on 30th September, 2020, and production began in mid-November 2023, with the project reaching its full production capacity of 220,000 bpd in the first quarter of 2024. The Liza Destiny, Liza Unity and Prosperity FPSOs achieved average production levels of

approximately 156,000, 240,000 and 236,000 bpd respectively for the year 2024. Plans are advancing for ExxonMobil's 4th project - the Yellowtail Development project - which is expected to start production of 250,000 bpd in the second half of 2025, taking Guyana's production capacity to approximately 810,000 bpd.

During April 2023, the Government of Guyana approved the Uaru project - the 5th project approved for development offshore Guyana - which is slated for start-up in 2026. The project will add approximately 250,000 bpd to Guyana's daily oil production when operations begin. A sixth development - Whiptail project - was also approved by the Government of Guyana in mid-April 2024. The project is expected to have a production capacity of 250,000 bpd and is scheduled to be operational by the end of 2027. By the end of the decade, it is expected that Guyana's oil production will increase to more than 1 million bpd.

During 2024, Guyana lifted twenty-eight (28) one-million-barrel oil cargoes as its

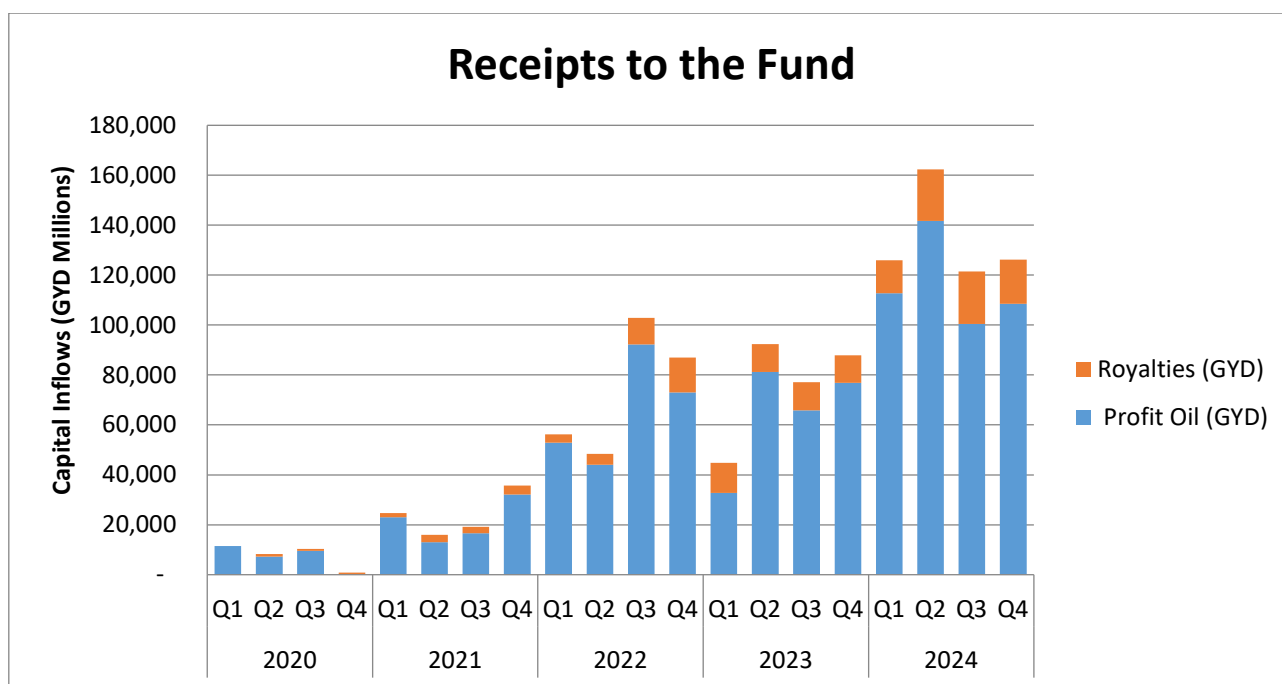
share of profit oil compared with seventeen (17) in 2023, and is expected to benefit from approximately thirty-one (31) lifts in 2025. Total oil produced by the three operating FPSOs amounted to 225.4 million barrels of oil for 2024, in comparison to 142.8 million barrels for 2023. Higher production levels are expected for 2025, with an additional FPSO slated to commence production in the latter half of the year.

In December 2022, the Government of Guyana launched its first competitive bidding round for fourteen (14) of its existing offshore oil blocks; eleven (11) being located in shallow water and three (3) in ultra-deepwater. Following some initial delays, Guyana's first offshore licensing round was concluded in September 2023, and the country received bids for eight (8) of its fourteen (14) existing oil blocks from six groups. To date, a TotalEnergies consortium, including Qatar Energy and Petronas, is the only group that has been approved for a block by the government.

8.0 Activities of the Fund

8.1 RECEIPTS TO THE FUND

Graph 2



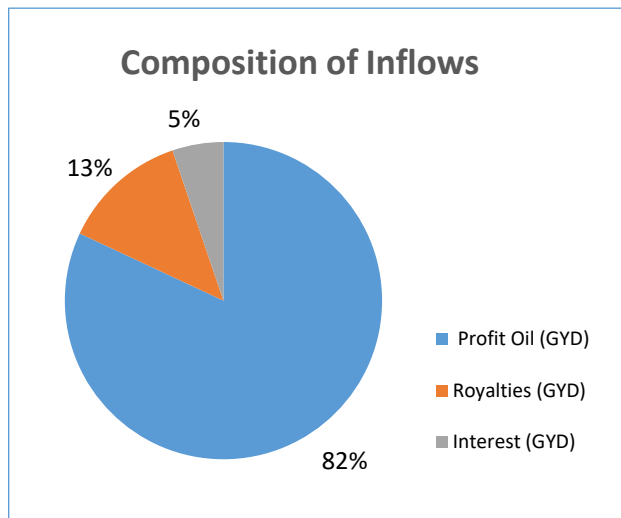
During the year 2024, the Fund accounted for inflows amounting to G\$535,420.66 million (US\$2,567.96 million) under the accruals basis, comprising of profit oil - G\$462,857.14 million (US\$2,219.94 million) and royalties - G\$72,563.52 million (US\$348.03 million). All of the funds were deposited into the Natural Resource Fund account held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with the exception of profit oil payments for two lifts which occurred in December 2024 totaling G\$30,416.61 million (US\$145.88 million). These amounts were received in January 2025.

Inflows to the Fund increased by 59.68% (G\$200,106.72 million / US\$959.74 million) from the previous year level of G\$335,313.94 million (US\$1,608.22 million) on account of more lifts of profit oil following the addition of the Prosperity FPSO and production above estimated capacity.

Since its inception, the Fund has accounted for G\$1,127,870.80 million (US\$5,409.45 million) from 67 lifts of profit oil and G\$163,920.65 million (US\$786.19 million) from royalties (see Appendices).

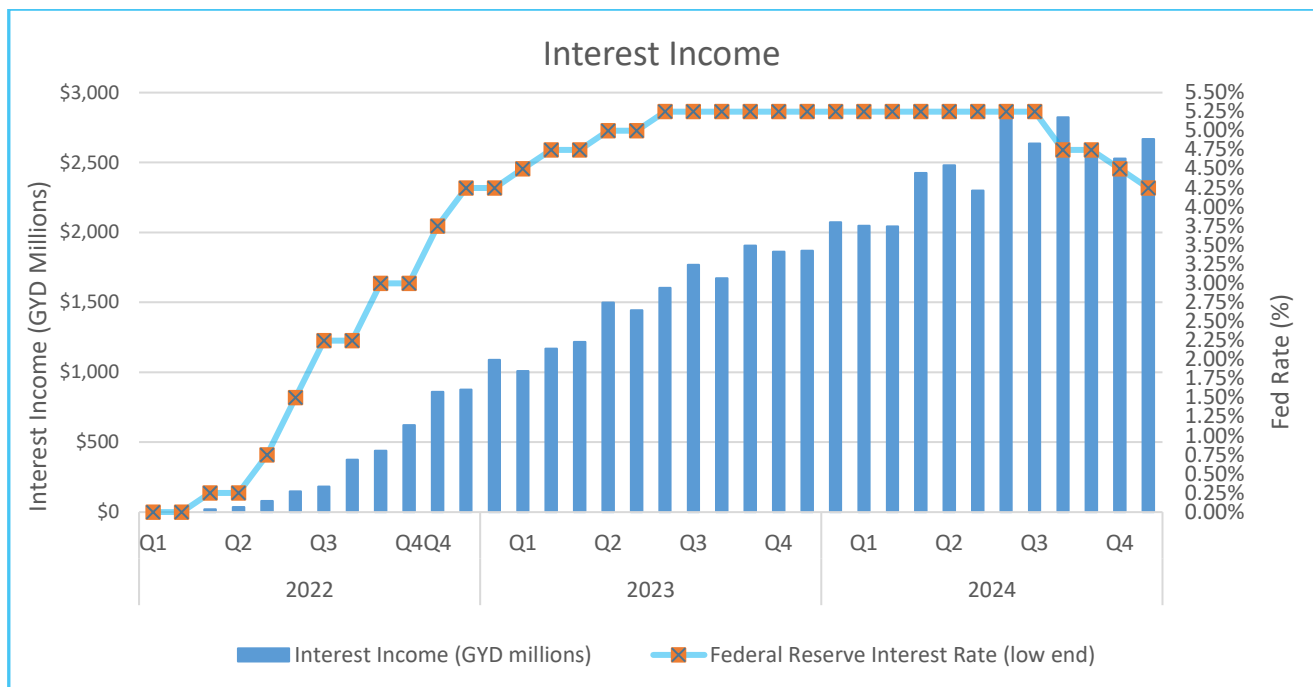
8.2 INTEREST INCOME

Chart 1



The US Federal Reserve Bank, reduced the target interest rate range by a total 100 bps during 2024 through implementation of three rate reductions towards the end of the year. These rate cuts saw the target range moving from 5.25% - 5.50% at the start of 2024 to 4.25% - 4.50% at the end of 2024. Despite the fall in interest rate, a higher account balance saw the Fund earning interest income of G\$29,469.77 million (US\$141.34 million) in 2024 compared with G\$18,105.25 million (US\$86.84 million) for 2023.

Graph 3

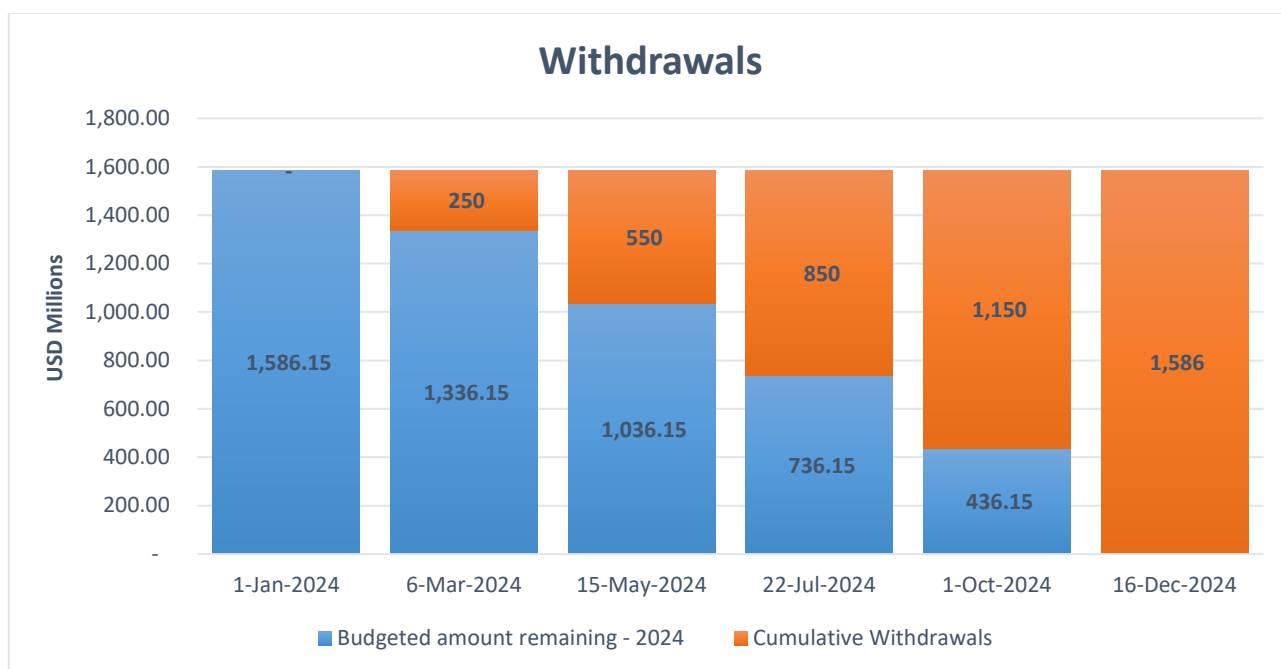


8.3 TRANSFERS TO CONSOLIDATED FUND

In accordance with Section 16 of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021, budgeted withdrawals for the year 2024 amounted G\$330,712.34 million (US\$1,586.15 million). Actual withdrawals accounted for 99.99% of budgeted withdrawals, with G\$52,125.00 million (US\$250.00 million) withdrawn in the first quarter; G\$62,550.00 million (US\$300.00

million) in the second quarter; G\$62,550.00 million (US\$300.00 million) in the third quarter and G\$153,456.00 million (US\$736.00 million) in the fourth quarter of 2024. All withdrawals were deposited into the Consolidated Fund as required by the Act².

Graph 4

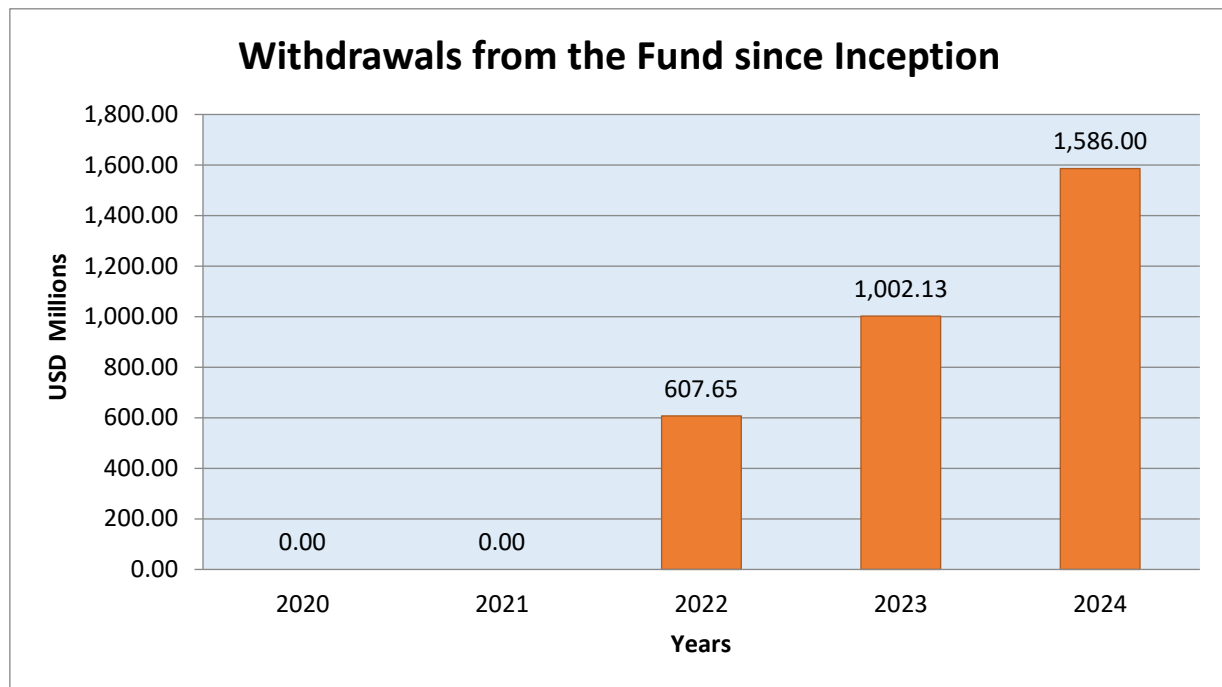


Since the inception of the Fund, total withdrawals stood at G\$666,319.47 million (US\$3,195.78 million). The first withdrawal from the Fund occurred in 2022, with a total of G\$126,694.31 million (US\$607.65 million) being withdrawn for that year. Ever

since, withdrawals gradually increased as inflows into the Fund have grown proportionately. Withdrawals totaled G\$330,681.00 (US\$1,586.00 million) for 2024 compared with G\$208,944.16 million (US\$1,002.13 million) in 2023.

² Transfers to the Consolidated Fund are stated at a rate of G\$208.50 to US\$1 for reporting purposes.

Graph 5



9.0 Portfolio Performance

9.1 MARKET VALUE OF THE FUND

Overall, the value of the Fund as at December 31, 2024 grew by 52.93% or G\$234,209.44 million (US\$1,123.31 million) when compared to the previous year's end value. The market value included cash deposits and revenue receivables totaling G\$676,725.57 (US\$3,245.69 million). The Fund comprised: - *cash deposits* of G\$646,308.96 million (US\$3,099.80 million) held at the Federal Reserve Bank and *revenue receivables* totaling G\$30,416.61 million (US\$145.88 million). The

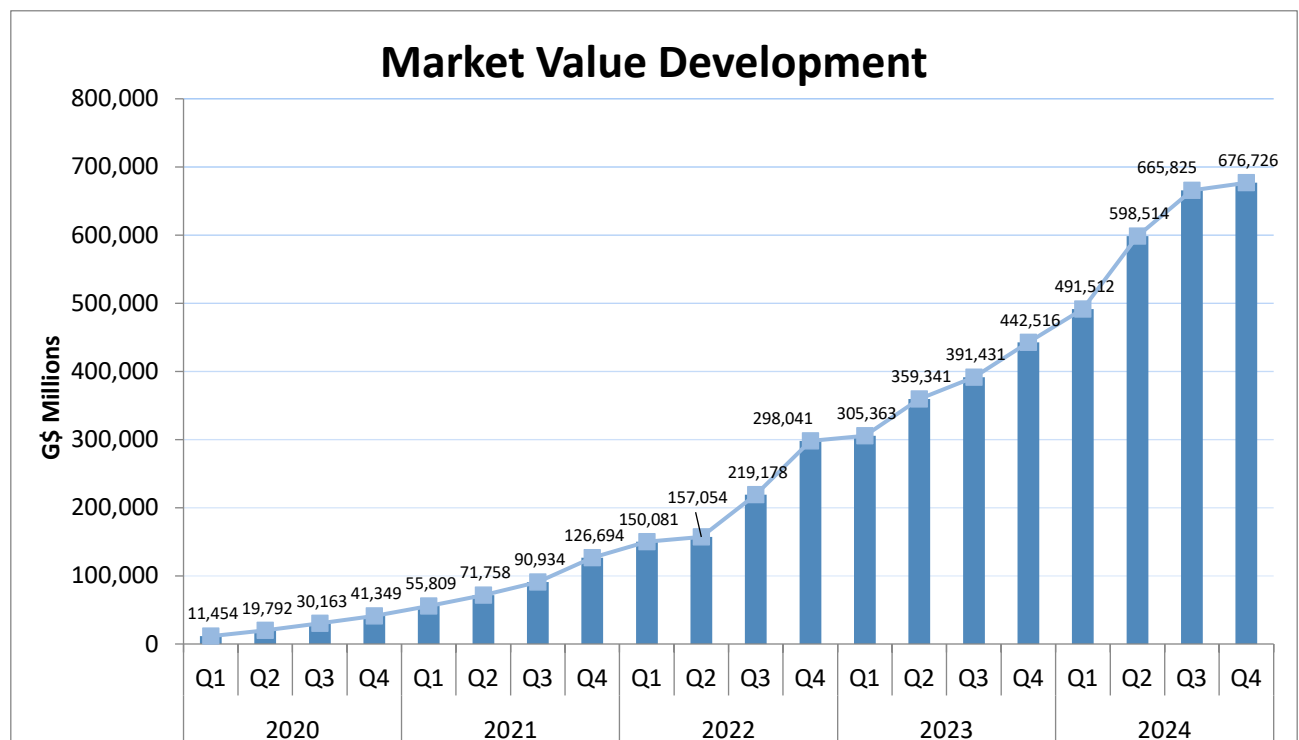
receivables represented funds for the two (2) lifts of profit oil of US\$73.45 million and US\$72.43 million that were received in January 2025.

In comparison, the total value of the Fund at December 31, 2023 was G\$442,516.13 million (US\$2,122.38 million), comprising *cash deposits* of G\$411,469.07 million (US\$1,973.47 million) and *revenue receivables* totaling G\$31,047.07 million (US\$148.91 million).

Table 1

Changes in Market Value						G\$ million
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Since Inception
Starting Market Value	0	41,349	126,694	298,041	442,516	0
Inflows	41,346	85,320	294,391	335,314	535,421	1,291,792
Withdrawals	0	0	-126,694	-208,944	-330,681	-666,319
Interest Income	2	26	3,650	18,105	29,470	51,253
Capital Gains (Losses)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Admin., management and other costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Final Market Value	41,349	126,694	298,041	442,516	676,726	676,726

Graph 6



9.2 PERFORMANCE

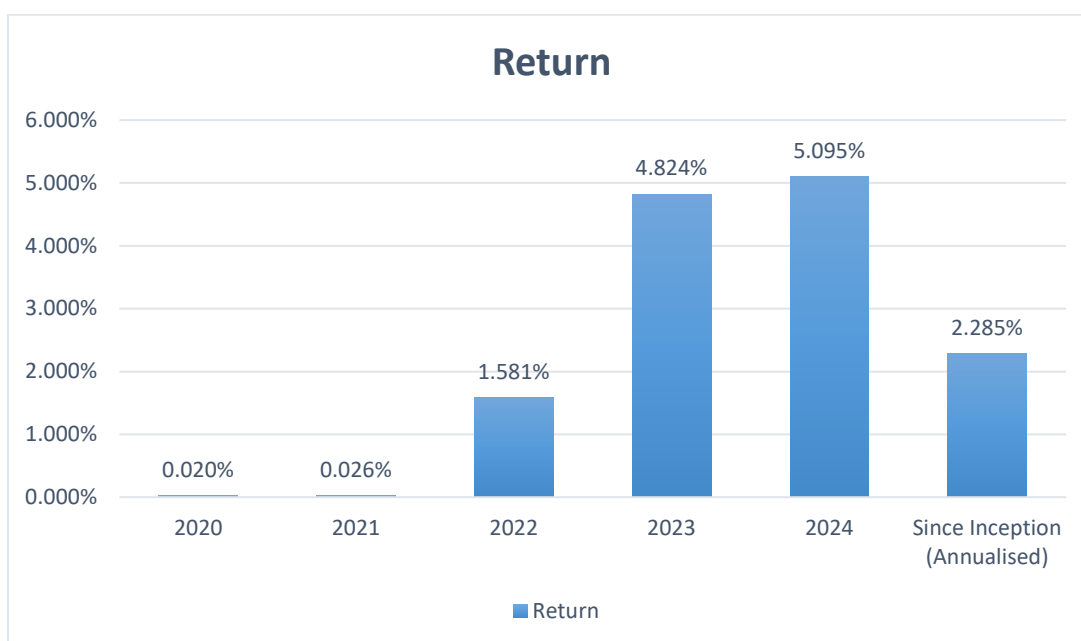
The Fund recorded a net return of G\$29,469.77 million (US\$141.34 million) for the year 2024 solely from interest earned on deposits, compared with a net return of G\$18,105.25 million (US\$86.84 million) for the year 2023. This resulted in a return³ of 5.095% for the year compared with 4.824% for 2023 on account of a higher fund balance coupled with

sustained high levels of overnight deposit interest rates throughout the year 2024. Quarterly returns of 1.255%, 1.238%, 1.318% and 1.190% were earned by the Fund for Quarter 1 to Quarter 4 respectively. The Fund earned an annualised return of 2.285% since its inception.

Table 2

FUND PORTFOLIO	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Since Inception (Annualised)
Return	0.020%	0.026%	1.581%	4.824%	5.095%	2.285%

Graph 7



³ The Fund is not currently tracking an index as funds were not invested in securities as at December 31, 2024.

10.0 Financial Statements



Audit Office of Guyana

P.O. Box 1002, 63 High Street, Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana

Tel: 592-225-7592, Fax: 592-226-7257, <http://www.audit.org.gy>

AG: 72/2025

28 April 2025

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Audit Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Natural Resource Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Natural Resource Fund as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in compliance with the Rules of the Natural Resource Fund.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs), and the Audit Act 2004. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements Section of my report. I am independent of the Natural Resource Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Guyana, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the Rules of the Natural Resource Fund, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of my audit in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



AUDIT OFFICE OF GUYANA
63 HIGH STREET
KINGSTON
GEORGETOWN
GUYANA

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

	Notes	2024 G\$'000	2023 G\$'000
ASSETS			
Balance with Foreign Bank	3	646,308,956	411,469,068
Receivables	4	30,416,612	31,047,066
TOTAL ASSETS		676,725,568	442,516,134
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
		-	-
EQUITY			
Capital		625,500,458	420,760,795
Accumulated Surplus		51,225,110	21,755,339
Reserves		-	-
		676,725,568	442,516,134
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY		676,725,568	442,516,134

Approved on behalf of the Management of the Natural Resource Fund



Major General (Ret'd) J. G. Singh

(Chairman, Board of NRF)



Dr. G. Ganga

(Governor, Bank of Guyana)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

	Notes	2024 G\$'000	2023 G\$'000
<u>INCOME</u>			
Interest on Deposits	7	29,469,771	18,105,254
TOTAL INCOME		<u>29,469,771</u>	<u>18,105,254</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Management Fees		-	-
Administration Expenses		-	-
Other Expenses		-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Profit/(Loss)		<u>29,469,771</u>	<u>18,105,254</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

		Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total
		G\$'000	G\$'000	G\$'000
Balance as at December 31, 2022		294,391,009	3,650,085	298,041,094
Royalties		45,471,968	-	45,471,968
Profit Oil		289,841,975	-	289,841,975
Profit for the year		-	18,105,254	18,105,254
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund		(208,944,157)	-	(208,944,157)
Balance as at December 31, 2023		420,760,795	21,755,339	442,516,134
Royalties	(Note 5)	72,563,523	-	72,563,523
Profit Oil	(Note 6)	462,857,140	-	462,857,140
Profit for the year		-	29,469,771	29,469,771
Transfers to the Consolidated Fund	(Note 8)	(330,681,000)	-	(330,681,000)
Balance as at December 31, 2024		625,500,458	51,225,110	676,725,568

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

	2024 G\$'000	2023 G\$'000
Cashflow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit	29,469,771	18,105,254
Adjustment:		
Receivables	630,454	1,830,629
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	<u>30,100,225</u>	<u>19,935,883</u>
Cashflow from Investing Activities		
Foreign Capital Market Securities	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cashflow from Financing Activities		
Royalties	72,563,523	45,471,968
Profit Oil	462,857,140	289,841,975
	<u>(330,681,000)</u>	<u>(208,944,157)</u>
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	<u>204,739,663</u>	<u>126,369,786</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent for the year	234,839,888	146,305,669
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	411,469,068	265,163,399
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	<u>646,308,956</u>	<u>411,469,068</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2024

1. General Information

The Natural Resource Fund was established by the enactment of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2019 which was passed by the National Assembly and assented to by the President on January 23, 2019. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021 (referred to hereinafter as the Act) which was passed in the National Assembly and assented to by the President on December 30, 2021.

Notable amendments in the revised Act includes:

- a) establishment of a Board of Directors (comprising of not less than three and not more than five members) with responsibility for the overall management and monitoring of the Fund, and preparation of an Investment Mandate;
- b) modifications to provisions regarding the composition and responsibilities of the Public Accountability and Oversight Committee;
- c) removal of the Macroeconomic Committee altogether; and
- d) modifications to the withdrawal rules of the Fund.

The purpose of the Natural Resource Fund (“the Fund”) is to manage the natural resource wealth of Guyana for the present and future benefit of the people of the country in order to:-

- (e) ensure that volatility in natural resource revenues do not lead to volatile spending, and such revenues do not lead to a loss of economic competitiveness;
- (f) fairly transfer natural resource wealth across generations to ensure that those future generations benefit from such wealth; and
- (g) utilize the natural resource wealth to finance national development priorities including any initiative aimed at realizing an inclusive green economy.

The Act assigns responsibility to the Bank of Guyana for the operational management of the Fund pursuant to section 7 of the revised Act (previously under section 12). As at the financial year-end, management of the Fund was undertaken in accordance with an Operational Agreement signed between the Bank of Guyana and the Board of Directors of the Fund on January 18, 2023.

Under the Operational Agreement the Bank is responsible for the daily operational management of the Fund which shall include some key functions such as:

- a) receiving and accounting for all deposits into the Fund;
- b) investing the Fund in eligible asset classes as set out in the Investment Mandate and in accordance with the Act, and complying with all obligations necessary for the efficient management of those investments;
- c) maintaining the books of account for the Fund and all financial and asset records in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- d) submit monthly and quarterly reports to the Minister and the Board of Directors in accordance with the Act, which shall include a summary of the performance of the Fund.

The assets of the Fund are held in the name of the Bank of Guyana on behalf of the Fund, and such assets are segregated from the other assets of the Bank. The resources of the Fund consist of revenues from royalties and the Government's share of profit oil as per terms and conditions of relevant signed production sharing agreement(s).

2. Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretation as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of investment securities classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The accounting records reflect the activities of the Natural Resource Fund and the resulting assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the Fund.

These statements have been reported in Guyana dollars (G\$) and are presented in thousands (G\$'000). Foreign currency transactions have been translated to G\$ at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Rate of exchange at December 31, 2024 was GYD 208.50 = USD 1.

B. Adoption of new and revised IFRS and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective up to the date of the issuance of the Fund's financial statements are listed below. It is not anticipated that the amended standards and interpretations will significantly impact the financial statements of the Fund when they become effective.

IFRS 9 & 7	Financial Instruments & Financial Instruments Disclosures- Amendments (effective January 1, 2026)
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2027)
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective January 1, 2027)

Improvements to IFRS applicable January 1, 2024

IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2024)
IFRS 16	Leases (effective January 1, 2024)

The amendments and interpretations applied for the first time in 2024 had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

C. Financial Instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized in the Fund's Statement of Financial Position when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument on behalf of the Fund.

(a) Classification of Investments

The Investment Manager of the Bank would determine the classification of the instruments at the time of purchase and takes into account the underlying purposes for which the investment securities were purchased.

IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* requires that classification of financial assets shall be based on the Fund's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of those financial assets.

Financial assets can be classified and subsequently measured at either:

- (i) Amortised Cost
- (ii) Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The financial asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The financial asset is held within the business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and by sale of financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI shall be classified under the category FVTPL, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss. The Investment Manager of the Fund can also on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an inconsistency in measurement or recognition that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities, and their gains and losses, on different bases.

The Fund's investments are classified and measured at FVTPL.

(b) Initial Recognition

The Fund's investments are initially recognized at fair value on the date the Bank commits to the purchase of the investment for the Fund.

(c) Subsequent Measurement

The Fund's investments are measured at FVTPL, and any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized directly in profit and loss.

(d) Fair value Measurement Principles

The fair value of investments classified as FVTPL is based on quoted market prices at the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

(e) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or has relinquished control of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation in the contract is either discharged, cancelled or expired.

3. Balance with Foreign Bank

	2024		2023	
	US\$	G\$'000	US\$	G\$'000
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	3,099,803,148	646,308,956	1,973,472,751	411,469,068
	3,099,803,148	646,308,956	1,973,472,751	411,469,068

4. Receivables

This amount represented funds for two lifts of profit oil which occurred in December 2024 of US\$73,449,623.79 (G\$15.31 billion) and US\$72,433,406.03 (G\$15.10 billion) respectively to be received in January 2025. The respective amounts were subsequently deposited to the Natural Resource Fund's account at Federal Reserve Bank of New York on January 8 & 17, 2025.

5. Royalties

Royalty receipts were deposited into the Fund's US dollar account held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as follows:

	US\$	G\$'000
Total as at December 31, 2022	155,155,242.63	32,349,868
Royalties for the year:		
30-Jan-23	57,591,504.37	12,007,829
28-Apr-23	53,256,878.46	11,104,059
28-Jul-23	54,436,683.89	11,350,048
30-Oct-23	52,805,908.09	11,010,032
	373,246,217.44	77,821,836
Royalties withdrawn for the year:	(123,966,083.63)	(25,846,928)
Total as at December 31, 2023	249,280,133.81	51,974,908
Royalties for the year:		
29-Jan-24	63,599,266.12	13,260,447
29-Apr-24	98,823,312.69	20,604,661
29-Jul-24	101,086,932.17	21,076,625
30-Oct-24	84,516,977.06	17,621,790
	597,306,621.85	124,538,431
Royalties withdrawn for the year:	(213,909,840.19)	(44,600,202)
Total as at December 31, 2024	383,396,781.66	79,938,229

Royalties withdrawn on a pro-rata basis.

6. Profit Oil

Guyana accounted for twenty-eight (28) lifts of 1-million-barrel (approximate) oil cargoes in the year 2024 in comparison with seventeen (17) lifts of 1-million-barrels for 2023. These funds were deposited directly into the account at Federal Reserve Bank of New York except for the two (2) lifts made on December 9 & 19, 2024 respectively, for which payments were received in January 2025. Details of profit oil lifts made over the last two years are shown below indicating date of lift, US dollar and G\$ equivalent amounts.

	US\$	G\$'000
Total as at December 31, 2022	1,256,792,043.98	262,041,141
Profit oil lifts for the year:		
17-Jan-23	82,248,712.42	17,148,857
3-Feb-23	79,613,822.68	16,599,482
10-Mar-23	74,216,496.21	15,474,139
11-Mar-23	74,054,727.58	15,440,411
10-Apr-23	87,145,733.95	18,169,886
15-May-23	74,729,733.63	15,581,149
18-May-23	75,546,324.85	15,751,409
20-Jun-23	73,773,346.19	15,381,743
6-Jul-23	81,786,204.95	17,052,424
24-Jul-23	84,436,660.87	17,605,044
21-Aug-23	85,277,583.54	17,780,376
14-Sep-23	96,031,133.77	20,022,491
23-Sep-23	96,959,767.23	20,216,111
29-Oct-23	90,027,503.19	18,770,734
5-Nov-23	85,139,327.68	17,751,550
2-Dec-23	73,573,471.27	15,340,069
31-Dec-23	75,333,318.77	15,706,997
Other profit oil receipt	235,507.07 ¹	49,103
	2,646,921,419.83	551,883,116
Profit oil withdrawn for the year	(878,164,165.37)	(183,097,229)
Total as at December 31, 2023	1,768,757,254.46	368,785,887
Profit oil lifts for the year:		
3-Jan-24	73,135,955.04	15,248,847
3-Jan-24	76,535,681.54	15,957,690
5-Feb-24	81,660,988.38	17,026,316
8-Feb-24	78,376,649.09	16,341,531
24-Feb-24	82,124,527.93	17,122,964
8-Mar-24	83,763,891.80	17,464,771
14-Mar-24	82,781,803.20	17,260,006
13-Apr-24	89,163,122.96	18,590,511
13-Apr-24	89,647,832.95	18,691,573
23-Apr-24	88,316,721.89	18,414,037
11-May-24	81,634,333.28	17,020,758
28-May-24	80,774,332.65	16,841,448
29-May-24	83,732,219.83	17,458,168
17-Jun-24	81,094,664.66	16,908,238
27-Jun-24	86,518,082.52	18,039,020
29-Jul-24	79,958,286.66	16,671,303
6-Aug-24	79,425,670.33	16,560,252

¹ This figure represents the Government of Guyana's 12.5% interest in lift#22UNY000 - Liza Unity off-spec oil emulsion.

	US\$	G\$'000
9-Aug-24	78,292,253.79	16,323,935
30-Aug-24	76,442,211.22	15,938,201
10-Sep-24	75,675,448.51	15,778,331
27-Sep-24	75,706,606.72	15,784,828
7-Oct-24	76,154,720.62	15,878,259
10-Oct-24	74,600,187.67	15,554,139
30-Oct-24	74,280,478.75	15,487,480
7-Nov-24	72,856,305.40	15,190,540
30-Nov-24	71,402,311.56	14,887,382
9-Dec-24	73,449,623.79	15,314,247
19-Dec-24	72,433,406.03	15,102,365
	3,988,695,573.23	831,643,027
Profit oil withdrawn for the year	(1,372,090,159.81)	(286,080,798)
Total as at December 31, 2024	2,616,605,413.42	545,562,229

Profit oil withdrawn on a pro-rata basis.

7. Interest on Deposits

Interest earned is recognized in the Statement of Income for deposits held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on an accrual basis. The Fund generated an average annual return of 5.095% for the year 2024 compared with 4.824% in 2023.

8. Transfer to the Consolidated Fund

In accordance with section 16 (1 & 2) of the Natural Resource Fund Act 2021, subject to section 19, the maximum amount of withdrawals from the Fund in a fiscal year shall not exceed the amount approved by the National Assembly for that fiscal year. All withdrawals from the Fund shall be deposited into the Consolidated Fund and shall be used only to finance:

- a) national development priorities including any initiative aimed at realizing an inclusive green economy; and
- b) essential projects that are directly related to ameliorating the effect of a major natural disaster.

Section 19 (1 & 2) of the Act 2021 stipulates that the amount the Minister shall request the National Assembly to approve and the amount that the Assembly can approve as withdrawal for the next ensuing fiscal year shall be included in the annual budget proposal and shall not exceed, for that year, the ceiling calculated in accordance with section 17 of the Act and the First Schedule, plus any amount required for emergency financing. The First Schedule was subsequently amended on February 6, 2024 through the Fiscal Enactments (Amendment) Act 2024 which modified the calculation of the ceiling on annual withdrawals as follows:

1. 100 percent of the first one billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund in the immediately preceding fiscal year;
2. 95 percent of the second one billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund;
3. 90 percent of the third one billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund;
4. 85 percent of the fourth one billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund;
5. 50 percent of the fifth one billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund; and
6. 10 percent of any amounts in excess of the first five billion US dollars of deposits paid into the Fund.

Accordingly, funds were withdrawn and deposited into the Consolidated Fund as follows:

	2024	
	US\$	G\$'000
Date of Withdrawal		
6-Mar-24	250,000,000	52,125,000
15-May-24	300,000,000	62,550,000
22-Jul-24	300,000,000	62,550,000
1-Oct-24	300,000,000	62,550,000
16-Dec-24	436,000,000	90,906,000
Total for the year 2024	1,586,000,000	330,681,000

	2023	
	US\$	G\$'000
Date of Withdrawal		
6-Feb-23	200,000,000	41,700,000
4-May-23	200,000,000	41,700,000
3-Aug-23	100,000,000	20,850,000
6-Sep-23	100,000,000	20,850,000
26-Sep-23	50,000,000	10,425,000
24-Oct-23	100,000,000	20,850,000
24-Nov-23	100,000,000	20,850,000
28-Dec-23	152,130,249	31,719,157
Total for the year 2023	1,002,130,249	208,944,157

9. Investment Mandate

There was no investment in securities as at December 31, 2024. The Board of Directors of the Natural Resource Fund at its meeting held on May 16, 2024 had approved the investment mandate for the Fund. It was mandated that the funds be maintained in the deposit account held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York earning overnight deposit interest at the prevailing federal funds rate. It was also agreed that the Bank of Guyana will continue to monitor the overnight interest rate and inform the Chairman of any changes by the Federal Reserve Bank to consider the feasibility of redeploying cash. As

at the financial year end, there has been no changes made to the investment mandate as the federal funds rate remained elevated within the range of 4.25% - 4.50%.

10. Key Management Personnel

The Board of Directors of the Natural Resource Fund comprised of the following members:

Major General (Ret'd) Joseph Singh	-	Chairman
Dr. Compton Bourne	-	Director
Ms. Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett	-	Director
Mr. Dunstan Barrow	-	Director
Mr. Ramesh Dookhoo	-	Director

11. Financial Risk Management

The Natural Resource Fund is susceptible to financial risks and the effective management of these risks is essential to enhancing the earning capacity of the Fund. The Bank as part of executing its responsibility for the operational management of the Fund applies its risk management framework which involves the identification, assessment and monitoring of risks through the adoption of various approaches as guided by its policies. Risks are managed by the Investment Manager of the Bank of Guyana and at senior management level through the Bank's Investment Committee.

The Fund is potentially exposed to credit, market and liquidity risks arising from its foreign bank deposits. An investment mandate for the Fund was approved by its Board of Directors in May 2024 mandating that all funds be maintained in the deposit account held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the prevailing federal funds rate. As at the financial year-end, there were no changes to the mandate as the Fund continued to benefit from the persistent high level of overnight deposit interest rate.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the failure of a counterparty to discharge its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The revenue of the Fund are currently held in its account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which has a credit rating of 'AA+'.

(b) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded on the market.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. This risk arises from the Fund's deposits with foreign banks. The Bank manages this risk by continuously monitoring market conditions and yields.

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund's exposure to the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations arises from its holdings of foreign currency denominated assets.

The Bank manages the risk of adverse exchange rate movements through constant monitoring of market conditions and trends. Further mitigation measures are also taken to ensure that foreign currency assets are maintained in stable currencies. The principal currency in which foreign assets are denominated is the United States dollar.

The aggregate G\$ equivalent amounts of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are shown below, along with the impact of a reasonable rate movement of each currency against the Guyana dollar.

FINANCIAL ASSETS	2024			
	GYD G\$'000	USD G\$'000 (Equiv.)	OTHER G\$'000	Total G\$'000
Balance with Foreign Bank	-	646,308,956	-	646,308,956
Investments	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	30,416,612	-	30,416,612
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	676,725,568	-	676,725,568
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Payables	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-
NET POSITION	-	676,725,568	-	676,725,568
Impact on Net Income				
+0.50%	-	3,383,628	-	3,383,628
-0.50%	-	(3,383,628)	-	(3,383,628)

FINANCIAL ASSETS	2023			
	GYD	USD	OTHER	Total
	G\$'000	G\$'000 (Equiv.)	G\$'000	G\$'000
Balance with Foreign Bank	-	411,469,068	-	411,469,068
Investments	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	31,047,066	-	31,047,066
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	442,516,134	-	442,516,134
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Payables	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	-	-	-	-
NET POSITION	-	442,516,134	-	442,516,134
Impact on Net Income				
+0.50%	-	2,212,581	-	2,212,581
-0.50%	-	(2,212,581)	-	(2,212,581)

12. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Natural Resource Fund will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Fund's deposits are held with a foreign bank which can be easily called in the event such a need

11.0 Appendix

The following table shows the receipt of profit oil and royalties to the Natural Resource Fund since its inception.

Table 3

Activity of the Natural Resource Fund						
Date	Liza Destiny	Profit Oil (USD) Liza Unity	Prosperity	Royalties (USD)	Withdrawals (USD) Net Inflows to Date (USD)	
11/Mar/2020	54,927,994.80					54,927,994.80
28/Apr/2020				4,919,505.30		59,847,500.10
9/Jun/2020	35,063,582.06					94,911,082.16
3/Aug/2020				3,698,152.63		98,609,234.79
24/Aug/2020	46,046,937.03					144,656,171.82
19/Oct/2020				4,304,275.30		148,960,447.12
11/Jan/2021	49,341,810.55					198,302,257.67
20/Jan/2021				8,332,957.12		206,635,214.79
3/Mar/2021	50.00					206,635,264.79
9/Mar/2021	61,021,098.64					267,656,363.43
20/Apr/2021				13,869,099.18		281,525,462.61
14/May/2021	62,617,616.23					344,143,078.84
23/Jul/2021				12,301,462.65		356,444,541.49
28/Jul/2021	79,617,561.87					436,062,103.36
22/Oct/2021	80,373,718.56					516,435,821.92
26/Oct/2021				17,492,005.29		533,927,827.21
24/Dec/2021	73,582,168.11					607,509,995.32
27/Jan/2022				16,087,959.27		623,597,954.59
28/Feb/2022	95,928,020.91					719,525,975.50
28/Apr/2022				21,059,488.63		740,585,464.13
10/May/2022					(200,000,000.00)	540,585,464.13
25/May/2022		102,548,225.10				643,133,689.23
2/Jun/2022	108,556,874.23					751,690,563.46
12/Jul/2022					(200,000,000.00)	551,690,563.46
20/Jul/2022		122,973,502.40				674,664,065.86
27/Jul/2022	117,445,452.90			51,060,711.00		843,170,229.76
29/Aug/2022		102,543,769.89				945,713,999.65
13/Sep/2022	99,161,132.32					1,044,875,131.97
7/Oct/2022		88,996,551.12				1,133,871,683.09
25/Oct/2022				66,947,083.73		1,200,818,766.82
7/Nov/2022	89,149,227.73					1,289,967,994.55
14/Nov/2022		87,993,773.93				1,377,961,768.48

9/Dec/2022					(207,646,570.00)	1,170,315,198.48
30/Dec/2022		83,808,725.98				1,254,123,924.46
3/Jan/2023	82,612,294.01					1,336,736,218.47
23/Jan/2023		75,074,493.46				1,411,810,711.93
30/Jan/2023				57,591,504.37		1,469,402,216.30
6/Feb/2023					(200,000,000.00)	1,269,402,216.30
16/Feb/2023	82,248,712.42					1,351,650,928.72
20/Mar/2023		79,613,822.68				1,431,264,751.40
10/Apr/2023	74,054,727.58	74,216,496.21				1,579,535,975.19
28/Apr/2023				53,256,878.46		1,632,792,853.65
4/May/2023					(200,000,000.00)	1,432,792,853.65
10/May/2023		87,145,733.95				1,519,938,587.60
14/Jun/2023	74,729,733.63					1,594,668,321.23
16/Jun/2023		75,546,324.85				1,670,214,646.08
20/Jul/2023		73,773,346.19				1,743,987,992.27
28/Jul/2023				54,436,683.89		1,798,424,676.16
3/Aug/2023					(100,000,000.00)	1,698,424,676.16
7/Aug/2023	81,786,204.95					1,780,210,881.11
23/Aug/2023		84,436,660.87				1,864,647,541.98
6/Sep/2023					(100,000,000.00)	1,764,647,541.98
20/Sep/2023		85,277,583.54				1,849,925,125.52
26/Sep/2023					(50,000,000.00)	1,799,925,125.52
13/Oct/2023	96,031,133.77					1,895,956,259.29
23/Oct/2023		96,959,767.23				1,992,916,026.52
24/Oct/2023					(100,000,000.00)	1,892,916,026.52
30/Oct/2023				52,805,908.09		1,945,721,934.61
24/Nov/2023					(100,000,000.00)	1,845,721,934.61
28/Nov/2023		90,027,503.19				1,935,749,437.80
1/Dec/2023		235,507.07				1,935,984,944.87
5/Dec/2023	85,139,327.68					2,021,124,272.55
28/Dec/2023					(152,130,249.00)	1,868,994,023.55
2/Jan/2024		73,573,471.27				1,942,567,494.82
29/Jan/2024				63,599,266.12		2,006,166,760.94
2/Feb/2024	76,535,681.54		73,135,955.04			2,155,838,397.52
15/Feb/2024		75,333,318.77				2,231,171,716.29
6/Mar/2024		81,660,988.38			(250,000,000.00)	2,062,832,704.67
8/Mar/2024			78,376,649.09			2,141,209,353.76
25/Mar/2024	82,124,527.93					2,223,333,881.69
8/Apr/2024		83,763,891.80				2,307,097,773.49
12/Apr/2024			82,781,803.20			2,389,879,576.69
29/Apr/2024				98,823,312.69		2,488,702,889.38
14/May/2024	89,647,690.45	89,163,122.96				2,667,513,702.79
15/May/2024					(300,000,000.00)	2,367,513,702.79

23/May/2024			88,316,721.89			2,455,830,424.68
30/May/2024	142.50					2,455,830,567.18
10/Jun/2024		81,634,333.28				2,537,464,900.46
27/Jun/2024	83,732,219.83		80,774,332.65			2,701,971,452.94
17/Jul/2024		81,094,664.66				2,783,066,117.60
22/Jul/2024					(300,000,000.00)	2,483,066,117.60
26/Jul/2024			86,518,082.52			2,569,584,200.12
29/Jul/2024				101,086,932.17		2,670,671,132.29
29/Aug/2024			79,958,286.66			2,750,629,418.95
4/Sep/2024	79,425,670.00					2,830,055,088.95
9/Sep/2024		78,292,253.79				2,908,347,342.74
30/Sep/2024			76,442,211.22			2,984,789,553.96
1/Oct/2024					(300,000,000.00)	2,684,789,553.96
10/Oct/2024		75,675,448.51				2,760,465,002.47
28/Oct/2024			75,706,606.72			2,836,171,609.19
30/Oct/2024				84,516,977.06		2,920,688,586.25
6/Nov/2024		76,154,720.62				2,996,843,306.87
8/Nov/2024	74,600,188.00					3,071,443,494.87
29/Nov/2024			74,280,478.75			3,145,723,973.62
6/Dec/2024		72,856,305.40				3,218,580,279.02
16/Dec/2024					(436,000,000.00)	2,782,580,279.02
30/Dec/2024	71,402,311.56					2,853,982,590.58
Total	2,186,903,811.79	2,280,374,307.10	796,291,127.74	786,190,162.95	(3,195,776,819.00)	2,853,982,590.58

Note: Profit oil payments for two lifts which occurred in December 2024 of US\$73,449,623.79 & US\$72,433,406.03 were received on January 8, 2025 and January 17, 2025 respectively.

The following table shows the monthly return earned for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Table 4

Fund Portfolio 2024	Return
January	0.426%
February	0.412%
March	0.412%
April	0.424%
May	0.443%
June	0.366%
July	0.445%
August	0.427%
September	0.440%
October	0.414%
November	0.372%
December	0.400%

12.0 Annex A

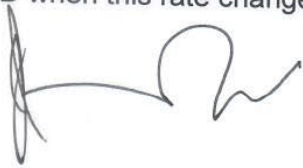
May 16, 2024

Dr. Gobind Ganga
Governor
BANK OF GUYANA
Avenue of the Republic
Georgetown

NATURAL RESOURCE FUND – INVESTMENT MANDATE

DECISION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (BOD) of the Natural Resource Fund (NRF) considered the Investment Proposal dated May 16, 2024, submitted by the Bank of Guyana (BOG) and, with the concurrence of the Hon. Senior Minister in the Office of the President with responsibility for Finance, agreed that the resources of the NRF be held in the overnight deposit account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which currently offers an interest rate of 5.3 percent per annum. It is also agreed that the Governor of the BOG will continue to monitor the overnight interest rate and communicate with the Chairman BOD when this rate changes.



Joseph G. Singh
Major General (retd)
Chairman, BOD



BANK OF GUYANA

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May 16, 2024

Chairman of the Board of Directors (BOD)

Natural Resource Fund

Re: Investment proposal for the Natural Resource Fund (NRF)

The cash balance of the Natural Resource Fund (NRF) as of December 31, 2023, totaled USD1973.47 million. Of this amount, USD1,586.15 million is available for withdrawal by the Government of Guyana during 2024 while the sum of USD387.32 million, inclusive of interest totaling USD 86.84 earned in 2023, is available for core investments.

For 2024, it is estimated that Guyana will earn 25 lifts of crude oil valued at USD2,078.92 million. Royalties are estimated to be approximately USD319.91 million.

According to Section 23 of the NRF Act 2021, when the balance of the Fund is less than five hundred million United States Dollars and less than three times the amount approved by the National Assembly for the Withdrawal from the Fund for the next ensuing fiscal year then all of the Fund shall be invested in very safe investments, where very safe investments was defined as eligible bank deposits and eligible treasury bills only.

Based on the current and projected balance of the NRF, and guided by Section 23 of the NRF Act, investments of the Fund over the next few years will be maintained in very safe instruments. Over time, as inflows to the NRF increase due to ramped up production associated with additional FPSOs, investments would likely be modified in line with section 23 of the NRF Act. As such the core balance should be invested in liquid and risk-free assets as required by the NRF Act.

The economic landscape of high inflation in the USA has resulted in the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB), New York, increasing overnight interest rates to a range of 4.25 percent – 4.50 percent during 2022 and to a range of 5.25 percent – 5.50 percent effective July 28, 2023. The rates have been the same since then. At its last meeting held during March 2024, the FRB decided to leave the rate unchanged but indicated there was a possibility of two to three rates cut during the year. However both the Consumer Price Index and the Producers Price Index for March 2024 indicated that inflation in the USA remains inflated and sticky. It is therefore likely that the FRB will cut rates much later than planned. The FRB has also indicated that the high overnight rate could be maintained over the medium term.

Currently, USD deposits and treasury bills and bonds which are rated AA+ by Standards and Poor's and are considered the most liquid in the world offering the highest interest rates among developed countries. However, due to the expectation of a decline in interest rates in the future, the yield curve slopes upwards to the three-month tenor and then becomes inverted as shown by the table below¹:

Tenor	Interest Rate (%)
Overnight Deposit	5.30
1-month bills	5.37
3-month bills	5.388
6-month bills	5.355
1-year bonds	5.154
2-year bonds	4.927
3-year bonds	4.760
5-year bonds	4.564

Treasury bills are usually discounted and may result in loss of capital if there is a need to redeem them.

¹ Information retrieved on April 10, 2024, from Bloomberg L.P. online platform.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

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