



Guyana

Small Country.
Epic Adventures.



KNOW GUYANA

Geography

Guyana lies nestled between the Atlantic Ocean to the north and Suriname, Venezuela, and Brazil to the east, west, and south respectively. Spanning 214,970 km², its terrain features miles of golden savannahs, dense rainforests, and extensive coastline. The country is divided into ten administrative regions, with coastal plains dominating the north and interior highlands surrounded by Rupununi savannahs to the south. The western border is guarded by the Pakaraima Mountains, home to Mount Roraima, the nation's tallest peak at 2,762 meters. Among its famed waterways are the Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice rivers.

Entry Requirements

One hundred and twenty-five countries, including the U.S.A, Canada, Brazil and many South American and Caribbean nations, are offered easy entry into Guyana. Travellers from these countries do not require a visa, only a valid passport (6 months). Visitors from other countries should allocate about 3-4 weeks to obtain a visa. For more information, please visit www.minfor.gov.gy.

Climate and Clothing

Guyana boasts year-round summer-like temperatures, hovering around 30°C (86°F), complemented by refreshing trade winds from the Atlantic Ocean. Inland, mountains and forests moderate the heat. Traveling is ideal from October to April, while the green/wet season (May to September) is perfect for birding and coastal exploration. Packing essentials include layered full-length clothing and water-resistant footwear.

Getting to Guyana and Around

Guyana's gateways are the Cheddi Jagan International Airport in Timehri and the Eugene F. Correia International Airport in Ogle. Accessible flights from the United Kingdom, New York, Texas, and Miami (USA), Toronto (Canada), Panama City, and Caribbean destinations like Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago connect the country. Airlines like Caribbean Airlines, British Airways, American Airlines, United Airlines, JetBlue, FlyAlways, InterCaribbean, COPA Airlines, SkyHigh Dominica, Surinam Airways, KLM, LIAT 2020, Air Transat and Avianca offer regular flights.

Within the country, river travel is common using small boats and ferries. Taxi, mini-bus, or 4x4 off-road vehicles are typical for short transfers and overland journeys. Cessna flights to over 50 remote airstrips are available primarily on a charter basis.

Safety and Security

In general, you will find Guyanese to be extremely friendly and helpful. Don't be surprised if you find locals wishing to talk with you and offering assistance. Nonetheless, we encourage you to exercise caution when travelling in Guyana as you would in your own home country. The basic precautions apply here as they do elsewhere. Travellers need to use the basic rules of safety, as in any other part of the world.

Protected Areas

Untamed wildlife and pristine wilderness are the hallmarks of the protected areas of Guyana. This includes Kaieteur National Park, Iwokrama Forest, Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach, and Konashen. Millions of acres of Guyana are covered in continuous woodland area and are home to the best of nature - animals, birds, amphibians and plant life. A prolific amount of wildlife exists in the form of 820+ birds, 225 species of mammals, 880 species of reptiles and more than 6500 plants.



Money

While credit cards are accepted at many establishments in Georgetown, cash is required when one is heading into the interior. The banks in Georgetown allow limited withdrawal for international travellers, and ATMs in other towns are limited. Booking beforehand with tour operators and paying via credit card or wire transfer is recommended.



Language

English is the official language, and English and Guyanese Creole are the commonly spoken languages in Guyana, along with separate dialects of the Indigenous peoples. With the proximity to Brazil, many residents in the Central and South Rupununi speak some Portuguese as well.



Health & Medical Care

Standard immunisations like hepatitis A and B, rabies, typhoid, yellow fever, diphtheria and tetanus are recommended prior to visiting Guyana. A vaccination certificate for yellow fever needs to be carried, especially when travelling with Copa Airlines. Private hospitals are available in Georgetown and emergency medical services are available elsewhere, but protection against common diseases like malaria and dengue fever can be avoided by carrying antimalarial medications, using locally recommended insect repellents, and dressing appropriately. Bottled, filtered or purified water should be consumed at all times.

Visiting Georgetown & other towns

Like any city, certain areas of Georgetown and other coastal towns are not exceptionally safe, especially after dark. It is recommended that yellow cabs be booked from designated service providers. One of the biggest problems visitors face in Georgetown is petty theft. Travelling in groups, avoiding wearing expensive jewellery, and travelling with small amounts of cash are advised.

Shopping

Indigenous communities produce some of Guyana's most popular gifts and souvenirs in the form of colourful woven baskets, plates, jewellery, beads, pottery and such. Travellers can also pick up traditional balata curios made from the latex of the bulletwood trees or other souvenirs at the Hibiscus Craft Plaza in Georgetown or any Guyshop outlets.

Dining

Georgetown has a thriving dining scene featuring characterful restaurants, hip bars and cool brunch places serving local and international cuisines. In the villages, one can easily find and taste local flavours like the cassava-based farine and tuma pot.

Visiting the Hinterland

Guyana's interior is one of the safest places in the world. Travelling to the interior and staying at resorts is secure and safe. The hinterland is best explored with the help of local tour operators or guides for better on-ground assistance and connectivity. No matter how you choose to travel, you will be able to relax completely without any concerns.

Visitor Guidelines For Sustainable Travel

To move towards sustainable tourism, Guyana urges travellers to make note of the fundamental tenets. These include honouring the Indigenous People and Protected Areas, protecting the fragile environment, protecting wildlife, helping protect the rich ecosystem, supporting and respecting local cultures, and leaving a positive impact in all places the traveller sets foot on. We encourage you to review our guidelines for sustainable travel for more information.

GUYANA AT A GLANCE

Official Country Name	Cooperative Republic of Guyana
Capital	Georgetown
Independence	26th May 1966, from UK
Head of Government	His Excellency, Dr Mohamed Irfaan Ali
National Symbols	Canje Pheasant (Hoatzin), Jaguar, Victoria Regia (Water Lily)
National Colours	Red, Black, Yellow, White, Green
Location	South America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, Suriname and Venezuela
Area	214,970 sq km
Coastline	459 km
Time Difference	UTC /GMT -4 (same time as New York, USA during Standard Time)
Geographic Coordinates	6 48 N, 58 09 W
Size	3rd smallest country in South America
Terrain	Forested Highland, Low Coastal Plain, Interior Savannah and Hilly Sand and Clay Region
Administrative Divisions	10 Barima-Waini, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Demerara-Mahaica, Mahaica-Berbice, East Berbice-Corentyne, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara-Berbice, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
Climate	Tropical (hot and humid, moderated by northeast trade winds)
Seasons	Rainy seasons (May-June and December-January); Dry season (February-April and August-October)
Population and Growth Rate	878,674 - 2022 (3.3% annually)
Ethnic Groups	East Indian 39.8%, African 29.3%, Mixed 19.9%, Amerindian 10.5%, Other 0.5% (Portuguese, Chinese, etc.)
Languages	English (official), Guyanese Creole, Indigenous languages & some Portuguese & Chinese Guyana is the only country in South America where English is the official language.
Religions	Protestant 34.8%, Hindu 24.8%, Roman Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 6.8%, Jehovah's Witness 1.3%, Rastafarian 0.5%, other Christian 20.8%, other 0.9%, none 3.1%.

Economy

GDP and growth rate	\$25.06 billion (2025);10.3%
Exchange Rate to USD	1USD=210.45 GYD
Key Industries	Petroleum, sugar, gold, bauxite, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber, and of course tourism (Exports)

Transportation

International Carriers	Caribbean Airlines, COPA Airlines, Surinam Airways and American Airlines, JetBlue, United Airlines, British Airways, SkyHigh Dominica, Avianca, KLM, Air Transat, FlyAlways, LIAT
International Airports	2. There are a total of 117 Airstrips in Guyana.
Domestic Carriers	Air Services Limited, Jags Aviation, Roraima Airways, Trans Guyana Airways,
Roadways	7970 km
Waterways	5900 km

TRANSPORTATION



Travel in Guyana is part of the experience and adventure and can be a highlight of your visit. However, the nature of the often difficult travel can mean there may be delays. These could be due to needing to secure enough passengers, mechanical issues, weather, a flooded river or other unforeseeable circumstances. Due to these incidences, having a patient disposition is an advantage.

Georgetown is well served with taxis, which operate throughout the city and to other urban centres. Taxis are easy to find outside most hotels and throughout Georgetown (e.g. Stabroek Market & Avenue of the Republic). There are fixed fares for most distances; check in advance. Most trips within Georgetown are approximately GY\$1000.00/US\$5; private taxis are arranged through your hotel or by calling one of the numerous taxis services. In the interior, you may use many forms of transport depending on your itinerary. From the small interior airstrip, travel is then normally by four wheel drive jeep or truck, minibus, boat, horse, bullock cart or a mixture

of these. The roads (non-asphalted) in the interior can be extremely difficult and seem impassable. However, drivers are very experienced and are normally able to pass through flooded creeks and seemingly long stretches of dirt.

Boat travel in Guyana is frequently used and is generally a comfortable mode of transport. It offers an opportunity to observe the wildlife and scenery whilst moving between locations.

When self-driving, it is recommended to hire a 4x4 vehicle that will allow comparatively easy navigation in the interiors and the mountainous regions. Any visitor wishing to drive a locally registered motor vehicle must obtain a Driver's Permit issued by the Licence Revenue Office of the Guyana Revenue Authority (GRA). This facility is available upon arrival at the Cheddi Jagan International Airport and at the GRA office in Georgetown.

PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Georgetown

The capital, Georgetown, is the epicentre for all cultural and political activities and is the veritable gateway for the rest of the country. The Dutch-constructed Sea Wall skirts the city along the Atlantic Ocean, and the city, houses museums, monuments and various religious and cultural points of interest to explore. The Walter Roth Museum, St. George's Cathedral, Stabroek Market, National Museum, Umana Yana, Red House and Botanical Gardens are some of the key sightseeing spots of the city.

People

The population of 787,000 mostly lives around the coastal belt - almost a third of them in Georgetown. Guyana boasts a rich composition of people of African, Chinese, East Indian, European, Indigenous and Portuguese ethnicities. The nine groups of Akawaio, Arawaks, Arecunas, Caribs, Makushis, Patamonas, Wai-Wais and Wapishanas make up the Indigenous Peoples of Guyana. The population is concentrated in the northeast regions, in and around Georgetown and along the Berbice River to the east. The remainder of the country is sparsely populated.

Culture

African, Chinese, East Indian, European, Indigenous and Portuguese cultures have influenced Guyana's ethnic identity. This makes it a land of remarkable diversity visible in festivals, cuisines and language, offering the best of many worlds within one small country. The northern part of the country is culturally aligned to the Caribbean nations, while the south is more embedded in South American influence, due to its proximity to Brazil.

Religion

Guyana has an exceptional representation of religions- Christians, Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Indigenous Peoples. While colonization by European countries and subsequent missionary work led to a spread



of Christianity, the arrival of the East Indian and Chinese immigrants led to the growth of Hinduism and Islam. For a visitor, festivals like Diwali, Christmas, Phagwah, Emancipation and many others showcase the diversity and in general, the cultural harmony within the nation.

Cuisine

The food in Guyana reflects the country's ethnic diversity. Both local and international cuisine is widely celebrated in Guyana. Cassava-based farine, tumapot, and cassareep-based pepperpot mark the key flavours of the Indigenous community. At the same time, inspiration from East Indian and Chinese cuisines can be seen in popular dishes like seven curries and roti along with duck, chowmein and chicken fried rice. Metemgee and cook-up rice cannot be missed from the list of menus offered at many local eateries.



HISTORY

Discovery

The fabled city of El Dorado was the hook for many early explorers to sail to Guyana. It was believed that a King covered in gold lived in a magnificent city by the side of Lake Parime. The enduring legend urged the famous Englishman, Sir Walter Raleigh, to organise expeditions between the 16th and 17th centuries to map the country, hoping to make his big discovery. Some believed that El Dorado lay between the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers in the Guyanese Highlands of Pakaraima Mountains. Others leaned towards advice from the Indigenous Peoples that El Dorado could be reached by travelling up the Essequibo River. Though the exact location was never found, the flooded Lake Amucu in the Rupununi is thought to closely match the legendary Lake Parime description.

Settlement

Guyana is the only country of South America where English is the official language. This can be attributed to the region's long history of English rule. The lush sugar plantations along the coast of Guyana piqued the interest of Dutch, French and British troops, consecutively uprooting each other since the 16th century. What started for the Dutch as temporary trading enclaves with the Indigenous Peoples in the 16th century soon turned into firm settlements to cultivate their own sugarcane, coffee, cotton and tobacco. To sustain the workforce, they employed slaves from African nations. Barbaric terms of work ensued until the first rebellion in 1763 in Berbice.

History of Slavery & Emancipation

A memorial in Guyana's capital, Georgetown, testifies the bravery of Cuffy, a prominent slave hero, who was responsible for the rebellion against slavery. The dwindling military influence of the Dutch and the slave rebellions coincided with the British taking the reins in 1806 and enacting a make-believe abolition of slave-trade. It was only in 1834, that the Emancipation Bill took effect and slavery was permanently abolished but not before slaves

had to endure four to six years of apprenticeship. When sustenance of plantations became an issue without the devoted workforce, it was East and South Indians that were imported from across the world as indentured labour. This practice continued even as late as the 20th century.

Independence

Guyana became independent on 26th May 1966. The foundation of the free state was laid by an Indo and African Guyanese duo, Cheddi Jagan and Forbes Burnham. They formed the People's Progressive Party (PPP), which paved the way for modern politics in the country. An ideological split led to the formation of the People's National Congress - making the two sides the only veritable oppositions to each other. In 1997, Janet Jagan became the first female President of the country - a rarity around the world.

Democracy

Guyana is a democratic republic divided into administrative regions, with President Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali. Legislative power in Guyana resides in the National Assembly, with 65 members directly elected by proportional representation. Forty of these are elected at a national level, while the other 25 are elected at a regional level. The President can dissolve the assembly and call for elections at any time but no later than five years from its first sitting. The President is the one who appoints and supervises the prime minister and his cabinet of other ministers.

Guyana Today

Guyana's entrance into the CARICOM Single Market and Economy in January 2006 broadened the country's export market, mainly in the raw materials sector. With its natural resources like bauxite, rice, gold, sugar, fish, timber and recently discovered oil, Guyana is on the verge of emerging as a strong and stable economy. Guyana mainly depends on the export of these commodities, which represent nearly 60% of the country's GDP. Much of Guyana's growth in the last few years has come from petroleum and gold production. Guyana's oil production has significantly exceeded 640,000 barrels per day as of early 2026, recently surpassing the **900,000 barrels per day (bpd)** milestone following the ramp-up of the **Yellowtail** project. The country continues to be a global leader in economic growth, with real GDP expected to expand by **16.2% in 2026** after recording double-digit growth for six consecutive years

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS



Georgetown

The capital of the country, Georgetown is the city that pulsates with commercial and political activity. As the main gateway into the country, it offers the traveller a chance to see it's colonial heritage in key buildings and glimpses of life in the urban quarters. Bustling markets like Stabroek and Bourda, historic cricket grounds, Government buildings and museums make for the sightseeing tapestry of Georgetown.

Demerara

Originating in the dense central rainforests of Guyana, the Demerara River journeys for more than 340 km north to meet the Atlantic Ocean. Georgetown occupies the right bank of the river in its last miles. Along the way, it channels into different tributaries and creeks, creating stunning islands. Rich inland biodiversity can be sampled on these islands and along the Demerara. Riverside resorts, birding hot spots and wildlife-filled nature trails are the highlights for travellers.



Berbice

Traces of colonial history live to tell the tale of Guyana's past along the banks of the Berbice River. Once home to thriving sugar plantations, Berbice offers a unique mixture of easy country life and rich colonial heritage. New Amsterdam is the ideal base for exploring ocean-side villages, the endless flora and fauna of nearby forests, and several historical buildings like the New Amsterdam Public Hospital, Town Hall and Mission Chapel Congregational Church.

Essequibo

Essequibo is the longest river in Guyana, and makes its way from the Akarai Mountains near the Brazil border to the Atlantic Ocean, covering a distance of more than 1000 miles. En route, its many tributaries enrich an unrivalled ecosystem of countless waterfalls, thriving forests, and a diversity of birdlife and wildlife. Essequibo's banks are dotted with several historical attractions like Fort Zeelandia, Fort Kyk-Over-Al and many other Dutch remnants.





North Rupununi

The incredible untouched rainforests of Guyana fully flourish close to the North Rupununi region. Here community-owned and operated eco-lodges in the forests and golden savannahs offer proximity to a wide array of wildlife and birds. While most travellers come to take in the best of nature, for some village life is most intriguing. Nature trails, pristine views and vibrant culture make for the biggest hooks for travellers.

South and Central Rupununi

South and Central Rupununi offer travellers expansive tracts of wilderness, with unique animals and birds and an authentic taste of ranch life. Every hill and riverside offers breathtaking scenery. Lethem is the nerve centre of the region, with Brazil as its neighbour. The town also hosts the annual Rupununi Rodeo, a valiant showcase of horse and bull riding amongst other competitions over a two-day festival. A number of hikes, river trails and eco-lodge experiences are the highlights of South and Central Rupununi.



Top Attractions & Activities

Natural Wonders

Massive tracts of primary rainforest and rugged mountain ranges cover a large part of Guyana. Incredible wildlife, remote forests, varied terrain and faraway villages combine to add a sense of mystery to the land. This region is ideal for intrepid travellers longing to explore the jungle on foot, canoe down the seldom-travelled rivers or cross the vast golden savannahs on an epic 4X4 safari drive. The country is also blessed with four extraordinary mountain ranges; Mount Roraima, the Pakaraimas, Iwokramas and Kanuku mountains. The stunning 741 feet tall Kaieteur Waterfall and Orinduik Falls are highlights amongst many other noteworthy falls of the country, adding to nature's wonders in Guyana.

Wildlife

The moniker of 'Land of the Giants' is apt for Guyana. It offers the rare privilege to see a staggering number of birds (820+ species), mammals (225+ species), fish (1000+ species) and amphibians (814+ species). The country is home to the largest rodent (capybara) and biggest scaled freshwater fish (arapaima). The tropical rainforest canopies and massive savannahs offer the chance to spot other giants as well, including jaguars, giant anteaters, giant river otters, and caimans. Unusual animals like tapirs, labbas, agoutis, armadillos and saki, spider and howler monkeys, and sloth can also be spotted. Amongst the many natural treasures of Guyana, wildlife takes top spot.



Birding

More than 820+ species of birds inhabit the jungle canopies, coastal plains and golden savannahs of Guyana, making it one of the world's top birding destinations. Even veteran birders to the country are awestruck by the sheer variety and colours of the birds. The colourful hoatzin, Guyana's glamorous national bird, cock-of-the-rock, crested eagle, and harpy eagle are some of the most coveted species on the lists of birdwatchers.

Sport Fishing

The moniker of 'Land of Many Waters' is especially relevant for anglers who travel to Guyana. The country has over 1800 species of fish, including the largest scaled freshwater fish, the arapaima, and scores of others like the payara, arowana, himara and lukanani. There are two main fishing seasons - February to April and September to November. The Essequibo River, Kurupukari River, Abary River, Mahaica Creek, Simoni Pond, Luri Creek, Rewa, Apoteri, Rupununi and Burro Burro River are the most popular fishing locations.



Adventure Sports

Guyana has a range of undiscovered adventures from soft activities to those that offer high-octane adrenalin rush. Abseiling steep cliff-sides, survival trips into heart of the Amazon, canoeing down caiman and piranha-filled rivers, 4X4 self-drive safaris through rugged mountains, or simply hiking and mountain biking along forested trails - Guyana has it all.



Community Based Tourism

Community-based tourism initiatives offer the best of grass-root experiences in Guyana. Villages like Santa Mission, Yupukari, Surama and Rewa amongst others have pooled their resources and come together to invest in tourism as one of their main sources of income. This has made Guyana a pioneer in community driven, owned and led tourism globally but particularly in the Caribbean and South American regions. They offer village eco-lodges and meaningful interactions during hikes and river trips with trained naturalists. This has a direct impact on the lives of all community members in many cases.

Conservation Tourism

Guyana has been embracing tourism that meaningfully contributes to promoting the conservation values of protected areas and species, supporting biodiversity conservation, and improving the wellbeing of local people. The country took its first steps towards sustainability under the leadership of the legendary ecotourism stalwart, Diane McTurk. Diane grew up on a cattle ranch in

Karanambu, which was converted into a leading eco-lodge in the 1970's. She laid the groundwork for conservation tourism practices to offer visitors delightful experiences in the jungle. Her relentless work in rehabilitating giant river otters has been a high benchmark for conservationists and researchers all over the world.

Festivals & Events

Guyana's cultural diversity is the genesis of a number of festivals in the country. Mashramani or 'Mash' is celebrated to commemorate Guyana becoming a Republic nation on 23rd February 1970. Though the word 'Mashramani' is Indigenous meaning 'celebration after hard work.' Diwali, Phagwah, Emancipation, Bartica Regatta and Rupununi Rodeo are some of the other major festivals of the country.



SOME SUGGESTED PROPERTIES

Guyana is blessed with a number of comfortable and immersive accommodations. From eco-lodges at the edge of forests, plush and affordable hotels, home-stays, ranches and community-run accommodations, the traveller has a wide choice to choose from. We've handpicked some of the best properties below.



Grand Coastal Hotel

A premier boutique hotel famous for its special 'Flavours of Guyana Night', showcasing Guyana's local cuisine. It is suitable for business and leisure travellers.
www.grandcoastal.com



Cara Lodge

A characterful heritage hotel that offers a peek into Guyana's past with modern luxuries for the international traveller.
www.caralodge.com



Herdmanston Lodge

A centrally located modern hotel with a touch of nostalgia and excellent dining options.
www.herdmanstonlodge.com



Guyana Marriott Hotel Georgetown

An international brand that has re-defined the hospitality scape for Georgetown with modern amenities and facilities.
www.marriott.com



Arrowpoint Nature Resort

Arrowpoint offers an ideal for a back-to-nature experience with getting up close to the wild, with comfort close at hand.

www.roraimaairways.com



Atta Lodge

The lodge offers a complete rainforest experience and the company of Guyana's diverse birdlife, that can be viewed from an impressive Canopy Walkway.

www.iwokramacanopywalkway.com



Rewa Eco-Lodge

Rewa lodge is a showcase of a successful community run lodge with ample nature based experiences around.

www.rewaecolodge.com



Iwokrama River Lodge

Located at the edge of the Essequibo River, this is ideal for serious nature and outdoor lovers.

www.iwokramariverlodge.com

SUGGESTED STORY IDEAS



Amazing one-of-a-kind adventures found only in Guyana

Explore adventure themed activities like a 4X4 safari, a vaquero experience, abseiling, hiking and sport fishing that are difficult to find in one destination alone. Guyana offers such a wide variety, that an outdoor and adventure lover can never be bored.



Amazon Survival - Why this experience will transform you

Travel is often transformational as it exposes the traveller to a variety of cultures and landscapes. But this one particular activity is a life-changing one. You're in the company of experts who teach you how to survive in a thick rainforest with minimal equipment, and even test your skills with some isolated time as a rite of passage for a survivor.



South America's best-kept secret

As a faraway continent, South America is often viewed as an intriguing place to visit. Amidst all countries, Guyana notches the exclusivity with its untouched forests, winding rivers, abundant wildlife and birds, and jaw-dropping sights. Kaieteur Falls a 471 feet height, is just one of them.



Immersive experiences with Guyana's indigenous peoples

Some things are best explored when they've not got splashed all over blogs and websites. In Guyana, the cultural immersion feels a lot like that. Meet the indigenous people of the country in their land. Get invited for a pepper pot meal or spend a night in a hammock in a local home. This promises to be one of the best experiences in Guyana.



Living the Vaquero Ranching Life

Ranching is one of the oldest professions of Guyana. There was a time when the country was home to the largest ranch in the world. The legacy continues and you get to be a part of it; tending to cattle like the cowboys, riding the horses, taking care of the farm and relaxing in home at the ranch.



Wildlife Spotting in the Land of the Giants

The dense jungles and river systems make for perfect habitats for some iconic animals like the elusive jaguar, the giant anteater, capybaras, black caimans and one-of-a-kind birds such as the harpy eagle. Spotting even one of these giants in Guyana is any wildlifers dream come true.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM STATISTICS

Visitor Arrivals By Month 2023 - 2025

Months	2023	2024	2025	% Chg (24/25)
January	20,849	24,260	29,802	22.8
February	23,669	26,697	31,188	16.8
March	27,352	31,774	34,838	9.6
April	28,478	30,050	38,641	28.6
May	24,716	28,327	33,301	17.6
June	23,956	29,727	34,257	15.2
July	30,377	34,811	40,628	16.7
August	26,926	31,954	45,984	43.9
September	27,850	29,584	40,501	36.9
October	26,727	32,825	42,306	28.9
November	27,139	32,233	34,706	7.7
December	31,108	39,029	47,337	21.3
TOTAL	319,147	371,271	453,489	22.1



Visitor Arrivals By Main Markets 2023 - 2025

Main Market	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
United States	149,862	168,349	182,988	501,199
Canada	28,278	29,811	32,018	90,107
Europe	20,803	21,728	26,470	69,001
Caribbean	85,453	108,923	147,878	342,254
Latin America	18,890	22,653	33,695	75,328
Other/Not Stated	15,861	19,807	30,440	66,108
TOTAL	319,147	371,271	453,489	1,143,907

Visitor Arrivals By Average Length Of Stay (days)

Main Market	2023	2024	2025
United States	15	26	15
Canada	21	14	22
Europe	22	25	22
Caribbean	36	33	17
Latin America	55	23	47
Other	49	48	38
Not Stated	59	35	-



South America
Undiscovered

Guyana Tourism Authority
National Exhibition Centre
Sophia, Georgetown
Guyana

☎ 592-219- 0094 -96
✉ info@guyanatourism.com
🌐 www.guyanatourism.com

References: www.cia.gov | www.wttc.org