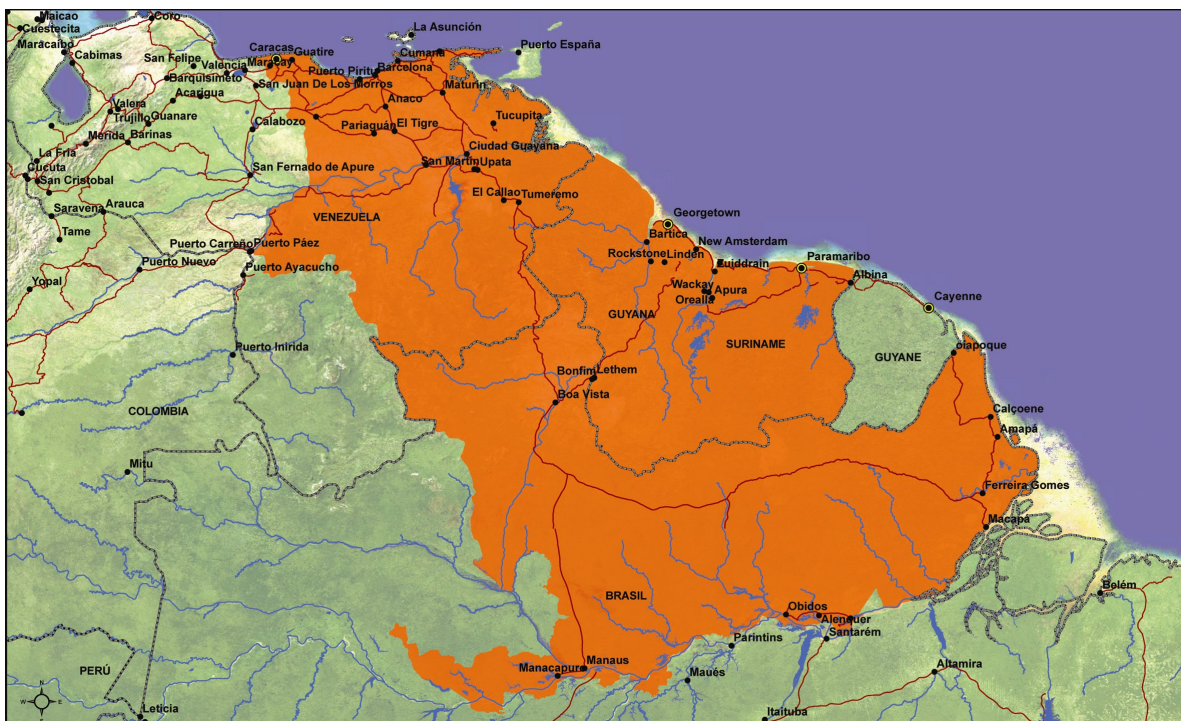


## III.5. Guianese Shield Hub

### III.5.1. Hub's Location and Area of Influence

The Guianese Shield Hub was defined by delimiting an area of influence that contains the main articulation nodes between Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and Brazil. This area of influence is relatively dynamic, since it also relates to the physical location of the projects included in the groups into which the Hub has been divided. The map below shows the current area of the Guianese Shield Hub:

Map 38 - Location and Area of Influence of the Guianese Shield Hub



The Hub covers the Eastern region of Venezuela (the states of Sucre, Anzoátegui, Monagas, Miranda, Capital District, Vargas, Delta Amacuro, and Bolívar), Brazil's northern arc (the states of Amapá and Roraima, and almost all of the Centro Amazonense and Baixo Amazonas meso-regions in the states of Amazonas and Pará, respectively, with the Amazon river as the Southern border), and all of the territory of Guyana and Suriname.

The area of influence defined for the Guianese Shield Hub covers 1,664,613 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 16.97% of the total area of the countries that make up the Hub. Its main cities, ports, and border crossings are listed in the table below:

Table 88 - Area, Population, Main Cities, Border Crossings, and Maritime and River Ports within the Hub

<b>Countries - Territorial Units</b>	<b>Area km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Population 2008</b>	<b>Main Cities</b>	<b>Border Crossings</b>	<b>Maritime and River Ports</b>
<b>GUYANA</b>	<b>214,970</b>	<b>766,183</b>	Georgetown	Lethem	Georgetown
<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>214,970</i>	<i>766,183</i>		<i>Corriverton</i>	<i>New Amsterdam</i>
<b>SURINAME</b>	<b>163,820</b>	<b>492,829</b>	Paramaribo	Apoera	
<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>163,820</i>	<i>492,829</i>		<i>Albina</i>	
<b>BRAZIL</b>	<b>8,514,877</b>	<b>189,612,814</b>		Bonfim	
Roraima	224,299	412,783	Boa Vista	Pacaraima	Caracaraí
Amapá	142,815	613,164	Macapá	Oiapoque	Santana
Area of Influence of the state of Amazonas	326,380	2,509,689	Manaus	Cucui	Manaus
Area of Influence of the state of Pará	220,250	616,538	Belem	Maloca Velha	Santarém
<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>913,744</i>	<i>4,152,174</i>			
<b>VENEZUELA</b>	<b>916,666</b>	<b>27,934,783</b>	Ciudad Guyana		Pto. Ordaz
Anzoátegui	43,300	1,502,197	Barcelona		Pto. Guanta
Bolívar	238,000	1,563,600	Ciudad Bolívar	S. Elena U.	
Delta Amacuro	40,200	156,233	Tucupita		
Miranda	7,950	2,902,235	Los Teques		
Monagas	28,900	872,996	Maturín		
Sucre	11,800	930,989	Cumaná		
Distrito Capital	433	2,091,452	Caracas		
Vargas	1,496	335,368	La Guaira		La Guaira
<i>Area of influence</i>	<i>372,079</i>	<i>10,355,070</i>			
<b>Total Countries in the Hub</b>	<b>9,901,333</b>	<b>219,022,609</b>			
<b>Total Area of influence</b>	<b>1,664,613</b>	<b>15,766,256</b>			

### III.5.2. Hub's Basic Characterization

#### Demography

The total population of the area of influence defined for the Guianese Shield Hub in 2008 was estimated at 15,766,256 inhabitants, accounting for 7.21% of the total population of the countries that make up the Hub. Furthermore, the Hub's area of influence reached an average population density of 9.47 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. This indicator ranges from a maximum 4,830.98 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> in the Capital District of Venezuela to a minimum 1.84 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> in the Brazilian state of Roraima. The region has one of the lowest population densities of the Integration and Development Hubs defined within the framework of IIRSA.

#### Economic Aspects

The GDP for the Hub's area of influence was estimated at US\$ 176,102.7 million at constant 2000 market prices, based on the 2007 statistics calculated by ECLAC for each country and on the GDP share as estimated by each national statistics institute for the territorial units of each country that makes up the Hub.<sup>10</sup> This amount accounts for 18.18% of the total GDP, for the same year, of the countries within the Hub.

The GDP resulting from adding the GDPs of the countries that make up the Hub at constant 2000 values has changed positively between 2000 and 2007 by 27.53%, i.e. an annual average growth rate of 3.53%. As to the economic activities in the countries of the region, the sectors that grew the most in the last seven years were the following: financial entities, insurance, real estate, etc.; transportation, storage, and communications; trade, restaurants, and hotels; and agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fisheries, in this order.

Exports from the area of influence of the Guianese Shield Hub amounted to US\$ 104,749 million in 2008,<sup>11</sup> which, compared to the annual figure in 2000 (US\$ 32,750 million), represents a 219.84% growth in eight years. Furthermore, if the value of the exports from the Hub in 2008 is compared to the annual figure of all the exports from the countries that make up the Hub, the former accounts for 34.84% of the latter (US\$ 300,618.7 million).

In terms of value, 97.92% of the exports from the countries that make up the Guianese Shield Hub were extra-regional in 2008, while exports to the countries of the Hub (i.e. intra-regional) represented 2.08% (US\$ 6,241.6 million), whereas in 2000 intra-regional exports were 2.20% of total exports (US\$ 1,917.6 million).

Crude oil is the most important among the five leading products exported from the countries in the Guianese Shield Hub, accounting for 35.98% of the total value of exports in 2008, followed by non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (3.68%). Soybeans, agglomerated iron ores and concentrates, and airplanes and other aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg rank third, fourth and fifth, respectively. In 2008, the sum of the five leading products exported from each country accounted for 46.59% of the total value of exports from the countries that make up the Guianese Shield Hub.

The transportation means used for exports from the Brazilian states within the Hub (Amapá, Roraima, Amazonas, and Pará),<sup>12</sup> in terms of the volume traded in 2008, were as follows: by sea, 92.67%; by railway, 0.00%; by road, 0.02%; by air, 0.01%; by river, 7.01%, and by "other means," 0.03%. In 2008, total exports by volume from these four states to Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname reached 254,776.70 tons, accounting for 12.50% of the total exports by volume from Brazil to these three countries and 0.26% of total international exports by volume from the four Brazilian states within the Guianese Shield Hub.

<sup>10</sup> The total GDP for Venezuela was taken into consideration since the individual GDP for the Venezuelan states was not available.

<sup>11</sup> This figure includes total exports from Venezuela, as no data were available regarding exports from the country's individual states.

<sup>12</sup> Data taken from the Web page of the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade of Brazil ([www.mdic.gov.br](http://www.mdic.gov.br)).

By comparison, in 2000 exports by volume from these four Brazilian states were as follows: by sea, 89.08%; by railway, 0.00%; by road, 0.07%; by air, 0.01%; by river, 10.74%; and by "other means," 0.10%.

The main economic activities carried out in the Hub's area of influence include mineral (gold, iron, bauxite) and hydrocarbon extraction, forestry, fishing, agro-industry, steel and aluminum production, hydroelectric generation, and electric, IT and electromechanical equipment assembly and manufacturing. The main production centers of the Guianese Shield Hub are located in the Eastern region of Venezuela (Ciudad Guayana, Ciudad Bolívar, Cumana, Maturín, Piar) and in the Northeastern region of the state of Amazonas in Brazil (SUFRAMA, in the city of Manaus), accounting for 51% and 36% of the Hub's economic activity, respectively, i.e. almost 90%. Industrial activity and the provision of related services prevail in these areas.

The main activities associated with the region's productive development that are carried out in each territorial unit that makes up the Hub are listed below:

- **Brazil - States of Amapá and Roraima, areas of influence of Amazonas and Pará:**

Roraima: Soy and other agricultural products; forestry.

Amapá: Production of manganese ores, gold, iron, and chromium; forestry; tropical fruits and palm hearts.

Amazonas: Electronic products, wheels, oil and gas, ecotourism, biotechnology, and recreational fishing.

Pará: Aluminum, fruit pulp and juice, cosmetics, phytopharmaceuticals, wood and furniture, fibers, and agroforestry systems.

- **Venezuela - States of Anzoátegui, Bolívar, Delta Amacuro, Miranda, Monagas, Sucre, Capital District, and Vargas:**

Anzoátegui: Production of crude and refined oil, natural gas, coal, and cement, as well as wood extraction. Activities that show good prospects in the secondary and tertiary sectors include: automotive industry, building materials, oil derivatives, agro-industry, tourism, and trade. In the agricultural sector, worth mentioning is the production of peanuts, corn, cotton, sugarcane, sorghum, coffee, cocoa, banana, roots, and tubers.

Bolívar: The main production activities are bauxite, gold and iron ores extraction and processing, the steel industry, the iron industry, hydroelectric generation and electricity transmission, as well as hydrocarbons and their derivatives.

Delta Amacuro: Fishing, especially shellfish such as shrimp, prawns, oysters and crabs; oil extraction and refining in the Pedernales and Tucupita municipalities. The area also produces iron, manganese, bauxite, clays, and alluvial gold in the slopes of the Sierra Imataca highlands. The main agricultural products are rice, corn, cocoa, cassava, cocoyam, plantain, and pineapple. The production of palm hearts, mainly for export, must be especially mentioned.

Miranda: Production of cocoa, sugarcane, corn, fruit, and vegetables. The manufacturing industry also stands out; Miranda together with the Federal District represent the country's leading urban manufacturing centers. Important sectors are metalworking, chemicals, textiles, footwear, and the food industry. Poultry and pig farming are also carried out in the area. Fish products include tuna, Spanish mackerel, liza, and a variety of crustaceans and mollusks.

Monagas: The oil industry stands out, followed by agriculture and livestock, especially beef cattle and dairy farming, sugarcane, cotton, coffee, peanuts, banana, and cassava.

Sucre: Processing of fish products is very important, as Sucre is a major producer of tuna, sardines, snapper, grouper, prawns, shrimp, octopus and other species. As regards agriculture, worth mentioning is the production of cocoa, coffee, sugarcane, coconut, roots, and tubers.

Vargas: The tourism and services sectors stand out. Agriculture is developed in the Western (Carayaca and El Junko) and Eastern areas.

- **Guyana:** Bauxite ore production, sugar, rice, molasses, rum, forestry products, and crustaceans.

- **Suriname:** Oil derivatives, gold, precious or semi-precious stones, bauxite, fruit growing, forestry products, fisheries, and cattle, poultry, and swine products.

## Current Infrastructure

The Hub's integration infrastructure is in general not only limited but also deficient, although both circumstances can be overcome because there is potential for development and reconditioning. It should be pointed out that in the last years important road works improving the Hub's international connection (the Caracas-Manaus road that connects Brazil and Venezuela through a border crossing) were completed, while there are others currently under way.

- The road network of the countries that make up the Guianese Shield Hub covers 115,489 km, accounting for 6.36% of all the national road networks in the four countries involved in the Hub. Furthermore, 17.97% of the national road networks in the Hub's area of influence is paved. Road infrastructure shows higher density in areas near the seacoast. In most borders between these countries there are important natural barriers, such as the Amazon rainforest and rivers. In fact, there are few land border crossings within the Hub's area of influence and, therefore, as stated above, international trade between the countries that make up the Hub is mainly done by sea and bears low relative importance.
- Railway transport: The railway network of the Hub's area of influence covers 643 km, 46.19% of which are active lines (only in Brazil). There are no railway connections between the countries within the Hub's area of influence. Venezuela's National Railway System, which entails the construction of 13,600 km of railroads through 2026, is currently under way.
- The Hub's port infrastructure is made up of the following main ports, listed according to their cargo movement: Guanta, La Guaira, and Puerto Ordaz, in Venezuela, the first two on the Atlantic ocean and the last one, on the Caroní river; Georgetown and New Amsterdam, in Guyana; Paramaribo and Nieuw-Nickerie, in Suriname; Santarém in the state of Pará, Santana in the state of Amapá, and Manaus in the state of Amazonas, in Brazil. All the ports listed have adequate facilities for the traffic, movement, and conditioning of import and export goods. Between 2001 and 2007, the total cargo movement in the three Brazilian ports mentioned grew by 20.23% (from 12,816,738 tons to 15,409,106 tons).
- Airport infrastructure in the Hub is adequate, therefore all the area could be very well connected by air. However, there are no direct connections between Guyana and Suriname, Guyana and Venezuela, Venezuela and Suriname, or Brazil and Suriname. There are problems regarding air safety regulation in Guyana.
- There is electric interconnection between Boa Vista, Brazil, and Venezuela's System, but the electricity supply systems of the remaining countries are isolated from each other. Guyana generates only thermoelectric energy, which denies the possibility of adding value to bauxite mining. Suriname generates hydroelectric energy (Brokopondo), but production is limited.
- The significant hydroelectric potential has not been developed due to lack of promotion, on the one hand, and to vague energy policies, on the other. Among the Hub's projects, there are major international energy generation and transmission projects.

### *III.5.3. The Hub's Development Potential*

The area of influence of the Guianese Shield Hub represents a market of almost 16 million inhabitants along its 1.66 million km<sup>2</sup>, with a value added of about US\$ 176,102.7 million (98.99% of which is contributed by Brazil and Venezuela). Institutionally speaking, this area is undergoing an 20-year long cooperation process (Amazon Cooperation Treaty) that guarantees, on the basis of reciprocity, broad freedom of commercial navigation along the Amazon river and other international rivers in Amazonia (with the exception of domestic navigation).

The Hub's area of influence includes regions with very low population density and significant indigenous populations. For instance, the state of Roraima, in spite of the intense migration levels verified, has Brazil's lowest population density, as only 37% of its territory (82,000 km<sup>2</sup>) offers available areas in which most of its population is concentrated. The remaining 63% is made up of Amazon rainforest, where the third largest indigenous population of the country lives: 38,000 people from eight different ethnic groups. Of the 9.4 million hectares assigned to the Yanomamö reserve, which is the largest in the country, 5.6 million are within the state of Roraima and the rest, within the state of Amazonas. Due to this situation, the construction, conditioning, or improvement of infrastructure, as well the occupation and use of the land in marginal areas, may cause a bio-geophysical and socio-economic impact on the area of influence.

Moreover, the isolation of Guyana and Suriname from the rest of Latin America and the poor or non-existent physical infrastructure in the Brazil-Guyana, Guyana-Suriname, and Suriname-French Guiana-Brazil hubs prevent these countries from taking advantage of their proximity. Thus, most food and equipment supplied to Guyana and Suriname come from distant places in the United States or Europe. Generally speaking, with the exception of trade between Brazil and Venezuela, the remaining commercial opportunities are poorly exploited or not exploited at all.

These limitations turn into opportunities for development, but they require well planned strategies that must be even better implemented in order to solve the different bottlenecks (both natural and cultural) that hinder connectivity.

In the short- and medium-term, activities will focus on the exploitation of hydrocarbons (both oil and gas); in Venezuela and in the area of influence of Brazil and Suriname there are significant reserves that make it possible to continue to exploit these products and even improve such exploitation. Likewise, there is a great potential for the mining industry within the Hub, especially in the mountain region (tepui) of the Guianese Shield, a mining area *par excellence*, gold- and diamond-bearing and also rich in iron. This mountain region is largely within the territory of Guyana and Suriname, where large reserves of iron, bauxite, gold, diamonds, and precious stones can be found.

Fisheries is another sector that is bound to become very significant. It could take advantage of the potential offered by the maritime species found in the coast of Venezuela and the Guianese Shield. The large number of exotic species, such as snapper and grouper, among other, could foster artisan fishing, while the abundance of sardines and tuna could benefit the industrial fishing sector.

Another major sector is tourism, given the geography of the countries that make up the Hub. Ecotourism could be particularly increased in the area of the Amazon rainforest and in the mountain region of the Guianese Shield. Additionally, Venezuela's vast coast offers great potential for Caribbean-style tourism.

Finally, Amazonia has an undeniable potential in terms of wood resources, currently offering at least 3,500 forestry species. This type of exploitation requires sufficient environmental protection measures in order to supply a larger market and offer better prices while avoiding adverse consequences.

### III.5.4. The Hub's Groups

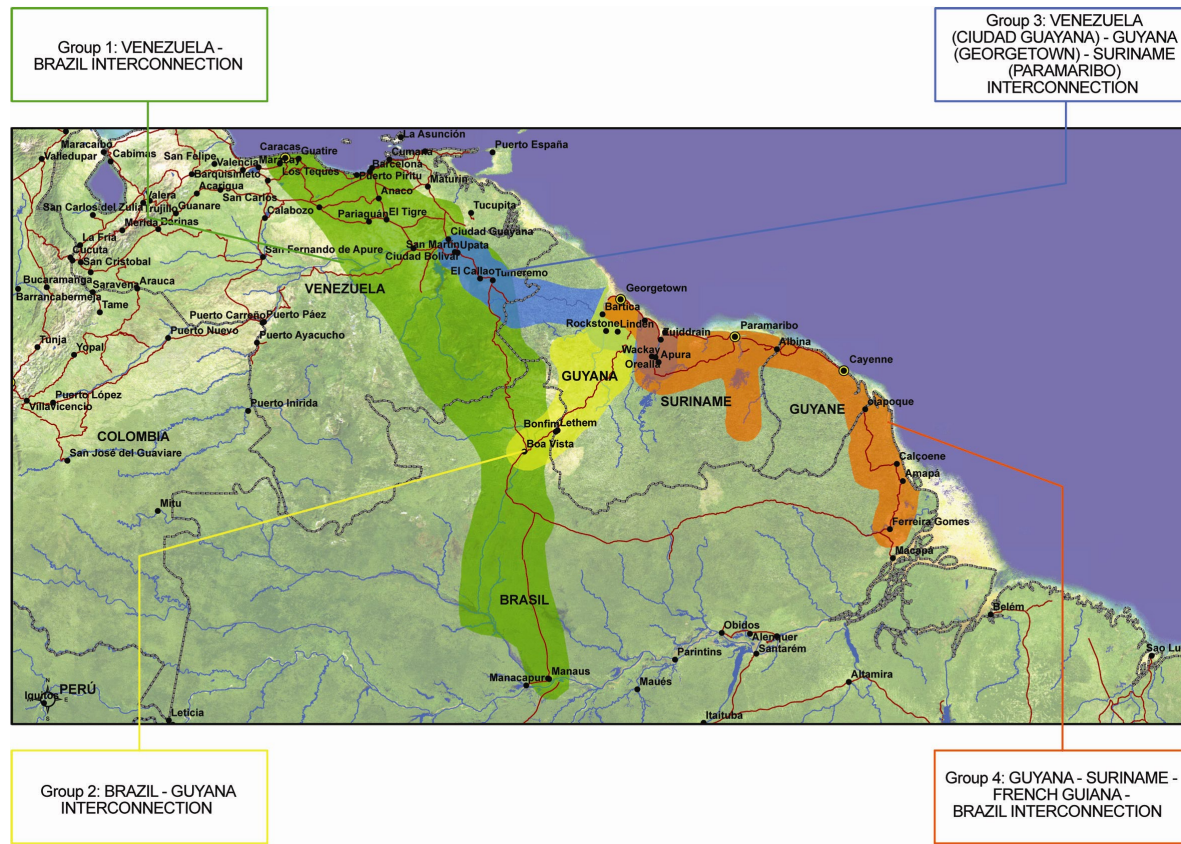
Delegations from the four countries have decided by consensus to maintain the Hub's four project groups:

Table 89 - Groups Identified in the Guianese Shield Hub

Groups	Countries Involved
<b>Group 1:</b> Venezuela - Brazil Interconnection	Venezuela - Brazil
<b>Group 2:</b> Brazil - Guyana Interconnection	Brazil - Guyana
<b>Group 3:</b> Venezuela (Ciudad Guayana) - Guyana (Georgetown) - Suriname (Paramaribo) Interconnection	Venezuela - Guyana - Suriname
<b>Group 4:</b> Guyana - Suriname - French Guiana - Brazil Interconnection	Guyana - Suriname - Brazil

The map below shows the geographic location and area of influence of each group:

Map 39 - Guianese Shield Hub's Groups



### III.5.5. Project Groups and Strategic Functions

#### Group 1: Venezuela - Brazil Interconnection

##### STRATEGIC FUNCTION

- Develop economic sectors having potential, such as heavy industry, durable goods, mining and jewelry, agribusiness and tourism (both ecotourism and Caribbean-style tourism), using the paved route between Caracas and Manaus and the transmission line between Guri and Boa Vista as the starting points.
- Connect Manaus with the South of Venezuela.

Map 40 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 1

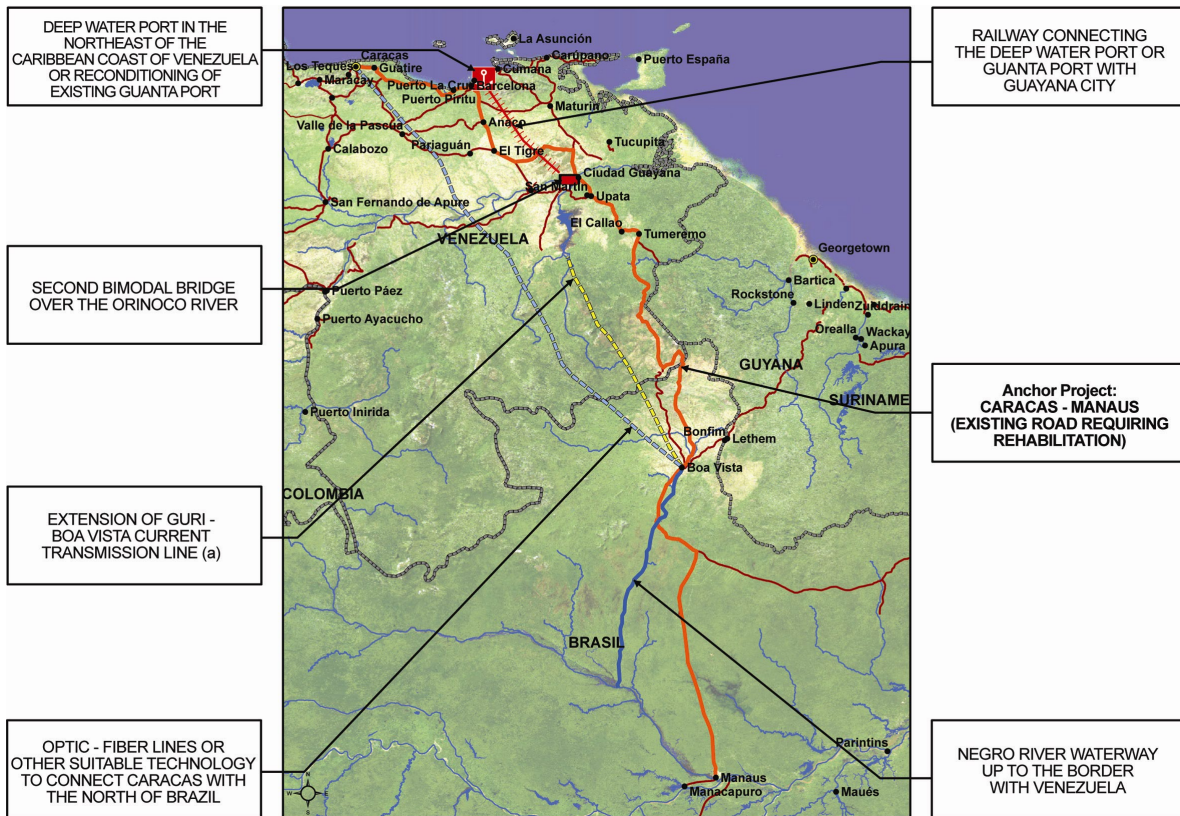


Table 90 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 1: Related Investments

<b>Guianese Shield Hub: Group 1</b>	<b>Estimated Investment (US\$ million)</b>
Caracas - Manaus (Existing Road Requiring Rehabilitation) <sup>(*)</sup>	168.0
Negro River Waterway up to the Border with Venezuela	0.0
Deep Water Port in the Northeast of the Caribbean Coast of Venezuela or Reconditioning of Existing Guanta Port	0.0
Railway Connecting the Deep Water Port or Guanta Port with Guayana City	0.0
Second Bimodal Bridge over the Orinoco River	0.0
Extension of Gurí - Boa Vista Current Transmission Line <sup>(a)</sup>	0.0
Optic-fiber Lines or Other Suitable Technology to Connect Caracas with the North of Brazil	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Notes:

<sup>(\*)</sup> As this existing project's investments were mostly made before the creation of IIRSA, they are not included in the total amount.

<sup>(a)</sup> A modification to this project proposed by Brazil is under the consideration of the countries.

## Group 2: Brazil - Guyana Interconnection

### STRATEGIC FUNCTION

- Support the sustainable development and integration of the Brazilian states of Amazonas and Roraima with Guyana through the consolidation of the infrastructure that connects both countries.

Map 41 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 2

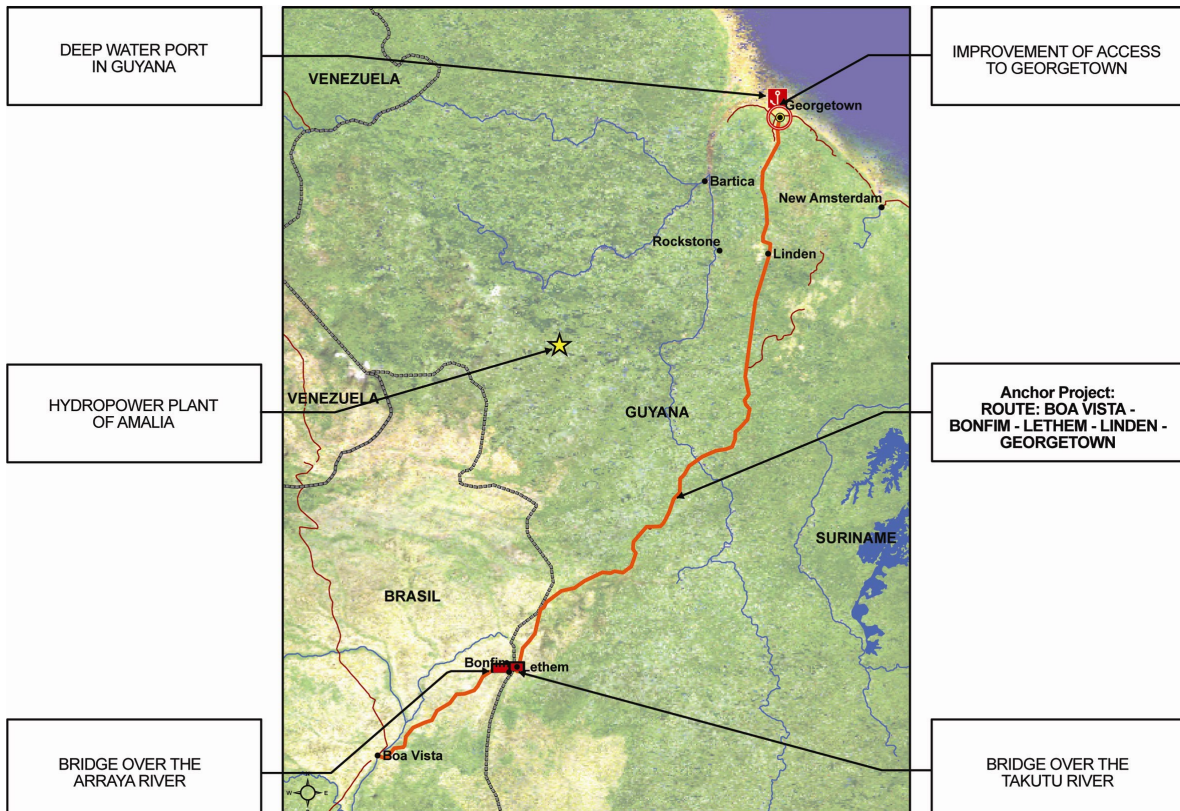


Table 91 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 2: Related Investments

Guianese Shield Hub: Group 2	Estimated Investment(US\$ million)
Route: Boa Vista - Bonfim - Lethem - Linden - Georgetown	25.0
Bridge over the Arraya River	1.5
Bridge over the Takutu River	10.0
Deep Water Port in Guyana	0.0
Hydropower Plant of Amalia	300.0
Improvement of Access to Georgetown	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336.5</b>

Group 3: Venezuela (Ciudad Guayana) - Guyana (Georgetown) -  
Suriname (Paramaribo) Interconnection

STRATEGIC FUNCTION

- Implement and develop an integration link in the North of South America that connects Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname.

Map 42 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 3

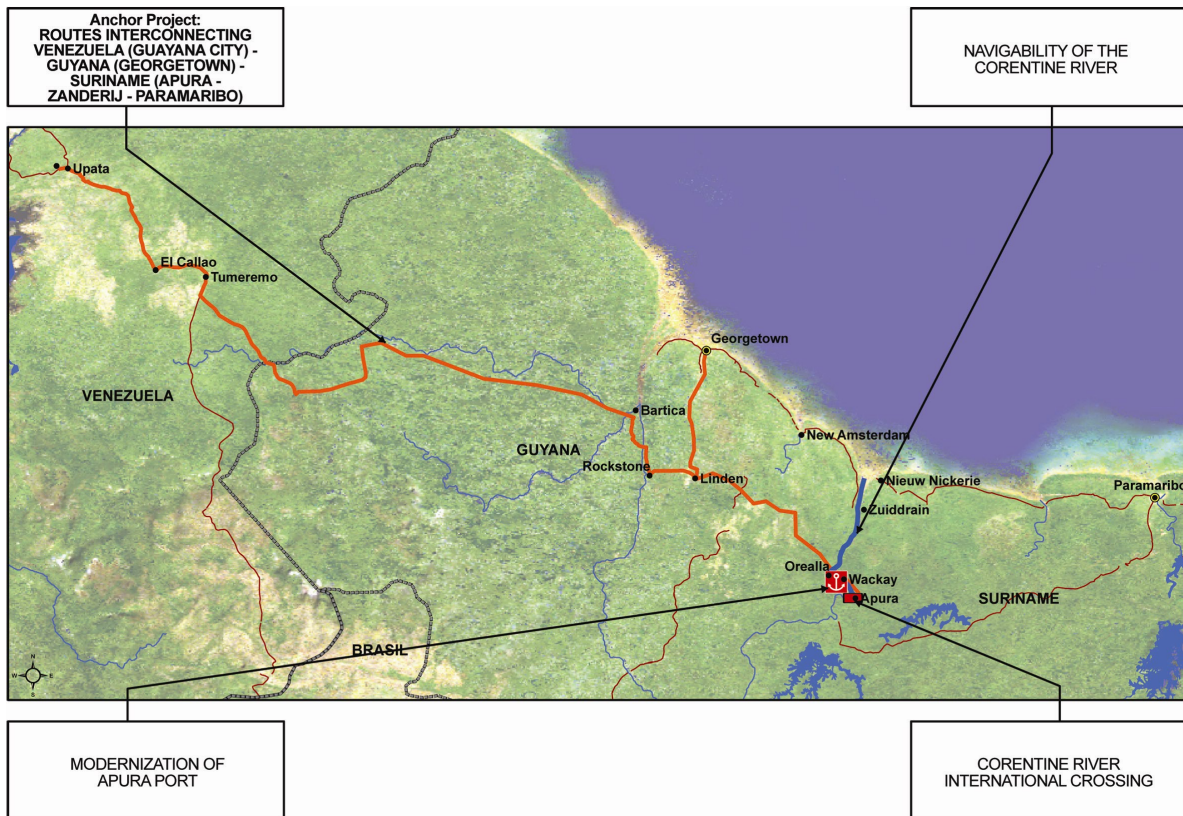


Table 92 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 3: Related Investments

Guianese Shield Hub: Group 3	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Routes Interconnecting Venezuela (Guayana City) - Guyana (Georgetown) - Suriname (Apura - Zanderij - Paramaribo)	205.4
Corentine River International Crossing	0.0
Modernization of Apura Port	0.0
Navigability of the Corentine River	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>205.4</b>

## Group 4: Guyana - Suriname - French Guiana - Brazil Interconnection

### STRATEGIC FUNCTION

- Consolidate an international physical connection to promote the sustainable development and the integration of Guyana, Suriname, and the Brazilian states of Amapá and Pará

Map 43 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 4

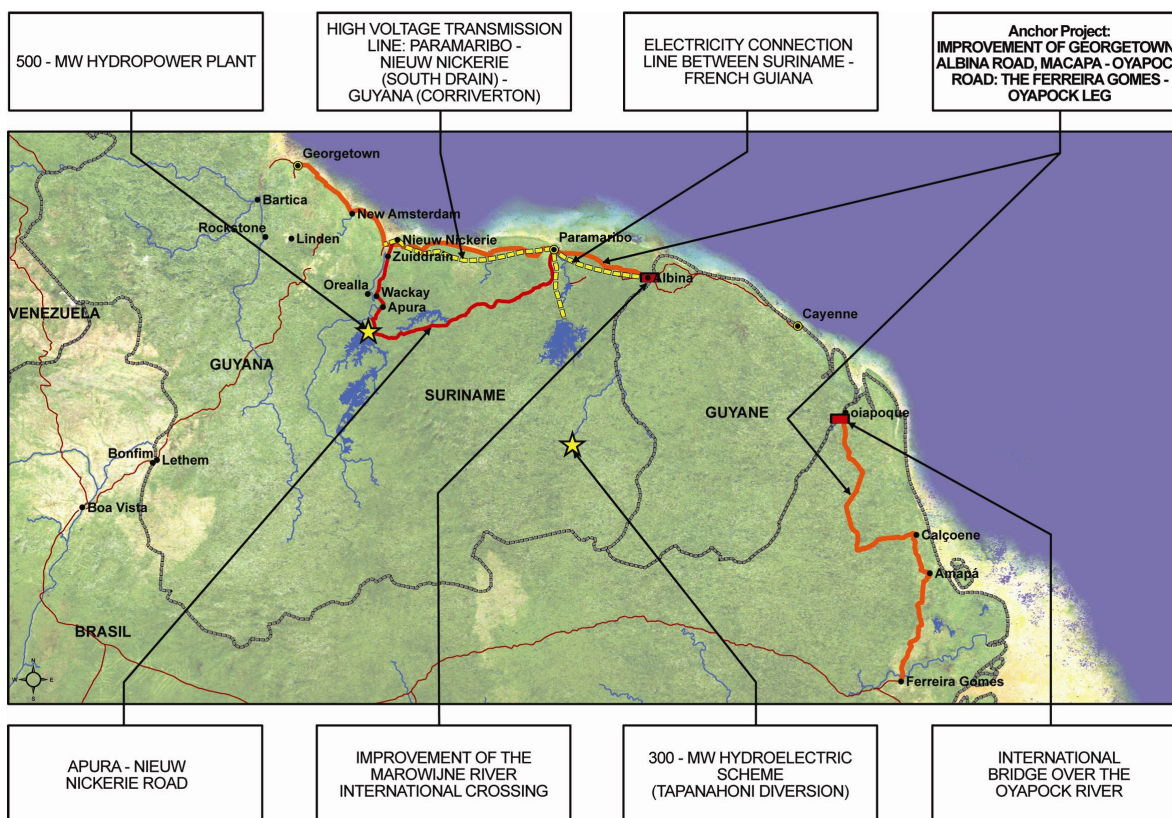


Table 93 - Guianese Shield Hub - Group 4: Related Investments

Guianese Shield Hub: Group 4	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Improvement of Georgetown - Albina Road; Macapá - Oyapock Road: The Ferreira Gomes - Oyapock Leg	295.0
Improvement of the Marowijne River International Crossing	50.0
500 MW Hydropower Plant	0.0
Apura - Nieuw Nickerie Road	40.0
High Voltage Transmission Line: Paramaribo - Nieuw Nickerie (South Drain) - Guyana (Corriverton)	0.0
300 MW Hydroelectric Scheme (Tapanahoni Diversion)	0.0
Electricity Connection Line between Suriname-French Guiana	0.0
International Bridge over the Oyapock River	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>385.0</b>

### III.5.6. The Guianese Shield Hub's Project Portfolio

#### General Aspects

The countries have agreed to include twenty-five projects in the Guianese Shield Hub, accounting for an estimated investment of US\$ 926.9 million (there is no estimated cost yet for 16 of these projects in the database), as summarized below:

Table 94 - General Aspects of the Guianese Shield Hub's Portfolio

Guianese Shield Hub	Name	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Group 1	Venezuela-Brazil Interconnection	7	0.0
Group 2	Brazil-Guyana Interconnection	6	336.5
Group 3	Venezuela (Ciudad Guayana)-Guyana (Georgetown)-Suriname (Paramaribo) Interconnection	4	205.4
Group 4	Guyana-Suriname-French Guiana-Brazil Interconnection	8	385.0
	TOTAL	25	926.9

#### Sector-based breakdown

The following is a sector-based breakdown of the Hub's projects:

Table 95 - Sector-based Breakdown of the Guianese Shield Hub's Portfolio

Sector / Subsector	Transport		Communications		Energy	
	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Road	12	626.9				
Maritime	3	0,0				
River	2	0,0				
Railroad	1	0,0				
Communications interconnection			1	0.0		
Energy Generation					3	300.0
Energy interconnection					3	0.0
TOTAL	18	626.9	1	0.0	6	300.0

## Project Typology

The Hub's project typology is summarized in the following tables:

Table 96 - Road Transport Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Bridges (new and rehabilitation)	6	61.5
Paving (new works)	2	230.4
Rehabilitation of roads and structures	3	335.0
Bypasses and city accesses	1	0.0
TOTAL	12	626.9

Table 97 - Energy Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Energy generation	3	300.0
Energy interconnection	3	0.00
TOTAL	6	300.0

Table 98 - Maritime Transport Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Refitting of sea port	1	0.0
New sea ports	2	0.0
TOTAL	3	0.0

Table 99 - River Transport Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Improvement of river navigability	2	0.0
TOTAL	2	0.0

Table 100 - Railway Transport Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Building of railways	1	0.0
TOTAL	1	0.0

Table 101 - Communications Project Typology in the Guianese Shield Hub

Project Typology	Number of Projects	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)
Communications interconnection (access to systems)	1	0.0
TOTAL	1	0.0

### Anchor Projects

The countries identified four anchor projects in the Hub, totaling an estimated investment of US\$ 693.4 million, according to the following detail:

Table 102 - Guianese Shield Hub's Anchor Projects

Group	Anchor Project	Estimated Investment (US\$ million)	Financing Source	Scope	Project Stage
1	Caracas-Manaus (Existing Road Requiring Rehabilitation) <sup>(*)</sup>	168.0	Public	Binational	Completed
2	Route: Boa Vista - Bonfim - Lethem - Linden - Georgetown	25.0	Public	Binational	Completed
3	Routes Interconnecting Venezuela (Guayana City) - Guyana (Georgetown) - Suriname (Apura-Zanderij - Paramaribo)	205.4	Public	Tri-national	Execution
4	Improvement of Georgetown - Albina Road, Macapá - Oyapock Road: The Ferreira Gomes - Oyapock Leg	295.0	Public	Tri-national	Execution
TOTAL		525.4			

Note: <sup>(\*)</sup> As this existing project's investments were mostly made before the creation of IIRSA, they are not included in the total amount.

