

السادة أعضاء جمعية رجال الأعمال المصريين الأفارقة المحترمين

تحية طيبة وبعد،،

استكمالاً للجهود والأنشطة المعمول بها والعلاقات المتميزة التي تربط جمعية رجال الأعمال المصريين الأفارقة بشركائها الاستراتيجيين والذي تحرص فيه بعض الجهات الخارجية على التعاون مع الجمعية وأعضائها فقد ورد إلينا من جمهورية غينيا دراسة شاملة تتناول فرص الاستثمار المتاحة في مختلف القطاعات الاقتصادية، وتشمل معلومات وبيانات حديثة حول الموارد الطبيعية، والبنية التحتية، والتشريعات الجاذبة للمستثمرين، بالإضافة إلى المشروعات ذات الأولوية في مجالات التعدين، والطاقة، والزراعة، والخدمات. وذلك في إطار دعم التعاون الاقتصادي بين الجانبين، وتوفير رؤية أوضح للمستثمرين المهتمين بالسوق الغيني.

مرفق المنشور

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام،


رئيس مجلس إدارة جمعية
رجال الأعمال المصريين الأفارقة



د/ يسري الشرقاوي

جمعية رجال الأعمال المصريين الأفارقة
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الأمين العام لجمعية
رجال الأعمال المصريين الأفارقة



م مصطفى الامير



RÉPUBLIQUE
DE GUINÉE

252, RUE KA 022, COMMUNE DE KALOUM BP : 2024
CONAKRY, RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE

TEL : +224 656 31 11 14
MAIL : INFO@APIP.GOV.GN

WEBSITES
WWW.APIP.GOV.GN
WWW.INVEST.GOV.GN



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PREFACE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC



Because of her rich natural endowments, Guinea is predisposed to a promising economic development. Nature represents a major asset, together with abundant mineral resources, an agriculture-friendly natural environment with more than 6.2 million hectares of arable land and a hydroelectric potential of around 6,000 Megawatts. Indeed, the country has the world's largest reserves of bauxite (40 billion tons), the world's richest iron ore (over 60% content), a reserve estimated at 20 billion tons that can be mined for 100 years. The sub-soil is rich in other precious minerals such as diamonds and base metals.

These resources remained largely untapped because of the successive undemocratic regimes that ruled the country since independence. However, in December 2010, the holding of the first free and transparent presidential election allowed the people to freely elect a government that is heedful of their perceptions and aspirations and has set about implementing the structural reforms needed for Guinea's economic development.

Thus since 2010, Guinea has established a stable business climate to attract more investors with a view to turning this great asset into potential economic growth and make it possible for the greater majority to reap the benefits of such development. Cognizant of the fact that no country can develop without private investments, the country's development strategy as a

whole is based on the revitalization of the private sector towards a mutually beneficial partnership. Hence, the government worked to strengthen the legal and judicial framework so as to promote good governance through the development of a new Mining Code, a new Investment Code and securing legal aid to investors, restoring financial health, implementing a package of reforms and modernizing the Public Service.

Guinea was faced with three challenges: 1) inadequate infrastructure, 2) insufficient energy production, and 3) the lack of qualified human resources.

Today with the realization of the Kaleta Hydroelectric Dam (240 MW) to be followed soon by Souapiti (450 MW), Guinea has resolved the energy problem. Moreover, with the gradual return of executives of the Diaspora, the country is also tackling the human resource issue.

Thus, at the 11 October 2015 presidential election, the people renewed their faith in us to carry on with the reforms already under way in order to achieve the following key objectives: (a) develop Africa's largest mining sector; b) build

small and large hydroelectric dams to generate sufficient energy; (c) develop infrastructure; (d) build modern cities; and (e) release the country's agro-business potential so as to rapidly achieve food self-sufficiency and become a breadbasket for the West African region.

After two difficult years due to the Ebola epidemic, we are now witnessing a fast growing economy with a growth rate for 2016 estimated at 5.2% (latest IMF estimates). The government now contemplates achieving a double digit growth rate.

My Government is eager to attract strategic partners who share our ambitions and are willing to work with us to achieve our objectives in our country's key economic sectors. It is my hope that this brief document that presents the investment opportunities in Guinea will be useful in regards to the fulfilment of those aspirations.

I am convinced that the private sector will be the driving force of the transformation of Africa, and I welcome all partners who want to invest in the New Guinea we are building. I invite you to join us in this new chapter of the history of our country and region.

Professor Alpha CONDE
President of the Republic of Guinea

SUMMARY

1. GENERAL INFORMATION
2. SEVEN REASONS TO INVEST IN GUINEA
3. PRIORITY SECTORS



GENERAL INFORMATION

CAPITAL: Conakry

COASTLINE: 333 km²

LANGUAGES: French (official), Guerzé, Kissi, Koniagui, Koniaka, Kpèlè, Malinké, Poular, Soussou, Toma.

POPULATION : 10.7 million in 2015, 15 million (2025 estimate)

POPULATION GROWTH: 2.62% (2016 estimate)

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP: 8 regions

INDEPENDENCE: 2 October 1958

CURRENCY: Guinea Franc-GNF (31/12/2016) ;

1 Dollar US = 9 225,31 GNF

1 Euro = 9 643,22 GNF

1 Yuan Chinois = 1 326,54 GNF

GDP: 6.6 billion USD (2014)

GDP BY SECTOR: Agriculture (18%), Industries (41.4%), Services (40.6%) (2014)

GROWTH RATE: 5.2% (2016 estimate)

INFLATION : 8.4 % (July, 2016)

EXPORTS: 1,573.7 million (2015)

IMPORTS: 2,138.6 million (2015)

MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS (EXPORT RATE): South Korea (33%), India (25%), and Spain (8%) (2015)

MAJOR TRADE PARTNERS (IMPORT RATE): China (32%), Netherlands (19%), and India (7%) (2015)



7 REASONS TO INVEST IN GUINEA

1) THE LARGEST RESERVES OF BAUXITE ORE AND IRON RICHEST IN THE WORLD

Mineral resources reserves of Guinea are ranked among the largest in the world in quantity, quality and variety of substances: Bauxite (2/3 of world reserves, second largest exporter), Iron (world class deposits) Gold, Diamond, Silver, Manganese, Granite, etc. Since 2010 more than 42 billion in signed contracts, with huge outsourcing opportunities and service delivery.

2) GUINEA, AGRICULTURAL AND ENERGETIC POWER IN THE MAKING

Equipped with a hydroelectric potential of over 6,000 MW valued slightly, benefiting from natural conditions for diversified agricultural production and large-scale, Guinea is a power Energy and Agriculture in the making.

3) LOW COST OF INVESTMENT FACTORS, INCLUDING LABOR

The factor cost is comparatively favorable in Guinea: abundant labor cheaply implemented, energy costs and competitive water availability "natural" materials and inputs at low cost, ease of exploitation resources (eg open pit mining, natural conditions for agriculture and infrastructure), etc.

4) ENVIRONMENT ATTRACTIVE BUSINESS AND ENABLING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In addition to the many investment opportunities available, Guinea has undertaken several reforms that make it one of the most attractive African countries in terms of benefits, guarantees of security to investors. The new mining code, the new investment code and the new labor code. devote more competitive legal and regulatory framework for your investment.

5) SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENTS OF THE STATE IN BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

More than 4,500 km of fiber optic covering the whole country; Hydroelectric dam KALETA (240MW in 2015), Modernisation and expansion of the Port of Conakry, the Hotels and Residences international standing, major investments in training and strengthening local economic actors, etc. All achievements of the state and its partners in the consolidation of a more favorable human and technical environment for sustainable and profitable investments.

6) POLITICAL AND MACROECONOMIC STABILITY SUPPORTED

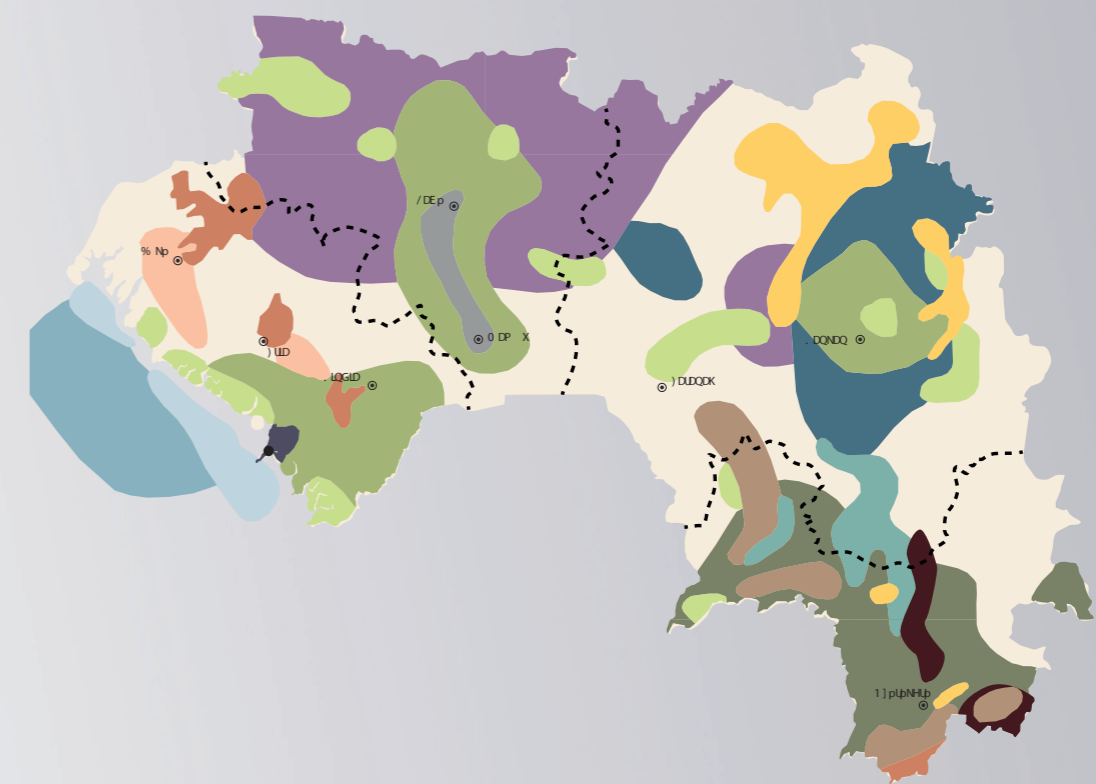
Initiated to democracy since 1990, Guinea experienced in 2010 its first democratic transition of political power. In a regional context marked by decades of major political instability, Guinea has remained one of the few countries not to know conflicts. She has worked for several years in its democratic inking and consolidation of the rule of law including several reforms adopted, republican institutions strengthened and installed. Since 2010, Guinea has a remarkable macroeconomic stability: stable currency, controlled inflation, budget deficit mastered, tax burden to 18%, etc.

7) GUINEA, "A NEW FRONTIER" OFFERING CONCRETE PROSPECTS TO GLOBAL INVESTORS

Guinea is a country with potential for mining, agricultural, energy, and particularly dense and varied fish. These natural resources predispose the country to some socio-economic development, resulting in a vision to emerge by 2035. The investment opportunities are so real and numerous, in all areas.

ECONOMICAL ACTIVITIES

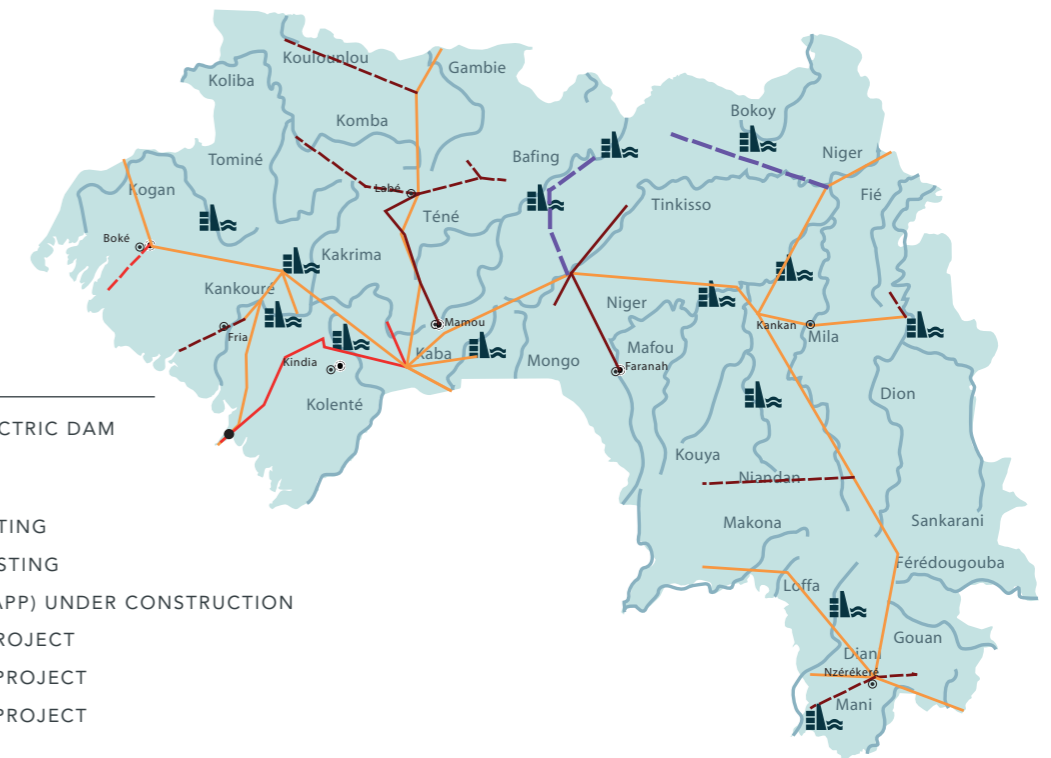
- SPÉCULATIONS MULTIPLES POSSIBLES
- CRAFTS
- EXTENSIVE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
- GOLD MINING
- BAUXITE MINING
- DIAMOND MINING
- IRON ORE MINING
- FORESTRY OPERATIONS
- ARTISANAL FISHING
- INDUSTRIAL FISHING
- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
- PALM OIL/SEEDS PRODUCTION
- COFFEE PRODUCTION
- COTTON PRODUCTION
- RICE CULTURE
- FRUITS / VEGETABLES PRODUCTION



ENERGY AND HYDRAULICS

CURRENT SITUATION

- Guinea has an enormous hydropower potential (6,000MW), of which less than 10% has been developed
- Only 1 in 5 households use electricity as a light source.
- Electricity, most which is confined to the urban centers (47.8% access rate), is almost inaccessible to rural households (2% access rate).
- Per capita energy consumption is less than one half Ton Oil Equivalent (TOE), 80% of which is derived from biomass.
- Firewood and charcoal are the main fuels used by the households.
- The medium and long term objective is to develop renewable energy.
- Solar power despite being more expensive than hydroelectricity is an alternative and a possible supplement thereof.
- The launch of the new Kaleta Hydroelectric dam with an estimated installed capacity of 240 MW.
- Launching of construction on the 450 MW Souapiti hydroelectric dam.
- The accumulated achievement in terms of drinking water supply systems is 15,527 Water Point Equivalents (WPE) with 117 drinking water supply systems.
- The drinking water supply remains a serious problem in urban (64%) and rural (42.25%) areas.



ADVANTAGES

- Guinea has over 1,165 water courses including three of the five largest rivers in Africa (River Niger, Senegal River and Gambia River) that take source therein.
- A significant energy market with the mining sector as well as the opportunity to sell on the interconnected West Africa Network (WAPP)
- Guinea has significant oil reserves in its territorial waters over an area of 60,000 km².
- As regards solar energy, the average annual irradiation is estimated at 4.8 kw /m² for a sunshine duration which varies from 200 to 2700 hours.
- For wind energy, the observed average annual wind speeds (2-4 m / s) are data favorable to electrical installation and pumping.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Many investment opportunities are available in the framework of Public-Private Partnerships and Private Investments.
- The portfolio of priority energy projects offers many investment opportunities such as the rehabilitation of hydropower plants, dams, and expansion of the distribution systems.
- Opportunities to develop the Amariah (300 MW), Morisanako (100 MW), Poudaldé (90 MW), Fomi (90 MW), Diaoya (49 MW) and Gozoguezia (48 MW) hydro dam sites.
- In macro and pico hydropower, nearly 80 developable sites are listed in capacity ranging between 100 KW and 1000 KW for a total of around 40 MW.
- Installation of adequate distribution networks for connecting new communities and supplying mining projects in the neighborhood.
- Initiation of studies required for the installation of hydroelectric power plants.
- Modernization of water production and supply facilities throughout the country.
- Increased hydropower generation from watersheds.

AGRICULTURE

CURRENT SITUATION

- Despite its great agricultural potential, Guinea mainly practices rain-fed agriculture, with yields that are inadequate to meet the needs of a fast growing population.
- Guinea has 6.2 million ha of arable land, of which only 25% are used.
- Agriculture employs almost 80% of the Guinean population and constitutes the main source of income for 57% of the rural population.
- The contribution of agriculture to gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at about 18%.
- Rice represents the main food crop with 67% of the areas sown, 65% of the country's cereal needs, 37% of the working population, 80% of farmers, 23% of the primary GDP and 6% of the national GDP.
- Guinea still imports about 35% of its national rice consumption needs (300 000 tons), while it has the capacity to be a major grain exporter.
- Overall, the food farming performance is low.
- Guinea's main export crops are coffee, fruits and vegetables.
- In Guinea, the overall sown area for food crops during the 2014/2015 farming season was estimated at 3,591,141 ha against only 1,339,846 ha in 2000/2001 during the last agricultural census.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTERS

- RICE, PINEAPPLE, CITRUS, VEGETABLE, PALM OIL, FISHING, LIVESTOCK, TARO
- RICE, CATTLE REARING, COTTON, PEANUT, ANARCADE
- RICE, PALM OIL TREE, RUBBER, COFFEE, COCOA, BANANA, TEA, SWINE REARING
- RICE, FRUIT CROPS, VEGETABLE FARMING, YAM, SWEET POTATO, CATTLE REARING
- RICE, CATTLE REARING, PEANUT, GOAT, COWPEA, CORN, FONIO, SORGHUM MILLET
- RICE, CATTLE REARING, YAM, CORN, CASSAVA, PLANTAIN BANANA, COWPEA, KOLA
- CORN, POTATO, FRUIT CROP, VEGETABLE FARMING, FONIO, PEANUT, LIVESTOCK, TARO
- RICE, CORN, YAM, CASSAVA, COTTON, MANGO, VEGETABLE FARMING, SORGHUM MILLET
- RICE, CORN, PALM OIL TREE, HEVEA, SWINE REARING, CASSAVA

OPPORTUNITIES

Guinea consists of four natural regions, each with a different agro-ecological potential.

- Forest Guinea: Farming mainly concerns coffee, cocoa, tea, rubber and palm oil trees.
- Upper Guinea: A savannah land favorable to cotton farming and starches (cassava, yam, potatoes) and other forest products (shea, honey).
- Coastal or Maritime Guinea: It grows many varieties of export crops. The pineapple industry is in full rehabilitation. The production of mangoes, avocados and bananas is increasing steadily.
- Middle Guinea: A livestock farming region par excellence, the Fouta Djallon, because of its climate, is a market gardening area with crops like tomatoes, onions, eggplant, etc. For 12 years, potato cultivation for local consumption and export has been booming.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES IS AN AREA THAT OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES:

The use of irrigation, instead of the rain-fed agriculture, would help boost production and contribute to food self-sufficiency on smaller farming areas through the optimal intensification and diversification of farms. The Ministry of Agriculture has developed a hydro-agricultural development program for 100,000 ha.

THE AGRO-BUSINESS INDUSTRY OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES:

- The manufacturing of storage and packaging equipment.
- The establishment of processing units (shea butter, cashew, fonio, corn, fruits, palm oil etc.)
- The manufacturing of inputs and various types of packaging production units.
- The transformation of fruits in refined goods (mangoes, pineapples, coffee, cocoa, tea etc.)
- Vegetable farming (tomatoes, okra etc.)
- High income yielding crops such as small peppers and shea butter, which require a low investment, while their processing fetches a high added value.

ADVANTAGES

Guinea has excellent rainfall with more than 400 billion m3 of water / year.

- The diversity of climatic conditions across the four natural regions.
- The low cost of local labor.
- Hydraulic resources and soil fertility offer Guinea a natural comparative advantage in the production of a wide variety of products.
- An undeveloped strong potential of cultivable land.
- Dynamic and growing regional markets (Mano River Union and ECOWAS).
- Access to the markets of developed countries (AGOA, ACP).

INFRASTRUCTURES

CURRENT SITUATION

- Out of a total of 43,493 km of roads, only 30% are paved, giving Guinea one of the lowest ratios of West Africa.
- The road network has a large number of crossing works: 31 temporary bridges (wooden), 1,946 concrete bridges, 39 metallic bridges and 29 ferries.
- In 2015, 54% of the paved road network was categorized as poor.
- More than 1,000 km of railways that existed have disappeared (the major 662-km railway linking Conakry to Kankan ceased to operate in 1995).
- Guinea has 3 ports. The Port of Conakry is the largest of the country.
- 95% of Guinea's foreign trade depends on maritime transport.
- Guinea's port capacity could soon become inadequate given the exponential growth of trade.
- The country has 16 airports, of which only 4 have paved runways. Conakry Gbessia is the only international airport in Guinea.
- Guinea has 1,300 km of waterways.
- Access to housing is a challenge for the majority of Guineans, especially in Conakry, the capital, where 1 out of every 5 Guineans lives.

- MAIN ROAD
- SECONDARY TRACK
- AIRPORT AND AERODROME
- MINERAL PORT
- TRANSGUINÉEN



OPPORTUNITIES

Guinea offers numerous investment opportunities in the field of road and building construction through public-private partnerships (motorways, social housing, under-equipped neighborhoods development program, etc.)

PRIORITY PROJECTS REVOLVE AROUND THREE AXES:

1. The construction of access roads to economic zones. Most of the road network is in a run-down state. Faced with this pressing situation, Guinea plans to build more than 2,000 km of roads.
2. Extension of the Conakry Port East Zone (Zone Est du Port Autonome de Conakry, PAC). The Government's economic development strategy of increasing the ship handling and goods storage capacity, and modernizing its facilities with a view not only to capture the cargo meant for countries in the hinterland, but also to decongest the Conakry City Center constantly, which is constantly with trucks and other port handling vehicles.
3. The construction of the North Trans-Guinean Railway (Kankan to Mali border). The Conakry-Kankan railway line (fallen into disuse since 2002), which crossed three out of the four natural regions of the country, aimed to facilitate trade between the areas crossed as well as neighboring Mali. Already in 1990, it carried 318 000 passengers.

THE REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF REGIONAL AIRPORTS:

This project aims to promote the diversity of transport services and quick access to the hinterland regions of the country. The aim is to provide modern facilities and restore the regional airports of Boké, Labe, Kankan, Faranah and N'Zérékoré.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION:

To address the shortage in housing there is the need to construct 419,512 housing units, including 150,000 in Conakry, and renovate and modernize 1 million homes. The development and servicing project for 17,000 ha of land and the construction of 40,000 social housing units is also underway.

OTHER HIGH-BENEFIT PROJECTS INCLUDE:

- Construction of a two-lane expressway from Conakry to Mamou (273 km).
- The Construction and rehabilitation of national priority roads.
- Establishment of a Guinean registered airline.
- Development and management of the Koloma Directional Center.
- Development of the Conakry cornices.
- Rehabilitation of the under-equipped neighborhoods in Conakry.
- Clean up of the four regional capitals.
- The gradual replacement of river ferries by bridges.
- Development of the Kagbelen dry port.
- Public transport equipment.

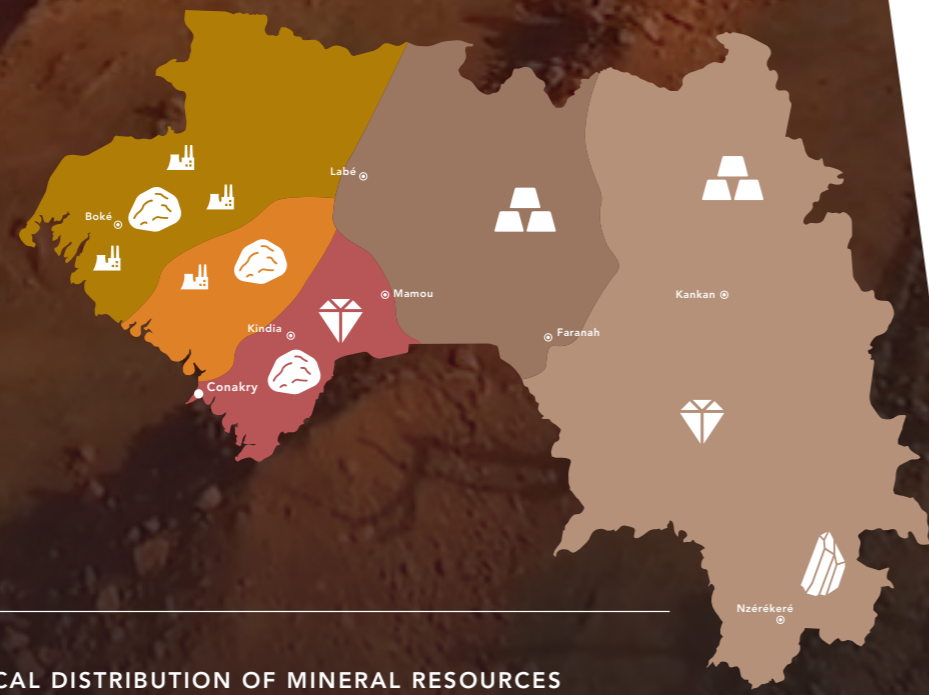
ADVANTAGES

- The port of Conakry is located on international routes and has a container terminal of 610 linear meters, 13 meters deep, with 2 gantry cranes and a median of 20 ha.
- The development of Guinea's mining and agricultural sectors will require major infrastructure projects in the coming years.
- Absence of significant potential competition and low barriers to entry.
- Inadequate offer of transports services.
- An incentive regulatory framework.

MINING

CURRENT SITUATION

- The country's mineral resources have so far been inadequately exploited. Mining accounts for 12 to 15% of the GDP and 85% of exports.
- Since 2013, the Guinean government has implemented a new mining policy aimed at promoting more profitability for investors, broaden the country's revenue base and promote greater local value added.
- 5 major policies: (1) Intensify geological research; (2) Promote local processing; (3) Restructure and consolidate mining joint venture companies in difficulty; (4) Promote private investments; (5) Continue the reform of the sector's legal, fiscal and institutional climate.
- The many efforts devoted to strengthening the regulatory and governing framework of the sector, are part of a strategy to turn mining into the driving force of Guinea's socioeconomic take-off.



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

- BAUXITE, IRON
- BAUXITE
- BAUXITE, IRON
- BAUXITE, IRON, GOLD
- IRON, GOLD, DIAMOND

OPPORTUNITIES

BAUXITE AND IRON ORE

- Guinea holds the largest proved bauxite reserves in the world with 7.4 billion tons (2/3 of global reserves), and an estimated potential of 40 billion tons of resources (more than half of the estimated global resources). Beyond the abundant amounts of bauxite, the country is best characterized by the exceptional quality of its bauxite which is the best in the world, with an average content of 45% and a silica rate of under 2%.
- The northwest region attracts leading companies in the bauxite / alumina sector, but also medium-sized structures. These projects are in various phases of implementation or negotiation. Currently, there is close to 2 billion US dollars' worth of investments in the region. This will drive up production levels from 19 million tons to 28 million in 2016 and 80 million tons in 2020.
- Guinea has the largest untapped reserves of high quality iron ore in the world, with resources estimated at 20 billion tons of more than 60% iron content. In South-Eastern Guinea, the Simandou range has one of the largest ore deposits of high iron content (initial capacity of 95 million tons per year). The Zogota iron deposit also offers numerous opportunities.

PRECIOUS MINERALS

- The overall potential is estimated at over 700,000 tons of gold. The North-Eastern part of the country shelters a significant gold deposit.
- Guinea also has diamonds located mainly in Upper Guinea. Other reserves were discovered in the west coast of the country. Total resources are currently estimated at 30 million carats, with opportunities to discover other primary deposits worthy of interest.

OTHER MINERALS

- The country's mining potential includes limestone (40 million tons), and proven evidence of base metals and minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, manganese and nickel (75 million tons).
- The country is full of large reserves of building materials: igneous rocks (granite, syenite, dolerite, gabbro, etc.) and black sand minerals (ilmenite, rutile, zircon, etc.)
- Related activities such as the taming of equipment and various inputs and service supplies are important opportunities.

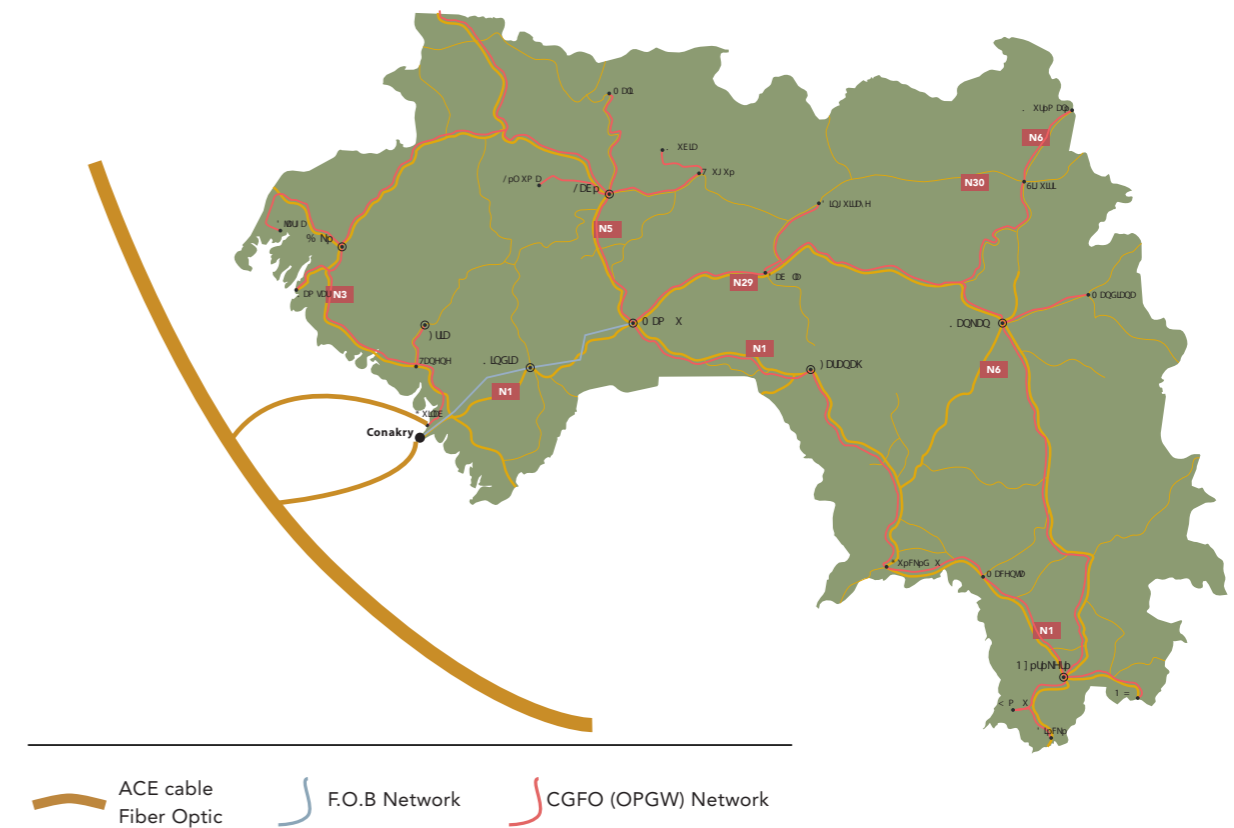
ADVANTAGES

- The diversity of mineral resources (iron, bauxite, gold, diamonds, etc.)
- The quality of the deposits (iron ore deposits with 65% iron content, bauxite with 40 to 60% alumina content and the lowest silica rate (0.8 to 2% against over 10% in some countries etc.)
- The concentration of materials on Guinea's ground and subsoil is remarkably singular in nature.
- 330 km of coastline on the Atlantic ocean allow easy shipping of products through deep water ports.

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

CURRENT SITUATION

- The telecom sector has recorded an increase of the number of subscribers, + 154% between 2010 and 2015.
- The mobile telephony penetration rate has reached 98% of the population (in 2015).
- Four ISPs currently share the Guinean market (Areeba / MTN, Intercel, Orange and Cellcom).
- The number of Internet users in Guinea increased from 42,000 in 2010 to 2.4 million in 2015 (an increase of 570%).
- Construction of a 4,000km fiber optic submarine cable deployed in a network with 77 points of exchange across the Guinean territory.



OPPORTUNITIES

- Rehabilitation of the national telecom company (SOTELGUI) which, prior to suspending its activities, accounted for 16% of the market share.
- Offer financial products through a national mail network (it will consist in offering customers financial products such as current accounts, investments, savings, payment of salaries and pensions).
- A government project is underway for the acquisition of a second submarine fiber optic cable connected to six neighboring countries.
- The possibility of establishing radio and television stations.
- Development of equipment supply, maintenance and repair services.
- Project to extend fiber optic networks to the provinces.

ADVANTAGES

- The Guinean government has identified ICT as a priority sector.
- The telecom sector is fully open to competition and is regulated by the Post and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority.
- In Guinea, several factors account for telecom becoming a promising sector, including a rising demand, a dynamic market and a population with over 3% of annual growth.

INDUSTRY

CURRENT SITUATION

- Currently industry accounts for 7% of GDP and development of the sector is a priority for the government.
- 40% of the sector consists of companies operating in the agribusiness sector.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Installation of laboratory of quality control of medicines
- Constructions of mining industries to accompany the development of the
- Manufacture of tiles and bricks
- Gravel production in laterites
- Exploitation of the ornamental rocks of Maferinya; Coyah, kouriyah , Lola
- Manufacture of lightweight cement components
- Metal toleries and assembly
- Establishment of production units for agricultural equipment
- Installation of recycling units for alveolar cardboard paper for the packaging of eggs
- Production unit for school books and administrative printers

ADVANTAGES

- The development of the mining and agricultural sectors is a real lever
- for the development of raw materials and agricultural processing
- industries. The chemical industry, composed of industrial sub-sectors
- of plastics and paints, is based on a very dynamic domestic market:
- The abundance of good quality raw materials such as granite, limestone
- shade kaolin is a real asset for construction materials manufacturing
- units

TRADE

The share of trade in the GDP is around 15%. The Guinean domestic trade focuses on the wholesale distribution and retail of imported products. Imports predominantly consist of intermediate goods and equipment (approximately 55.2%), food products and other consumer goods (approximately 23.7%) and petroleum products (approximately 21.1%). Exports are dominated by mining and agricultural products. Guinea is a gateway to potential markets for 360 million consumers (ECOWAS), and 40.5 million consumers (Mano River Union).

Investment opportunities in trading include:

- Construction of shopping centers nationwide
- Commercial distribution (merchandiser, retailer, butcher, baker and product collectors).
- Export of specific products (Kani, scrap iron, coffee, cocoa, cashew and fish).
- Wholesale (import-export, service provider, company etc.)
- Creation of infrastructure and supporting facilities for marketing.
- Construction of cold storage facilities for the export of fruits, vegetables and other products.
- Development of specialized equipment and services for transporting the products, both locally and abroad.
- Development of packaging equipment and facilities

TOURISM

- Guinea has diversified tourist sites focused on sightseeing, health, and physical activities (the Soumba cascades, the Bride's Veil, the Kilissi Waters, the «Lady» of Mali, Mount Nimba, the elephant herds in Macenta, the Sorro Room islands and the beaches of Sobane, Bel Air etc.)
- Despite the many attractive natural sites, the country unfortunately has very little income from the tourist exploitation of these sites.
- The country offers particularly interesting development conditions for most types of tourism. It derives this advantage from the diversity and variety of its landscapes, microclimates, fauna and flora, its crafts, its hospitable traditions and also in its history, all representing a wealth of a rich and dynamic civilization.
- According to World Tourism Organization forecasts, tourism in West Africa's sites will record an increase of 3.3% between 2010 and 2020 to reach 4.62 million arrivals in 2020, that is, 6% of total visitors in the African region
- Many investment opportunities are available in the tourism sector, particularly in the context of public-private partnerships and private investment such as:
 - ▶ The development of beach resorts.
 - ▶ The creation of thermal centers.
 - ▶ The layout of historic villages and buildings and slave sites.
 - ▶ The development of a marina in Conakry.
 - ▶ Operation of adventure travel tours.
 - ▶ The construction of hotel complexes.

HEALTH

- In Guinea, health is a right enshrined in the Constitution, a prerequisite for the enjoyment of other rights.
- The health sector in figures: 11,529 professionals, 986 stations, 414 centers, 3 national hospitals, 7 regional hospitals, 26 district hospitals, 8 community health centers.
- The health sector is practically in the process of rehabilitation. The requirements included the construction of facilities, provision of equipment, personnel training, conducting studies, etc.

Several opportunities are available to investors especially in the areas of:

- The construction of efficient health centers, clinics, and private hospitals.
- The supply and operation of laboratory and specialized health care equipment.
- The opening of school, vocational and university training institutions.

EDUCATION

- The education sector consists of the following subsectors:
 - ▶ Pre-University Teaching and Literacy.
 - ▶ Technical Education and Vocational Training.
 - ▶ Higher Education and Scientific Research.
- A number of challenges:
 - ▶ Inadequate coverage and retention rate at all levels of education and training compared to the EFA goals;
 - ▶ Area, gender and income disparities;
 - ▶ Persistent illiteracy issues.
- 18 public higher education institutions, 30 research and documentation centers, 40 private institutions of higher learning.
- To ensure the competitiveness of the Guinean educational system, Private Investment and Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) are highly sought-after as regards to infrastructure, equipment, modern techniques and technologies, training of trainers, etc.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

- A stable macroeconomic framework (inflation under control, an estimated 5.2% growth rate for 2016, a stabilized exchange rate).
- An increase of the number of financial institutions from 11 banks in 2010 to 15 in 2015 and from 7 insurance companies to 10 over the same period.

Guinea's finance sector offers immense opportunities as can be seen through:

- An attractive return on assets (2% in 2013) four times the average in the sub-region.
- A low banking rate of 6.64% against 29.42% in Ghana and 29.66% in Nigeria.
- A low insurance penetration rate of 0.46% against 1.13% in the WAEMU.

The financial services sector offers many opportunities such as:

- Opening banks and insurance companies.
- Establishing specialized financial facilities (agricultural bank, industrial bank, etc.)

SUPPORT STRUCTURES

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	ADRESS	TELEPHONE (+224)	WEB SITE
Private Investment Promotion Agency (APIP)	252, rue KA022, Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, BP 2024 Conakry	656 31 11 14	www.apip.gov.gn
Mining Development and Promotion Centre (CPDM)	Coronthie, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	664 44 36 96	www.mines.gov.gn
Guinean Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts (CCIAG)	Almamy, Commune de Kaloum, BP 545 Conakry	622 35 20 66	
National Tourism Office (ONT)	Ministère du Tourisme, Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	628 91 82 01	www.ontguinee.free.fr
Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment (AGUIPE)	Almamy, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	622 50 59 70	www.aguipguinee.com
Posts and Telecommunications Regulation Authority (ARPT)	Rue KA 038, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	657 66 66 31	www.arpt.gov.gn
Directorate General of Customs	Carrefour du port autonome, Almamy, commune de Kaloum	622 27 54 13	www.douanesguinee.gov.gn
Ministry of Economy and Finance	Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	664 31 45 77	www.mef.gov.gn
Ministry of Industries, SMEs and Private Sector Promotion	Almamy, Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	622 66 75 66	www.ministeredelindustrie-gn.com
Department of Commerce	Rue KA 006, Almamy Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	664 34 59 15	
Ministry of Agriculture	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	664 80 50 63	
Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Ressources	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, BP 1217 Conakry	628 26 60 70	www.sieguinee-dne.org
Ministry of Mining and Geology	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, BP 295 Conakry	625 21 55 67	www.mines.gov.gn
Ministry of Urban Development and Country Planning	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, BP 846 Conakry	624 00 95 14	
Ministry of Transport	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, Conakry	664 98 57 29	
Ministry of Health	Almamy Commune de Kaloum, BP 585 Conakry	622 67 15 05	www.sante.gov.gn
Ministry of the Hotel Industry, Tourism and Handicrafts	Boulbinet, Commune de Kaloum, BP 1304 Conakry	622 82 56 44	
Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and the Digital Economy	Rue KA 007, Almamy Commune de Kaloum, BP 5000 Conakry	631 70 72 72	
Government of the Guinean Republic		623 68 51 18	www.gouvernement.gov.gn
General Secretariat of the Government	Rue KA 022, Quartier Boulbinet Commune de Kaloum Bp 263 Conakry	625 25 28 98	www.sgg.gov.gn
Presidency of the Republic of Guinea		664 87 96 59	www.presidence.gov.gn

THE PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCY

DESCRIPTION

The mission of the Private Investment Promotion Agency (APIP-Guinée) is to promote private investment and to implement the Guinean government's policy on the development of domestic and foreign private investments. The Agency also handles the Permanent Secretariat of the Presidential Investment and Public-Private Partnerships Council (CPI-PPP), which is tasked with promoting direct dialogue between the state, private sector and civil society with an aim to improve the investment climate in the Republic of Guinea

OUR DEPARTMENTS

The Board of Directors: It has extensive powers to see to the implementation of activities and monitoring of the Agency's sound management.

Executive Management: APIP-Guinée is directed by a Managing Director and a Deputy Director named by decree of the President of the Republic by proposition of the Steering Committee. The Managing Director directs, coordinates and supervises all the activities of the Agency. He is responsible for the fulfilling of the activities and reaching of the goals identified by the Steering Committee.

The one-stop shop of the Investor: Its responsibility is to follow through the process of establishing a business in 72 hours or less, grant benefits to the privileged treatment enshrined in the Investment Code and monitor approved projects.

The Investment Promotion Department: It is responsible for promoting investment opportunities in Guinea, supporting investors along the investment process, offering promotional support to business operation or creation, and monitoring investment projects.

The Technical Assistance and Monitoring Department: It defines programs and measures meant to assist investors, contributes to capacity building of national entrepreneurs and provides assistance to Diaspora Guineans.

The Research and Statistics Department: It is responsible for producing socio-economic studies and surveys on the Guinean private sector, organizing APIP's statistics and identifying investment opportunities by sector.

The Communication and Information Technology Department: It works to highlight its services and activities in Guinea and abroad as well as a technical support service.

HOW DOES APIP- GUINEA SUPPORT INVESTMENT?

- The investor one-stop shop to establish a business within 72 hours or less (www.apip.gov.gn).
- The Investment Portal of Guinea (www.invest.gov.gn) gathers information essential to private investors willing to enter into business in Guinea.
- A directory of 2,000 companies operating in Guinea is available for effective linkage with investors.
- Providing interested investors with detailed information on key opportunity sectors.
- Supporting the integration and promotion of business projects and the integration of Guineans living abroad.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION



WWW.INVEST.GOV.GN
