



# REPUBLIC OF GUINEA FACT SHEETS

## Highlights

- Guinea's declaration of independence is dated October 1958.
- High Potential for armed conflict, weak governance, human rights abuses, and corruption persist in the main mining regions.
- It is the world's second largest producer of bauxite.
- The agricultural and mining sectors are the main engines of the economy.

# INTRODUCTION

Guinea, officially the Republic of Guinea is sometimes referred to as Guinea-Conakry, after its capital and largest city, Conakry, to distinguish it from other countries with Guinea in its name and the region of the same name such as Guinea-Bissau and Equatorial Guinea. The country borders Guinea-Bissau to the northwest, Senegal to the north, Mali to the northeast, Côte d'Ivoire to the east, Sierra Leone to the southwest and Liberia to the south. The nation forms a crescent as it curves north and west from its southeastern region to its northwestern border with Guinea-Bissau, and the southwest coast on the Atlantic Ocean.

<b>Population</b>	13,555,633
<b>Land Area</b>	245,857 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Official Language(s)</b>	French
<b>Capital</b>	Conakry
<b>Head of State</b>	following the military coup, the country is governed by the National Committee of Reconciliation and Development (CRND) and the army force led by Mamady Doumbouya.
<b>Currency</b>	Guinea Franc
<b>Major Trade Partners</b>	China, United Arab Emirates, India, Belgium, France

**Political Context:** Guinea is a republic. The president is directly elected by the people and is head of state and head of government. In September 2021, there was a military coup in Guinea. The 3rd coup since the county got its independence. The first coup led by the General Lansana Conté was in 1984 after the death of the first president Sekou Touré. The second coup happened in 2008 following the death of the General. Alpha Condé was the first president democratically elected in 2010. The constitution referendum which allowed Condé to reset his term limit and seek two more terms, enable him to be eligible to a third mandate. The move had been controversial and sparked massive protests before and after the referendum, which were brutally repressed are one of the many reasons that led to the military coup.

**Economic context:** Guinea remains one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is largely dependent on agriculture and mineral production. The main strength of Guinea's economy is its large reserves of raw materials and investment-friendly legislation. However, these strengths are offset by significant weaknesses, such as dependence on commodity prices, dependence on China's demand for bauxite, a lack of infrastructure, a high poverty rate (53% of the population) and a large informal sector (70% of the workforce).

The mining sector accounts for 26.7% of nominal gross value added. With the announcement of a national lockdown at the end of March 2020, in particular the closure of borders and the ban on gatherings and the decline in world trade, the Guinean economy slowed down, and investment has also slowed down due to the crisis. While investment increased by 6% in 2019, the increase in 2020 was only 1%.

## Selected development indicators

Development Indicators	2019	2020	2021
GDP per capita (current USD)	936	1,029	1,154
GDP growth per capita (% annual)	5.60	7.00	6.00
Population Growth (%)	2.88	2.80	2.80
Goods: Export (fob) (\$B)	3.95	5.60	5.85
Total Imports (cif) (\$ B)	3.47	3.37	4.04

## Mining indicators and trends

**World's largest reserves of bauxite:** Guinea's bauxite reserves amount to 7.4 billion tons , which accounts for over a quarter of the world's bauxite reserves.

**Important concentration of mineral resources:** Guinea's mineral wealth includes more than 4 billion tons of high-grade iron ore, gold, diamonds, uranium, graphite, copper, and also has an indefinite amount of uranium reserves.

## Mineral Reserves, 2020

Minerals	Unit	2020
Bauxite – Aluminum Ore	tonnes	40 billion
Iron Ore	tonnes	20 billion
Gold	tonnes	10 k
Diamond	karrat	40 M

## Mineral Production, 2018-2020

Minerals	2018	2019	2020
Bauxite	60 tonnes	66,279 tonnes	82,404 tonnes
Gold	601,106 Oz	568,989 Oz	551,918 Oz

## Mining Business Climate

**Foreign Trade:** Due to Guinea's level of development, the country does not play a major role in international trade. Guinea's main trading partner is China, with a large proportion of imports (40%) coming from the European Union . Exports are mainly to the United Arab Emirates (gold), China (bauxite), India, Belgium and Spain . Main import is rice, refined petroleum products, medicines, machinery and equipment and vehicles.

**Challenge and opportunity in the mining sector:** While Guinea has undoubtedly made progress in managing the mining sector, the sector needs further reforms, particularly in the areas of transparency and taxation. Challenges exist for the Government of Guinea, especially with regard to the management of mining revenues.

**Legal Content regulations:** In 2017, the government of Guinea developed a Local Content Policy and subsequently issued a Local Content Regulation for mining in 2019 . The regulations in Guinea are limited to three components: job creation, promotion of local suppliers and capacity building. Mining companies are required by the regulations to create jobs and training opportunities for Guineans and to spend a certain percentage of spending on training and employment in local communities.

## Major Mining Companies

Company Name	Mineral produced	Mines
Compagnie De Bauxite De Guinee	Bauxite	Sangaredi
Anglogold Ashanti	Gold	Siguiri
Alufer Mining	Bauxite	Bel-Air
Smb-Winning Consortium	Iron	Simandou North 1&2
IAMGOLD Corp	Gold	Siribaya
Societe Miniere De Dinguiraye	Gold /Silver	Lefa
Rusal	Bauxite	Dian-Dian Kindia

## Outlook

Guinea is one of the African countries with high potential and strong underground value. The mining sector is far the most important sector in Guinea. In recent years, it has been placed at the center of a comprehensive and far-reaching reform process with the aim of establishing the mining sector not only as a driving force for stable economic growth, but also for the socio-economic development of the country.

While Guinea has undoubtedly made progress in managing the mining sector, the sector needs further reforms, particularly in the areas of transparency and taxation. Opportunities for the supplier industry arise from the strong growth of the mining sector along the entire supply chain.

## Reference

[www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info) | [www.bbc.com/news/world-africa](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa) | [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org) | [www.coface.com](http://www.coface.com)  
[www.africanews.com](http://www.africanews.com) | [www.statista.com](http://www.statista.com) | [www.trade.gov](http://www.trade.gov) | [www.trade.gov](http://www.trade.gov) | [oec.world](http://oec.world) | [mines.gov.gn](http://mines.gov.gn)



Delegation der Deutschen Wirtschaft  
in Ghana  
Delegation of German Industry and  
Commerce in Ghana

