

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Investor's Guide 5th Edition
2026

Overview



The Republic of Guinea is a West African country with abundant natural resources and significant potential for economic development. Its strategic geographical position, with nearly 300 kilometers of Atlantic coastline, is a major asset for regional and international trade.

In 2025, Guinea has a population of around 14.4 million, making it a growing domestic market. Its dynamic demographics and increasing urbanization, particularly around the capital Conakry, are key drivers of economic development and the growth of consumer markets.

Strategic location

300 km of Atlantic coastline

Dynamic population

14.4 million inhabitants in 2025

Economic center

Conakry, a rapidly expanding capital city



Key macroeconomic indicators (2025)

The Guinean economy is performing strongly, with macroeconomic indicators that are encouraging for investors. Nominal gross domestic product is estimated at around US\$30.2 billion, reflecting the significant size of the national economy

\$30.92B

Nominal GDP

Estimate for 2026 according to the IMF and the Ministry
of
Economy

7.2%

Economic growth

Robust performance reflecting the resilience of the economy

3.7

Inflation under control

Macroeconomic stability according to the BCRG

Monetary stability

The national currency is the Guinean franc (GNF). Inflation remains under control at 3.7%, reflecting relative macroeconomic stability that is favorable to long-term investment. Conakry remains the political, administrative, and economic center of the country, where most commercial and financial activity is concentrated.



Political and institutional environment

Since September 5, 2021, Guinea has been undergoing a political transition that has led to the suspension of the former constitution and the establishment of transitional bodies. This period culminated in the adoption of a new constitution by referendum on September 21, 2025.

01

New Constitution

Promoted on September 21, 2025, it now forms the foundation of the legal and institutional system.

02

Strengthened legal framework

Supplemented by organic laws, ratified international treaties and existing laws

03

Strategic objectives

Strengthen the rule of law, institutional stability, and legal certainty to create an attractive investment climate



The New Constitutional Framework (January 2026)

1

Head of State, General Mamadi Doumbouya, was elected in December 2025 and inaugurated on January 17, 2026, for a seven-year term.

2

Government headed by a Prime Minister and comprising 27 ministers appointed by decree, as well as a General Secretariat of the Government and a General Secretariat of Religious Affairs

3

Bicameral parliament with the creation of a National Assembly and a Senate to ensure the balance of powers

4

Official reinstatement of Guinea to the African Union (AU) in January 2026, marking the end of the period of exception



Economic performance and growth

Sustained growth momentum

Guinea's economy is showing sustained growth momentum, with GDP growth of 7.2% in 2025, compared to around 6.1% the previous year, according to the World Bank. This remarkable performance positions Guinea among the most dynamic economies in the sub-region.

This growth is mainly driven by the mining sector, infrastructure investments, and the gradual recovery of certain non-mining sectors, particularly agriculture and services. The ongoing economic diversification is helping to strengthen the economy's resilience to external shocks.



Mining sector

Main driver of economic growth



Agriculture

Gradual recovery of the sector



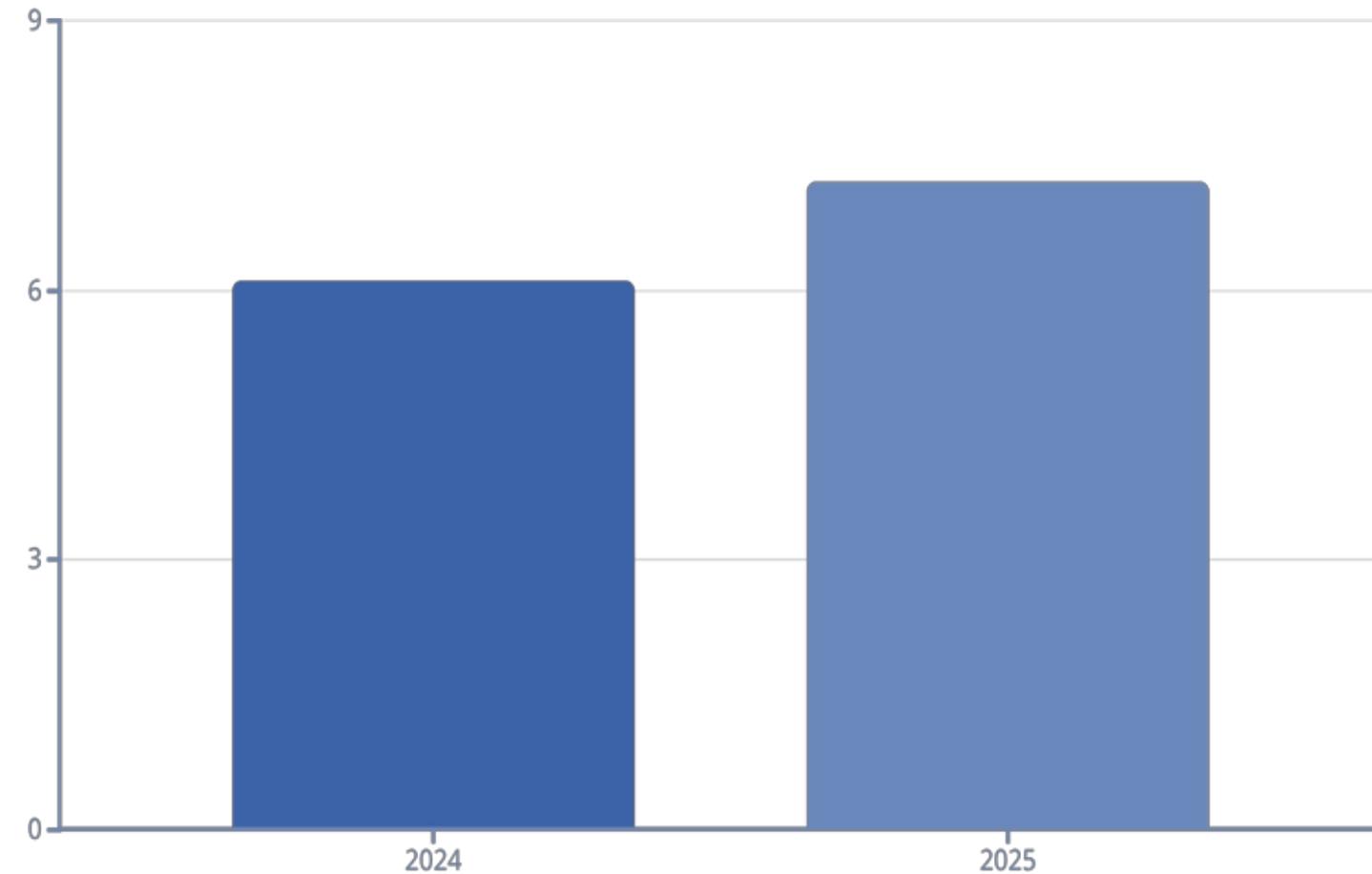
Infrastructure

Massive investments underway



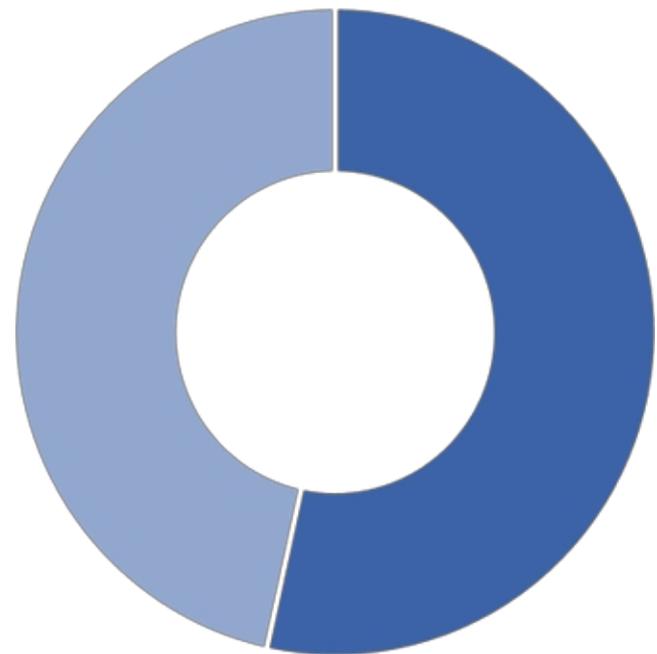
Services

Development of the tertiary sector



Foreign trade

In July 2025, Guinea's imports amounted to approximately 13,991 billion Guinean francs, while exports reached 12,183.7 billion Guinean francs, according to the National Institute of Statistics.



Imports

Exports

Structure

Exports are largely dominated by mining products, particularly bauxite, which is the country's main source of foreign exchange. This specialization reflects Guinea's comparative advantage in the extractive sector.

Imports mainly consist of consumer goods, industrial equipment, and petroleum products, reflecting the need for inputs to support economic growth and meet domestic demand.



Simandou & PPP – Catalyst for Economic Transformation

The Republic of Guinea has significantly strengthened its regulatory framework for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), creating a more favorable environment for private investors in public infrastructure and services.

This mechanism mobilizes private capital to finance, design, build, and operate large-scale national projects, while optimizing public debt.

The Simandou project is an illustration of this strategy, attracting the largest infrastructure investments in West Africa.

A comprehensive system ensures the transparency and efficiency of PPP projects

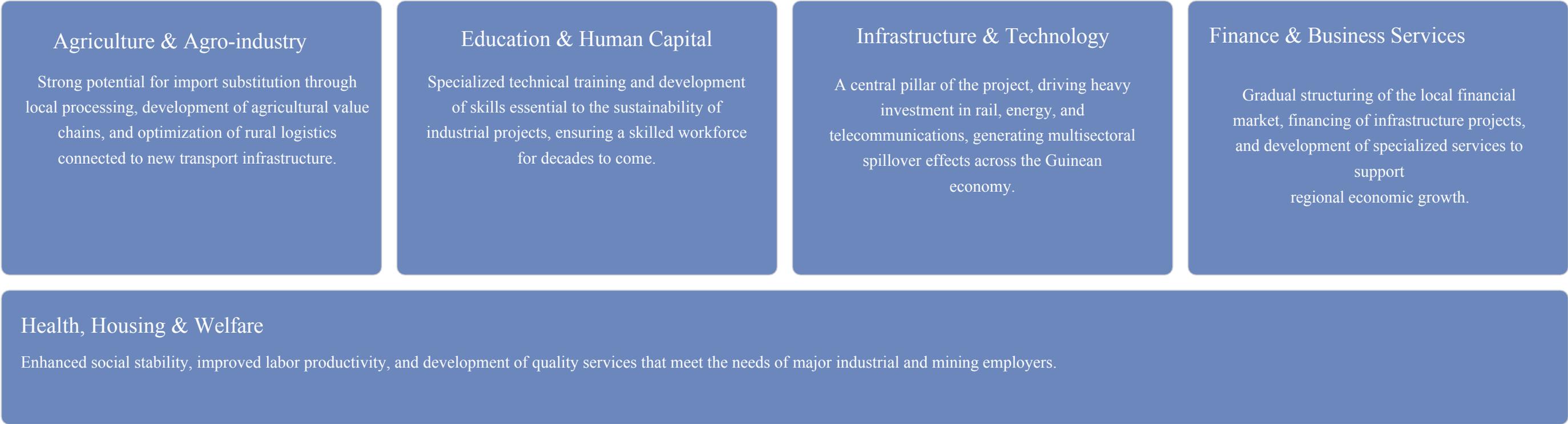
- PPP Coordination Unit (U-PPP) operational since 2022 Interministerial
- PPP Committee for Approval
- Ministry dedicated to Investments and PPPs (MCIPPP)
- Support from the World Bank, AfDB, and Expertise France



Simandou & PPP – Catalyst for Economic Transformation

Simandou: An Ecosystem of Multisectoral Opportunities

Beyond the traditional mining sector, the Simandou project simultaneously stimulates infrastructure, agriculture, industry, financial services, and human capital. This multisectoral dynamic improves national productivity, structures emerging markets, and creates new long-term investment opportunities for institutional partners.



Simandou & PPP – Catalyst for Economic Transformation

Investment incentives (PPP)

Framework and opportunities

The Investment Code provides for the possibility of granting tax and customs incentives customs incentives, subject to validation by the competent authorities.

Main incentives for investors:

Tax reductions

Tax reductions or exemptions possible under the Investment Code

Customs exemptions

Exemptions from import duties and taxes for equipment, materials, and inputs necessary for the project, subject to authorization

Free importation

Free importation of goods essential to the execution of the PPP project, subject to official approval

Contractual stability

Fiscal and legal stability clauses that can be incorporated into PPP contracts

Increased security

Increased visibility and security throughout the project



Simandou & PPP – Catalyst for Economic Transformation

Simandou 2040 Strategy – Long-Term National Vision

Guinea plans to invest **USD 200 billion over 15 years** (including ~70% private via PPP) to transform mining revenues into sustainable growth.

Wealth fund: Launch planned for Q2 2026 with an initial USD 1 billion to finance education, infrastructure, agriculture, and industry

Objective: Diversify the economy and mitigate external shocks

(IMF projection: +3.4% of GDP in annual mining revenues 2030-2039)

******No major restrictions apply to foreign capital, except in sensitive sectors such as the media.***



Simandou & PPP – Catalyst for Economic Transformation



Simandou Project

Africa's largest integrated PPP is mobilizing USD 20-23 billion. First shipments are expected in late 2025, with an iron ore mine, transcontinental rail, and port infrastructure.



Renewable Energy

6,000 MW of largely untapped hydroelectric potential. Power plant and distribution network projects currently being structured as PPPs.



Transport Infrastructure

Modernization of the ports of Kamsar and Conakry, development of rail and road links to the Simandou axis. \$227 million invested in 2023-2025.

Investor Guarantees

Repatriation of profits, free transfers, protection via 24 bilateral agreements and the AfCFTA

Transparent procedures

Open or private tenders for strategic projects, in line with international standards

Macroeconomic stability Post-2025

reforms, new constitution, AU reintegration, support from international financial institutions
International financial institutions



Mining sector: pillar of the economy

The mining sector is the pillar of Guinea's economy. It accounts for more than 85% of exports and around 20% of public revenue, according to the World Bank and the IMF. This strategic importance makes Guinea a major player in global commodity markets.

Bauxite

Total resources estimated at around 40 billion tons

Alumina content

Between 40% and 50%, exceptional quality

Other minerals

Gold, diamond, iron, and base metals

Economic contribution

- 85% of national exports
- 20% of public revenue
- Massive direct and indirect employment
- Attraction of foreign investment

Guinea has the world's largest bauxite reserves, estimated at 7.4 billion tons, with an alumina content of between 40% and 50%. This exceptional wealth positions the country as a key supplier to the global aluminum industry.

The country also has significant reserves of gold, diamonds, iron, and other minerals and base metals, offering opportunities for diversification in the extractive sector.



Agriculture and forestry



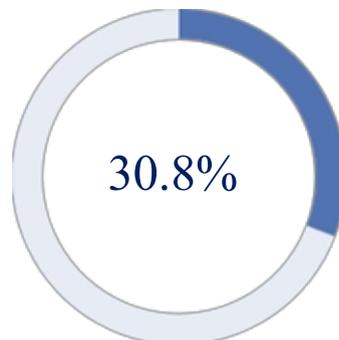
Credit: Alqassim photos

Considerable agricultural potential

Agriculture accounts for around 30% of GDP and employs nearly 52-57% of the working population, according to the World Bank and the INS. This sector remains an essential pillar of the economy and food security.

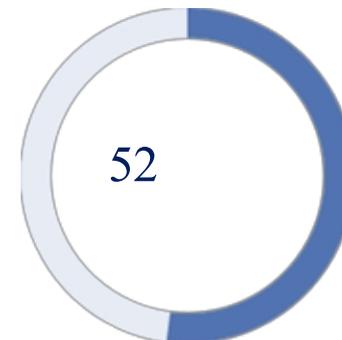
The country has approximately 13 million hectares of arable land according to the FAO, of which only 38% is currently being farmed according to the Ministry of Agriculture, revealing considerable potential for development.

Guinea also benefits from significant forest resources estimated at 2.7 million hectares, as well as a dense river network of over 6,250 km, according to the National Water Authority. These resources offer significant potential for irrigation, agribusiness, and hydroelectricity, representing major investment opportunities in related sectors.



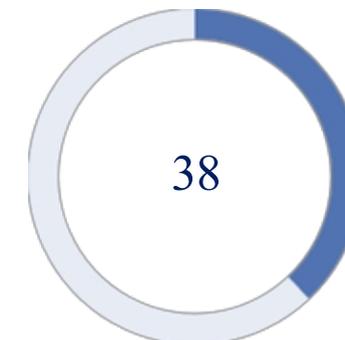
Share of GDP

Contribution of agriculture to the national economy



Working population

Jobs in the agricultural sector



Land under cultivation

Out of 13 million hectares available



Infrastructure, transport, and ICT

Transport and telecommunications infrastructure are strategic assets for Guinea's economic development and the country's attractiveness to international investors.



Conakry Autonomous Port

Handles around 90% of the country's foreign trade, according to the PAC annual report

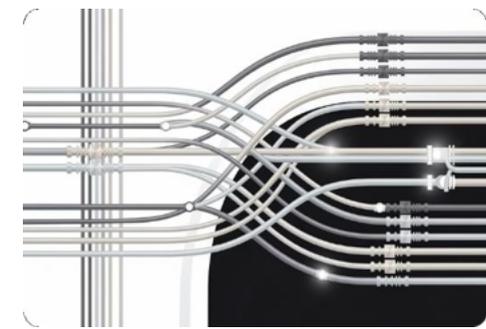


Port of Kamsar Plays a strategic role in the export of bauxite worldwide



Air infrastructure

One international airport, several regional airports, and private airfields



Digital network

Submarine cable, national coverage, and backbone of over 4,000 km

In terms of digital infrastructure, the country benefits from an undersea cable, national telephone coverage, and a backbone of over 4,000 km, according to SOGEB and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, facilitating the development of the digital economy.

Water Resources and Infrastructure in Guinea

Guinea is distinguished by its exceptional water resources, which form the basis of its national energy strategy. The country has **1,165 rivers** spread across 23 distinct watersheds, constituting one of the densest hydrographic networks in West Africa. This natural potential translates into a theoretical hydroelectric capacity estimated at **6,000 MW**, positioning Guinea as a future regional exporter of clean energy.

Despite this considerable potential, current operational capacity remains limited to around **1,100 MW installed**. This production relies almost exclusively on modern infrastructure developed along the Konkouré River, a major strategic axis for Guinea's hydroelectric development. The exploitation of this basin illustrates the ongoing transition to large-scale industrial energy production.



Water Resources and Infrastructure in Guinea

Key infrastructure

The Konkouré hydroelectric complex accounts for most of the country's production, ensuring the stability of Guinea's electricity grid and supplying the main urban and industrial centers.

Souapiti

450 MW

Main production center, strategic regulator of the Konkouré River flow

Kaléta

240 MW

Second major unit in continuous operation, stabilizing supply

Garafiri

75 MW

Inaugurated in 1999, currently undergoing technical rehabilitation.

These three structures form the backbone of the national electricity system. Souapiti, the most recent and most powerful infrastructure, plays a decisive role in hydraulic regulation and production planning. The rehabilitation of Garafiri, the country's first major dam, will restore and optimize its contribution to the national energy mix.



Investment climate and FDI

Foreign direct investment (FDI), mainly related to the mining sector, accounted for approximately 17% of GDP in 2025, according to IMF estimates. This significant proportion reflects the country's attractiveness to international capital.

Favorable environment for investors

Guinean legislation does not impose any major sectoral restrictions on foreign investment, with the exception of the media sector. Investors enjoy extensive rights and substantial guarantees.

- Right to acquire property
Accessible land and real estate ownership
- Free transfer of capital
Unrestricted repatriation of profits
- Access to public procurement
Participation in national tenders



ZLECAF

Member of the African Continental Free Trade Area

24 bilateral agreements

Investment protection with many countries

17% of GDP

Share of FDI in the national economy



Legal framework and business security

Guinea's legal system is based on French civil law, offering investors a familiar and predictable framework. The country has common law courts as well as specialized courts, including the Commercial Court and the Labor Court, ensuring sector-specific expertise in the handling of disputes.



Legal system

Inspired by French civil law, ensuring predictability and consistency



Specialized courts

Commercial and labor courts for sector-specific expertise



OHADA member

Harmonized and secure legal framework for business



Recognized arbitration

CCJA as court of cassation for OHADA matters

Guinea is a member of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA), offering investors a harmonized and secure legal framework at the regional level. Arbitration is recognized as a means of settling commercial disputes, with the CCJA as the court of cassation for OHADA matters, reinforcing the legal security of transactions.



Visa & Work Permit

- Non-Guinean employees wishing to stay in the country for up to 6 months must apply for a long-stay visa, with the exception of ECOWAS nationals.
- The granting of long-stay visas is subject to obtaining a work permit from the Guinean Agency for the Promotion of Employment (AGUIPE) in advance.
- An online platform is available for applying for short-stay and long-stay visas to enter the Republic of Guinea.

VISA/WORK PERMIT	ISSUING AUTHORITY	FEES
Residence visa	Ministry of Security and Civil Protection	USD 80–USD 150 Depending on the duration/type of stay
Work permit for foreigners	AGUIPE	Executive: \$3,000/year Supervisor: \$2,000/year Workers: \$1,200/year Valid for one (1) year Renewable



Tax system

The Guinean tax system offers a structured and competitive framework for businesses, with rates that vary according to sector of activity. Taxation is governed by the General Tax Code and adapted to the specific characteristics of each economic sector.

Companies under common law

Corporate tax set at 25% for legal entities under common law

Specific sectors

35% rate for telecommunications, banking, insurance, and petroleum products

Mining companies

30% rate for holders of mining titles

Individuals

Progressive tax from 0% to 20% based on income brackets

Category-based income tax for sole proprietorships according to income category

- Industrial and Commercial Profits (BIC): Applies to industrial, commercial, or craft professions. The rate is 25%.
- Non-Commercial Profits (BNC): Applies to liberal professions and non-commercial positions/offices. The rate is 25%.
- Agricultural Profits (BA): Applies to income from farming and livestock breeding. The rate is set at 15%.



Tax regime

Salaries, Pensions, and Life Annuities (ITS)

For salaries and wages, tax is calculated according to a monthly progressive scale:

- From 0 to 1,000,000 GNF: **0%**
- From 1,000,001 to 3,000,000 GNF: **5%**
- From 3,000,001 to 5,000,000 GNF: **8%**
- From 5,000,001 to 10,000,000 GNF: **10%**
- From 10,000,001 to 20,000,000 GNF: **15%**
- Over 20,000,000 GNF: **20%**

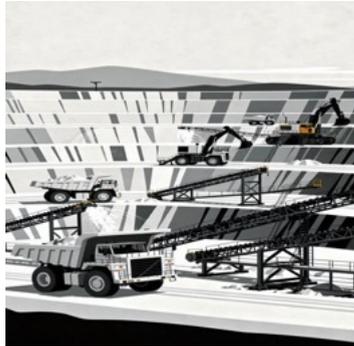
Other applicable taxes

- Taxes on salaries and payroll
- Contribution to vocational training
- Taxes on non-salary income
- Registration and stamp duties
- Property and real estate taxes



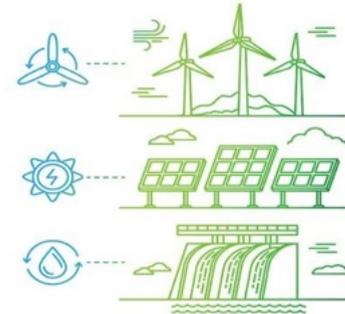
Main growth sectors

Guinea offers diverse investment opportunities in several strategic sectors with strong growth and profitability potential. These sectors benefit from government support and a regulatory framework that is constantly improving.



Mining and metallurgy

Mining of bauxite, gold, diamonds, and iron with exceptional global reserves



Energy and electricity

Considerable hydroelectric potential and development of renewable energies



Agriculture and agro-industry

13 million hectares of arable land, with only 38% currently being farmed



Fishing

300 km of coastline and significant fishery resources to be developed



Infrastructure and logistics Massive needs for roads, ports, airports, and storage facilities



Digital economy

E-commerce, Fintech, Agrotech, digital health, and e-learning are booming

The digital economy is a strategic priority, with ambitious projects to modernize government, develop e-commerce, Fintech, agrotech, digital health, and e-learning, offering considerable opportunities for technology investors.



Opportunities for investors

Guinea offers an attractive investment environment, based on abundant resources, sustained economic growth, and a legal framework that is being consolidated. Institutional reforms are enhancing visibility and long-term security for domestic and international investors.



Exceptional resources

Largest bauxite reserves in the world and mineral diversity



Robust growth

7.2% GDP growth in 2025



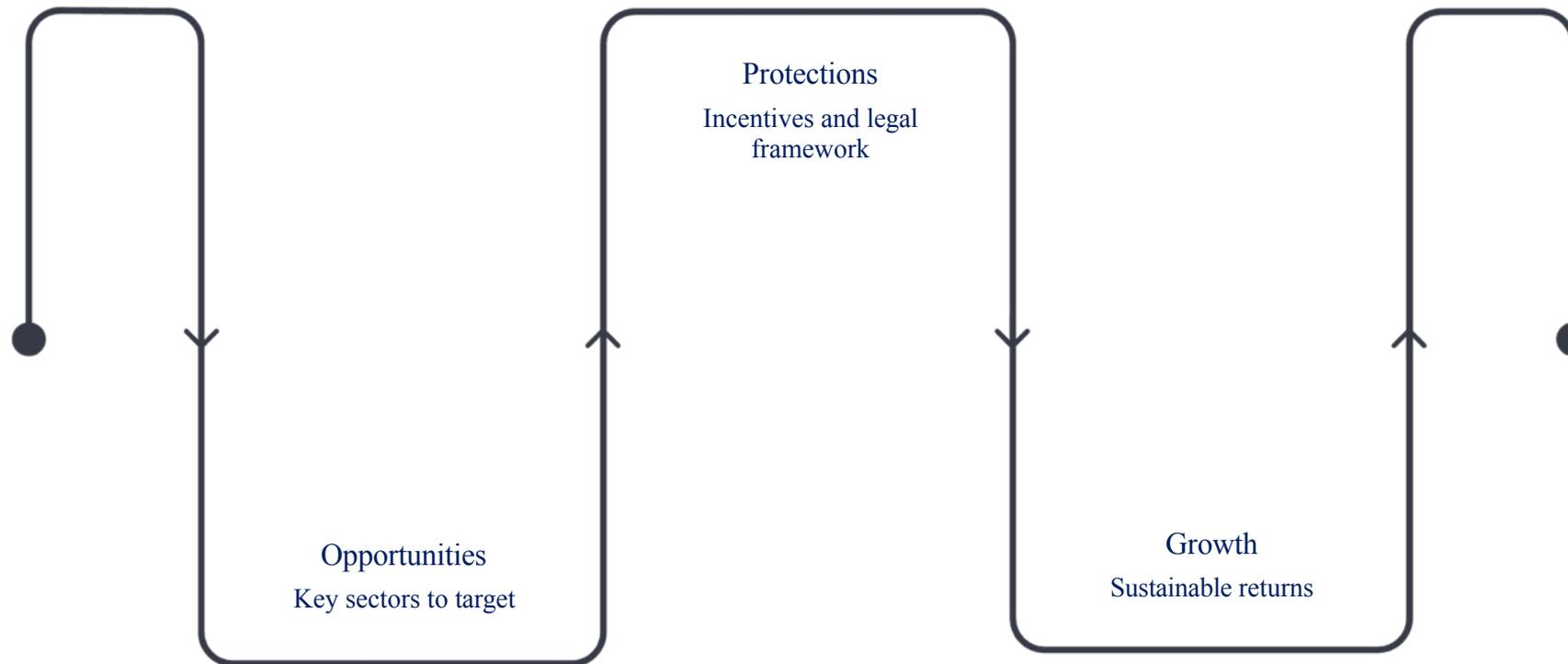
Secure legal framework

OHADA member with investment protection investments



Strategic location

Gateway to West Africa



The country is positioning itself as a strategic destination for multi-sector investors seeking sustainable opportunities in West Africa. With its natural assets, dynamic demographics, developing infrastructure, and commitment to institutional stability, Guinea is a prime choice for medium- and long-term investment in the region.



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