



## Overall performance

Guinea's financial markets performed impressively compared with its regional and income group peers. This has been driven by improvements in liquidity conditions in the banking sector and strong deposit growth. Guinean banks are largely domestically funded and independent of their respective foreign-owned parent companies. To efficiently utilise these solid foundations and increase the productive capacity of Guinean infrastructure markets, the Guinean government could seek to increase the strength of regulatory frameworks through stronger legal protections for shareholders. In addition, conducting market soundings would help allocate private capital more effectively.

Drivers	Rank (1/6)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (1/100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	66	↓ 1	38	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Regulatory frameworks	57	↑ 11	53	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Permits	66	↑ 2	43	Blue	Blue	Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Planning	42	↓ 3	73	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Procurement	58	↑ 16	62	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Activity	22	↑ 2	45	Teal	Teal	Teal	Light Blue	Light Blue
Funding capacity	57	—	23	Orange	Orange	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Financial markets	60	↑ 12	25	Yellow	Yellow	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue

## Guinea at a glance

**\$981**  
GDP per capita  
(USD, 2019)

**13.6 million**  
Population  
(2019)

**7.0% of GDP**  
Infrastructure investment  
(2019 estimate)

**5.2% of GDP**  
Infrastructure gap  
(2019 estimate)

**41.7**  
Infrastructure quality  
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

**\$32 million**  
Private infrastructure investment  
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

## Top performing metrics



88.8/100

### Financial stability

Guinea's financial stability score is the third highest among African Countries. A stable financial market smooths the flow of funds between infrastructure assets and investors, although the long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic could affect Guinea's financial stability.



69.7/100

### Prevalence of foreign ownership

Among Low Income Countries, Guinea has the highest prevalence of foreign ownership. Policies that promote foreign investment can increase the supply of capital, promote competition and, in theory, reduce the costs of financing and delivering infrastructure.



66.9/100

### Time required to start a business

According to the World Bank, the time required to start a business in Guinea is 15 days, faster than the Low Income Countries' average of 18 days. Shorter times to set up businesses can persuade businesses to set up in a country, including new infrastructure entities.

## Opportunities to grow



No

### Market sounding and/or assessment

According to the World Bank, there is an absence of a market sounding process in Guinea. Adding one could allow the government to determine if there is an interest from investors and lenders to provide commercial financing for projects.



0/100

### Shareholder governance

Guinea is not considered to have strong legal protections for shareholders. A failure to adequately enforce disclosure and transparency standards lowers the confidence of investors, hurting entities that fund or deliver infrastructure.



1.3/100

### GDP per capita

Despite a 20 year average long-term growth figure of over 6%, Guinea still has one of the lowest levels of GDP per capita of all InfraCompass 2020 countries, at only USD 981 in 2019. Despite this, GDP per capita has more than doubled in the past 20 years, with this trend expected to continue.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Guinea Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



## ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	13.4	Population (million, 2019)	13.6	Unemployment rate (2019)	3.6%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	981	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	36.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	8.9%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	5.9%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	45.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.21
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	7.8%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	NA	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2012)	33.7

## METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	60.4 ↑	Cost to start a business	32.1 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	69.7 ↑	Dealing with construction permits	52.1 ↑
Recovery rate	19.4 ↑	Product market regulation, network sectors	35.2 <sup>^</sup> -	Quality of land administration	21.7 ↑
Rule of law	25.8 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	34.4 ↑	Registering property	60.7 -
Shareholder governance	0 -	Strength of insolvency framework	56.2 -	Time required to start a business	66.9 -
Political stability and absence of violence	35.4 ↓	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	Yes -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	63.6 <sup>^</sup> ↑	Infrastructure investment	59.4 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	Yes -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	25 ↓	Private infrastructure investment	27.2 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	50 -	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes ↑	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	42.5 <sup>^</sup> ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	61 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	50.3 ↑
Market sounding and/or assessment?	No -	PPP contract management	52 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		<b>Drawing on data from:</b> International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	1.3 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	4.3 ↓		
Gross government debt	64.5 ↓	Financing through local equity market	60.1 ↑		
Long term GDP growth trend	49.6 ↑	Stocks traded	15 <sup>^</sup> ↓		
Summary credit rating	35 -	Financial depth	18.2 ↑		
		Financial stability	88.8 ↓		

## Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017   ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017   - No change from InfraCompass 2017

## Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

<sup>^</sup>Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.