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Report Highlights:

This report provides an overview of Guinea’s food safety regulations for food and agricultural products. It includes information on applicable laws and standards, import procedures, and contact details of key regulatory agencies involved in trade. Exporters are advised to thoroughly research the laws and regulations applicable to their products across all relevant regulatory agencies.

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Disclaimer: This report was prepared by U.S. Embassy Dakar's Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA) to serve as reference guide for stakeholders wishing to export food and agricultural products to Guinea. While the OAA makes every effort to describe existing regulations accurately, exporters are strongly advised always to verify import requirements with their customers prior to shipment. **THIS REPORT HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ENDORSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA. IMPORT APPROVAL FOR ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY GUINEAN BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF ENTRY.**

Executive Summary:

The Republic of Guinea is a country of approximately 13 million people that imports roughly 25 percent of its food needs. In CY 2019, Guinea imported a total of \$764.9 million of agricultural and related products, a quarter of which was rice, Guinea's main staple, and 39 percent of which was consumer-oriented products (mainly food preparations, condiments and sauces, poultry meat and products, dairy products, food preparations, and fresh vegetables.) In CY 2019, the United States exported \$22.6 million of agricultural and related products to Guinea, half of which was for consumer-oriented products. Poultry meat and products made up a quarter (\$5.7 million) of all U.S. agricultural and related products exported to Guinea in CY 2019. U.S. exports of condiments and sauces to Guinea have increased almost fivefold over the past five years to \$3.9 million in CY 2019.

Most smallholder farms grow crops for subsistence purposes, although potatoes, pineapples, and mangoes are traded within the region. However, poor transport networks preclude the movement of many fresh foods over great distances outside of the capital. Meat production is inadequate to meet urban demand. Moreover, there is an established regional network of traders in Guinea; this network can connect with buyers from neighboring West African countries, which could lead to opportunities for regional export sales. Likewise, modern supermarkets and hotels are slowly emerging in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, which mainly serves expatriates and local high-income consumers.

Laws pertaining to food and agricultural products imported into Guinea are under the jurisdiction of the Guinean Institute of Normalization and Metrology (IGNM). However, other offices such as the National Directorate of Plant Protection, Stocks and Technical Control and the National Directorate of Animal Production and Industry are involved in sanitary and phytosanitary controls for agricultural imports. Exporters are advised to thoroughly research the laws and regulations applicable to their products across all relevant regulatory agencies.

Section I. Food Laws

In February 1994, Guinea signed into law [L/94/003/CTRN](#), which covers food safety and consumer protection. Decree [A/N/2015/1671/MIPMEPSP/CAB](#) supplements this law by harmonizing 39 national standards with Codex standards. Other legislation on food safety includes:

- Law [L/92/027/CTRN](#) establishes obligatory phytosanitary controls for imports and exports of plants and plant products
- Decree [2008/4362/MA/CAB](#) establishes sampling procedures for plant and plant products
- Law [L/92/028/CTRN](#) regulates pesticides
- Law [L/95/046/CTRN](#) regulates livestock and animal products
- Decree [D/97/214/PRG/SGG](#) establishes the veterinary sanitary mandate
- Decree [A/2006/5077/PRG/SGG](#) regulates the importation and transit of pre-owned poultry equipment, wild and domesticated birds, and poultry products
- Decree 207/PRG/SGG/91 regulates meat retail
- Decree 015/MARA/CAB/91 regulates the sanitary conditions of abattoirs
- Decree 016/MARA/CAB/91 provides protocols on the inspection of abattoirs
- Decree 017/MARA/CAB/91 provides protocols regarding the authorization of meat and poultry importers
- Decree 018/MARA/CAB/91 provides protocols for justifying the seizure of poultry and meat products and by-products
- Decree 022/PRG/SGG/90 regulates the inspection and sanitation of animal feed and food of animal origin
- Decree [A/2017/008/MPAEM/CAB/SGG](#) regulates fish and seafood products
- Decree [A/2017/009/MPAEM/CAB/SGG](#) provides methodology on how to analyze the microbiological and chemical content of fish and seafood products
- Decree 038/PRG/SGG/85, Article 42 regulates the food safety and quality of seafood products

A. Food Safety Regulatory Bodies

The National Commission for Food Safety and Food Quality (CNSSA) researches and proposes sanitary and phytosanitary standards to the Guinean Institute of Normalization and Metrology (IGNM) for final approval. Housed in the Ministry of Commerce, the CNSSA includes representatives from 10 ministries (the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Public Health, Environment, Scientific Research, Communication, Commerce, and Industry). The Commission also has membership from civil society (the private sector, public and private researchers, and nongovernmental organizations). The Commission can also coordinate public awareness campaigns and train officials on food safety.

Established in 1989, the IGNM represents Guinea at Codex meetings, as well as the [International Standardization Organization](#) (ISO) and the [African Organization for Standardization](#) (ARSO). The IGNM formally approves all of Guinea's food safety standards, most of which have been harmonized with Codex standards, and is Guinea's national enquiry point for technical barriers to trade issues. After a standard is approved by the IGNM, it is a national standard.

Ministry of Commerce inspectors ensure that imported processed foods, feed, fish and seafood products, and poultry and meat products meet Guinean food safety standards. Other border inspectors may include the Ministry of Livestock and the Ministry of Agriculture which oversee live animal and viable plants and seeds respectively. The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs has jurisdiction over fish and seafood products. Controls are done at all ports of entry (air, land and sea).

For WTO issues, the National Directorate of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Commerce (DNCEC) is the national notification authority. The national notification focal point is the National Deputy Director of the DNCEC. The Head of the Strategy and Foresight Division, Strategy and Development Office in the Ministry of Agriculture is the sanitary and phytosanitary enquiry point. The Director General of the IGNM is the Codex focal point and the Deputy Director General of the IGNM is the TBT enquiry point. See [Appendix I](#) one for contact information.

Section II. Labelling Requirements

A. General Requirements

Guinea's national standard is harmonized with the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods ([Codex Stan 1-1985](#)). English labels are accepted for all imported products.

B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labelling

Guinea's national standard is harmonized with Codex General Standard for the Labelling of and Claims for Prepackaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses ([Codex Stan 146-1985](#)). This standard includes specific nutrition labelling requirements.

C. Other Labelling Requirements

Guinea's national standard is harmonized with the Codex General Standard for the Labelling of Food Additives ([Codex Stan 107-1981](#)).

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

Guinea does not have national standards on packaging and container requirements for food products. However, some Guinean national standards (which are harmonized with Codex) for specific foods note a few requirements, e.g. packaging must protect quality characteristics or prevent microbiological contamination. For more information or questions on packaging, please work with the ministry in charge of the imported product.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

Guinea's national standard is harmonized with the Codex General Standard for Food Additives ([Codex Stan 192-1995](#)).

Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

In 1992, Guinea passed Law [L/92/028/CTRN](#) which covers the importation, marketing, labeling, use, testing, storage, destruction, manufacturing, packaging, repackaging, and transportation of pesticides. Pesticides sold in Guinea must be registered and approved by the National Pesticide Committee. The Ministry of Agriculture's National Directorate of Plant Protection, Stocks and Technical Control, which is responsible for the control of all pesticides in Guinea, maintains a list of approved, restricted, and banned pesticides in its [2016 Pest and Pesticide Management Plan](#).

Guinea currently defers to maximum residue levels (MRLs) recommended by Codex for all food products. The IGNM can form a technical commission of researchers and stakeholders to create an MRL; however, to date, Post is not aware that Guinea has developed any MRLs.

Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

The Government of Guinea accepts export certificates in English for manufactured food, meat and meat products, poultry and poultry products, live animals, plants and plant products, and fish and seafood products. Products set to expire within three months will be rejected at the port.

Guinea accepts phytosanitary certificates from all member states of the International Plant Protection Convention. All imports of plants, plant products, plant parts, seeds, soils, manures, composts, packaging, and vehicles and containers used for their transport must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin. The importer must also obtain an import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture's plant protection service prior to export. By law, this phytosanitary inspection process must be concluded within 72 hours. For more information on Guinea's phytosanitary requirements please see Law [L/92/027/CTRN](#) and Decree [95/6822/MAEF/SGG](#).

According to the Livestock and Animal Products Code [L/95/046/CTRN](#), meat and meat product imports require a health inspection certificate and a certificate of origin from the competent authority of the country of origin. For poultry and poultry product imports, Article 5 of Decree [A/2006/5077/PRG/SGG](#) notes that a veterinary health certificate from the competent authority of the country of origin must attest that the product is from a country, zone, or compartment that is free of avian influenza.

According to Decree [A/2017/008/MPAEM/CAB/SGG](#), a sanitary certificate, a certificate of origin, and a certificate of capture is required for all imported fish and seafood products. The internal temperature of the vessel must be -25 degrees Celsius and the core temperature of the fish must be -18 degrees Celsius (but may vary depending on the species and size).

Guinea has no biosafety law in place and defers to the Cartagena Protocol for biotech product imports.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

In 2015, the IGNM harmonized the following 35 product-specific standards with Codex standards. Because these national standards can change, it is strongly recommended to inquire with the IGNM before exporting any food or agricultural products to Guinea. The below national standards can be purchased from IGNM on request:

- NG 02-01 – 002/2013/codex stan 182-1993 – Pineapples (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 003/2013/codex stan 184-1993 – Mangoes (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 005/2013/codex stan 113-1981 – Frozen Green Beans and Frozen Wax Beans
- NG 02-01 – 006/2013 codex stan 293-2008 – Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Tomatoes) (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 007/2013/codex stan/CEE/ONU FEV 23 – Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Melons) (specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 008/2013/codex stan CEE/ONU FEV 37 – Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Watermelons) (specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 012/2013/codex stan 247-2005 – General Standard for Fruit Juices and Nectars
- NG 02-01 – 022/2013/codex stan 158-1999 – Wheat Flour
- NG 02-01 – 023/2013/codex stan 183-1983 – Papayas
- NG 02-01 – 024/2013/codex stan 200-1995 – Peanuts
- NG 02-01 – 026/2013/codex stan 168-1989 – Whole Corn Flour
- NG 02-01 – 030/2013/codex stan 168-1989 – Mayonnaise
- NG 02-01 – 038/2013/codex stan 171-1989 – Standard on Certain Dried Vegetables
- NG 02-01 – 042/2013/ORAN 01-2006 – Shea Almonds (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 043/2013/ORAN 02-2006 – Unrefined Shea Butter (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 044/2013/codex stan 173-1989 – Edible Sorghum Flour
- NG 02-01 – 045/2013/codex stan 151-1989 – Gari
- NG 02-01 – 046/2013/codex stan 176-1989 – Edible Cassava Flour
- NG 02-01 – 053/2013/codex stan 33-1981 – Standard for Olive Oil and Olive-Pomace Oil
- NG 02-01 – 054/2013/codex stan 210-1999 – Standard for Specifically Named Vegetable Oils
- NG 02-01 – 055/2013/codex stan 19-1981 – Standard for Edible Fats and Oils Not Covered by Individual Standards
- NG 02-01 – 057/2013/codex stan 198-1995 – Rice
- NG 02-01 – 058/2013/codex stan 153-1985 – Corn
- NG 02-01 – 061/2013 codex stan 12-1981 – Honey (Specifications)
- NG 02-01 – 084/2013/codex stan 08-1978 – Whey Powder
- NG 02-02 – 001/2013/codex stan 281-1971 – Condensed Milk
- NG 02-02 – 003/2013/codex stan 88-1981 – Corned Beef
- NG 02-02 – 005/2013/codex stan A 5 1971 – Whole Milk Powder, Sweetened Partly Skimmed Milk
- NG 02-02 – 013/2013/codex stan 32-1981 – Margarine
- NG 02-02 – 085/2013/codex stan 08-1978 – Named Variety Processed Cheese and Spreadable Processed Cheese
- NG 02-04 – 009/2013/codex stan – Cream Intended for Direct Consumption

- NG 02-04 – 011/2013/codex stan 150-1985 – Food Grade Salt
- NG 02-04 – 012/2013/codex stan 108-1981 – Natural Mineral Water
- NG 02-04 – 013/2013/codex stan 117-1981 – Bouillons and Soups
- NG 02-04 – 027/2013/codex stan 212-1999 – Sugars

A. Mineral and Vitamin-Enrichment Requirements

In February 2001, Guinea adopted Decree [A/2001/684/PM/SGG](#) which noted that non-iodized salt cannot be produced, imported, or sold in country. Decree [A/2013/6547/MSHP/CAB/DRH/SGG](#) defines standards and requirements for iodized salt such as the chemical formula, packaging, labeling, and storage.

In September, 2006, Guinea adopted Decree [A/2006/4600/MCIPME/MEF/SGG](#) which requires the fortification of wheat flour. All local and imported wheat flour must be fortified with iron, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, vitamin B3, and folic acid.

In July 2012, Guinea adopted Decree No. A/2012/7085/PMSGG which requires all refined vegetable oil to be fortified with vitamin A.

B. Dietetic or Special Use Foods

Guinea’s national standard is harmonized with Codex standard 146-1985 on the Labelling of and Claims for Prepackaged Foods for Special Dietary Uses.

C. Food Sanitation Laws or Guidelines

Post is not aware of any specific food sanitation laws or guidelines.

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights

Guinea has been a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) since 1980 and signed the WIPO Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks in March 2006. Guinea also acceded to the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 2002 and is a member of the African Intellectual Property Rights Organization (OAPI). It is also party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The government body responsible for managing intellectual property rights is the National Industrial Property Service (SPI) which is under the Ministry of Industry, SMEs and Promotion of the Private Sector.

Section IX. Import Procedures

It is strongly recommended to locate a reliable importer/distributor to facilitate the import clearance process. Please check with your importer/agent if a particular export certificate or other documentation

is required for importation. According to official government contacts, importers must be registered in the Ministry of Justice's *Registre du commerce et du credit mobilier* (RCCM), which is the Trade and Personal Property Credit Register, and receive a tax registration number also known as a fiscal identification number (NIF). Registered importers will have a commerce card which is valid for two years. To check if an importer is properly registered, contact the [Ministry of Commerce](#).

In general, the following documentation for imported food and agricultural products is required:

1. Approved request for importation known as a descriptive import declaration (DDI) which is necessary for all imports with an FOB value of at least \$2,000
2. Importer's commerce card, business activity card, and tax registration number
3. Bank check or receipt for payment into the account opened by the Treasury with the Central Bank
4. Applicable export certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin (e.g., health certificate, phytosanitary certificate, certificate of origin etc.)
5. Applicable certificate of analysis (issued by the border inspector)
6. A bill of lading (maritime), airway bill (air shipment), or waybill (ground transport)
7. Commercial invoice (includes value, net weight, and description of goods)
8. Export declaration from the country of origin

The Government of Guinea currently contracts with Webb Fontaine to implement a single window, or le Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur de Guinée (GUCEG), to process documentation at the Port of Conakry. The GUCEG's interactive portal can be accessed [here](#). Tools on this site include customs declaration tracking, ship manifest tracking, and a customs tariff schedule.

General import procedure: When a shipment arrives at the port, the National Office of Quality Control (ONCQ), within the Ministry of Commerce's National Directorate of External Trade, is the lead inspector for all imported food, and depending on the product can be accompanied by inspectors from the Ministries of Livestock, Agriculture, or Fisheries. Random testing may occur before a product is released. It can take three to seven days to clear a shipment. For more information on the ONCQ, please see Decree [98/PRG/SGG](#).

Import procedure for meat and meat products: For more information please see Law [L/95/046/CTRN](#) or contact the Ministry of Livestock's National Directorate of Animal Production and Industry.

Import procedure for plant and plant products: For more information please see Law [L/92/027/CTRN](#) and Decree [95/6822/MAEF/SGG](#) or contact the Ministry of Agriculture's National Directorate of Plant Protection, Stocks and Technical Control.

Import procedure for fish and seafood products (includes processed fish and seafood products): For more information, please see Decree [A/2017/008/MPAEM/CAB/SGG](#), which defines the regulations and conditions for the official control of fish and seafood products, or contact Ministry of Fisheries' National Office of Sanitary Control of Fishery and Aquaculture Products.

For the general offloading and customs clearance process, please visit the following [link](#).

For the customs clearance process for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, please visit the following [link](#).

For a list of documents to present to Customs, please visit the following [link](#).

Section X. Trade Facilitation

Guinean Customs inspects all imported goods upon arrival for classification, origin and/or value. Advance rulings are not permitted. In addition, e-certificates are not accepted, and Guinea does not use the Global e-phyto hub created by the International Plant Protection Convention.

Once the importer/agent declares the products to Customs and submits all documentation for verification (e.g. certificates, proof of payment, etc.), goods should be released after completion of all formalities within two days. Guinea has been implementing the World Customs Organization's [SAFE Framework of Standards](#) through the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) since 2007. Guinea's transition from a paper-based Customs clearance process to this automated system reduced clearance time from 14 days to two.

Guinea implements the Common External Tariff (CET) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) whose tariffs on imports fall into five categories: 0%, 5%, 10%, 20% and 35% respectively. Other taxes include:

- Payment processing fee (RTL) – 2%
- Excise (AC) – Could be exempted for category 1, 2, and 3 products
- Additional protection tax (TCP) – Could be exempted for category 1, 2, and 3 products
- Value added tax (VAT) – 18 %
- Community levy (PC) – 0.5 %
- Additional centimes (CA) – Varies from 0.25 % to 0.28 % for category 1, 2, and 3 products

For more information, please visit <https://dgd.gov.gn/dedouanement/>.

Appendix I. Key Government Regulatory or Agency Contacts

Djoume Sangare (Codex Focal Point)

Director General

Guinean Institute of Standardization and Metrology – *L’Institut Guinéen de Normalisation et de Métrologie (IGNM)*

Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises

Ka-003, Almamya Kaloum

BP 1639 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 622 32 46 30

Email: inm89@yahoo.fr, djournsanga@gmail.com

Website: <https://ignm.info/>

Yacouba Sylla (TBT Focal Point)

Deputy Director General

Guinean Institute of Standardization and Metrology – *L’Institut Guinéen de Normalisation et de Métrologie (IGNM)*

Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises

Ka-003, Almamya Kaloum

BP 1639 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 628 36 46 84, +224 631 54 86 66, +224 655 34 04 04, +224 622 79 82 82

Email: inm89@yahoo.fr, yacousy101@yahoo.fr, barrymadjou2011@yahoo.fr

Website: <https://ignm.info/>

Camara Salématou Bangoura (WTO National Notification Authority Focal Point)

National Deputy Director of Foreign Trade

National Directorate of External Trade and Competition – *Direction Nationale du Commerce Extérieur et de la Compétitivité*

Ministry of Commerce

BP 13 Conakry – Kaloum Almamya, côté portuaire

Tel: +224 623 09 85 33, +224 669 51 50 63, +224 628 36 4 784

Email: sbangoura@yahoo.fr

Jean-Luc Faber (SPS Enquiry Point)

Head of the Strategy and Foresight Division, Strategy and Development Office

Ministry of Agriculture

B.P. 576 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 622 51 32 80

Email: elsabang@yahoo.fr

National Office of Quality Control – *L’Office National de Contrôle de Qualité (ONCQ)*

Ministry of Commerce

BP: 13 Conakry – Kaloum Almamya, côté portuaire

Tel: +224 623 46 00 35
Email: infos@commerce.gov.gn
Website: <http://commerce.gov.gn/qualite/>

National Directorate of External Trade and Competition – *Direction Nationale du Commerce Extérieur et de la Compétitivité*

Ministry of Commerce

BP: 13 Conakry – Kaloum Almamya, côté portuaire

Tel: +224 623 46 00 35, +224 621 25 57 57, +224 654 33 33 00, +224 620 02 22 62

Email: infos@commerce.gov.gn

Website: <http://commerce.gov.gn/>

National Directorate of Plant Protection, Stocks and Technical Control - *Direction Nationale de la Protection des Végétaux, des Denrées Stockées et du Contrôle Technique (SNPV-DS)*

Ministry of Agriculture

En face de la direction du port Autonome – Almamya

Kaloum - BP 576, Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 664 68 78 72, +224 628 35 78 70, +224 664 35 78 70

National Directorate of Animal Production and Industry – *Direction Nationale des Productions et Industries Animales*

Ministry of Livestock

BP 4315 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 60 29 42 81, +224 622 44 72 33, +224 657 55 62 95

National Office of Sanitary Control of Fishery and Aquaculture Products – *Office National de Contrôle Sanitaire des Produits de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (ONSPA)*

Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy

Sandervalia – BP 307 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 664 21 44 70

Email: kkm466@yahoo.fr

Website: <http://peches.gov.gn/>

National Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas – *Direction Nationale de la Diversité Biologique et des Aires Protégées*

Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests

Lansébounyi - Coléah Commune de Matam

BP 761 Conakry, Guinea

Tel: +224 622 153 852

Email: Loubahawa@gmail.com

Autonomous Port of Conakry – *Port Autonome de Conakry*

Corniche Nord, Almamya, Commune de Kaloum, CKY

BP 805 Conakry, Guinea
Tel: +224 655 80 00 80
Website: <http://portconakry.com/>
Email: info@portconakry.com

Head Office of Customs – *Direction Générale des Douanes*
Ministry for the Budget
BP 580 Conakry, Guinea
Tel: +224 664 26 18 26, +224 622 93 50 46
Website: <https://dgd.gov.gn/>
Email: karinkaconde4@gmail.com

National Industrial Property Service - **Service national de la propriété industrielle (SPI)**
Ministry of Industry, SMEs and Promotion of the Private Sector
B.P. 468 Conakry, Guinea
Tel: +224 11 720 / 15 222, +224 621001472
Email: addressmicta@yahoo.fr, billoafiya@yahoo.fr, mbillo_bah@yahoo.fr

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts

Single Window for Trade – *Le Guichet Unique du Commerce Extérieur de Guinée (GUCEG)*
Webb Fontaine
Tel: + 224 629 37 37 17
Website: <https://guceg.gov.gn/>
Email: helpdesk@guceg.gov.gn

The Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea – *Institut de Recherche Agronomique de Guinée (IRAG)*
Kaloum Peninsula
BP 1523 Conakry, Guinea
Tel: +224 622 70 53 54, +224 628 58 65 10, +224 30 435 580
Email: diabate34@yahoo.fr, iragd@irag.org.gn

Attachments:

No Attachments.