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Solidarity Ministerial Meeting
for Co-operation in the Industrial
Development of the Republic of Guinea

Conakry, December 1989

PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR
INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION */

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*/ The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Secretariat of UNIDO.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The new policies pursued by the Second Republic of Guinea have laid down as their main objectives the disengagement of the State from direct management of economic enterprises and promotion of the private sector. The outcome is a situation where the State and the Government are involved, among other things, in two basic categories of action arising out of the establishment of two types of projects:

1. First of all, the implementation of a Public Investment Programme (PIP) intended essentially for the setting up of infrastructures in the fields of transport, communications, education and public health, and also activities bound up with the consolidation and improved efficiency of public bodies (see the list of projects annexed hereto).

2. Secondly, the promotion of economic projects in the private sector. It is undeniable that the new policies have generated a considerable potential of sponsors, and project ideas of all sorts and sizes, which call for the building up of an equally important potential in promotional services (assistance in the formulation of projects, their design, construction, and execution, as well as their financing and operation, management and maintenance).

Considerable efforts and significant achievements can be pointed to in this promotional effort on the part of the ministries and bodies set up specifically for this purpose (for example the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment, the National Office for Small and Medium Enterprises, the Civil Servants' Assistance and Reinstatement Office, etc.).

To take advantage of this spirit of enterprise, and the rapid increase in the number of sponsors and submissions of project files, the promotional services are calling for a considerable strengthening of the narrow range of assistance given by sponsors at all stages of the project - design, execution and operation.

Consequently, in response to Guinea's present development needs, the solidarity of the various countries and the international organizations invited should not only be expressed in the context of the projects selected, but should also focus on assistance for the development of the services of promotion and investment support bodies. In order to submit projects which are compatible with the spirit and goals of the Solidarity Ministerial Meeting, the selection of these projects has been made conditional upon the following criteria:

- Projects should involve technologies available and already mastered in the countries invited;
- Projects should include as many local inputs as possible (particularly raw materials) and should ensure the possibility of a reasonable proportion of products for export;
- Projects should have reached a certain level of maturity, particularly through the availability of preliminary or feasibility studies;
- The sponsors of projects should be identified and should be prepared to invest a reasonable proportion of their own funds.

Before submitting the 30 projects selected, it would seem desirable to give some general information on the opportunities for co-operation and investment in Guinea.

Opportunities for co-operation and investment in Guinea are based on resources and on national demand. The Investment Code proposes a non-exclusive list of priority sectors:

- Agricultural production and engineering
- Agro-industry
- Stock-farming
- Fisheries: production, processing and stocking
- Production of fertilizers and chemicals
- Forestry management and reforestation
- Transport, education and health
- Tourism and hotel projects
- Housing
- Financing of development and leasing.

A. OPPORTUNITIES ARISING OUT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Guinea's wealth in natural resources cannot be overestimated. The country has considerable deposits of precious and industrial ores, including gold, diamonds, bauxite, uranium, iron and petroleum, although the international market is not necessarily favourable for all of them.

Guinea has about 6 million hectares of arable land capable of supporting a considerable variety of crops. Only 20 per cent of the arable land is exploited today, but this includes plantations and zones with a concentration

of small farmers, many of them warranting rehabilitation and integration into commercial circuits and structures. These farms could provide agro-industrial projects and exports programmes on an increasingly reliable basis.

Finally, the continental shelf off the coast of Guinea has the largest fish resources in the region.

Some of the possibilities for investment involving the exploitation of the country's natural resources are referred to below.

1. Progressive Investment in the Processing of Agricultural Projects for the National Market and for Export

The basic constraint in the agro-industrial field is the availability and quality of adequate agricultural production. An agro-industrial investor must face a situation in which the immediate availability of products in industrial quantities is limited to a fairly small range of basic crops. In 1983, for example, this meant 300,000 tons of rice, 640,000 tons of manioc, 80,000 tons of sweet potatoes and 230,000 tons of bananas. However, vegetable production estimated at about 375,000 tons, an enormous stock of mangoes, and plantation or small farm production of fruits including citrus fruits (pineapples, passion fruit, oranges, etc.), coffee and palmetto, constitute a basis for the development of supply systems.

Guinea's long-term objective would be to set up a network of investors, farmers and commercial go-betweens representing a dynamic private market for production as well as for inputs. Individual projects can establish this kind of relationship adequately. For example, an agro-industrial project can act both as a supplier of equipment and inputs and as a collector of products from small farmers and small plantations, and can gradually establish systems by which these supply and collection activities are carried out by the farmers themselves and by local tradesmen.

2. Fisheries

The continental shelf of Guinea is some 56,000 km² in area and contains about 200,000 tons of annually exploitable resources, including a considerable tonnage of crustaceans. At the present time the catches sold in Guinea amount to only 25,000 tons a year, mostly handled by small-time operators. This, in spite of the large area of the continental shelf, is only a fraction of the catch in Senegal (200,000 tons) and Ivory Coast (100,000 tons). But Guinea's fisheries have been exploited intensively by large trawlers capable of catching 10 to 20 tons a day.

The application of the sectoral code on fishing introduced in 1985 needs to be studied carefully by any investor. Some of the provisions in force in March 1987 have so far discouraged investors, in particular the registration fee of \$US 150,000 per boat (aimed mainly at taxing off-shore businesses but nevertheless applied to all projects), and the requirement that Guinean nationals must be associated in the capital (which is at variance with the general policy of free association). It seems probable that this law will be amended, particularly if it is found that its provisions run contrary to the Investment Code adopted subsequently and hinder the overall investment promotion effort.

Apart from these risks, the opportunities for investment in fishing are quite obvious and can be pursued with greater ease than in the agricultural sector once adequate port bases have been identified. Projects could also cover maintenance, stocking and marketing of small-scale production as well as integrated production and industrial processing operations.

3. Mining

The country's main concern in the mining sector is that concessions granted should be used in the context of a reasonable operational calendar. The highly intensive technological nature of mining projects makes them costly and hence difficult to conduct at the actual exploitation stage. The basic problem is that of financing the prospecting and production phases, and this depends on the asset value and commercial prospects of the ore in question, as well as on the technical experience and the financial status of the sponsor.

Investors in this sector might single out interesting short-term opportunities by identifying concessionaires at present on the look-out for financial and technical partners. The former régime frequently granted concessions during its final years in power, but only half a dozen projects have seen the light of day up to the present. It is possible that new concessions may be available, but the Ministry of Natural Resources can provide information on the position in relation to existing contracts.

B. OPPORTUNITIES ARISING OUT OF NATIONAL DEMAND

Guinea, with its population of about 6 million inhabitants, is a fairly large market by West African standards. Furthermore, the activity of the parallel market has created many links between Guinean businessmen and their partners in the five adjacent countries. Since private enterprise

is still confined mainly to the importation and marketing of consumer goods, the existing demand for new products and services is considerable. Some of these needs and opportunities are mentioned below.

1. Manufactures

Most of the agricultural and industrial inputs used in Guinea are imported. The range of products manufactured domestically by the industrial State enterprises in the import substitution sector (for example, construction materials and plastics) is limited. The demand for chemicals such as pesticides and maintenance products, packaging materials and other inputs is bound to develop fairly rapidly. In some cases, fertilizers for example, a local industry equipped with a modest distribution network could awaken and increase the latent demand which has not as yet really attracted the attention of the commercial world.

2. Services

In the Guinean market there is a demand for a large range of services, some of them normally supplied from abroad on a contractual basis, but several of which would justify the establishment of investment arrangements and of permanent local participation. Some examples are given below:

- The banking sector: of recent date and modest in size. There is every prospect of expanding the liquidity of the banking market and its capacity to finance trade, improving the international services available today, and establishing new activities by way of financial and commercial advice and assistance in the development of projects.
- The insurance sector: no longer subject to State monopoly. This area is regarded as having considerable potential.
- The public works and construction sector.
- Road and air transport, hire of equipment, maintenance and construction financed on a mortgage basis. This is a promising area, provided the level of activities is fully in keeping with demand and the sponsors take just as much care of promotion of their services as of sound management.

A number of suppliers could consider setting up stocks and maintenance and information workshops locally, for such items as spare parts, tyres, and a variety of inputs and types of equipment for which there is a growing demand.

C. FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES

The prospects for mobilizing financing for investment in Guinea are quite good, although the process may be complicated and it calls for very careful documentation of project proposals. The main sources of financing which are or could soon become available to supplement the funds of foreign investors are foreign institutions (suppliers, credit agencies and export insurance companies, banks and financiers) and partners in Guinea.

1. External financing

Guinea still tends to be considered as being a high-risk environment by most suppliers, agencies for export-backing, and foreign banks. However, as the evidence and prospects of reforms become known, this attitude is evolving sufficiently to persuade decision-makers to reconsider their view of the market. At present, most credit and export insurance agencies (for example Eximbank, and EGCD) are still officially closed to Guinea, apart from a few exceptional cases. However, some are open (Coface and OPIC), and others such as Ducroire and FCIA are studying, case by case, files relating to short-term and even medium-term operations.

Suppliers of equipment and technical services should likewise gradually show more interest in supplying financing, either in the form of credit or by converting part of their supplies or profits into capital. This would apply both to enterprises operating in the public market within the framework of PIP which at the same time discern investment opportunities and to others contacted by project sponsors. The stronger the prospect of a sound return, the more solid the position of a sponsor endeavouring to persuade such possible partners to invest in terms of the goods or services they have to furnish.

2. Guinean partners

Guinean investors can contribute to liquid funds as well as to assets important for investment projects. A foreign investor would be better able to mobilize local financing and to attract Guinean partners by associating himself with one of the large local commercial companies or with a group of Guinean investors.

At present, Guinean businessmen are at once highly competitive against each other and very closely linked one with another. Being ambitious, they nevertheless recognize their financial and technical limitations, and they effectively band together within the framework of local and foreign associations, both in order to deal with commercial matters and to set up more diversified schemes such as manufacturing, insurance, banking and transport.

A foreign sponsor who has a concrete proposal to make can expect to identify and work with such groups of partners. Guinean entrepreneurs can help him considerably with their knowledge of the prospects for investments and practical regulatory and other constraints which a given project must bear in mind.

Guinean farmers and workers might also be interested in investing their production or their manpower as capital, just as foreign suppliers would do. For projects designed to give a return immediately (for example a phased project beginning with the export of products in the raw state and going on to their processing), this type of local investment could enable a foreign sponsor to mobilize products at a very tempting cost and rapidly to amass funds for reinvestment with his partners.

D. MANPOWER

Most potential investors, managers and employees in Guinea have acquired experience of business mainly in the administrative, commercial and informal sectors, so that they have little expertise in departments such as planning, finance, technology, management and large-scale marketing, all of which are necessary to develop and manage sophisticated industrial or service projects.

Many foreign companies established in Guinea have resorted to people from outside (Westerners as well as Africans) to fill posts of directors, administrators or specialist skilled workers. The cost of a person from abroad can be as much as \$3,000 a month, not including salary, which can reduce the advantages of the low cost of local manpower. Thus it is highly recommended to put the emphasis on adequate training and motivation for Guinean staff.

PROJECT No. 1

1. NAME OF PROJECT: SCHEME TO SET UP AN INDUSTRIAL WOODWORKING UNIT AT CONAKRY (within the framework of a limited company now being formed with an initial capital of 10 million Guinean francs).
2. SPONSORS:
 - (1) Mr. Touré Oumar
P.O. Box 241, Conakry.
 - (2) Mr. Touré Hady, Technical Director
P.O. Box 431, Conakry.
3. LOCATION: Société africaine de réalisations industrielles et commerciales (African Company for Industrial and Commercial Schemes).
P.O. Box 241, Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVES:

The first objective is to promote greater participation by the forestry sector in improving building construction, which is in full swing in Guinea. The industrial side of the project proposes to manufacture modern efficient constructional parts with the help of:

 - The increasing contribution of coffering timber in the scaffolding of beams and reinforced concrete;
 - The introduction of modern industrial woodwork such as furniture covers, doors and windows, skirting boards, wooden frames, flooring, battens, lintels and other wooden fittings;
 - The rehabilitation of timber for cabinet-making.

The second objective is to promote the export of products based on Guinean woods, through the sale of rare species such as LINGUE, MAHOGANY, and especially VENE and SIPO, which are found in the BOKE and NAMOU zones and in the Guinean forest.
5. CAPACITY: 150 m³ per month for the first six months (phase 1);
300 m³ per month during the second phase.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 139,000, of which \$US 89,000 in foreign currency.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: The project is justified both by growing internal needs and by its export prospects. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the production will be sold in Guinea and 40 per cent exported. The internal needs on the timber market have grown side by side with the development of the

building sector, leading to shortages of constructional timber and inflated prices. These rare species are kept for export, where they are easily disposed of.

8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED:

The sponsors of this project have long experience in logging and in the manufacture of wood-based products. They propose to become actively involved in the timber trade and management. They are looking for medium-term credit of GFr 60 million to finance the purchase of equipment. A foreign partner in a position to procure this financing and to ensure export outlets could become associated with them within the context of a joint venture. (Guinean law provides that foreign participation may not exceed 49 per cent of the capital invested.)

9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE:

A preliminary study dated 1986 is available at the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment (CNPIP). It contains information on the enterprise creation phases, a market study, a financing plan and provisional export accounts, as well as pro forma invoices indicating the purchase cost of the equipment.

Annex to Project No. 1

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Security and deposits	2,000		2,000
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)	5,570	11,800	17,370
5.	Productive equipment	3,134	15,670	18,804
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles	3,800	19,000	22,800
	Offices	1,075	2,015	3,090
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	2,500	1,500	4,000
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =	18,079	49,985	68,064
Total (thousands of GFr) or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			\$US 121,542
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total GFr 10 million or in \$US Rounded to:				
				\$US 17,825
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (thousands of GFr) (in \$US)				
				\$US 139,367

PROJECT No. 2

1. NAME OF PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL FISHING UNIT AT CONAKRY.
2. SPONSOR: DJIGUI Industrial Fishing Company, Conakry.
3. LOCATION: The DJIGUI Company was set up by Guinean private citizens and has its headquarters at Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: The company proposes to purchase three trawlers, refrigerating equipment and transport equipment for large-scale industrial fishing (fish and shrimps).
5. CAPACITY: 2,400 tons of fish per year and 1,200 tons of shrimps per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: The project calls for a total investment of GFr 3,642 million or about \$US 6.5 million.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: The Guinean continental shelf is regarded as the richest fish product zone in West Africa. Potential catches could be as much as 200,000 tons a year, but present catches are not more than 20,000 tons a year. Fish products can be disposed of both in the local market (because of the shortage and cost of fish) and for export (particularly shrimps and crustaceans).

This highly profitable project would employ 157 persons.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsors propose to find financing in the amount of GFr 509 million out of a total of GFr 3,640 million, or 14 per cent of the financing, and are seeking financing for the rest (essentially for the purchase of the trawlers and refrigeration equipment).

Annex to Project No. 2

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	11,200		
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment	26,184	3,115,472	3,141,656
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles	15,057	83,650	98,707
	Offices	800		800
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	800		800
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =	11,129	320,878	332,007
Total (thousands of GFr) or in \$US Rounded to:		65,170	3,520,000	3,585,170
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total (thousands of GFr) or in \$US Rounded to:		56,830		56,830
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (thousands of GFr) (in \$US)		122,000	3,520,000	3,642,000
			6,285,000	6,503,000

PROJECT No. 3

1. NAME OF PROJECT: ENAMELLED IRON HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES FACTORY.
2. SPONSOR: CNPIP, Conakry.
3. LOCATION: Conakry Industrial Zone.
4. OBJECTIVE: Manufacture of various receptacles of enamelled iron of an average thickness of 0.4 to 0.7 mm.
5. CAPACITY: 275 tons per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: 164,055,000 Belgian francs (base: 1982).
7. JUSTIFICATION: Very promising local market, where demand is very considerable.
8. BENEFIT: Local production of articles in common use;
Economizing of foreign currency by partial import substitution;
Creation of jobs.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Search for sponsors and financing.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency (Belgian francs)	Total
1.	Land			
2.	Land development		890,000	
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity		80,966,000	
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		66,886,000	
6.	Non-productive equipment:		14,541,000	
	Vehicles		772,000	
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance	in item 4		
8.	Assembling	in item 4		
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% -			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)		Belgian francs 164,055,000	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)			Belgian francs 164,055,000	

PROJECT No. 4

1. NAME OF PROJECT: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A BICYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE ASSEMBLY PLANT
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts of the Republic of Guinea.
3. LOCATION: Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: Assembling, preparation and equipment of motorized and non-motorized vehicles with two or three wheels: bicycles, motorcycles, motorized tricycles, and other vehicles for individual personal transport and/or small loads.
5. CAPACITY: 10,000 bicycles and 5,000 motorcycles per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 2.6 million (base year 1983).
7. JUSTIFICATION: Imports of cycles and motorcycles into Guinea are quite considerable. The demand is fairly brisk, especially in the provinces. It is the handiest means of locomotion available because of low incomes.
8. BENEFIT: Creation of a measure of value added;
Economies in foreign currency through the reduction of imports of bicycles and motorcycles;
Maintenance service assured;
Creation of jobs;
Improvement in ease of locomotion and in the transport of small quantities of inputs and agricultural products in rural zones.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Sponsors and financing are sought.
10. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: Feasibility study dated 1981, which needs to be brought up to date (carried out by HOLDING EASTCHRAP ESTABLISHMENT). Available from the Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts, Research and Industrial Promotion Division.

Annex to Project No. 4

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency \$US	Total
1.	Land	}	100,000	
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections: Electricity Compressed air Telephone (3 and 4)	}	230,000	
5.	Productive equipment			
6.	Non-productive equipment: Vehicles			
	Offices Storage and miscellaneous Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs		20,000	
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)		420,000	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
Revolving Fund in \$US			\$US 2,217,000	
Financing needed (in \$US)			\$US 2,600,000	

PROJECT No. 5

1. NAME OF PROJECT: MODULAR FOUNDRY AT THE PILOT CENTRE
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts of the Republic of Guinea.
3. LOCATION: 24 km from Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: Development of the activities of the Pilot Centre by the addition of a foundry which will enable it to increase its production capacity and its opportunities for action as part of its task of assisting small and medium enterprises and industrial and agricultural units.
5. CAPACITY: 600 tons per year of pig iron;
50 tons per year of finished products of non-ferrous metals.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 2,823,000 (base year 1985).
7. JUSTIFICATION: This project is justified because the production of a large range of spare parts in current use for industrial units, and equipment of various kinds, in many instances has to pass through the production of foundry articles.
8. BENEFIT: This comes at several levels:
 - Possibility of mass production of small foundry articles which are directly marketable, and unworked items for supplying production workshops;
 - Making use of old scrap iron available in fair quantities in the national territory;
 - Support for small and medium enterprises in the industrial, mining and agricultural sectors, by supplying spare parts domestically (thus economizing foreign currency by reducing imports of spare parts);
 - Creation of new jobs;
 - Definite follow-up effects.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Financing and technical assistance are sought.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency \$US	Total
1.	Land	}		
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			1,767,000
5.	Productive equipment			
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training	}		
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			830,000
11.	Primary establishment costs			
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)		2,597,000	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
Revolving Fund in \$US			\$US 226,000 for two years	
Financing needed (in \$US)			\$US 2,823,000	

PROJECT No. 6

1. NAME OF PROJECT: NATIONAL SOAP FACTORY
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts of the Republic of Guinea.
3. LOCATION: Industrial Zone, Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: Production of laundry, household and toilet soaps and bleaches.
5. CAPACITY: 400 litres of bleach per day;
40 tons of household soap per day;
6.5 tons of toilet soap per day;
3.5 tons of laundry soap per day.
6. ESTIMATED COST: 79,770,000 French francs.
7. JUSTIFICATION: Bleaches and soaps constitute two products commonly used in large quantities in conjunction with water consumed by the population of Guinea, but also for detergent purposes. Since the market lends itself to this, it would avoid cutting supplies; it would also be possible to obtain products at attractive prices, since this is a local resource which would be exploited.
8. BENEFIT: Meeting the needs of the Guinean market in regard to soap and bleach powders, exploiting a natural resource which is abundant in the country, namely the palm tree; and making use of such a unit because of the possibility of obtaining, at lower costs, products for which a demand is developing rapidly as the population increases.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Technical and financial partners are sought to carry out this project by investing the necessary capital and training Guinean executives. Assistance would likewise be needed for drawing up a full-scale feasibility study weighing all the factors bound up with the execution of the project.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total
1.	Land	French francs 12,500,000		
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections: Electricity Compressed air Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment	French francs 50,570,000		
6.	Non-productive equipment: Vehicles Offices Storage and miscellaneous Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
	Subtotal	French francs 63,070,000		
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:			
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)			
	REVOLVING FUND	French francs 16,700,000		
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:			
	Revolving Fund in \$US	2,650,794		
	Financing needed (in \$US)	12,666,904		

PROJECT No. 7

1. NAME OF PROJECT: ELECTRIC BATTERIES PROJECT
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts.
3. LOCATION: Industrial Zone, Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE:
 - Production of type R-20, 1.5 volt round batteries;
 - Production of type R-14, 1.5 volt medium batteries;
 - Production of type R-6, 1.5 volt "pencil" batteries;
 - Production of type 3-R-12, 4.5 volt flat batteries.
5. CAPACITY: 26 million batteries per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: 40 million French francs.
7. JUSTIFICATION: Development of the use of transistors has brought a considerable increase in the consumption of electric batteries, and to cater for a constantly growing market it seems desirable to set up a unit capable of responding to the needs, to sell newly-produced batteries, avoiding irregularity in supplying the market, and also to determine which models are most used.
8. BENEFIT: Utilization of large quantities of local raw materials and products obtained in the country: corn starch, cardboard packaging and wheat flour. These various intermediate consumer items will no doubt give the project a fairly substantial value added.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Technical and financial partners are sought for training Guinean executives and financing for carrying out the project. Administrative assistance is needed to bring up to date the feasibility study undertaken in 1986; and a technical partner is sought for the use of a reputable brand so as to facilitate the marketing of the product and possibly its exportation to the neighbouring countries and the subregions.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency \$US	Total
1.	Land			
2.	Land development		144,000	
3.	Construction		873,000	
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		2,220,000	
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance		133,000	
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs		263,000	
	Subtotal		3,633,000	
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to :			
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)		3,633,000	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries	GFr 3,980,000		
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials	GFr 969,300,000		
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure	GFr 110,000,000		
	Total GFr 1,153,280,000 or in \$US Rounded to:			
	Revolving Fund in \$US		\$US 2,060,000	
	Financing needed (in \$US)		\$US 5,693,000	

PROJECT No. 8

1. NAME OF PROJECT: BOKE AND LABE BRICKWORKS
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts.
3. LOCATION: In the north west and north of Guinea respectively.
4. OBJECTIVE: To exploit substantial deposits of clay found in the region:
 - To help to bring about a regional dispersal of industrial capacity;
 - To assist the development of the local inhabitants and to create jobs in the rural area.
5. CAPACITY: 40,000 tons of various products per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 16 million for each unit.
7. JUSTIFICATION: The project is justified by the need to meet building requirements.
8. BENEFIT: Exploitation of local resources;
Creation of jobs;
Effect on the balance of payments;
Contribution on the development of housing.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Financing of the supplementary study and supply of equipment and materials needed for the functioning of the proposed brickworks;
Choice of the most suitable technology;
Training of local personnel.

PROJECT No. 9

1. NAME OF PROJECT: SIGUIRI MINI-CEMENT WORKS
2. JOINT SPONSORS: The Guinean Government and the Koch Company in association with KGB (Federal Republic of Germany).
3. LOCATION: North eastern Guinea, 700 km from Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the project is:
 - To exploit large deposits of chalk by setting up a mini-cement plant with a view to the development of housing and town planning;
 - To promote regional development;
 - To create jobs in the rural environment.
5. CAPACITY: 60,000 to 100,000 tons of Portland cement per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 27 million (1988).
7. JUSTIFICATION: The project is justified by the need to meet the urgent and vital building requirements of the population of Guinea, particularly the regional population groups in the interior of the country.
8. BENEFIT: Making use of local resources;
Creating jobs;
Economizing foreign currency by reducing imports;
Contributing to the development of housing and other infrastructures.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsors are looking for financing to cover the phases of supplementary research and the execution of the project.

Choice of technology in the light of the deposit, the energy and the fuel available.

Training of local personnel.
10. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: Pre-feasibility study involving clinkerization tests (1965).

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			8.4 million
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment			12 million
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			3.6 million
11.	Primary establishment costs			
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				24 million
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)			24 million
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
Revolving Fund in \$US				3 million
Financing needed (in \$US)				27 million

PROJECT No. 10

1. NAME OF PROJECT PEANUT BUTTER MANUFACTURE (IPAKO)
2. SPONSOR: Oulare Hadja Kouta, Q. Gbessid-port,
P.O. Box 1897, Conakry 3.
3. LOCATION: Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: The sponsor's proposal is to set up a processing
unit for the manufacture of a food preparation
based on fruit, ground nuts and sugar, intended
partly for export.
5. CAPACITY: 900,000 250g pots per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 103 million (\$US 184,000).
7. JUSTIFICATION: This high-return project (average return
48 per cent) will process approximately 140 tons
per year of ground nuts, a product readily
available locally, and will export a food
product in great demand both locally and for
export.
8. BENEFIT: Foreign currency earnings;
Jobs;
Simple technology easily mastered locally.

This project has obtained ministerial approval
(No. 3409/PMEA/CAB/84, 12 July 1984). The
pre-feasibility study was completed in
December 1988, and the feasibility study in
March 1989.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor is proposing to supply 20 per cent
of the financing (GFr 21 million) and hopes to
obtain financing for the remainder
(GFr 83 million) essentially for the purchase
of imported manufacturing equipment
(approximately 1 million French francs).

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	2,628		2,628
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		72,815	72,815
6.	Non-productive equipment:	14,400		14,400
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	2,628		
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =	1,702	7,281	8,984
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		18,730	80,096	98,826
				\$US 176,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		5,094		\$US 9,000
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)		23,824	80,096	103,920 185,571

PROJECT No. 11

1. NAME OF PROJECT: PAPAINE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Kemoko Touré.
3. DESCRIPTION: This project consists of setting up an organization for the harvesting of papaya from a plantation to be set up, and installing a processing plant to produce 35 tons of papain per year. The world market is estimated at approximately 400 tons of papain per year, most of it sold in the United States and in Europe.

The users of this product are:

- The food industry, which uses it for stabilizing beer, tenderizing meat, and catalyzing the hydrolysis of animal and vegetable proteins;
- The pharmaceutical industries, for digestive anti-inflammatory preparations, and the hydrolytic treatment of certain types of hernia.

Latex from papaya plants reaches the factory in barrels of the "milk-can" type and undergoes cleaning in mixers and filters; it next passes through a stage of refrigeration and maturing, then centrifuging and filtering in a vacuum. Finally, the liquid is preconcentrated and stabilized. Once it has been freeze-dried, the papain is placed in polythene bags.

4. CAPACITY: 35 tons of papain per year.
5. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 4,155,000.
6. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: Processing and exploitation of a local resource which is available and of very high quality (high concentration and total solubility). This project comprises an agricultural aspect (250 hectares of papaya cultivation) and an industrial aspect.

The whole of the production is intended for export.
7. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor proposes to provide 20 per cent of the investment. He is seeking 80 per cent of the financing and technical assistance.
8. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE: Feasibility file.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development	10,000		10,000
3.	Construction	8,925	238,000	246,925
4.	Connections: Electricity Compressed air Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment	203,952	1,462,466	1,666,418
6.	Non-productive equipment: Vehicles Offices Storage and miscellaneous Maintenance and tooling	15,805 852	50,173 5,680	65,978 6,532
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	567	14,040	14,607
	Subtotal	240,101	1,270,359	2,010,460
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: =	37,747	265,770	303,567
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	277,898	2,036,129	2,314,027 \$US 4,132,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	12,960		\$US 23,000
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)				\$US 4,155,000

PROJECT No. 12

1. NAME OF PROJECT: MEDICAL SURGICAL POLYCLINIC, KANKAN
2. SPONSOR: Dr. M. Kanté, Kankan.
3. LOCATION: Kankan, a commercial centre and economic crossroads between Guinea and neighbouring countries (Mali and Ivory Coast).
4. OBJECTIVE: The installation of a polyclinic in response to a concern to endow this large city with operational health installations which will enable appropriate and adequate health care to be delivered to the local and neighbouring population.
5. CAPACITY: The proposed polyclinic will have a capacity of 90 beds, which can be extended to 120 beds and will comprise the following services:
 - A radio diagnosis unit including an X-ray laboratory and radiography;
 - 3 operating blocks for minor and major surgery;
 - A general medicine service with a dental surgery (capacity 22 beds);
 - A surgical and hospitalization service with 42 beds;
 - A maternity and paediatric service with a lying-in, caesarean and gynaecological-obstetrical service (capacity 26 beds).
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 800 million, with GFr 338 million of this in foreign currency, amounting to a total of \$US 1.4 million.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: The hospital centre in the city of Kankan, with its out-of-date infrastructure and lack of appropriate equipment, cannot provide suitable care for a growing population estimated at 500,000 persons for Kankan and 1.4 million persons for the zone. Patients in the region are at present obliged to go to Conakry, Fria, Kamsar or even to cross the border.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor proposes to supply 30 per cent of the financing and is looking for supplementary financing of 70 per cent, or GFr 560 million, either through AID or through some other organization or private partner.
9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: Feasibility studies dated July 1986, available from the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment (CNPIP, Conakry).

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	360,000		360,000
4.	Connections: Electricity Compressed air Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment	54,000	300,000	354,000
6.	Non-productive equipment: Vehicles Offices Storage and miscellaneous Maintenance and tooling	2,736	5,700	8,436
7.	Transport and insurance	2,932		2,932
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure:	42,080	30,900	72,980
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		338,000	459,068	797,068
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)	\$US 603,000	819,000	1,422,000
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		252	1,400	1,652
Rounded to:		450	2,500	2,950
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)			\$US 1,424,950	

PROJECT No. 13

1. NAME OF PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF A CANDLE FACTORY
2. SPONSOR: ALPHA PIJUS, a Guinean company of chandlers and wax product manufacturers (GCPC), P.O. Box 1079, Conakry. Tel. 442 929.
3. LOCATION: Site chosen for the establishment of the plant 38 km from Conakry in the province of Dubreka, prefecture of Coyah, Maneah subprefecture.

Advantages:

- Availability of land;
- Availability of manpower;
- Local access (National highway No. 1), proximity of the railway;
- More favourable administrative and fiscal regulations.

4. OBJECTIVE: Manufacture of candles and wax objects, all now imported since the closure in 1980 of a public undertaking which manufactured these products.
5. CAPACITY: The production machinery plant consists of two chains for the manufacture of candles by extrusion, each capable of producing 4,500 candles per hour, or on the basis of 90 per cent production, capable of producing 8,100 candles per hour.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 332,000.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: At present there is no unit for the production of household candles in Guinea. The market is supplied by imports, particularly from Sierra Leone and the People's Republic of China. The annual volume of these imports is estimated as between 20,000 and 30,000 units. This project aims at meeting a regular demand for candles and wax products and helping to reduce expenditure in foreign currency on products which can easily be manufactured locally.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor proposes to find 30 per cent of the investment expenditure capital, or GFr 140 million and 30 million CFA francs, and is looking for financing for the remainder (70 per cent).
9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: A preliminary study dated December 1985 and revised in October 1986.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land	800		800
2.	Land development	4,350		4,350
3.	Construction	8,556	77,019	85,575
4.	Connections: Electricity Compressed air Telephone (3 and 4)	4,340		4,340
5.	Productive equipment	9,793	87,219	97,012
6.	Non-productive equipment: Vehicles Offices Storage and miscellaneous Maintenance and tooling	5,040 132 -	12,631 1,106 -	17,671 1,238 -
7.	Electrical installations	2,800	23,500	26,300
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
	Subtotal	36,292	205,484	241,776
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure:	6,992	41,096	48,088
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	43,284	246,580	289,864 \$US 517,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Raw materials and consumer goods			
3.	Stocks of finished products			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:		GFr 176,501	\$US 315,000
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)				\$US 832,000

PROJECT No. 14

1. NAME OF PROJECT: EXTENSION OF THE SOAP FACTORY AND OIL-MILL AT MACENTA
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Lancine Conde, residing at Gbalako, Moribaya district, Kankan prefecture, Guinea.
3. LOCATION: Lion Ltd, P.O. Box 83, Macenta, Guinea.

The existing manufacturing unit is housed in three buildings belonging to the prefecture of Macenta and rented to the sponsor on the basis of a lease at a monthly rent of GFr 60,000. Changes have been made by the sponsor, who has started up soap production on a small industry basis, while more than 50 hectares have been leased to the sponsor by the local authorities for setting up a palm grove.
4. OBJECTIVE: Manufacture of soap from palm and palmetto oil, which is abundant in the region and relatively cheap. The situation of the unit in the forest region means that large quantities of fuelwood can be available at close quarters. The aim of the sponsor, who started up this activity in 1987 with artisan-type equipment, is to increase its production with the addition of more up-to-date and more productive equipment.
5. CAPACITY: 1,000 kg of soap per day, rising to 2,000 kg per day following the installation of an oil press now in the process of being installed.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 214,000.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: This is an ongoing activity, already started up by the sponsor, and involving a product in daily use, for which the demand has been growing steadily in line with an increase in population and urbanization. The project is based on the exploitation of local raw materials which are available in large quantities.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor is looking for one or more partners who would share in his business, in exchange for the supply of more up-to-date and more productive equipment.
9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: A preliminary study dated 5 August 1987 is available at the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment. It contains information on the existing infrastructure, additional equipment to be procured, a production plan, an employment plan, accounts, and a financing plan.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	(Land, building and equipment available, value 30,000)		
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		91,865	91,865
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles		20,000	28,000
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
		Subtotal	119,865	119,865
12.				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			\$US 214,000
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
		Total or in \$US Rounded to:	12,000 (financing by the sponsor)	
	Revolving Fund in \$US		\$US 21,500	
	Financing needed (in \$US)		\$US 214,000	

PROJECT No. 15

1. NAME OF PROJECT: POULTRY AND MEAT PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING UNIT, LABE
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Mamadou Malal Balde, graduate in food industry studies and technical director of the Gari plant at Faranah, at present established as a farmer on an irrigated two-hectare plot situated in the prefecture of Labé.
3. LOCATION: Prefecture of Labé, on idle land handed over to the sponsor by decision of the Prefect (No. 011/PL/85 of 15 January 1985).
4. OBJECTIVE: To cover part of the demand for poultry food products, which is expanding rapidly, to judge by the number of poultry farms installed or in the process of installation.

For the prefecture of Labé alone, poultry-keeping at present accounts for 150,000 head of poultry. The demand for poultry products is estimated at over 8,000 tons a year. The sponsor proposes to make himself responsible for about 20 per cent of this demand.
5. CAPACITY: 600 kg per hour or about 1,800 tons per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: The investment figure is GFr 21,760,600, of which GFr 13,686,400 will be in foreign currencies. It is a modest project but one with a high return (internal return rate 48 per cent, general return rate 38 per cent).
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: This project caters for a rapidly expanding demand which is at present partly covered by imports. All the raw materials are local and consist of concentrates (corn, sorghum, millet, wheat flour), proteins (essentially fish meal), shell grit and vitamins.

This project thus has the following economic virtues:
 - Utilization of local products available in large quantities;
 - Foreign currency economies;
 - Increased returns in the stock-farming sector.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor is seeking financing, particularly for the equipment aspect of the project, which could take the form of a foreign participation arrangement (limited to 49 per cent by current Guinean legislation).

9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE:

In view of the modest dimensions of the project, the preliminary study presented would seem to be sufficient at the outset. It contains a study of the market, a technical study pinpointing the process, the equipment and the investment costs, and a staff operating account.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
				(available)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	3,700		3,700
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		6,580.4	6,580.4
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles		6,454.3	6,454.3
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance	2,196.3		2,196.3
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs			
	Subtotal			
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure:	436	651.7	1,087.7
		GFr 6,333	13,686.4	20,014
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)		\$US 35.748	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries	180		
2.	Basic raw materials	355.2		
3.	Finished products	1,200		
4.	Consumer goods	5.6		
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	GFr 1,741.8 \$US 3,110		
Revolving Fund in \$US				
	Financing needed (in \$US)		\$US 38,858	

PROJECT No. 16

1. NAME OF PROJECT: TAILORING OF CLOTHING AND UNIFORMS
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Diop Mamadou, President of the Tailors' Co-operative, Conakry 2, P.O. Box 2036, Conakry, Guinea.
3. LOCATION: Conakry. This individually-owned enterprise is functioning at the moment with a staff of 25.
4. OBJECTIVE: Extension of a small business in existence for the last 33 years.
5. CAPACITY: 45,000 suits (ready to wear), 1,500 dress outfits.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 271 million (\$US 480,000)
7. JUSTIFICATION: Production of clothing and uniforms at prices considerably lower than the imported product.

This project has obtained ministerial approval (No. 3176 of 29 June 1984).
8. BENEFIT: Utilization of local fabrics;
Creation of 95 jobs;
Export of 40 per cent of the production.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor proposes to invest GFr 39 million (about 11 per cent of the financing) and is looking for the rest of the financing as well as technical assistance in the organization of production.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:	1,500		
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		74,000	
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	20,000		
	Subtotal	21,500	74,000	95,500
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	21,500	78,200	99,700 \$US 178,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	172,000	(GFr thousands)	172,000 \$US 307,000
Revolving Fund in \$US				
	Financing needed (GFr thousands) (in \$US)			271,000 \$US 483,000

PROJECT No. 17

1. NAME OF PROJECT: INSTALLATION OF A BLACKBOARD CHALK FACTORY AT KANKAN
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Sako Siaka, Makia district (Dabondy), Conakry 3, Guinea.
3. LOCATION: City of Kankan, because of the proximity of chalk quarries.
4. OBJECTIVE:
5. CAPACITY: White chalk: 30,450,000 sticks per year.
Coloured chalk: 13,050,000 sticks per year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 461 million (\$US 820,000).
7. JUSTIFICATION: There is no chalk factory in Guinea. All the material needed for national education purposes is imported.
8. BENEFIT: Utilization of available local raw materials;
Jobs for 18 persons;
60 per cent of the production is intended for local consumption and 40 per cent will be exported to the neighbouring countries.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsors propose to supply 20 per cent of the financing needs and are looking for additional financing.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	15,800		15,800
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		354,000	354,000
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	20,000		20,000
	Subtotal	35,800	354,000	
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =		22,751	22,751
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	35,800	376,751	412,551
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
	Total or in \$US Rounded to:	49,250		49,250 \$US 87,000
Revolving Fund in \$US				
	Financing needed (GFr thousands) (in \$US)			461,802 \$US 824,000

PROJECT No. 18

1. NAME OF PROJECT: REINSTATEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF AN EXISTING MIXED (COTTON SEED AND GROUND NUT) OIL-MILL AT DABOLA
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (MICA).
3. LOCATION: Dabola. This unit was set up in the framework of co-operation with China. The unit is at present functioning below its normal capacity.
4. OBJECTIVE: Production of mixed (cotton seed and ground nut) oil-mill.

Ground nut - crude oil (filtered).

Cotton seed - crude oil (refined).
5. CAPACITY: 30 tons per day.
6. ESTIMATED COST: Approximately GFr 600 million of investment.
7. JUSTIFICATION: Supplying the Guinean domestic market with edible fats is mainly catered for by imports in the case of the large towns and small-scale manufacture in the country areas.
8. BENEFIT: The relaunching of the Dabola ground nut oil-mill and its conversion into a mixed ground nut-cotton seed oil-mill is technically feasible but calls for certain investments designed first of all to increase its business prospects and secondly to provide facilities for the grinding of cotton seeds.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The sponsor is looking for financing for the rehabilitation of the project. Guinean private individuals could offer partial participation of up to 30 to 32 per cent. A nominal percentage could be taken by the public sector. Technical assistance is also needed.

PROJECT No. 19

1. NAME OF PROJECT: KOUROUSSA RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
2. SPONSOR: MICA, P.O. Box 466, Conakry, Telex 22379, MINDUS-GE.
3. LOCATION: Prefecture of Kouroussa, central subprefecture, situated 600 km from Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: Production and manufacture of sacks from kenaf fibres;
Promotion of peasant farms (5,000) for rice and ground nut cultivation.
5. CAPACITY: Kenaf fibre: 3,250 t/year for 2,500 hectares;
Rice paddy: 7,250 t/year for 5,000 hectares;
Ground nuts: 2,700 t/year for 2,500 hectares;
Kenaf sacks: 3 million per year;
Rope and string: 5,000 t/year.
6. ESTIMATED COST: 51,073,000 BAD units of account.
7. JUSTIFICATION: This is a public project justified by the need for sacks and ropes and string (transport and fisheries sectors).
8. BENEFIT: Creation of jobs;
Promotion of 5,000 peasant farms;
Better use of crops.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: A technical partner is sought with specialist knowledge of the exportation of kenaf (or similar fibres such as sisal and dah);
Administrative assistance and training;
Financing (51 million units of account) exists for the agricultural and industrial sectors (financing by the BAD Group). The partner will be expected to participate and to share the industrial and financial risk of the project.

The agricultural sector is at present in the process of being set up with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture. Approximately 2 million units of account have been spent out of a total of 51 million. By the end of 1989 it is estimated that the agricultural sector will supply 500 tons of kenaf, the amount needed to start up the industrial sector.

PROJECT No. 20

1. NAME OF PROJECT: NAIL MANUFACTURING UNIT, FRIA
2. SPONSOR: Mr. A. Camara, Fria.
3. LOCATION: Prefecture of Fria.
4. OBJECTIVE: During the initial phase, manufacture will be restricted to flat-headed nails (smooth or non-slip) used most commonly in the building industry and public works.

Production at the outset will gradually be diversified with a view to the manufacture of:
 - Moulding pins and hooks;
 - Tacks for shoemakers and carpet-layers;
 - Collar ties and braces;
 - Rivets;
 - Bolts;
 - Threaded rods;
 - Screws, etc.
5. CAPACITY: The two basic machines chosen will cover the range of nails from 15 mm to 120 mm in length and wire from 1 mm to 5 mm in diameter, in other words all the types of nails most commonly used in building, public works and cabinet-making, with a total annual production of 284 tons.
6. ESTIMATED COST: \$US 187,000.
7. JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT: In Guinea at the present time there are only two small nail factories, situated at Madina and on PK 9. These two plants are operating with only a single machine, which does not cover the whole range of nails commonly used. Virtually all the nails needed are at present imported.

The project would make it possible to cater for the rapid development and needs of the building industry and public works, and would save a considerable amount of foreign currency.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: The project calls for investment of GFr 106 million, 78.5 per cent in foreign currency. The sponsor proposes to find the local currency portion and is seeking financing for the remainder.
9. RESEARCH AVAILABLE: A feasibility study dated February 1986, available at the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment (CNPIP, Conakry).

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land	500		500
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	8,210		8,210
4.	Connections:	80	1,655	1,435
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		48,600	48,600
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport, insurance and customs	6,298	3,888	10,186
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	3,000		3,000
Subtotal		18,088	54,143	72,231
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		32,300	96,500	128,800
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials	941.25	32,175	33,116.75
3.	Secondary raw materials	112.5		112.5
4.	Consumer goods	170		170
5.	General expenditure	500		500
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		1,723.75	32,175	33,898
Revolving Fund in \$US		3,250	55,600	58,850
Financing needed (in \$US)				\$US 187,650

PROJECT No. 21

1. **NAME OF PROJECT:** INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF A MECHANICAL PARTS AND INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR ENTERPRISE
2. **SPONSOR:** Mr. Mamadi Keita, Metallurgical engineer, graduate of the University of Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany).
3. **LOCATION:** The repair and manufacturing unit will be set up at Conakry in existing buildings on long-term lease.
4. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of the project is the manufacture of agricultural equipment such as conveyor belts, husking machines, mills, and metal cabinets and tables. During the first phase, it will be concerned more particularly with the manufacture of spare parts for the maintenance of installations and equipment, and with repairs to machinery and industrial electricity material.
5. **CAPACITY:** Production varying according to demand. The estimated daily production is as follows:
 - 5 pistons (GFr 30,000 per unit)
 - 3 metal cabinets (GFr 50,000 per unit)
 - 2 conveyor belts (GFr 60,000 per unit)
 - 2 brace and bit sets (GFr 30,000 per unit)The target is to reach an export turnover figure of GFr 160 million by the end of the third year.
6. **ESTIMATED COST:** GFr 60,632,000 including GFr 54.1 million for investments and GFr 5.8 million for the revolving fund.
7. **JUSTIFICATION AND BENEFIT:** Guinea imports equipment of all kinds, but the regular maintenance and repair capacity to ensure efficiency is still very low. The present unit will be important in improving the maintenance of equipment and installations for both the agricultural and the industrial sector.
8. **CO-OPERATION NEEDED:** The sponsor is seeking one thing only: participation in the financing of the enterprise in the amount of 80 per cent of the total investment.
9. **RESEARCH AVAILABLE:** Feasibility study available from the National Centre for Promotion of Private Investment (CNPIP).

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		35,560	35,560
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles		5,844	5,844
	Offices	360		360
	Storage and miscellaneous		4,820	4,820
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Partial interest	2,311.2		2,311.2
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	3,000		3,000
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 5% =	576.1	2,311.2	
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		6,247.3	48,535.2	54,772.5
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			\$US 97,600
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:		5,850		\$US 90,440
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)		12,097.3	48,535.2	60,632.5 \$US 108,400

PROJECT No. 22

1. NAME OF PROJECT: SEQUINA QUININE PRODUCTION SCHEME
2. SPONSORS: SEQUINA (enrolled in the trade register since 12 December 1988).
Mr. Mamadou Oury BAH - former Director-General of the Sérédou Self-Supporting Station.
3. ACTIVITIES: Quinquina plantation (250 hectares), extraction of quinine hydrochlorate, agriculture and farming, and joinery (diversification).
4. LOCATION Sérédou, prefecture of Macenta.
5. CURRENT ACTIVITIES: Harvesting of quinquina bark;
Cleaning of the complex (workers' quarters and factory);
Search for clients, partners, and financing.
6. OBJECTIVES: Rehabilitation of the complex, with reinstatement of the extraction plant;
Rehabilitation followed by extension of the plantation;
Agricultural and farming diversification (station self-support);
Exploitation of medicinal plants.
7. MARKETS: Export. The clientele consists of pharmaceutical enterprises using basic quinine.
8. NEEDS EXPRESSED: Financing of initial campaigns;
Search for partners and financing for long-term relaunching.
9. INVESTMENT: To be studied. Note that in addition to the acquisition of equipment and/or spare parts, a large portion of the investment needed (the local portion) consists of agriculture and forest management schemes.
10. PERSONNEL: Needs expressed: 25 permanent salaried workers (Guinean nationals) plus seasonal manpower.
Technical assistance is desirable.

The Sequina company was set up by former public officials working on the production site of the former Sérédou Self-Supporting station, a quinquina plantation set up prior to Independence and equipped with an extracting plant of a capacity of 12 tons of quinine salts. The company has just restarted its activities with a harvesting campaign (40 tons of bark harvested to date) and partial rehabilitation of the installations. Pre-feasibility studies made during the last few years need to be brought up to date and carried on in greater depth.

The main sponsor, Mr. Mamadou Oury BAH, has already made a number of contacts with co-operation bodies and potential clients. As a former civil servant he would also like to have the benefit of assistance from BARAF.

PROJECT No. 23

1. NAME OF PROJECT: SHRIMP FARM
2. SPONSOR: Ministry for Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts (MICA).
3. LOCATION: Prefecture of Dubréka, 50 km from Conakry.
4. OBJECTIVE: Industrial promotion of shrimp farming in Guinea.
5. CAPACITY: 240 tons per year of shrimps;
200 t/year of giant prawns;
200 t/year of fishing shrimps.
6. ESTIMATED COST 278 million Belgian francs.
7. JUSTIFICATION: Of decided national economic interest.
8. BENEFIT: Source of foreign currency;
Source of jobs.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: A technical partner is sought.
Financing is sought.

No.	Item	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment			
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance		Studies: 1,120,000 Eng. and assist.: 2 million	
11.	Primary establishment costs	1,640,000		
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 =)		Belgian francs 241,000,000	
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:			Belgian francs 30,793,000	
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)			Belgian francs 271,793,000	

PROJECT No. 24

1. NAME OF PROJECT: SEMI-ARTISAN-TYPE OIL-MILL
2. SPONSOR: KEITA Mamadou, Conakry.
3. OBJECTIVE: Production and marketing of karité (shea) and palm-oil from raw materials found in abundance in Guinea.
4. LOCATION: Conakry.
5. CAPACITY: To be determined.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 138 million.
7. BENEFIT: Creation of five jobs.
8. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Joint venture.
9. FOREIGN PARTNERS: To be sought.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction	8,000		8,000
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		119,534.43	119,534.43
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	8,881.6		8,881.6
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				136,416.90 \$US 269,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				1,500 \$US 2,680
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)				137,916.09 \$US 271,680

PROJECT No. 25

1. NAME OF PROJECT: METAL CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP
2. SPONSOR: Thiam Pocar and Salifou Sylla, Conakry.
3. OBJECTIVE: Metal construction.
4. LOCATION: Conakry.
5. CAPACITY: To be determined.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 53 million.
7. JUSTIFICATION: The aim is to build a modern soldering workshop (part of this has already been done by the sponsor). The market has become very buoyant with the development of housing and the interior furnishing of houses and huts, grilles, doors, windows, etc. The local demand for tables, chairs, cabinets, bookshelves, metal cabins, etc. is increasing rapidly, and there are very few metal soldering workshops fitted with modern technical equipment.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment		43,381	43,381
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices			
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	3,440		3,440
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			46,821 \$US 83,700
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				
		7,113		7,113 \$US 12,600
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)				
				53,934 \$US 96,300

PROJECT No. 26

1. **NAME OF PROJECT:** TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

Study of draft legislation and regulations for the land transport sector.
2. **SPONSOR:** National Land Transport Authority (Regulations and Legislation Section).
3. **LOCATION:** National Land Transport Authority, Conakry.
4. **JUSTIFICATION:** Harmonization of legislation and regulations for the land transport sector.
5. **PROJECT COMPONENTS:** Regulations and legislation;

Study of plans for the acquisition and installation of a unit for producing vertical signal boards and registration plates;

Study of the construction and equipment of a vehicle technical inspection and expertise centre.
6. **ESTIMATED COST:** The expert's salary for 12 to 15 months, plus installation expenses.
7. **OPERATION PROGRAMME:** 12 to 15 months activity.
8. **BODY IN CHARGE OF THE PROJECT:** National Land Transport Authority.

PROJECT No. 27

1. NAME OF PROJECT: ASSISTANCE IN DESIGNING INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES
2. IDENTIFICATION
Executive sector: "Public Works Industries Research and Development Service" (EDITP).
Geographical location/ BSD, Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MTTP) Building, close to the harbour at Conakry.
Time schedule: two years.
Body in charge: Ministry for Transport and Public Works (MTTP).
3. TOTAL COST: \$US 180,000.
4. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION: The project is designed to allay one of the major concerns of the Government of the Second Republic, namely, the gradual disengagement of the State from carrying out works schemes.
5. OBJECTIVE: To assist EDITP in carrying out the task entrusted to it (public works industries research and development).
6. DESCRIPTION: The project consists in assisting EDITP, which on behalf of the economic sectors is in charge of services and production relating to the design, construction and control of infrastructure and transport schemes:
 - Drafting and implementation of legislation and regulations governing the relevant occupations;
 - Supervision of the observance of such legislation and regulations;
 - Study of the files concerning applications for approval of activities in the various sectors;
 - Study and statistical and economic follow-up of these sectors;
 - Studies preparatory to the definition of policy for the development of these sectors;
 - Initiation and implementation of activities and measures for promoting, structuring and developing these sectors;
 - Participation in legal and economic research relating to the gradual disengagement of the State from undertaking works schemes, and the preparation and implementation of alternative formulas of a provisional or permanent nature;

- Participation in the drafting of legislative instruments and regulations governing construction standards in the transport infrastructure sector;
- The collection, management, exploitation and safekeeping of all documents relating to activities, projects, financial results, etc. of protected enterprises and establishments working in the public works sector;
- Assistance to the department in the exercise of its guardianship over the public enterprises and establishments referred to above;
- Advice on development projects for protected enterprises and establishments;
- Supervision of economic and technical studies undertaken by these enterprises and establishments;
- Keeping of statistics on these operations.

PROJECT No. 28

1. NAME OF PROJECT: "SETRA" BUILDING ENTERPRISE
2. SPONSOR: Mr. Bréhim Kourouma.
3. OBJECTIVE: Building construction.
4. LOCATION: Conakry.
5. CAPACITY: To be determined.
6. ESTIMATED COST: GFr 20 million.
7. JUSTIFICATION A seller's market situation.
8. BENEFIT: Creation of nine jobs.
9. CO-OPERATION NEEDED: Joint venture.
10. FOREIGN PARTNERS: To be sought.

No.	Item	Local currency (Thousands of GFr)	Foreign currency (Thousands of GFr)	Total (Thousands of GFr)
1.	Land			
2.	Land development			
3.	Construction			
4.	Connections:			
	Electricity			
	Compressed air			
	Telephone (3 and 4)			
5.	Productive equipment	1,300	13,000	14,300
6.	Non-productive equipment:			
	Vehicles			
	Offices	660		660
	Storage and miscellaneous			
	Maintenance and tooling			
7.	Transport and insurance			
8.	Assembling			
9.	Training			
10.	Studies, engineering and assistance			
11.	Primary establishment costs	390		390
Subtotal				
12.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenditure: 10% =			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				15,350 \$US 274,000
13.	Total capital assets in \$US (\$US 1 = GFr 560)			\$US 274,000
REVOLVING FUND				
1.	Wages and salaries			
2.	Basic raw materials			
3.	Secondary raw materials			
4.	Consumer goods			
5.	General expenditure			
Total or in \$US Rounded to:				6,233 \$US 11,100
Revolving Fund in \$US				
Financing needed (in \$US)				21,583 \$US 285,100

PROJECT No. 29

1. NAME OF PROJECT: REINSTATEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF AN EXISTING SAWWOOD AND PLYWOOD UNIT AT NZEREKORE
2. The sawwood and plywood unit at Nzerekore was in operation between 1965 and 1971, when it was closed for renovation. The installed capacity is 50,000 m³ of logs for the production of:
 - 25,000 m³ of sawwood;
 - 6,000 m² of plywood;
 - 200,000 m² of wooden boards.

The estimated level of assets tied up, as estimated in 1985, amounted to 56,684,000 Syllis, 37,484,000 of this sum being the value of a sawmill, already in hand and stocked inside the factory.

As regards the technical situation, the building infrastructures are mostly in poor condition and all need repairs. The equipment - machinery, forestry equipment, boiler, etc. - is likewise old and out of date and all needs replacing.

The difficulties in making the unit pay are thus bound up with this state of affairs, and in spite of the official figures concerning the extent and importance of the Guinean forest areas, a study will need to be undertaken with a view to making an inventory of the forestry resources, not only to confirm the availability of raw materials but to redimension the capacity of the unit accordingly, if and when it is completely refurbished.

One of the tasks also to be undertaken, for the refurbishing of the unit and for forest exploitation, is the inclusion of reforestation in the production programme. To ensure that this natural exploitable resource does not disappear, particular emphasis must be placed on reforestation.

PROJECT No. 30

1. NAME OF PROJECT: REINSTATEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF A CHIPBOARD PLANT AT SEREDOU

2. This plant, like the sawwood unit at Nzerekore, is located in the forest area in the south of the country. The process used by the unit is not particularly suitable. It produces chipboard panels of poor quality unsuitable for the country, and the glue used is not resistant to humidity.

The production unit comprises a supply section (forestry operations) and a manufacturing section (the plant). On the forestry operations side, the unit is non-existent. The German (Siempelkamp) manufacturing chain is 15 years old and is not really suitable. Since the equipment has been very little used, it is still in good order, and the energy is supplied by a hydroelectric plant (now broken down) and two caterpillar diesel units of 350 kva (in good condition). The chipboard plant was designed to make use of quinquina ligneous waste, but it has not been possible to use it. To enable the plant to function nevertheless, tests have been carried out using forestry resources from the forest of Ziama, but without technical exploitation equipment and using highly diversified raw materials. The results have been inconclusive for technical reasons, since no preliminary studies were carried out. Hence in regard to this unit, we need to take account of the evolution of manufacturing techniques and to include on this occasion in-depth tests on the species that can be used in the process.

An organized visit to the two sites will make it possible to determine more accurately the problems to be solved with a view to renewing these industrial units.

The Sérédou chipboard plant was completed in 1979 and has an installed capacity of 5,300 tons of chipboard panelling per year.

LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

UPDATED: 8 March 1989

FINANCING TO BE SOUGHT
(GFr millions, \$US 1. = GFr 573)

ANNEX I

CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	1989			1990			1991			Total 1989-1991 BND+FINEX
		BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	
RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
AGRICULTURE											
1138	Country roads (II)	0.0	114.6	114.6	0.0	916.0	916.0	0.0	1 300.0	1 300.0	2 330.6
1145	Reduction losses after rec. (ext.)	15.7	0.0	15.7	20.0	0.0	20.0	47.0	504.0	551.0	586.7
1155	Rehabilitation of swampy or badland areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.4	195.4	195.4
1161	Rural infrastructures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	171.9	120.0	120.0	1 146.0	1 266.0	1 437.9
	Sub-subtotal	15.7	114.6	130.3	20.0	1 087.9	1 107.9	167.0	3 145.4	3 312.4	4 550.6
FORESTS-WATERPOWER-WEATHER											
1430	Strengthening of DNH	10.0	0.0	10.0	25.0	137.9	162.9	25.0	137.0	162.0	334.9
1474	450 drillings Middle Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	573.0	573.0	573.0
1480	600 water holes Labé-Mali-Lélouma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	955.0	955.0	955.0
	Sub-subtotal	10.0	0.0	10.0	25.0	137.0	162.9	25.0	1 665.0	1 690.0	1 862.9
	Subtotal	25.7	114.6	140.3	45.0	1 225.8	1 270.8	192.0	4 810.4	5 002.4	6 413.5
MINING-IND.-ENERGY-WATER											
MINING AND GEOLOGY											
2106	Sample analysis laboratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	270.1	302.1	24.0	273.8	297.8	599.9
2116	Search for ground water, 16 towns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	573.0	600.0	600.0
2123	Gold washing	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	80.0	286.5	366.5	426.5
	Sub-subtotal	20.0	0.0	20.0	72.0	270.1	342.1	131.0	1 133.3	1 264.3	1 626.4
INDUSTRY-PME-TRADE											
2223	Development of Conakry Industrial Zone	22.0	340.6	362.6	0.0	1 114.6	1 114.6	0.0	1 565.1	1 565.1	3 042.3
2226	MICA Documentation Centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	58.4	135.4	21.0	0.0	21.0	156.4
2227	Guinean Foreign Trade Centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	106.1	146.1	100.0	150.0	250.0	396.1
	Sub-subtotal	22.0	340.0	362.6	117.0	1 279.1	1 396.1	121.0	1 715.1	1 836.1	3 594.8
ENERGY											
2423	SNE Building	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	548.6	623.9	225.0	694.0	919.0	1 542.9
2431	Centre rehabilitation and extension, 14 prefect.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	573.0	627.0	627.0
2437	NDNGOA hydro-electric scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	286.5	286.5	286.5
2438	KINDIA supply system and network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	901.9	951.9	951.9

BND = Local financing

FINEX = Foreign financing

LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS
FINANCING TO BE SOUGHT
(GFr million, \$US 1 = GFr 573)

UPDATED: 8 March 1989

ANNEX II

CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	1989			1990			1991			Total 1989-1991 BND+FINEX
		BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	
SOCIAL											
HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS											
4123	Campaign against sleeping sickness	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	204.0	253.0	50.0	204.0	254.0	507.0
4125	Ophthalmological Institute	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	409.0	409.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	409.0
4127	Support for the Traditional Medicine Institute	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.4	260.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	260.4
4146	Strengthening of the pharmaceutical sector	80.0	424.4	504.4	120.0	860.0	980.0	400.0	2 980.0	3 380.0	4 864.4
4147	Campaign against tuberculosis	20.0	0.0	20.0	177.0	111.8	288.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	308.8
Sub-subtotal		100.0	424.4	524.4	346.0	1 845.2	2 191.2	450.0	3 184.0	3 634.0	6 349.6
EDUCATION											
4213	Kankan University rehabilitation study	0.0	57.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3
4222	Rehabilitation Secretarial School, Conakry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.6	372.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	372.6
4225	Health Training Centres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.0	221.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.0
4226	Health Sec. School Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	143.4	143.4	0.0	143.4	143.4	286.8
4230	Establishment of 1,500 elementary teaching classes	80.0	573.0	653.0	445.0	2 837.2	3 282.2	600.0	5 730.0	6 330.0	10 265.2
4240	Study on the Technical University Institute	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
4243	Study on the Educational Science Institute	0.0	53.1	53.1	0.0	286.5	286.5	0.0	573.0	573.0	912.6
4245	University of Kankan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	573.0	573.0	573.0
4251	Technical equipment study, University of Conakry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3
4252	Study of a scientific block for the Lycée	0.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Sub-subtotal		80.0	740.6	820.6	445.0	3 918.0	4 363.0	600.0	7 019.4	7 619.4	12 803.0
OTHER SOCIAL SECTOR PROJECTS											
4307	National Library/National Archives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	573.0	573.0	573.0
4323	Support for the hotel sector	120.0	114.6	234.6	0.0	114.6	114.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	349.2
Sub-subtotal		120.0	114.6	234.6	0.0	114.6	114.6	0.0	573.0	573.0	922.2
Subtotal		300.0	1 279.6	1 579.6	791.0	5 877.8	6 668.8	1 050.0	10 776.4	11 826.4	20 074.8
Total		2 632.7	2 139.1	4 771.8	3 865.3	18 510.7	22 376.0	6 581.0	47 296.2	53 877.2	81 025.0

LIST OF PUBLIC SECTOR PROJECTS

UPDATED: 9 March 1989

FINANCING TO BE SOUGHT

ANNEX III

(GFr million, \$US 1 = GFr 573)

CODE	NAME OF PROJECT	1989			1990			1991			Total 1989-1991 BND+FINEX
		BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	BND	FINEX	TOTAL	
	Sub-subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	548.6	623.9	329.0	2 455.4	2 784.4	3 408.3
	Subtotal	42.0	340.6	382.6	264.3	2 097.8	2 362.1	581.0	5 303.8	5 884.8	8 629.5
	INFRASTRUCTURES										
	TOWN PLANNING-HOUSING-ADMIN. INF.										
3162	Voie le Prince and cross street	1 200.0	0.0	1 200.0	1 595.0	1 146.0	2 741.0	2 195.0	3 438.0	5 633.0	9 574.0
	Sub-subtotal	1 200.0	0.0	1 200.0	1 595.0	1 146.0	2 741.0	2 195.0	3 438.0	5 633.0	9 574.0
	PUBLIC WORKS										
324	Fourth road project: Masda-Kanka highway	100.0	382.0	482.0	600.0	5 443.5	6 043.5	1 480.0	13 967.0	15 447.0	21 972.5
3241	Road works Matam-Gbessia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.0	859.5	1 139.5	1 139.5
	Sub-subtotal	100.0	382.0	482.0	600.0	5 443.5	6 043.5	1 760.0	14 826.5	16 586.5	23 112.0
	TRANSPORT										
3329	Reorganization of Guinean railways	200.0	0.0	200.0	125.0	281.5	406.5	250.0	573.0	823.0	1 429.5
3343	ANAM	90.0	0.0	90.0	45.0	116.0	161.0	40.0	839.3	879.3	1 130.3
3346	Restructuring of Air Guinée	100.0	0.0	100.0	180.0	716.5	896.5	80.0	1 533.3	1 613.3	2 609.8
3347	SOMIDRAT	150.0	0.0	150.0	100.0	453.4	553.4	0.0	1 813.7	1 813.7	2 517.1
	Sub-subtotal	540.0	0.0	540.0	540.0	1 567.4	2 017.4	370.0	4 759.3	5 129.3	7 686.7
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS										
3418	Technical building, second phase	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	265.3	325.3	325.3
3419	Post and telephone exchange building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	360.8	360.8	360.8
3421	Solar energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	573.0	583.0	10.0	573.0	583.0	1 166.0
3426	Telephone exchanges, Conakry and Kankan	397.0	0.0	397.0	30.0	292.9	322.9	76.0	737.5	813.5	1 533.4
3427	Exchanges and networks, 8 towns	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	573.0	623.0	623.0
3461	CCP and CNE	3.0	22.3	25.3	80.0	286.5	366.5	170.0	573.0	743.0	1 134.8
3463	Main income	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.0	299.2	366.2	391.2
	Sub-subtotal	425.0	22.3	447.3	120.0	1 152.4	1 272.4	433.0	3 381.0	3 814.9	5 534.5
	Subtotal	2 265.3	404.3	2 669.3	2 765.0	9 309.3	12 074.3	4 756.0	26 405.6	31 163.6	45 907.2