



République de Guinée
Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie



www.mines.gov.gn

GUINEA: A TOP MINING DESTINATION

CENTRE DE PROMOTION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT MINIER

CONTENTS LIST

PRESENTATION.....	1	MINING CONCESSION.....	17
MINERAL POTENTIAL.....	2	<i>GRANTING</i>	17
BAUXITE.....	2	<i>RENEWAL</i>	17
IRON ORE.....	3	QUARRY OPERATION PERMITS.....	18
GOLD.....	4	<i>GRANTING</i>	18
DIAMOND.....	5	<i>RENEWAL</i>	18
BASE METAL AND OTHER MINERALS.....	6	ARTISANAL OPERATION PERMIT.....	19
VIGOROUS REFORMS FOR A BETTER		QUARRY STAKING PERMIT.....	19
INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK.....	7	QUARRY EXPLORATION PERMITS.....	19
THE NEW DYNAMICS OF THE MINING		FIXED FEES, TAXES AND CHARGES.....	19
SECTOR.....	8	GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL LOCAL MAPS... ..	20
OPERATING MINING COMPANIES.....	9		
PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT.....	11		
PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING MINING			
LICENSES.....	13		
RESEARCH PERMIT.....	14		
<i>GRANTING</i>	14		
<i>RENEWAL</i>	14		
GUINEA MINING CADASTRAL.....	15		
OPERATING PERMIT.....	16		
<i>GRANTING</i>	16		
<i>RENEWAL</i>	17		



PRESENTATION

Guinea is a West African country with a total area of 245 857 km². It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Guinea-Bissau to the west, Senegal and Mali to the north, Cote d'Ivoire to the east, and Liberia and Sierra Leone to the south.

Guinea has a population of 12 million people and is divided into four natural regions with different ecosystems: a narrow coastal belt (Lower Guinea), the pastoral Fouta Djallon highlands (Middle Guinea), the northern savannah (Upper Guinea) and a south-eastern rain forest region (Forested Guinea).

Many rivers in western Africa, including the Gambia, Niger, Senegal, Mano rivers, originate in Guinea, rightly considered to be the West African Water Tower. In addition to that, there are domestic tributaries such as Milo, Sankarani, Niandan, Tinkisso, Konkoure, Fatala, Cogon and Rio Kapatchez....

Guinea is endowed with significant hydro-electrical potential estimated at a total power of 6 GW for an available yearly energy of 19,000 GWH.

Guinea has tropical climate with a dry season from November to April, and a rainy season from May to October, which the intensity and duration varies from one natural region to the other.



There are more than 40,000 Km of roads and three active railway lines, serving Fria, Debele and Sangaredi operations, each with about 150 km in length.

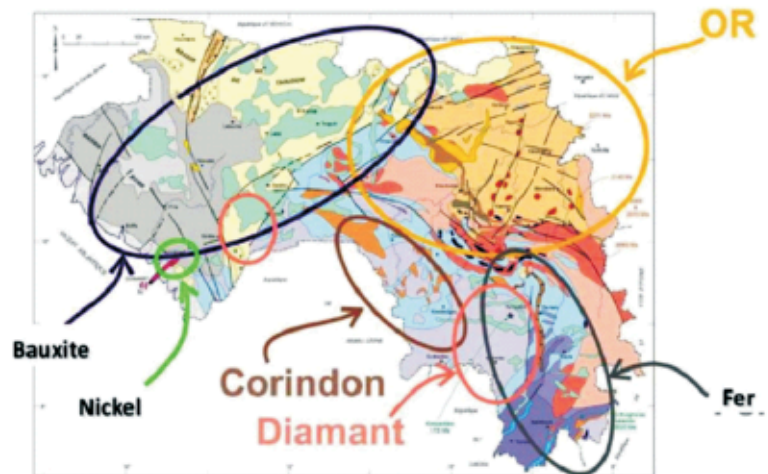
The maritime traffic flows through the ports of Conakry and Kamsar.

From 2015 to 2018, three fluvial harbors, Katougouma, Dapilon and Taressa in the region of Boke, and one seaport in the region of Boffa were put into service for the bauxite exportation in the northwest region.

The Conakry international airport (Gbessia) and the domestic airports across the country are regularly served.

MINERAL POTENTIAL

Guinea has a great mining potential (bauxite, iron, gold, diamond, limestone and indicators of uranium, nickel, copper, manganese, graphite...etc.) that remains under-exploited. The mineral substances produced are bauxite, gold, diamond and building materials.

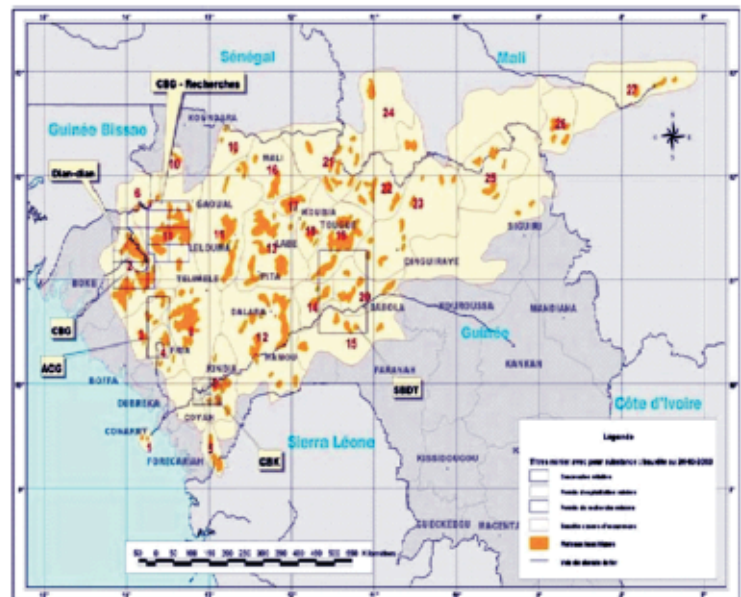


BAUXITE

Guinea owns more than one third of the world's bauxite reserves at more than 20 billion tons. The Bauxite deposits have been formed by the tropical weathering of underlying aluminium-rich rocks and are characterized by fairly low silica content (about 2.5% SiO_2) and medium to high alumina grade (over 40%).

The deposits are typically close to the surface and mining is made by opencast. They are found across much of western and central Guinea, at distances varying from less than 20 to 500 Km, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Bauxite is at this time the most important mineral resource of the country and the main source of foreign currency.

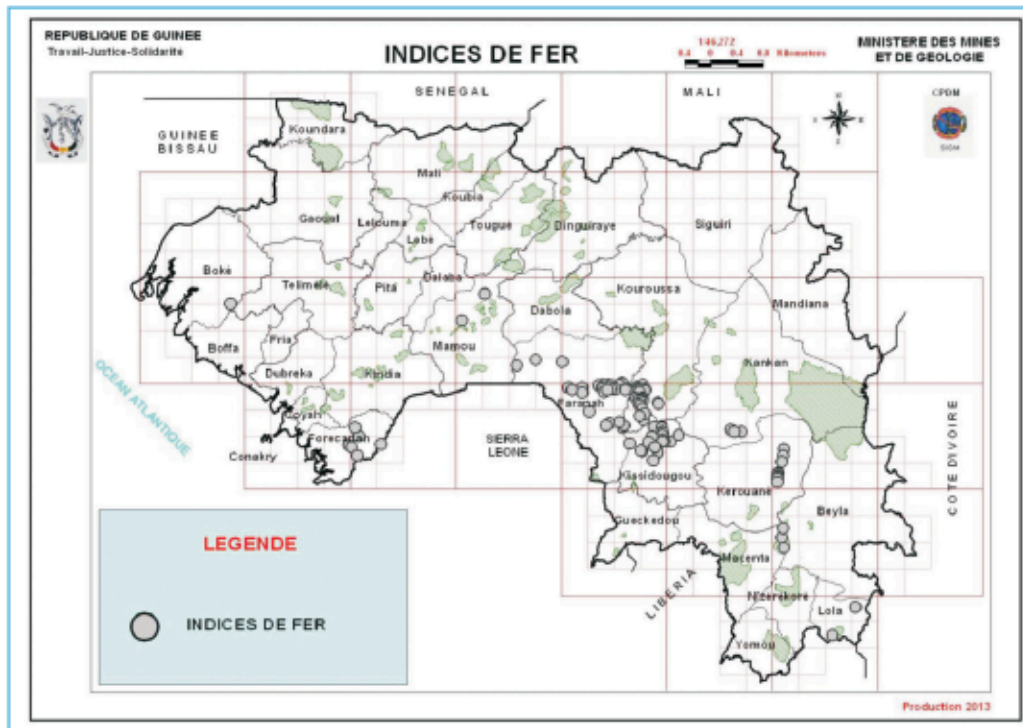


IRON ORE

Guinea has about 20 billion tons of high grade iron ore and holds the largest untapped iron reserves in the world. This ore, of outstanding quality, often has an iron content greater than 65%.

The deposits are located mainly in the southern and central part of Guinea: the Mount Simandou and Mount Nimba region (in the southeast), the Zogota region (in the southeast; N'Zérékoré prefecture), as well as the Kalia region (Central Guinea; Faranah prefecture).

There are also some lateritic deposits in Lower Guinea of which the Kaloum Peninsula in Conakry, and some others in the region of Forecariah. Other minor deposits or less known in the schist and quartzite from the inferior protérozoic have been noticed in Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea as well as in the ordovician sandstones in Middle Guinea.



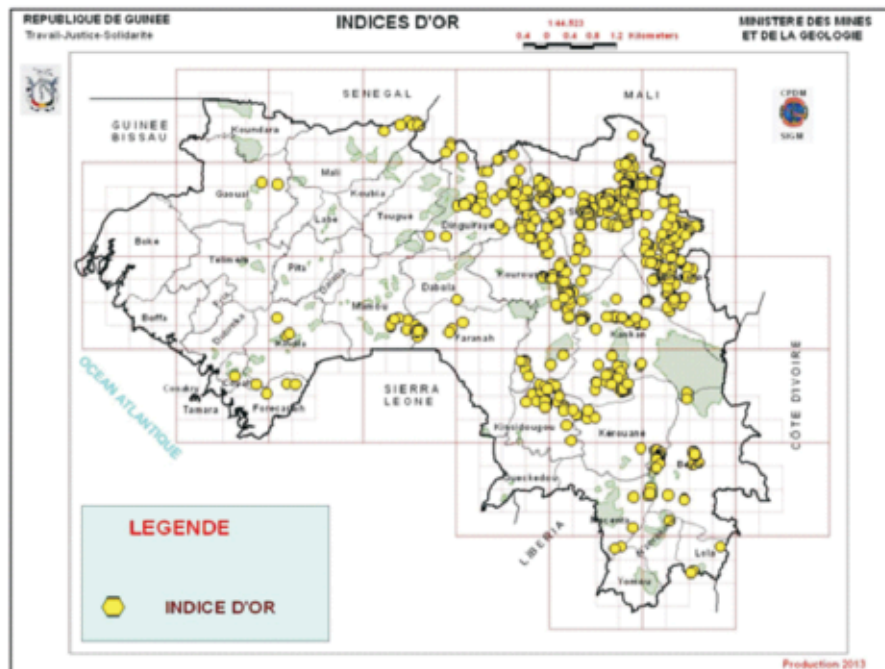
GOLD

The history of West Africa in general, and that of Guinea in particular, is linked to Gold. Gold made the greatness, the strength and the prosperity of the great West African empires.

The Mali Empire in XIIIth Century, whose Capital Niani is in the present prefecture of Sigui, the first gold province in Guinea, is the best example of this.

Gold is found in Guinea in the form of primary deposits (stockwerks, quartz veins) and secondary deposits (alluvial stream alluviums and beds of streams). The country's reserves are estimated at 700 tons, but the potential remains open.

The main gold region of Guinea is Upper Guinea, and in particular the Sigui basin (prefectures of Sigui, Kouroussa, Mandiana, Dinguiraye, Kankan). Gold is also found in Fitaba areas (Mamou-Faranah), Sierra-Foré (Kindia East: Gold conglomerates of Mambia, Boko gold) and N'Zérékoré (Gama-Karama-Yomou).



DIAMOND

Diamond was discovered in Guinea in 1932 by the Irish prospector R. Dermoly who ascended the upper stream of the Makona River (Macenta region) following the discovery of Sierra Leone in 1930. The main well-known diamond deposits are located in Kerouane, Kissidougou and Macenta prefectures along the Baoule, Milo and Diani rivers.

Other diamond discoveries were made in western Guinea, notably in the western part of Kindia in 1996 and more sporadically toward Forecariah. The first kimberlitic dyke of Guinea was discovered in 1952 in the Kerouane region.

Diamond is found in Guinea in secondary deposits (eluvionary and alluvial in sharp bedrocks and in terraces) and primary (kimberlites).

Diamonds are generally of good quality with a clear predominance of jewelry stones. The total resources are currently estimated between 25 and 30 million carats, but the potential remains open: kimberlites are not yet fully inventoried.

Artisanal diamond mining is the most productive mode of exploitation in this sector.



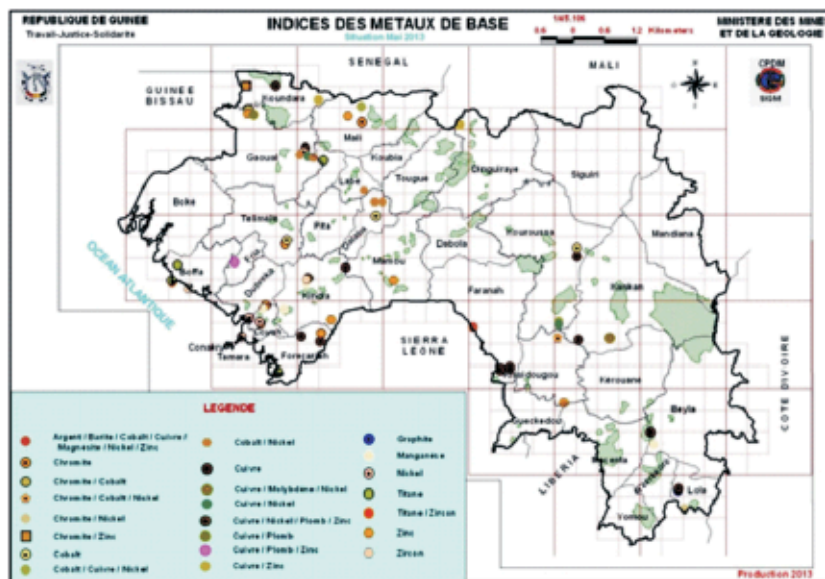
BASE METALS AND OTHER MINERALS

Base metals indices (copper, lead, zinc, cobalt...) have been discovered in several areas of the country, as well as uranium indices in Kissidougou.

Guinea equally enjoys the presence in its subsoil of limestone in the prefectures of Kindia (Sougueta), Sigui, Tougue,

and Mali with resources estimated at over 200 million tons.

Also, significant deposits of graphite are located in southern Guinea, mainly in Lola. Minerals black sands (Ilmenite, rutile, zircon, etc.) lie in the sands of the coast (Prefectures of Boffa and Forecariah) and in the beds of major rivers (Niger, Nianda, etc).



In addition to these resources, should also be added building materials such as igneous rocks (granites, syenites, dolerites, gabbros, etc...).

Mining now accounts for more than 80% of the country's exports, 25 to 30% of state revenue and 17 to 20% of GDP.

Mining companies are the second largest employers after the State. The vast majority of the population of Upper Guinea and Forest Guinea practice the artisanal exploitation of gold and diamonds

VIGOROUS REFORMS FOR A BETTER INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

Since 2011, a series of reforms in line with the African Mining Vision have been undertaken by the new authorities. The reforms implemented include the legislative and regulatory framework, the institutional framework, governance and the fair sharing of the benefits among stakeholders. The main reforms are:

- The adoption of the Mining Code in 2011 and amended in 2013, which, in addition to the incentives for investment, guarantees the state's mineral revenues and incorporates important innovations inspired by international best practices for the promotion of local processing of mining products, the promotion of local labour and SMEs (small medium enterprises), environmental protection, transparency and the fight against corruption, and the promotion of local development;
- The adoption in 2014 of a shared use of mine-related infrastructure policy, with a Master Plan for Mining Ancillary Infrastructures, updated in 2018, to serve as a framework for the development and operation of these infrastructures, with the aim to ensure a rational use of land by mining projects, to promote the mutualisation of the use of rail and harbour transport infrastructures, to reduce the cost of investments and operations;
- The creation in 2016 of a One-stop Shop (CISPMI) to facilitate and speed up administrative procedures for obtaining permits and authorizations for integrated mining projects, putting an end to the bureaucracy

that was increasing delays and costs;

- The modernization of the Mining Cadastre, which has made it possible to move from an opaque and ineffective cadastral system for investors, to one of the most modern systems in the world. Accessible online since March 2017, the Cadastre web portal (<http://www.guinee.cadastreminier.org>) provides access to up-to-date official cadastral data, including the cadastral plan representing the Mining titles and Authorizations granted, applications in process, available areas and geological information. Nowadays, the processing time for research permit applications has passed from an average of 3 months to 2 weeks, with regular monitoring of mining titles, including field missions;
- The effective implementation of the transparency policy was crowned by Guinea's compliance with the Transparency in Extractive Industries Initiative (EITI) in 2014. It is in this spirit of transparency that all contracts and agreements signed with mining companies are made public and accessible online (<https://www.contratsminiersguinee.org>);
- The adoption in 2017 Corporate Social Responsibility and Promotion of Local Content Policy Letter so that the inflow of investments will lead to new projects with positive benefits for the entire Guinean population.

THE NEW DYNAMICS OF THE MINING SECTOR

The Investors' interest has resulted in new projects, and the resuming of overdue projects, for a **total expected investment of more than \$10 billion between 2016 and 2025**, including more than \$3 billion currently being carried out in the field. This new dynamic has created more than 17,000 direct jobs and more than 50,000 indirect jobs, without taking into account the induced jobs. Beyond the amount of investment, we must point out the **wide diversity of the source countries of funding** (United States, Germany, China, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, etc.), as well as the **diversity of funding institutions** such as the International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the German Guarantee Agency (UFG), Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC -USA), Société Générale, BNP Paribas, Natixis, ING, Export Development Canada, the African Development Bank, etc., including some of the most demanding institutions in the world.

These investments have significantly increased the level of production in the bauxite sector from stagnation below 20 million to more than 50 million tons in 2017.

The country should reach 60 million tons of bauxite production for the first time in 2018. This has raised the country's production level from the 7th to the 3rd place in the world, ahead of Brazil, and behind China and Australia. Guinea is now the largest supplier of bauxite to China.

Thanks to the implementation of the new mining policy carried out by the Head of State,

new refinery projects are underway and two new mineral ports have been established with international key certification. New corridors along new railway projects are being developed in previously landlocked areas.

The country is currently committed to boosting the current momentum and accelerating capacity building, diversification of mining production and local processing of mining products, while ensuring sustainable and responsible management of the economic, social and environmental impacts of its mining sector.

All these positive perspectives pave the way to new opportunities for investment in the mining sector in Guinea, which is more than ever on the move and open to foreign investment.



OPERATING MINING COMPANIES

- **Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée (CBG):** Composed of the State of Guinea with 49 % and its partners (Alcoa, Rio Tinto, Alcan and Dadco) with 51 %, operates since 1973 the deposits of Sangaredi and surroundings. In 2015, it has produced more than 15 MT of bauxite with a 53 % Al₂O₃ and 2 % SiO₂ grade, transported on a 135 Km railway up to Kamsar harbor where it is crushed and dried before being exported. Extension work to increase production to 22 MT/year from 2022 is underway.
- **Rusal Fria:** After 6 years of closure, the first African alumina plant resumed its activities in June 2018, with a production capacity of 650,000 tons, after major rehabilitation work carried out by the owner Russky Alumini Company.
- **Compagnie des Bauxites de Kindia (CBK):** Owned and managed by Russky Alumini, CBK operates on the bauxite deposits of Dèbélé. It currently produces around 3 MT/year of bauxite.
- **Société Minière de Boké (SMB):** SMB is owned by the Guinean state at 10% and the consortium Winning Alliance Ports, UMS international and Shandong Weiqiao at 90%. It mines and exports Boké bauxite since July 2015 from the fluvial harbor of Katougouma in the northern part of Guinea. In order to increase its production and export over 30 MT/year from 2017, SMB inaugurated its second port in October 2016 at Dapilon.
- **Compagnie des bauxites de Dian-Dian (COBAD):** A branch of Russki Alumini , with a reserve of 564 MT and a resource of 1300MT to 48.5% Al₂O₃ and 1.6% SiO₂. Has started the export of bauxite in early June 2018 via the newly built Taressa port for a forecast production of 3 to 6 MT/year of bauxite.
- **Bel Air Mining SA:** held at 85% by the British group Alufer Mining Limited and 15% by the Guinean State, has identified bauxite plateaus located at 15 km from the coast (Cap Verga), in Boffa Prefecture for reserves of 146 Mt of bauxite to 44% Al₂O₃ and 1.7% SiO₂. It has started in August 2018 its forecast production of 5.5 MT/year of bauxite which will be evacuated via the seaport of Bel Air.
- **Alliance Minière Responsable (AMR):** AMR, which is 85% owned by a group of French shareholders and 15% by the Guinean State, launched its production in December 2017 following a lease contract concluded with SMB for the exploitation of its Boké deposit. It was expected to produce 6 Mt in 2018 expandable to 10 MT/year.
- **Guinéenne Des Mines (GDM):** 100% local shareholders whose entire chain of administration and production is entirely provided by Guineans. GDM launched the production of its Boké deposit in February 2018 following an agreement partnership with SMB. It plans to produce and export between 3 to 6 MT/year of bauxite.

- **CDM – Henan Chine:** Entered production in August 2017 and exports its bauxite from the port of Dapilon. It intended to produce 5 Mt of bauxite in 2018 and 10 MT/year from 2019.
- **Société AngloGold Ashanti de Guinée (SAG):** Owned by the Guinean state at 15% and AngloGold-Ashanti at 85%, SAG has been in production since 1995 in the prefecture of Siguiri. Its annual average production has exceeded 9 tons over the last 5 years. With the acquisition of Kintinian reserves, SAG hopes to substantially increase its production.
- **Société Minière de Dinguiraye (SMD):** SMD extracts gold in the prefectures of Siguiri and Dinguiraye. Since 2010, its average annual production has been 6 tons of gold.

- **Guter Mining SA, Ressources Tassiliman Baoulé (RTB), I & J Diamonds SA** are companies that produce diamonds in the prefectures of Kérouané, Kissidougou and Macenta.



The artisanal production of gold is deeply anchored in the Guinean tradition and occupies several thousands of people or so. In 2014, the artisanal production reached 7.69 tons.



PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

- **Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC):** Wholly owned by Emirates Global Alumina (EGA), GAC has signed an agreement with Guinea for the resumption of the Sangaredi alumina project of 2, 8 MT of alumina (Investment estimated to 2 billion dollars). From 2022, EGA will produce 12,000,000 tons of bauxite per year.
- **Société des Bauxites Dabola-Tougué (SBDT):** owned 49% by the State and 51% by the Iranian partners, the company is developing a project whose bauxite resources are estimated at more than 2 billion tons with an average grade of 44.1% Al₂O₃ and 2.6% SiO₂.
- **Alliance Mining Commodities (AMC):** AMC, majority owned by Australian shareholders, has signed a Mining Convention with the Guinean State for the exploitation of bauxite from Koumbia, Gaoual prefecture. With reserves of 400 million tons at 49% of Al₂O₃ and 1.7% of SiO₂, the company plans to invest nearly 700 million US dollars for production of 11 MT/year of bauxite by 2020 and 20 MT/year by 2025.
- **SIMFER:** Since 1997, SIMFER through Rio Tinto has highlighted a large iron ore deposit estimated at more than 1.2 billion tons with a content ranging from 65 to 68% Fe₂O₃. Most of this potential is identified at the Pic de Fon for 7 km. Rio Tinto initially considered 25 MT/year to be 100 MT/year. The feasibility of this project is dependent on the realization of the TransGuinée railway.
- **Chalco Guinea Company SA:** Chalco GC, a subsidiary of the Chinalco Group, has signed an agreement with the Guinean State in June 2018 concerning the development of an integrated bauxite, alumina and infrastructure production chain for the evacuation of the resources of the bauxite blocks of Boffa North and South. This project will be realized in two phases:
 - The first phase, during which Chalco will proceed to construct and operate a bauxite mine with an initial capacity of 12 MT/year. Construction work started for a total investment estimated to date at about 585 million \$US. The start of production of this phase is scheduled to be at the latest in 2021;



- The second phase is about the construction of an alumina refinery for the transformation of part of the bauxite resources. The feasibility study for this will be carried out during 2019.
- **TBEA:** TBEA Group Co. Ltd, has signed an agreement with the Guinean State in May 2018 on the implementation of an integrated production chain of bauxite, alumina and aluminum to develop the bauxite block of Santou Nord (Télimélé). It will proceed with the construction and operation of a bauxite mine with an initial capacity of 10 MT/year, which will then be increased to 30 MT/year (first phase), an alumina refinery with a capacity of 1 MT/year (second phase), an aluminum smelter with a capacity of 200,000 tons per year and a thermal power plant with a capacity of 75 megawatts (third phase). Overall investment for all components is estimated at US \$ 10 billion, of which US \$ 3 billion for the first phase.

The start date for bauxite production is set for June 2019, and the date for alumina production is set for June 2021.

- **State Power Investment Corporation (SPIC) International Investment and Development (Guinea) Co, Ltd:** SPIC intends to develop a bauxite-alumina complex in the Boffa-Télimélé area, which houses the two bauxite concessions obtained in

August 2018. It plans to invest US \$ 5 billion to produce 27 MT/year of bauxite, including US \$ 3 billion for production of 15 MT/year of bauxite by 2020 (first phase) and US \$ 2 billion for the production of 12 MT/year of additional bauxite to produce 4 MT/year of alumina by 2024. SPIC is planning the construction of a port at Bel Air (Boffa) for the export of bauxite and alumina.

- **Société des Bauxites de Guinée (SBG) :** SBG and Guinea signed a mining agreement in May 2018 for an integrated project for the construction and operation of an alumina refinery, with an initial capacity of 1.6 million tons of alumina per year; the construction and operation of a bauxite mine with a production of 8 million tons per year of which 3 million tons are for export and 5 million tons for processing by the refinery for a total investment of one billion and four hundred million US dollars (US \$ 1,400,000,000).
- **Dynamic Mining:** The Guinean government and Dynamic Mining, a subsidiary of the Indian group Jaguar Overseas, signed a mining agreement in June 2018 for the exploitation of bauxite in the Boké area. The start of production is expected in 2020 with 3 MT/year for an initial investment estimated at \$ 65 million to reach \$ 120 million after four years.

- **BELLZONE:** In Kalia (Faranah), the company Bellzone has highlighted resources of more than 3 billion tons of iron. This deposit is located 300 km from the deep-sea port of Matakang (Forécariah). In 2018, BELLZONE and the Guinean State signed an annex to the basic convention for the transformation of ferronickel on site.
- **Société des Mines de Mandiana SA:** The company has signed an agreement with the Guinean State transferring the mining title of Wega Mining Guinea SA for the development and gold mining of the project Tri-K in Mandiana for an investment of 100 million of US Dollars.



*HE President Alpha Condé at PNDES Financing Meeting - Paris
November 2017*

Several junior companies are holding industrial and semi-industrial exploitation licenses, including Weily Mining SA, Vep Group Sarl, Guinean Birrimian Gold, Guinean Gold Exploration, Gold Water Sarlu, West Africa Mining Associates, Doko Gold Mining, Pinnacle Mining Guinea SA are in development phase.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING MINING LICENSES

In the Republic of Guinea, mining activities are governed by the mining code and its implementing regulations. The right to carry out a mining activity is acquired through the granting of mining licenses.



Research Permit

GRANTING

The application for an industrial or semi-industrial mining permit shall be addressed to the minister in charge of mining. However, prior to that submission, the applicant has the possibility to check the availability of the areas of interest by consulting the cadastral map on a computerized system.

The registration is made at the mining cadastre counter located at CPDM.

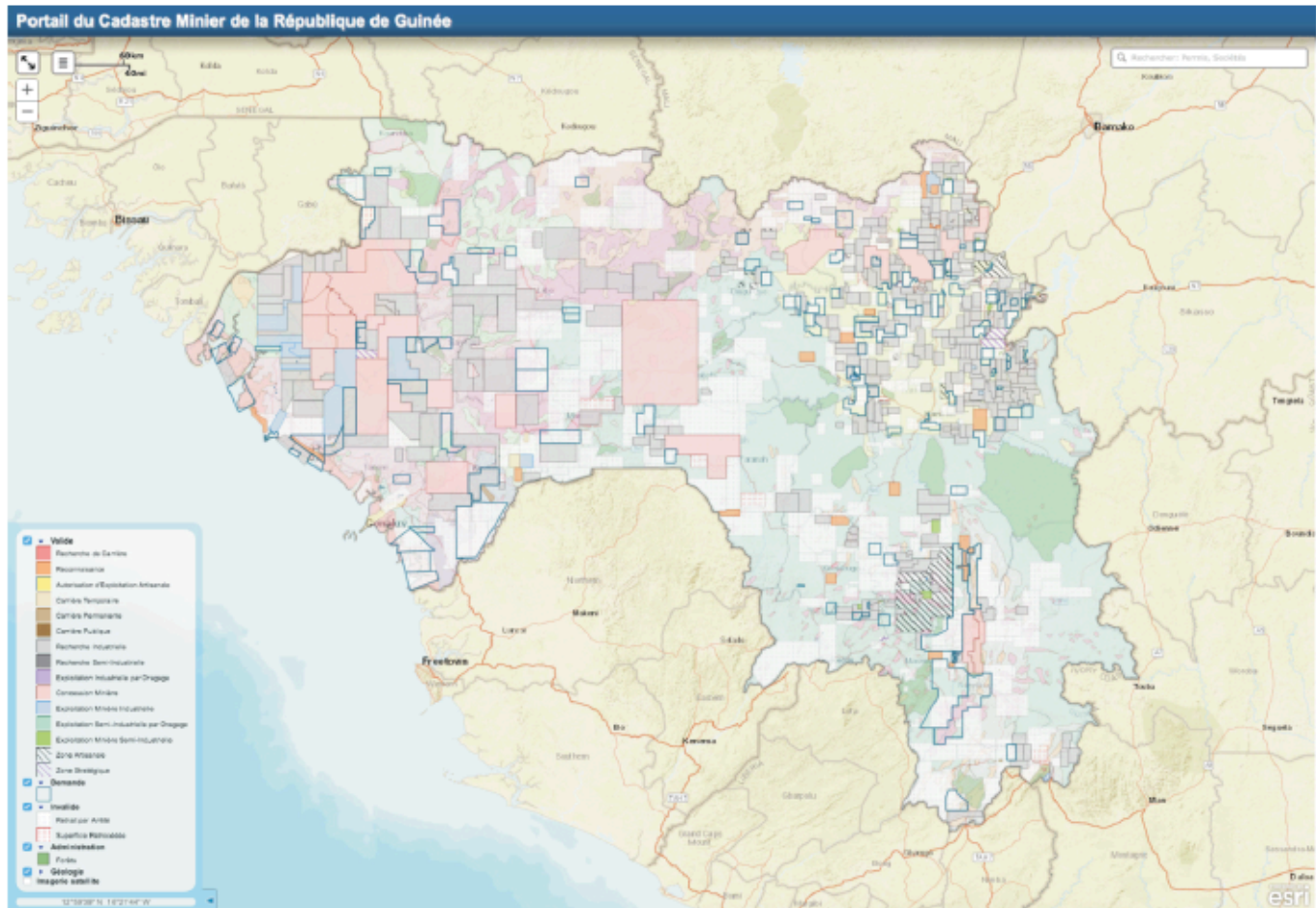
A cadastral application file can be submitted, and will only be registered, if the information listed below is complete:

1. Completed application form in three (3) copies.
2. Certificate of payment of instruction fees.
3. Certificate of registration (legal form)
4. Mandate for transfer of power of attorney (if applicable)
5. Application for a permit containing the geographical coordinates of the requested polygon.
6. Proof of technical and financial capacities (own capacities or within the framework of a partnership), bank certificates, certified financial statements.
7. Description of the forecasted work program along with related budget.
8. The industrial mining permit is granted for a validity period of not more than three (3) years and a semi-industrial mining research permit for a validity period of no more than two (2) years.

RENEWAL

At the request of the holder, the industrial mining permit may be renewed twice for a period of two years and one time for the semi-industrial mining research permit. The application for renewal must be submitted three (3) months before the end of the ongoing permit. This application is subject to a retrocession plan as defined in the mining code.

GUINEA MINING CADASTRE PORTAL



<http://guinee.cadastreminier.org/en/>

OPERATING PERMIT

GRANTING

The application is made to the minister in charge of mines at least 3 months before the expiry of the research permit and the registration is made at the mining cadastre counter located at the Mining Development and Promotion Centre (CPDM).

The following files must accompany such application:

- A copy of the valid research permit, proof of payment of taxes and due royalties.
- The report on the result of research for what concerns the nature, the quality, the volume and the geographical location of the identified mineral resource.
- A plan of the first or second retrocession, as the case may be, accompanied by the results of the research and corresponding to half of the previous surface area.
- A feasibility study incorporating a plan for the development and exploitation of the deposit.
- The detailed chronogram of the work to be carried out.
- A plan for community development annexed to the local development agreement that covers, among other things, training aspects, medical and social infrastructures, schools, roads, water supply, and electricity.
- And an architectural plan of the headquarters of the company accompanied by an application for the allocation of a parcel addressed to the competent administration. The realization of the head office must necessarily occur within a maximum time limit of three (3) year from the granting of the operation permit for iron ore, bauxite, gold and diamond.

As for the semi-industrial operation permit holders, the environmental obligations and those relating to the community development plan will be specified in the institutional decree.

The application instruction and its evaluation are made by CPDM.

The technical and environmental evaluation as well as the related notices are the responsibility of the National Direction of Mines and that of the Environment Ministry with links to designated Technical Committee of Titles and the National Commission of Mines.

The industrial operation Permit is granted for a duration of 15 years' maximum. The semi-industrial is granted for a duration of five (5) years maximum.

RENEWAL

On the request of the holder, the operation permit is renewed in the same conditions as its granting.

The industrial operation permit or the semi-industrial permit can be renewed several times, each for a period of five (5) years maximum.

The renewal application is submitted six (6) months before the title validity ends.



MINING CONCESSION

GRANTING

In accordance with the Mining Code provisions, the mining concession is granted in the same conditions as an industrial Operation Permit.

Unlike an operation Permit, the mining concession is granted for an investment equal

or greater than one (1) billion US Dollars for bauxite, iron and uranium, 500 Million US Dollars for the other minerals.

The mining Concession is granted for a twenty-five (25) year period.

RENEWAL

Renewal of the Mining Concession – On the request of the holder and once the same conditions as its granting are met, the Mining

Concession can be renewed once or several times, each time for the maximum period of ten (10) years.

QUARRY OPERATION PERMITS (PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY)

GRANTING

The conditions for the granting of permanent quarry operation permit are the same as those applicable to mining permits. For temporary quarry permit, they are issued by the national mines directorate upon proposal of the prefectural director of mines.

RENEWAL

The permanent quarry permit is valid for two (2) years and may be renewed several times under the same conditions as for the granting, for a two (2) year period on each occasion.

The temporary quarry permit is issued for six (6) months maximum and can be renewed only once.



ARTISANAL OPERATION PERMIT

Artisanal mining applies to all mining and quarrying substances. It shall be allocated to the zones referred to in article 52 by order of the Minister in charge of mines. The administration and technical control of artisanal mining are organized within the national directorate of mines, which has the support of the precious materials Anti-fraud brigade (gold, diamond, and other gems)

QUARRY STAKING PERMIT

A quarry staking permit is granted to applicants for Exploration Permits in the zones set out in Article 42 by the National Director of Mines, upon recommendation by the MPDC, after obtaining the opinion from the National Geology Authority.

QUARRY EXPLORATION PERMITS

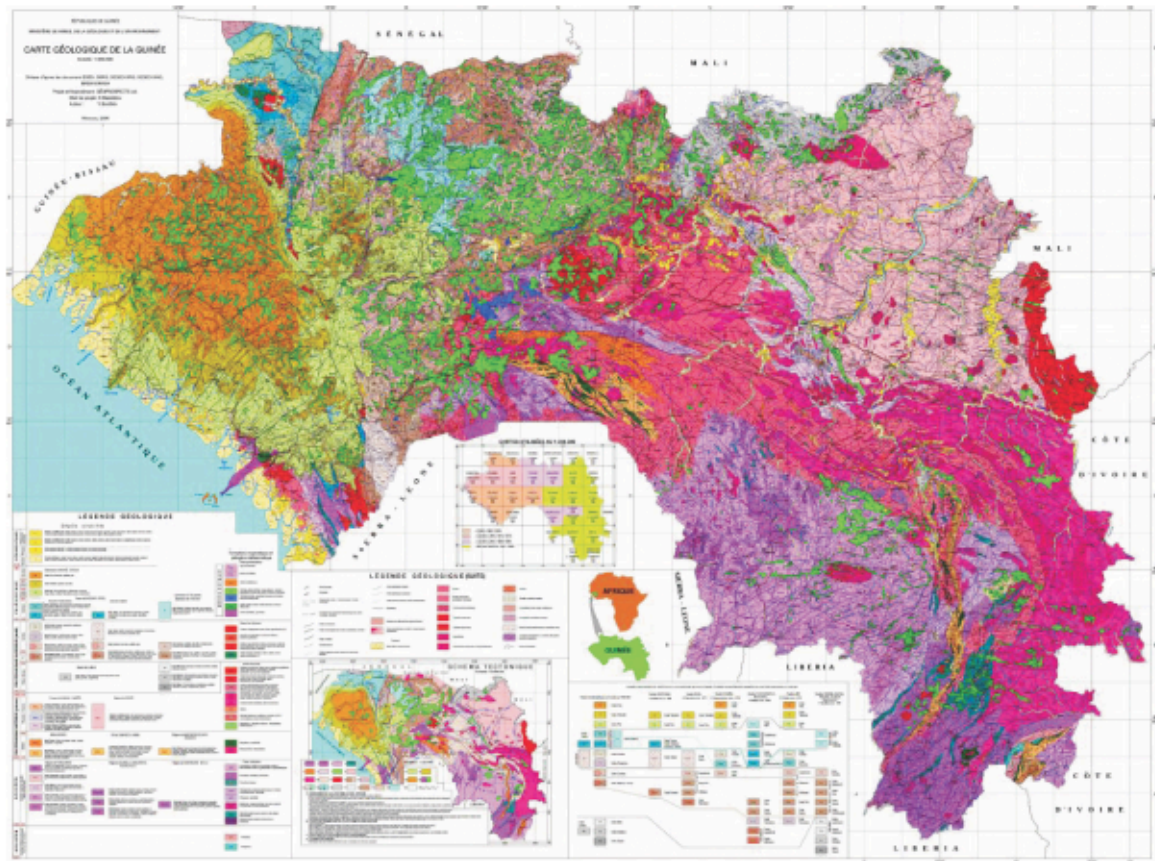
A Quarry exploration permit is granted in the same form and under the same conditions as the Staking Permit.

FIXED FEES, TAXES AND CHARGES

Duties, taxes and royalties shall be paid at only one time by any holder of mining or quarry rights for the granting, renewal or transfer of title (Articles 159-II, 161, 162 and 165 of mining code and articles 1, 2, 3, 5 of the Joint Decree n0 A2016/6074/MEF/MMG/SGG dated 26 September 2016).

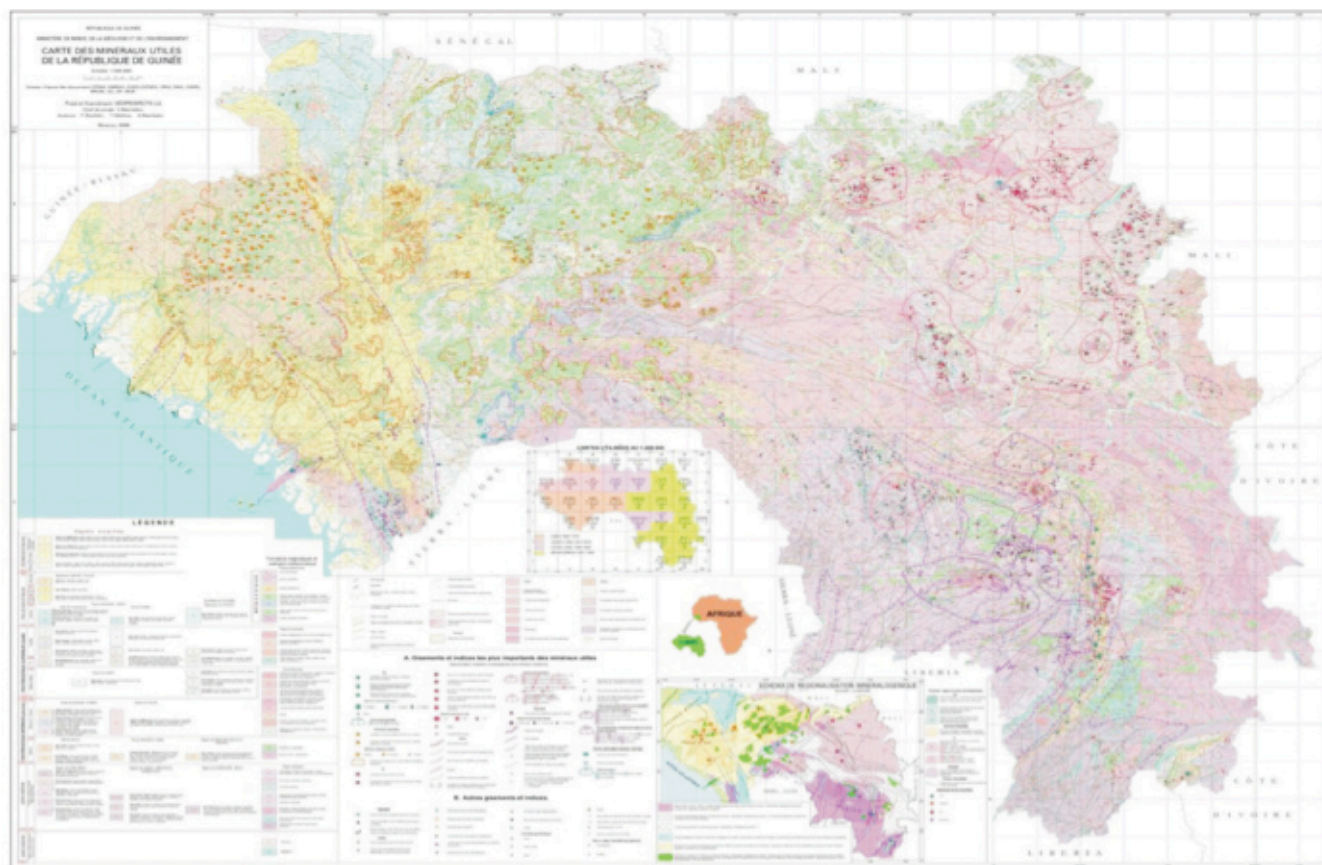


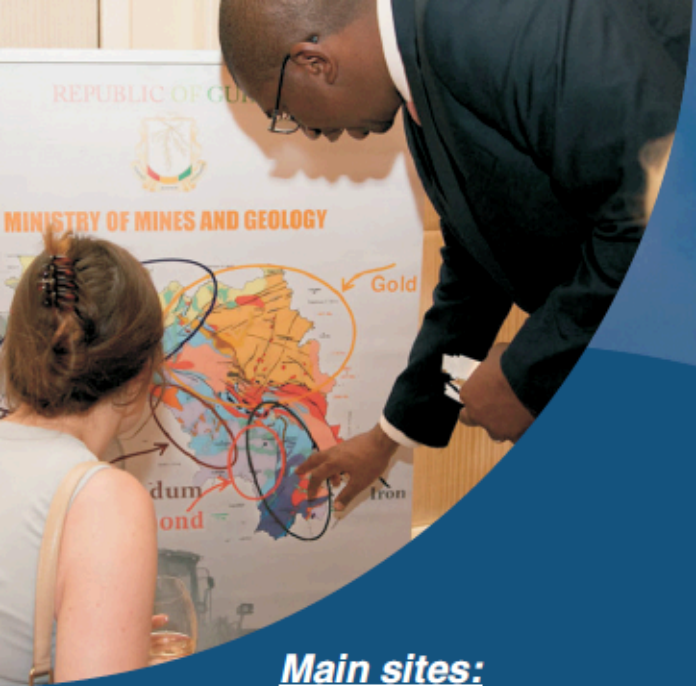
GEOLOGICAL AND MIN



ERALOGICAL MAPS

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA





Main sites:

*Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie
www.mines.gov.gn*

*Centre de Promotion et Développement Miniers
www.cpdm.mines.gov.gn*

Contact

*dgcpdm@mines.gov.gn
dgacpdm@mines.gov.gn*



**SYMPOSIUM
MINES GUINEE**
SHERATON GRAND HOTEL
CONAKRY, GUINEA

**24-26
APRIL 2019**