

AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

Guinea Monthly Briefing July 2026

Guinea Summary 29 July 2026

Guinea's new 147-member Assemblée nationale (national assembly) is officially sworn-in. The new members elect former Conseil national de la transition (CNT) (national transition council) president Dansa Kourouma as national assembly speaker. A court in Paris (France) rules that the verdict of the regional Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) court can be enforced in France, thus paving the way for the victims of a massacre by Guinean security forces in Zogota (Guinea Forestière Province) to be (forcibly if necessary) compensated by the Guinean state in France. A World Bank mission to state-owned Électricité de Guinée (EDG) has encouraged the utility to accelerate the use of pre-pay meters to facilitate better payments by its customers, as deeper structural problems besetting the company are slowly being addressed.

Assemblée nationale begins functions

The **Palais du peuple** in **Conakry** on 17 July hosted the [inaugural ceremony](#) of the new **Assemblée nationale** (national assembly), Guinea's first elected parliament since 2020 and the first parliament after the September 2021 coup of President **Mamadi Doumbouya** (2025-present). In formal terms, the inauguration marked the [end of the transition](#) and ushered in the legislative body of what will be the **Fifth Republic**. The ceremony included the swearing in of [147 new members](#), 33 more than in the previous parliament.

Doumbouya was not present at the inauguration, but two key individuals from his entourage were: the president's cabinet director who also serves as the **Simandou Strategic Committee** president, **Djiba Diakité**, and General **Amara Camara**, the secretary-general to the presidency and the government's principal spokesperson. The presence of prime minister **Amadou Oury Bah** and national assembly president **Dansa Kourouma** (who also served as the **Conseil national de la transition (CNT)** (national transition council) president) completed the picture. These five men - and Doumbouya and Diakité in particular - determine Guinea's course for the foreseeable future. The top of the army hierarchy plus representatives from international organisations and diplomats [completed the protocol](#).

The last national assembly was almost entirely dominated by former president **Alpha Condé's** (2010-2021) **Rassemblement du peuple de Guinée (RPG)**, which has now been dissolved. At the time, the opposition boycotted the legislative election; this year all major parties were excluded and the pro-Doumbouya coalition took an absolute majority of 127 out of 147 seats. This new legislative body will have few tasks other than carrying out the **Simandou2040** agenda as prepared by the junta, the presidency and the CNT.

Illustrating further the continuity from **Comité national du rassemblement pour le développement (CNRD)**, the junta which seized power with Doumbouya in 2021, the new national assembly had Kourouma as the sole candidate for the presidency of the legislative body. National assembly members [duly elected](#) Kourouma to the post on 17 July, which means he can carry out the same duties he had as president of the CNT. Kourouma, a trained medical doctor and once a [key figure](#) in Guinea's civil society made a quick transition to the junta's side after Doumbouya's coup and was CNT president for almost the entirety of the transition. He can be relied upon to execute the wishes of the president and Diakité, who also enjoy the almost unanimous support of the new parliament.

While the government hailed the ceremony as a triumph of democracy, more critical voices [decried](#) the exclusion of political parties and their leaders, the closure of several private media, the

disappearance of journalists and pro-democracy and pro-transparency activists, the banning of any form of public protest and establishment of what the **Institute of Security Studies** has [called](#) “*one-sided political institutions, weak checks and balances*”. The transition has been completed but it marks a de facto return to the one-party state, as a handful of men run Guinea virtually unopposed.

Paris court's ruling could have consequences for Guinea's mining industry

On 15 July, a court in **Paris (France)** delivered a favourable verdict to three human rights and pro-transparency groups in Guinea, **Ghana**, the **United States (US)** and France who were assisting victims and survivors of a [violent attack](#) by Guinean security forces on the town of **Zogota** in Guinea's remote **Forest Province** in August 2012. The attack that killed six and wounded others was in retaliation for a short-lived protest occupation, by Zogota inhabitants, of a nearby site where a mine development was taking place. The protesters were [concerned](#) about environmental damage the operations were causing, about unfulfilled promises of jobs for young people in the community and about theft of development money by local officials.

After the attack, the local human rights group, **les mêmes droits pour tous (MD)**, took the Guinean state [to court](#). Failing to get redress for the victims, MDT went to the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** court in **Abuja (Nigeria)** where in November 2020 Guinea was [ordered](#) to pay \$450,000 in compensation to the families affected. Guinea never paid and so MDT, with the help of **Advocates for Community Alternatives (ACA)** of Ghana and the US and the French anti-corruption groups, **Sherpa**, approached the **Paris Court of Justice** for an *exequatur*, which, if granted, would mean that the ECOWAS verdict could be executed in France. The Paris court granted that *exequatur* on 15 July, marking the [first time](#) in legal history that an ECOWAS verdict can be applied in the French jurisdiction.

What this means in practical terms is that the Abuja verdict can now be carried out in France. This implies that if Guinea continues to refuse to pay, and there is every indication of this, a forced execution of that ECOWAS verdict could be carried out in France and legally [seizable assets](#) belonging to the Guinean state could be located in France and these could then be used to [pay](#) for the compensation. A judge is required to declare whether such assets exist and can indeed be seized.

Even though the company developing the mine at Zogota, **VBG**, a joint venture between **Brazil's Vale** and the Franco-Israeli diamond and mining tycoon **Beny Steinmetz**, no longer exists there may be consequences for not only the Guinean state but also for companies that operate in the extractive sector. Before it folded, VBG was [served](#) with a lawsuit in Guinea over the Zogota raid because it had been [in contact](#) with the security forces. Similar practices exist in other locations where mine developments have caused damage to the environment, property, homes and land and have caused water contamination, practices that by and large go unpunished because of collusion between the miners and the state. The Paris verdict suggests that this kind of impunity may no longer be a given.

Électricité de Guinée to accelerate expansion and modernisation of electricity grid

A **World Bank** mission visited the headquarters of **Électricité de Guinée (EDG)**, the [state-owned](#) electricity utility, for talks with the company directors, including its general director **Gando Barry**, on 7 July. The visit fits within the framework of **Projet d'amélioration d'accès à l'électricité en Guinée (PAAEG2)** (project for better access to electricity in Guinea). PAAEG2 is the [fifth consecutive](#) World Bank co-sponsored project that seeks to improve EDG's performance and as a result provide more reliable electricity to more Guineans. It is part of a \$132.2m programme dedicated to Guinea, which aims to get 1.52 million Guineans better access or even first-time access to electricity.

The programme into which this \$132.2m [credit line](#) fits is part of a larger programme worth \$271.8m, which also enjoys support from the **European Investment Bank**. Progress has been very slow at EDG but there are a few practical improvements that were mentioned in reports on this latest World Bank mission to Conakry. The electricity grid has seen some expansion and in some places it is now also denser than before, which means that it serves more people in a given area. This is especially important in the capital and in other urban centres. Digitising EDG's administrative systems has also

been in progress, as has the development of so-called '[mini grids](#)', which can serve historically deprived remote rural areas that have never had electricity, without having to build expensive grid extensions.

Another important innovation has been the (so far modest) start with [pre-pay meters](#), a practice that is widespread elsewhere in the West African region. The pre-pay system enables consumers to pay EDG using their mobile phone money services and regulate their own consumption better but it also – and crucially – addresses a long-standing problem at EDG, which is consumers not paying their bills. The World Bank mission [encouraged](#) EDG to roll out these meters faster.

The company and especially the large-scale subsidies it continues to receive from the Guinean state have invited [criticism](#). Local media has [questioned](#) the state's justification for pouring 3 trillion GNF (\$341.91m), one-third of its investment budget, into one company, EDG, for the 2026 fiscal year. One outlet, **Guinee28**, has [called](#) EDG "a *permanent industrial failure*" and identifies what it calls "*an absence of structural reforms*" as the main cause for its dysfunction. It goes on to say that the indicators that could point towards a possible positive turnaround are available: the number of consumers who pay their bills, the efficacy with which the company bills its customers and the rate at which it reduces electricity losses.

The information from the latest EDG/World Bank meeting suggests that these issues are getting the necessary attention but that progress is slow and fundamental problems remain. EDG's governance is opaque, its infrastructure is old, its generating capacity falls well short of national demand and the quality of the regulatory environment in which it operates is among the poorest on the African continent. Of particular concern is the widespread theft of electricity, which Bah to angrily denounce these practices. He declared that electricity theft and failure to pay electricity bills constituted crimes against Guinea and he re-stated the government's policy of zero tolerance for illegal connections.

Planner

11 Nov 2026, **Kassa (Guinea)** Government-sponsored **Simandou Summit**

14-20 Dec 2026 **Conakry (Guinea) Inter-Bieguip 2026**, a multidisciplinary music, fashion and visual arts events aimed at promoting the creative industries and attract business

2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** 4th Guinea Investment Forum

Chronology

28 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *APA News*. President **Mamadi Doumbouya** carries out a partial cabinet reshuffle, retaining prime minister **Amadou Oury Bah** while appointing new ministers to several key portfolios, including education, territorial administration, defence, industry and commerce, and agriculture;

27 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinee*. Government spokesperson, **Ousmane Gaoual Diallo**, says that strong economic performance and major projects such as the **Simandou** iron ore development have made President **Mamadi Doumbouya** a sought-after partner for global investors and foreign governments;

24 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *ItWeb*. Guinea has launches **NimbaPay**, a national instant payment system developed by central bank that enables real-time, secure and interoperable transactions between banks, electronic money providers and microfinance institutions to promote financial inclusion and reduce reliance on cash;

18 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinee*. Following the 31 May legislative elections, the 147 members of parliament are officially sworn into the **Assemblée nationale** (national assembly) for a five-year term with former **Conseil national de la transition** (national transition council) head, **Dansa Kourouma**, elected national assembly president;

15 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. A delegation from **Azerbaijan** is visiting Guinea to accelerate implementation of a 'One-Stop Shop for Public Services', aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, reducing processing times and improving access to government services;

11 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. Guinea's 157-member motorised military company passes an **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** inspection with a score of 98%, advancing its certification for integration into the **ECOWAS Standby Force**;

8 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. State-owned enterprise **Électricité de Guinée (EDG)** and the **World Bank** agree to accelerate implementation of the second project in **Guinea 2 (PAAEG-2)**, which aims to expand electricity access and modernise Guinea's power sector;

2 Jul 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. Guinea and the **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)** launch a 2026-2030 country partnership programme to accelerate industrialisation by developing priority value chains, modernising SMEs, strengthening industrial infrastructure and attracting investment;

29 Jun 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Africa Guinée*. President **Mamadi Doumbouya** appoints **Alya Camara**, the Guinean advertising office's director of human resources, as interim director general following the dismissal of director general **Aladji Cellou Camara** and his deputy, **Jean-Marie Soriba Coumbassa**, for alleged misconduct;

28 Jun 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. Prime minister **Amadou Oury Bah** notes that Guinea could replicate **China's** economic transformation by implementing reforms based on greater discipline, efficiency and stronger governance, particularly in the energy sector, which he described as critical to the success of the **Simandou 2040** programme;

28 Jun 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Africa Guinée*. Prime minister **Amadou Oury Bah** warns that electricity theft and failure to pay electricity bills constitute crimes against Guinea, pledging zero tolerance for illegal connections as part of efforts to reform the energy sector;

26 Jun 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Africa Guinée*. The local **National Agency for Mining Infrastructure Development (ANAIM)** reaffirms its commitment to supporting communities affected by mining through the donation of housing and sanitation materials, dialogue with local authorities and communities and measures to improve road safety and access to basic services in the **Boké Region**;

24 Jun 2026 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. Guinea's newly elected municipal councillors will convene on 2 July to elect mayors and deputy mayors by secret ballot, with candidates requiring an absolute majority in the first round or a simple majority in a second round if necessary.

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Please contact us by email info@africariskconsulting.com

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