

Guinea Legal Framework Analysis: Key Highlights

This one-pager aims to provide a brief overview of the most notable features of Guinea's national cooperative legal framework, based on the work of national legal experts and ICA member input.

The increased establishment of cooperatives in Guinea can be attributed to the law N°12/AN/CB/64 of January 9, 1964 on the general statute of cooperatives.

Main regulations: This table displays a selection of cooperative regulations identified by experts and ICA members. For the full analysis including all relevant regulations, see the full report

Regulation	Brief Description
Decree N°218/PRG/1960, of August 09, 1960	<i>Gave rise to the promulgation of the standard statutes of agricultural production cooperatives (CAP)</i>
Law N°12/AN/CB/64, of January 09, 1964	<i>Promulgated in order to be able to implant a cooperative movement</i>
Ordinance 005/PRG/SGG/88 of February 10, 1988	<i>On the general status of cooperative and pre-cooperative organizations in the Republic of Guinea</i>
Law L/2005/014 of July 14, 2005	<i>Governing economic groups of a cooperative nature, mutual societies of a non-financial nature and cooperatives</i>

Cooperative Friendliness: Conviviality can be appreciated at the level of implementation of the principle of cooperation between cooperatives. The cooperation between cooperative structures can be appreciated at the level of the groupings that the law has provided for.

In addition, no legal obstacles or barriers in Guinea, including tax law, public procurement law. In accordance with Article 3 of Law L014/2005 of July 14, 2005; organizations governed by this law enjoy the protection of public authorities, tax benefits and other privileges. There are no particular legal provisions that damage the cooperatives or hinder their development.

Key recommendations for improvement: (i) it is necessary to have a mixed management of the administration executives and the executives of the cooperative structures, to answer the needs related to the cooperative movements; (ii) The training of leaders and members of cooperatives, on the values and cooperative principles of the ICA, monitoring and evaluation (iii) The popularization of the OHADA uniform act, relating to the law of cooperative societies

Conclusions: The autonomy and independence of the cooperative movement should be maintained. In addition, the State must take into account the national, regional and international character by instituting national and international festival of the cooperative movement e.g., the international day of the cooperatives.

