



Guinea: Civil Society Report by Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence

An input to the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism:
Third year of review of UNCAC Chapters II and V

7 November 2025

This is the executive summary of a civil society parallel report from December 2023 reviewing Guinea's implementation and enforcement of selected articles in UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Chapters II (Preventive Measures) and V (Asset Recovery). The report was supported by the Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC¹ and is intended as a contribution to the UNCAC peer review process of Guinea covering those two chapters. The full report is available on the Coalition's website.²

Whilst Guinea has a substantial anti-corruption legal framework and policies, there is a lack of implementation in practice, as well as an urgent need for more human, material, and financial resources across the board.

Assessment of the Review Process

Did the government disclose information about the country focal point?	No	Currently, the note verbale designating the focal point has not been transmitted to the UNODC.
Was the review schedule published somewhere/publicly known?	No	The self-assessment by internal experts has been completed but not published.
Was civil society consulted in the preparation of the self-assessment checklist?	No	
Was the self-assessment checklist published online or provided to civil society?	No	
Did the government agree to a country visit?	Not available	Lack of focal point recognized by UNODC.
Was a country visit undertaken?	No	The country visit is not scheduled due to the absence of a focal point.
Was civil society invited to provide input to the official reviewers?	Not yet	
Was the private sector invited to provide input to the official reviewers?	Not yet	
Has the government committed to publishing the full country full report?	Not available	

¹ Has been known as the UNCAC Coalition.

² Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC, Civil Society Parallel Report on Guinea, <https://uncaccoalition.org/uncacparallelreportguinea/>, accessed 27 August 2025.



Main Findings and Recommendations (R)

Preventive Anti-Corruption Policies and Practices

Whilst Guinea has programs and practices to prevent corruption in place, encouraging broad stakeholder participation, institutions lack effective independence and suffer from a shortage of resources to be effective. The delay in updating the national anti-corruption strategy and making the national committee for the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism operational is an obstacle to the application of anti-corruption legal provisions.

R: *Accelerate the updating of the national anti-corruption strategy.*

Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies

The National Agency for the Fight against Corruption and the Promotion of Good Governance (ANLC-PBG) is in charge of supervision and coordination of the implementation of anti-corruption policies and practices. However, this institution, along with the bodies and institutions implementing legal and regulatory provisions on the fight against corruption and related offences in Guinea, suffers from a low budget and insufficient resources. There is an urgent need for staff specialization and capacity-building to enable staff to carry out their functions effectively.

R: *Ensure effective independence of administrative bodies/institutions, providing qualified human resources, sufficient financial resources and adequate materials and equipment to enable them to accomplish their missions. Carry out the specialization and capacity building of agents of anti-corruption bodies to enable them to effectively exercise their functions.*

Public Sector Employment

The Law on the General Status of Civil Servants defines the recruitment method for the public sector based on competitive examinations, with specified qualification criteria. Specific loyalty and promotion measures have also been introduced in the civil service, including incentives such as letters of congratulations, encouragement, bonuses, and honorary status. In practice, however, the civil service is plagued by fictitious employees, civil servants due to retire who are still in their positions without a valid justification, among other malpractices. Furthermore, higher-ranking officers receive poor remuneration and lack resources, creating a further obstacle to fighting against corruption in this sector.

R: *Clean up the civil service to rid it of fictitious people or civil servants due to retire. Increase the salaries of civil servants and provide incentive bonuses to control and supervision service agents.*

Codes of Conduct, Conflicts of Interest, and Asset Declarations

The 2020 Law on the Code of Conduct for public servants sets out the criteria and procedures for conduct, and encourages integrity, honesty, and responsibility among public sector employees. However, in practice, there is a lack of monitoring of the implementation of this legal framework, and the lack of promotion of agents as provided for in the Law on the General Status of Civil Servants worsens the situation.

R: *Establish mechanisms for the publication of periodic reports on the risks of corruption within the public administration.*



Public Procurement and the Management of Public Finances

The 2017 Law on the Prevention, Detection and Repression of Corruption and Related Offences sets out the rules and standards for public procurement, including anti-corruption mechanisms. The public finance governance framework and the law on the national budget sets out procedures for adopting the national budget and deadlines for timely communication of state expenditure and revenue. However, in practice, the public procurement code is not well-known and the citizen budget is only available in electronic format, limiting access for those outside of urban areas.

***R:** Popularize the legal and regulatory texts governing the public procurement code for citizens at grassroots level. Develop mechanisms to make the citizen budget accessible to all citizens, including those living in rural areas.*

Access to Information and Participation of Society

The Law on the Right of Access to Public Information defines the modalities for access to public information; however, there are no mechanisms on publishing information from periodic reports on corruption risks within the public administration. The provisions of the law protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption, however these rights are accompanied by restrictions. The weak application of the law on access to information, which is not widely known to the public, and the withholding of information by public officials, present challenges to accessing information.

Measures taken to increase the transparency of decision-making processes and promote public participation in the fight against corruption include the involvement of civil society and the media in citizen monitoring of public action, the membership of these actors on the Boards of Directors (C.A) of Public Administrative Establishments (EPA) and projects of national scope. Activities to inform the public not to tolerate corruption are undertaken through statements by the Prime Minister, poster campaigns and the distribution of leaflets, as well as public awareness-raising programs such as interactive broadcasts organized by public and private media.

***R:** Support civil society and media organizations working on good governance. Organize awareness and advocacy campaigns among decision-makers to make the law on access to public information effective.*

Anti-Money Laundering

The Law on the Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing takes into account the concepts of prevention and detection of transfers of the proceeds of crime in Guinea, drawing on inspiration from instruments and initiatives of regional, inter-regional and multilateral organizations such as GIABA, FATF and the UNCAC. The roles of the various players for preventing and detecting transfers of the proceeds of crime are not known to the public, as this is considered a state secret. However, it is worth noting the efforts made to involve civil society actors in raising awareness and evaluating various processes, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the self-assessment of the UNCAC, the National Risk Assessment (NRA) and Mutual Evaluation (ME) of the AML/FT law.

***R:** Develop a strategy to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Make it mandatory to keep comprehensive statistics on relevant aspects of AML/CFT by all public and private entities involved in this process, and create a court specializing in the prosecution, investigation, sentencing and application of penalties related to economic, financial crimes and other predicate offenses of corruption and ML/FT.*



Asset recovery

The AML/FT Act and the Anti-Corruption Act, as well as the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, define the powers and procedures for international cooperation. However, it is difficult to assess the application of these due to a lack of transparency. The Law on Combating Corruption and Related Offences deals with the confiscation procedure at the request of a foreign state and the modalities of special cooperation. The AML/FT Law provides for international cooperation and modalities relating to communication of information on the proceeds of established offences where it considers that the disclosure of such information could assist a State Party in an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding or could lead to the submission of a request by that State Party. The legal and regulatory framework governing the return of assets confiscated at the request of another State is set out in the AML/FT Law on combating corruption and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Agency for the Management and Recovery of Seized and Confiscated Assets (AGRASC) in the Code of Criminal Procedure was established to implement the legislative framework on asset restitution and disposal.

R: *Establish a communications system to ensure visibility and traceability of the transparent management of confiscated and/or returned funds.*