

FISHING

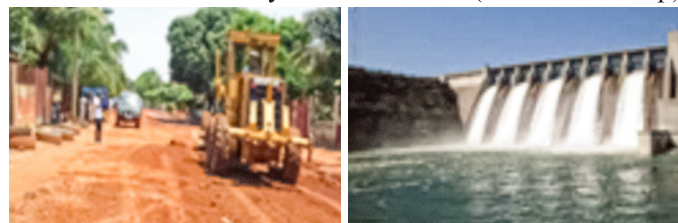
The fisheries sector is considered the second growth driver, with the capacity to provide added value to the economy and generate jobs. The country has a vast continental shelf with a rich variety of resources. It is one of the richest maritime regions in West Africa, and is a favorite among foreign fishermen, both artisanal and industrial. Several factors contribute to the wealth of fisheries, including: (i) an EEZ that extends over 108,000 km² and a very wide and shallow continental shelf (with an area of 53,000 km²); (ii) its wide inlets, covered on their banks by mangroves; (iii) numerous estuaries, with a natural protection system, formed by several islands; (iv) the occurrence of coastal upwelling phenomena; (v) river discharge, especially important during the rainy season. These natural characteristics translate into abundant and diverse coastal or high seas fishery resources, spread along the 274 km of coastline.

The sector represents an enormous potential for economic growth, job creation, improved food security and poverty reduction in the country, which are essential for achieving the millennium development goals. The fisheries sector contributes around 25% of current account revenues and 5% of GDP due to its mainly offshore activity.



MINERAL RESOURCES

There are phosphates in the Farim region (center-north) and bauxite in Boé (southeast). These natural resources have aroused the interest of foreign investors, but at the moment the farms are not in operation, largely because of the difficulty in transporting goods and their own export routes. There are heavy sands in Varela (northwestern tip).



CULTURE AND LEISURE

The State of Guinea-Bissau assigns cultural policy a cultural and transversal role to all policies, as it is considered a link between the past and future, as well as a determining component of national identity. The Government emphasizes that the unifying role of culture can only be fully realized if the largest number of citizens have access to cultural activities and goods.

Guinea-Bissau is a country with a rich cultural-natural, historical and architectural heritage.

The roots in around 30 ethnicities with their own marks and expressions, the past of the slave warehouse and Portuguese colonies, are well established in the complex multicultural mosaic that is reflected in the country's cultural dynamics and has its greatest expression in music and dance - anchors of national identity.

With its Bijagós Archipelago (87 islands) it is a paradise! Here we have the highest percentage of parks and biodiversity reserves in West Africa: it is the breeding center for 5 of the world's 7 species of sea turtles and the habitat of the only saltwater hippos.

Guinea-Bissau is a multicultural, pluri-ethnic and pluri-linguistic country. In a society where the informal economy predominates, it is difficult to have official data and statistics that allow us to measure the economic and social impact of the cultural and creative sector.

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COMMONS-A PAVILION



REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU



PRESIDENT OF GUINEA-BISSAU General Umaro Sissoco Embalo

LIVING LABORATORY FROM THE GUINEA BISSAU PEOPLE

National Day: 24th September 1973

Area: 36.125 km²

Population (2023): 2.153.339 million inhabitants

Population density: 43.35 inhabitants/km²

Capital City: Bissau (approximately 431.082 inhabitants)

Official language: The official language is Portuguese (which only 27.1% say they speak). However, Creole is the most widely used language among different ethnicities and spoken by about 90.4% of the population. There are also dialects of tribes, such as balanta, mandinga, fula, mancanha, papel and manjaco.

Religion Ethnic: (animist) - 44.9%, Islamic (Sunni) - 41.9%, Christians - 11.9% and others (including atheists) - 1.3%

Political system: Semi-presidential republic

Head of state: Army General Umaro Sissoco Embaló

Prime Minister: Rui Duarte de Barros

Currency: CFA BCEAO Franc (XOF)

1EUR = 655,957 XOF (fixed parity XOF/EURO)



ENVIRONMENT: DESIGNING A SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE: A COMMITMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Building a society of the future requires a firm commitment to preserving the environment. In Guinea-Bissau, where biodiversity is one of our greatest assets, this commitment is even more crucial. Forests, mangroves, rivers and the ocean are not just natural resources, they sustain our economy, culture and identity.

However, we face increasing challenges due to climate change, environmental manipulation and the unsustainable use of natural resources. Environmental conservation cannot be separated from our development. We must move towards a sustainable model that values innovation, environmental education and the responsible use of our ecosystems, ensuring a balance between economic growth and environmental protection.

Conceiving a society of the future in Guinea-Bissau means strengthening environmental policies, investing in renewable energy, promoting a green economy and strengthening the resilience of our communities. It means, above all, considering that the well-being of future generations depends on the decisions we make today. Together, we can build a sustainable, fair and inclusive future, where progress and nature coexist in harmony.



INVESTMENT CODE (IC)

Investment operations in Guinea-Bissau are governed by the CI, established by Law No. 13/2011, of 06 July. In this diploma, foreign investment is defined as any investment made by an investor with resources not originating in the country, natural or legal person, of any nationality, in economic activities in the territory of Guinea-Bissau. Investments in the areas of mining, oil and forestry are excluded from the scope of the CI, as well as those made in zones and duty-free stores, which are governed by their own legislation or by Investment Contracts.

The foreign investor benefits from equal treatment vis-à-vis the national investor and is allowed to transfer abroad dividends or distributed profits and the repatriation of capital as well as the proceeds of the assignment, sale or liquidation of the investment made.



TOURISM

Guinea-Bissau has immense tourism potential, with its rich biodiversity, vibrant culture and stunning landscapes. To transform this potential into a driver of sustainable development, a well structured and comprehensive investment plan is necessary.

Vision:

Make Guinea-Bissau a reference tourist destination in West Africa, recognized for its natural beauty, cultural richness and commitment to sustainability, generating economic and social benefits for the local population.

Objectives:

- Consolidate Guinea-Bissau as an ecotourism destination: Promote the conservation of biodiversity and the development of tourist activities with low environmental impact.

Diversify the tourist offer: In addition to ecotourism, explore other modalities such as cultural, gastronomic and adventure tourism.

Develop quality tourist infrastructure: Build and modernize hotels, restaurants, airports and other tourist facilities, ensuring the quality of services and the comfort of visitors.

- Strengthen local capacity: Invest in training professionals in the tourism sector, promoting entrepreneurship and job creation.

- Preserve local culture and traditions: Integrate local culture into the tourist offer, valuing communities and ensuring the population's participation in the benefits of the Guinea-Bissau is a destination that offers a unique and authentic experience. If you are looking for adventure, contact with nature and the discovery of new cultures, Guinea-Bissau is the ideal place for you.

