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Page: 1/12

Committee on Customs Valuation

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**NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 22 OF THE AGREEMENT ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE GENERAL
AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE 1994**

GUINEA

The following communication, dated 24 November 2014, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of Guinea.

MINISTRY OF THE ECONOMY
AND FINANCE

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Labour - Justice - Solidarity

ORDER No. A / 2010 / 2872 _____ MEF/SGG OF _____

**IMPLEMENTING THE METHODS OF CUSTOMS VALUATION OF GOODS PURSUANT TO
THE AGREEMENT OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE GATT 1994**

THE MINISTER OF THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE

- Having regard to Communiqué No. 001/CNDD of 23 December 2008, on the effective assumption of power by the National Council for Democracy and Development, suspension of the Constitution, and dissolution of the Government;
- Having regard to Ordinance No. 006/PRG/CNDD of 29 December 2008, creating the position of Prime Minister and Head of Government;
- Having regard to the Ouagadougou Agreement of 15 January 2010, to end the political crisis in Guinea;
- Having regard to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) in April 1994;
- Having regard to the accession of the Republic of Guinea to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 25 October 1995;
- Having regard to Articles 10, 24 and 25 of the Customs Code of 25 October 1990;
- Having regard to Decree No. D/001/2010/PRG/CNDD/SGPRG of 19 January 2010, appointing the Prime Minister and Head of the Transitional Government of National Unity;
- Having regard to Decree No. D/2010/003/PRG/CNDD/SGPRG of 3 February 2010, on the restructuring of the Transitional Government of National Unity;

Having regard to Decree No. 005/PRG/CNDD/SGPRG/2010 of 15 February 2010, appointing the Members of the Transitional Government of National Unity;

HEREBY DECIDES

Article 1

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Articles 18 and 19 of the Initial Finance Law for 2008, the provisions of Articles 24 and 25 of the Customs Code, contained in Ordinance No. 094/PRG/SGG/90 of 28 November 1990, are hereby repealed and replaced by the following:

Article 2

2. The customs value of imported goods shall be the transaction value, that is, the price actually paid or payable for goods when sold for export to the Republic of Guinea, adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 below, provided:

- (a) that there are no restrictions as to the disposal or use of the goods by the buyer, other than restrictions which:
 - (i) are imposed or required by law or under the regulations in force;
 - (ii) limit the geographical area in which the goods may be resold; or
 - (iii) do not substantially affect the value of the goods;
 - (b) that the sale or price is not subject to some condition or consideration for which a value cannot be determined with respect to the goods being valued;
 - (c) that no part of the proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal or use of the goods by the buyer will accrue directly or indirectly to the seller, unless an appropriate adjustment can be made in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 below; and
 - (d) that the buyer and the seller are not related within the meaning of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 13 below, or where the buyer and seller are related, that the transaction value is acceptable for customs purposes under the provisions of paragraph 2 below.
- 2.2(a) When the buyer and seller are related, the transaction value shall be accepted provided that the examination of the circumstances of the sale of the imported goods indicates that the relationship did not influence the price.
- (b) In a sale between related persons, the transaction value shall be accepted where the importer or the declarant demonstrates that the declared value of the goods being valued closely approximates to one of the following occurring at or about the same time:
 - (i) the transaction value in sales to unrelated buyers of identical or similar goods within the meaning of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 below, for export to the Republic of Guinea;
 - (ii) the customs value of identical or similar goods as determined under the provisions of Article 7 below;
 - (iii) the customs value of identical or similar goods as determined under the provisions of Article 8 below;

In applying the foregoing tests, due account shall be taken of the demonstrated differences in commercial levels, quantity levels, adjustments in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 below and costs incurred by the seller in sales in which the seller and the buyer are not related that are not incurred by the seller in sales in which the seller and the buyer are related.

- (c) The tests set forth in paragraph 2(b) of this Article are to be used at the initiative of the importer or the declarant and only for comparison purposes. Substitute values may not be established by the administration under paragraph 2(b).

2.3(a) The price actually paid or payable is the total payment made or to be made by the buyer to or for the benefit of the seller for the imported goods, and includes all the payments made or to be made as a condition of sale of the imported goods, by the buyer to the seller, or by the buyer to a third party to satisfy an obligation of the seller. This payment may be made in cash or by way of letters of credit or negotiable instruments, and may be made directly or indirectly.

(b) Activities, including those related to marketing, undertaken by the buyer or on his own account, other than those for which an adjustment is provided in Article 3, are not considered to be an indirect payment to the seller, even though they might be regarded as of benefit to the seller or that they have been undertaken by agreement with the seller, and the costs thereof shall not be added to the price actually paid or payable in determining the customs value of the imported goods.

2.4 The customs value shall not include the following charges or costs, provided that they are distinguished from the price actually paid or payable for the imported goods:

- (i) charges for construction, erection, assembly, maintenance or technical assistance, undertaken after importation on imported goods such as industrial plant, machinery or equipment;
- (ii) the cost of transport after importation;
- (iii) customs duties and other taxes levied on imports.

2.5 The price actually paid or payable for the goods applies to the price of the imported goods. The flow of dividends or other payments from the buyer to the seller that do not relate to the imported goods are not part of the customs value.

Article 3

3.1 In determining the customs value of the imported goods under Article 2 above, the price actually paid or payable is increased by:

(a) the following to the extent that they are incurred by the buyer but are not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods:

- (i) commissions and brokerage, except buying commissions;
- (ii) the cost of containers which are treated as being one for customs purposes with the goods in question;
- (iii) the cost of packaging, whether for labour or for materials.

(b) the value, apportioned as appropriate, of the following goods and services whether supplied directly or indirectly by the buyer free of charge or at reduced cost for use in connection with the production and sale for export of imported goods, to the extent that such value has not been included in the price actually paid or payable:

- (i) materials, components, parts and similar items incorporated in the imported goods;
- (ii) tools, dies, moulds and similar items used in the production of the imported goods;
- (iii) materials consumed in the production of the imported goods;
- (iv) engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches undertaken elsewhere than in the Republic of Guinea and necessary for the production of the imported goods;

(c) royalties and licence fees relating to the goods being valued that the buyer must pay, either directly or indirectly, as a condition of sale of the goods being valued, to the extent that such royalties and fees are not included in the price actually paid or payable.

The royalties and licence fees referred to above may include, among other things, payments in respect to patents, trademarks and copyright.

However, the following shall not be added to the price actually paid or payable:

- (i) the charges for the right to reproduce the imported goods;
- (ii) payments made by the buyer for the right to distribute or resell the imported goods if such payments are not a condition of the sale for export of the imported goods;
- (d) the value of any part of the proceeds of any subsequent resale, disposal or use of the imported goods that accrues directly or indirectly to the seller;
- (e) the cost of transport of the imported goods until they are introduced into Guinean customs territory;
- (f) loading, unloading and handling charges associated with the transport of the imported goods until they are introduced into Guinean custom territory; and
- (g) the cost of insurance.

3.2 Additions to the price actually paid or payable shall be made under this Article only on the basis of objective and quantifiable data.

3.3 No additions shall be made to the price actually paid or payable in determining the customs value except as provided in this Article.

Article 4

4.1(a) Where the customs value of the imported goods cannot be determined under the provisions of Article 2, the customs value shall be the transaction value of identical goods sold for export to Guinean customs territory and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued.

(b) The transaction value of identical goods in a sale at the same commercial level and in substantially the same quantity as the goods being valued shall be used to determine the customs value.

(c) Where no sales such as those referred in subparagraph (b) above are found, the transaction value of identical goods sold at a different commercial level and/or in different quantities, adjusted to take account of differences attributable to commercial level and/or to quantity, shall be used to determine the customs value, provided that such adjustments can be made on the basis of demonstrated evidence which clearly establishes the reasonableness and accuracy of the adjustment, whether the adjustment leads to an increase or a decrease in the value.

4.2 An adjustment shall be made in the transaction value of identical goods to take account of any significant differences in costs and charges between the goods being valued and the identical goods in question arising from the differences in distances and modes of transport.

4.3 If, in applying this Article, more than one transaction value of identical goods is found, the lowest such value shall be used to determine the customs value of the imported goods.

Article 5

5.1(a) Where the customs value of the imported goods cannot be determined under the provisions of Articles 2 and 4, the customs value shall be the transaction value of similar goods sold for export to Guinean customs territory and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued.

(b) The transaction value of similar goods in a sale at the same commercial level and in substantially the same quantity as the goods being valued shall be used to determine the customs value.

(c) Where no sales such as those referred to in subparagraph (b) above are found, the transaction value of similar goods sold at a different commercial level and/or in different quantities, adjusted to take account of differences attributable to commercial level and/or to quantity, shall be used to determine the customs value, provided that such adjustments can

be made on the basis of demonstrated evidence which clearly establishes the reasonableness and accuracy of the adjustment, whether the adjustment leads to an increase or a decrease in value.

5.2 An adjustment shall be made in the transaction value of similar goods to take account of significant differences in costs and charges between the goods being valued and the similar goods in question arising from differences in distances and modes of transport.

5.3 If, in applying this Article, more than one transaction value of similar goods is found, the lowest such value shall be used to determine the customs value of the imported goods.

Article 6

6.1 Where the customs value of the imported goods cannot be determined under the provisions of Articles 2, 4 and 5, the customs value shall be determined under the provisions of Article 7 or, when the customs value cannot be determined under that Article, under the provisions of Article 8, except that, at the request of the importer, the order of application of Articles 7 and 8 shall be reversed, subject to approval by the customs administration.

Article 7

7.1(a) Where the imported goods or identical or similar imported goods are sold in the customs territory in the condition as imported, the customs value of the imported goods shall be based on the unit price at which the imported goods or identical or similar imported goods are so sold in the greatest aggregate quantity, at or about the time of the importation of the goods being valued, to persons who are not related to the persons from whom they buy such goods, subject to deductions for the following:

- (i) either the commissions usually paid or agreed to be paid or the additions usually made for profit and general expenses in connection with sales in Guinean customs territory of imported goods of the same class or kind;
- (ii) the usual costs of transport and insurance and associated costs incurred within Guinean customs territory;
- (iii) the customs duties and other taxes payable in Guinean customs territory by reason of the importation or sale of the goods.

(b) Where neither the imported goods nor identical or similar imported goods are sold at or about the time of importation of the goods being valued, the customs value shall, subject otherwise to the provisions of paragraph 1(a) of this Article, be based on the unit price at which the imported goods are sold in Guinean customs territory in the condition as imported at the earliest date after the importation of the goods being valued but before the expiry of 90 days after such importation.

7.2 If neither the imported goods nor identical or similar imported goods are sold in Guinean customs territory in the condition as imported, the customs value may, if the importer so requests and subject to the agreement of the customs administration or at its instigation, be based on the unit price at which the imported goods, after further processing, are sold in the greatest aggregate quantity to persons in Guinean customs territory who are not related to the persons from whom they buy such goods. In such cases, due allowance shall be made for the value added by such processing and the deductions provided for in paragraph 1(a) of this Article.

Article 8

The customs value of imported goods under the provisions of this Article shall be based on a computed value which shall consist of the sum of:

- (a) the cost or value of materials and fabrication or other processing employed in producing the imported goods;
- (b) an amount for profit and general expenses equal to that usually reflected in sales of goods of the same class or kind as the goods being valued which are made by producers in the country of exportation for export to Guinean customs territory;

- (c) the cost or value of the elements listed in paragraph 1(e), (f) and (g) of Article 3.

The customs administration may not require or compel any person not resident in Guinean customs territory to produce for examination, or to allow access to, any account or other record for the purposes of determining a computed value.

However, information supplied by the producer of the goods for the purposes of determining the customs value under the provisions of this Article may be verified in another country by the customs administration with the agreement of the producer and provided that the administration gives sufficient advance notice to the government of the country in question and the latter does not object to the investigation.

Article 9

9.1 If the customs value of the imported goods cannot be determined under the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 above, it shall be determined using reasonable means consistent with the principles and general provisions of Article VII of the GATT 1994, and on the basis of the data available in the customs territory.

9.2 No customs value may be determined under the provisions of this Article on the basis of:

- (a) the selling price of goods produced in Guinean customs territory;
- (b) a system which provides for the acceptance for customs purposes of the higher of two alternative values;
- (c) the price of goods on the domestic market of the country of exportation;
- (d) the cost of production other than computed values which have been determined for identical or similar goods in accordance with the provisions of Article 8;
- (e) the price of goods for export to a national territory other than Guinean customs territory;
- (f) minimum customs values; or
- (g) arbitrary or fictitious values.

9.3 If he so requests, the importer shall be informed in writing of the customs value determined under the provisions of this Article and the method used to determine such value.

Article 10

When certain of the elements used to determine the value for duty are expressed in a foreign currency, the conversion must be made on the basis of the exchange rate published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea (BCRG), on the business day preceding the date of registration of the customs declaration filed by the importer.

Article 11

Except where an exemption is granted, a declaration of the elements pertaining to customs value (DEV) must be attached to the detailed declaration. It forms an integral part of and has the same legal status as the latter.

The declaration of elements pertaining to customs value must be signed by the importer or, alternatively, by the declarant acting on the importer's behalf.

Submission of the declaration of elements pertaining to customs value is a prerequisite for acceptance of the goods declaration by the customs administration.

Article 12

In applying the provisions of Articles 2 to 11 of this Order, nothing shall be construed as restricting or calling into question the right of the customs administration to satisfy itself as to the truth or accuracy of any statement, document or declaration presented for customs valuation purposes.

When a declaration has been submitted and where the customs administration has reason to doubt the truth or accuracy of the particulars, evidence or documents produced in support of this

declaration, the customs administration may ask the importer or the declarant to provide further explanation, including documents or other evidence, that the declared value represents the total amount actually paid or payable for the imported goods, adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 3. If, after receiving further information, or in the absence of a response, the customs administration still has reasonable doubts about the truth or accuracy of the declared value, the customs value of the imported goods cannot be determined under the provisions of Article 2; it shall be determined by applying other valuation methods.

Before taking a final decision, the customs administration shall communicate to the importer, in writing if requested, its grounds for doubting the truth or accuracy of the particulars or documents produced and the importer shall be given a reasonable opportunity to respond. When a final decision is made, the customs administration shall communicate to the importer in writing its decision and the grounds therefor.

Article 13

13.1 In this Order,

- (a) "customs value of imported goods" means the value of goods for the purposes of levying *ad valorem* customs duties on imported goods;
- (b) "country of importation" means the country or customs territory of importation; and
- (c) "produced" includes grown, manufactured and mined.

13.2 In this Order,

- (a) "identical goods" means goods which are the same in all respects, including physical characteristics, quality and reputation. Minor differences in appearance would not preclude goods otherwise conforming to the definition from being regarded as identical;
- (b) "similar goods" means goods which, although not alike in all respects, have like characteristics and like component materials which enable them to perform the same functions and to be commercially interchangeable. The quality of the goods, their reputation and the existence of a trademark are among the factors to be considered in determining whether goods are similar;
- (c) the terms "identical goods" and "similar goods" do not include, as the case may be, goods which incorporate or reflect engineering, development, artwork, design work, and plans and sketches for which no adjustment has been made under paragraph 1(b)(iv) of Article 3 because such elements were undertaken in the country of importation;
- (d) goods shall not be regarded as "identical goods" or "similar goods" unless they were produced in the same country as the goods being valued;
- (e) goods produced by a different person shall be taken into account only when there are no identical goods or similar goods, as the case may be, produced by the same person as the goods being valued.

13.3 In this Order, "goods of the same class or kind" means goods which fall within a group or range of goods produced by a particular industry or industry sector, and includes identical or similar goods.

13.4 For the purposes of this Order, persons shall be deemed to be related only if:

- (e) they are officers or directors of one another's businesses;
- (f) they are legally recognized partners in business;
- (g) they are employer and employee;
- (h) any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds 5% or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;
- (i) one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;
- (j) both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;

- (k) together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or they are members of the same family.

13.5 Persons who are associated in business with one another in that one is the sole agent, sole distributor or sole concessionaire, however described, of the other shall be deemed to be related for the purposes of this Order if they fall within the criteria of paragraph 4.

Article 14

This Order, which rescinds any earlier incompatible provisions, shall be registered and published in the Official Journal of the Republic.

Conakry, 15 July 2010

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Labour-Justice-Solidarity

**ORDER NO. 6868 MT/SGG/10
REGULATING THE MARKETING AND SALE OF ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES,
ROAD TRACTORS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MACHINERY
FOR PUBLIC WORKS, MOPEDS AND MOTORCYCLES**

The Minister

- Having regard to Communiqué No. 001/CNDD/2008 of 23 December 2008, on the effective assumption of power by the National Council for Democracy and Development, suspension of the Constitution, and dissolution of the Government;
- Having regard to Ordinance No. 006/PRG/CNDD/2008 of 29 December 2008, creating the position of Prime Minister and Head of Government;
- Having regard to the Ouagadougou Agreement of 15 January 2010, to end the political crisis in Guinea;
- Having regard to Decree No. D2010/001/PRG/CNDD/SGG of 19 January 2010, appointing the Prime Minister and Head of the Transitional Government of National Unity;
- Having regard to Decree No. D/2010/003/PRG/CNDD/SGG of 3 February 2010, on the restructuring of the Government;
- Having regard to Decree No. D/2010/005/PRG/CNDD/SGG of 15 February 2010, appointing the Members of the Transitional Government of National Unity;
- Having regard to Decree No. D/91/006/PRG/SGG of 8 January 1991, regulating the mandatory technical inspection of road vehicles;
- Having regard to the Order of 2007 establishing gauge standards and procedures for the control of the dimensions, weight, and axle load of heavy-duty goods transport vehicles in the Republic of Guinea;
- Having regard to Order No. A/07/N°3511/PM/SGG of 16 October 2007, regulating the registration of agricultural machinery, machinery for public works, mopeds and motorcycles;
- Having regard to Order No. N/4435/MT/CAB/SGG/2010 establishing the technical type-approval of road vehicles and machinery imported into the Republic of Guinea;

HEREBY DECIDES

I - SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1/ The provisions of this Order apply to any of the following natural or legal persons whose principal business is to market motor vehicles:

- dealer or manufacturer's authorized agent;
- reseller or importer of used vehicles;
- distributor of vehicles.

Article 2/ For the purposes of this Order:

- "dealer" or "manufacturer's authorized agent" means any natural or legal person with trader status, whose business is to import vehicles for sale and holding a concession or exclusive representation agreement for one or more vehicle brands;
- "reseller" or "importer of used vehicles" means any natural or legal person with trader status whose business is to import and sell used vehicles;
- "distributor of vehicles" means any natural or legal person with trader status whose business is to purchase vehicles from dealers or resellers authorized to resell to third parties;
- "used vehicle" means machinery and vehicles six (6) months old or more counted from the original in-service date that are sold or disposed of second-hand as defined by the regulations in force.

**II - CONDITIONS FOR EXERCISING THE PROFESSION OF AUTHORIZED
DEALER, RESELLER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES**

Article 3/ Only natural or legal persons having the status of trader authorized for the purpose may engage in the marketing and sale of motor vehicles, road tractors, agricultural machinery, machinery for public works, mopeds and motorcycles.

Article 4/ Exercise of the profession of dealer, reseller or distributor of vehicles is subject to obtaining:

- a technical authorization, issued by the Ministry responsible for transport;
- a professional card, issued by the National Director of Land Transport.

Article 5/ The technical authorization for dealers, resellers or distributors is issued on presentation of a comprehensive file including the following particulars and documents:

- an application;
- the articles of association for legal persons;
- a certified photocopy of registration at the Business Formalities Centre;
- a valid tax registration certificate;
- a criminal record certificate issued within the last three (3) months;
- a non-prosecution certificate;
- a certified photocopy of the national identity document for Guinean nationals;
- a certified photocopy of the residence permit for foreigners;
- demonstration of ownership, or possession of a lease, of headquarters premises suitably equipped for conducting the business in question;
- two (2) recent identity photos of the applicant.

Article 6/ In addition to the documents listed in Article 5 above, dealers are required to submit the concession or representation agreements concluded with the foreign supplier(s) and specify the vehicle brands that are to be marketed.

Dealers and distributors are required to have the following:

- administrative offices;
- restroom facilities;
- a stock of vehicles;
- a workshop and demonstrably skilled labour to ensure ongoing after-sales servicing of the types of vehicle sold with a manufacturer's warranty;
- a showroom equipped for displaying the vehicles;
- a spare-parts store;
- a quantity of spare and wearing parts large enough to supply users and repairers without stockout.

Importers of used vehicles are required to have the following commercial facilities:

- premises serving as an office;
- restroom facilities;
- a display area.

Article 7/ The competent services of the Ministry responsible for transport shall conduct an inquiry to ascertain compliance with the requirements listed in Article 6 of this Order before issuing the technical authorization and the professional card.

Article 8/ The professional card is not issued until the dealer, importer or distributor has been entered in the special vehicle traders register kept by the competent services of the Ministry responsible for transport.

Article 9/ A professional card is valid for:

- two (2) years for dealers and distributors;
- one (1) year (renewable) for importers of used vehicles.

Renewal of the professional card is subject to the provisions of Article 5 of this Order, except for:

- the application for authorization;
- the company's articles of association;
- the certificate of registration at the Business Formalities Centre.

Article 10/ The dimensions and gauges of new or used heavy-duty vehicles for sale are subject to the following ECOWAS standards:

- 1- Overall width: 12.00 m;
- 2- Overall length: 12.00 m;
- 3- Overall height: 4.00 m.

Article 11/ Prior to traffic release, all new vehicles sold by dealers, distributors or importers are subject to administrative and technical approval by or under the authority of the competent services of the Ministry responsible for transport.

Article 12/ Used vehicles imported for marketing must be in good technical and physical condition and be no more than:

- three (3) years old for mopeds and motorcycles;
- six (6) years old for passenger vehicles and station wagons;
- eight (8) years old for minivans;
- ten (10) years old for coaches and buses;
- twelve (12) years old for trucks with a permissible gross weight of more than 3.5 tonnes;
- fifteen (15) years old for farm tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for public works.

Importers are required to submit the following supporting documents to the customs and the vehicle registration services: vehicle registration document, invoices, and technical approval report.

Article 13/ Vehicles and machinery imported under the conditions listed in Article 12 may not be driven without a technical inspection certificate and prior checking by the competent services of the Ministry responsible for transport.

Article 14/ Trade in used vehicles is strictly reserved for authorized importers, dealers or distributors holding a valid professional card.

Article 15/ New and used vehicles are subject to type-approval (certificate of conformity or approval report, as the case may be) in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article 16/ Presentation of a valid professional card is required for any dealer, importer or distributor seeking to obtain a temporary registration (WW) number for demonstration, test and breakdown vehicles.

III - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 17/ Only authorized dealers, importers and distributors meeting the requirements stipulated in this Order may bid for the procurement of motor vehicles for the State, diplomatic missions and international agencies.

Article 18/ Within 45 days from the date of signature, active dealers, importers and distributors shall comply with the provisions of this Order.

Article 19/ Any natural or legal person exercising the profession of dealer, importer or distributor of vehicles, either directly or through a third party, without a technical authorization or a valid professional card is punishable by a fine of GF 15,000,000 (fifteen million Guinean francs) for each vehicle placed on the market.

For repeat offences, this fine shall be doubled and the penalty shall include prohibition to exercise the profession for a period of five (5) years.

IV - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 20/ All earlier provisions contrary to this Order are and remain hereby repealed.

Article 21/ The National Director of Land Transport, the National Director of Customs, the National Director of Trade, the Director-General of the National Police and the Chief of Staff of the National Gendarmerie shall be responsible in their respective spheres of competence for implementing this Order.

Article 22/ This Order, which shall take effect from the date of its signature, shall be registered and published in the Official Journal of the Republic.

Conakry, 8 December 2010

Certified copies

Office of the President of the Republic (PRG).....	1
Prime Minister's Office	1
Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)	1
Ministry of Transport (MT).....	8
Ministry of Security and Civil Protection (MSPC)...	1
Ministry of Trade, Industry and SMEs (MCIPME) ..	1
Ministry of National Defence (MDN)	1
Secretariat-General of the Government (SGG)	1
Archives	2/17