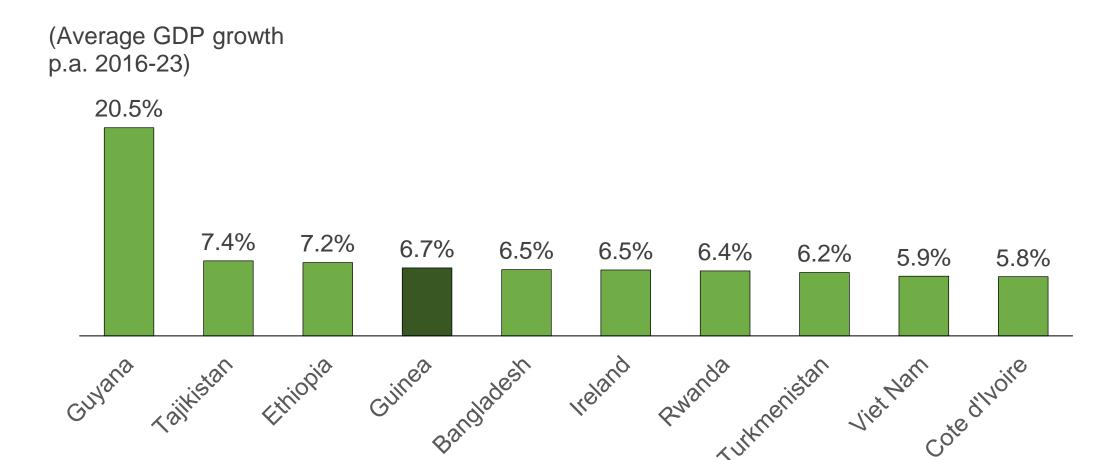


Simandou 2040: un pont vers la prospérité Quelques réflexions de septembre et octobre 2024

Croissance économique de la Guinée 2016 a 2023: une histoire de bauxite et investissements en infrastructures de transport et de l'énergie	Pages 4-14
Le défi de la croissance minière	Page 15
Simandou est diffèrent	Pages 16-18
Simandou: opportunité et fondation pour maximiser l'impact	Pages 19-20
Simandou: politiques publiques ciblés pour maximiser l'impact	Pages 21-27
Simandou: estimation simple de la contribution fiscale	Pages 28-31

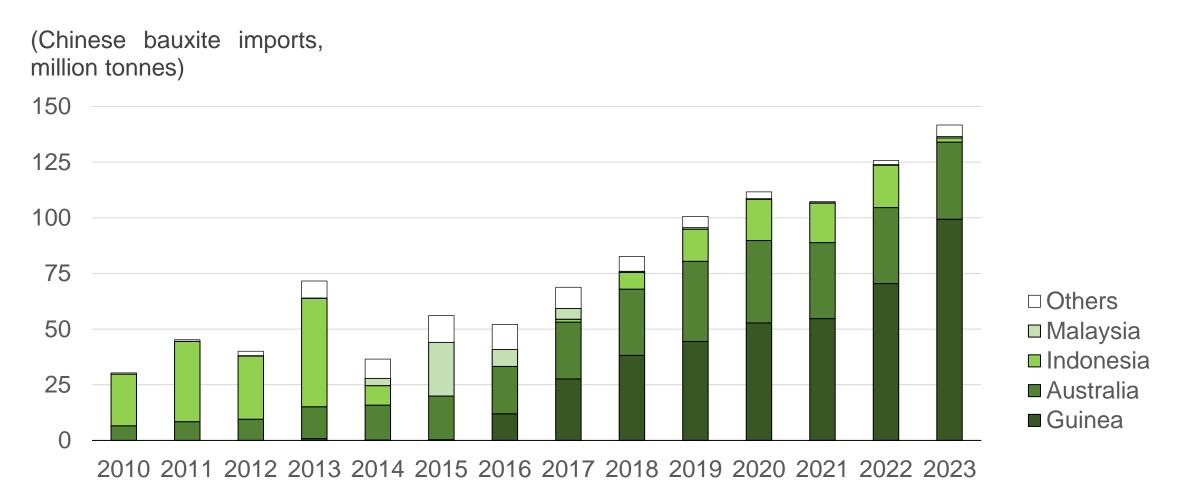
Toutes ces diapositives ont été publiées sur LinkedIn au cours des mois de septembre et octobre 2024 à https://www.linkedin.com/in/bernabesancheznaffziger

Guinea has been the fourth fastest growing economy globally since 2016 driven by the mining sector...



Source: World Development Indicators

... in particular Chinese alumina refinery demand for Guinean bauxite...

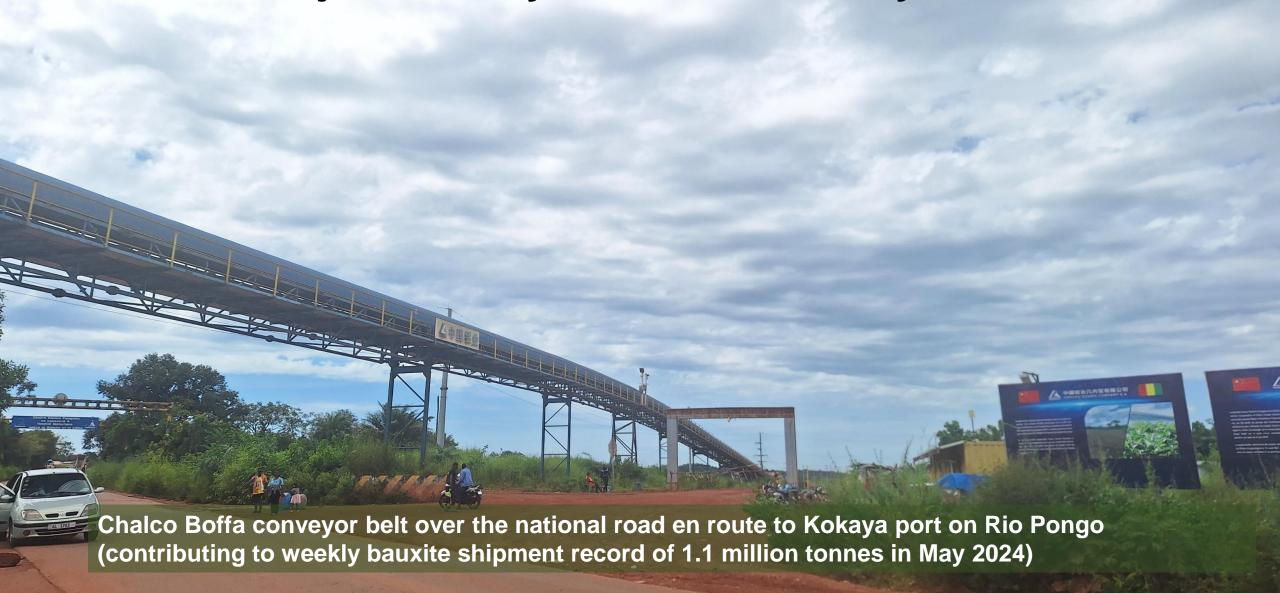


Source: S&P Global Trade Atlas



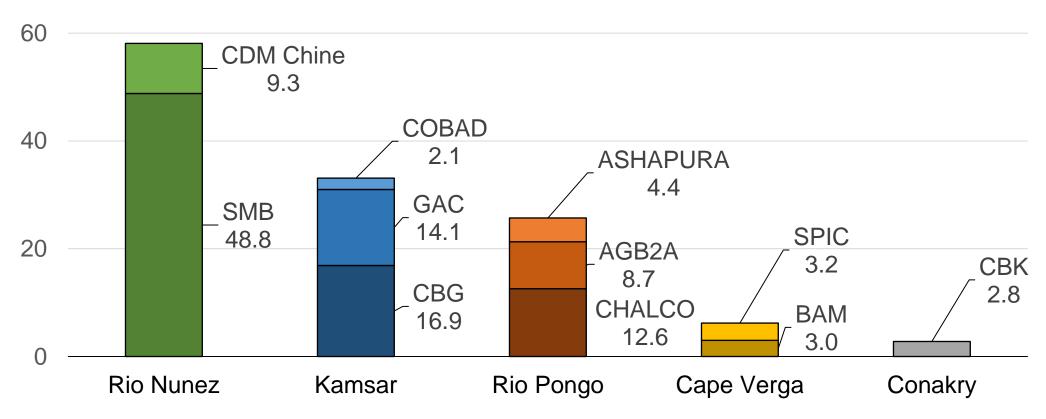


... and not just railways, but also conveyor belts...



... leading to five main bauxite port areas along the coast of Guinea from Conakry to the Rio Nunez.

Million tonnes of bauxite exported in 2023

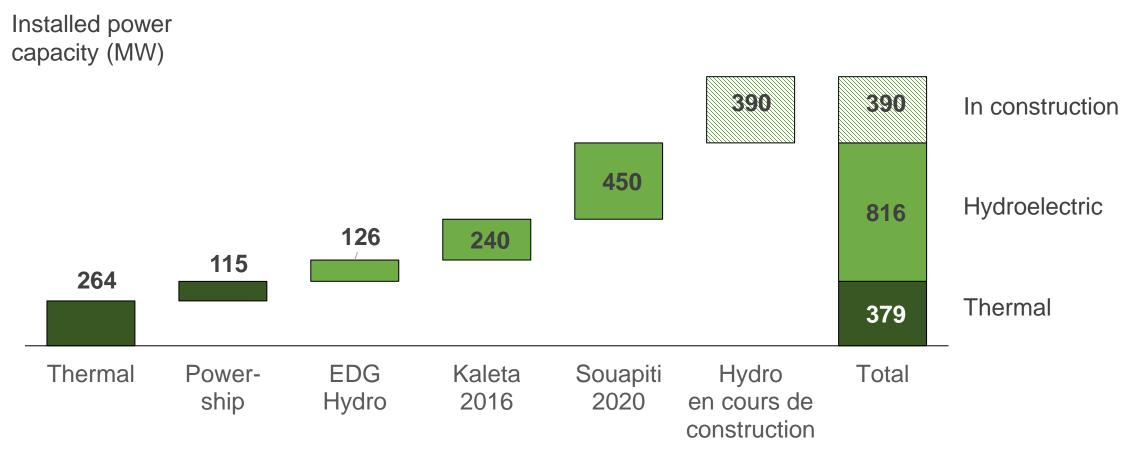


Source: Bulletin de Statistiques Minières et Carrières No 22, Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie





... more than trebbling previous installed capacity...



Source: African Development Bank, Country Priority Plan and Diagnostic of the Electricity Sector, Guinea 2021

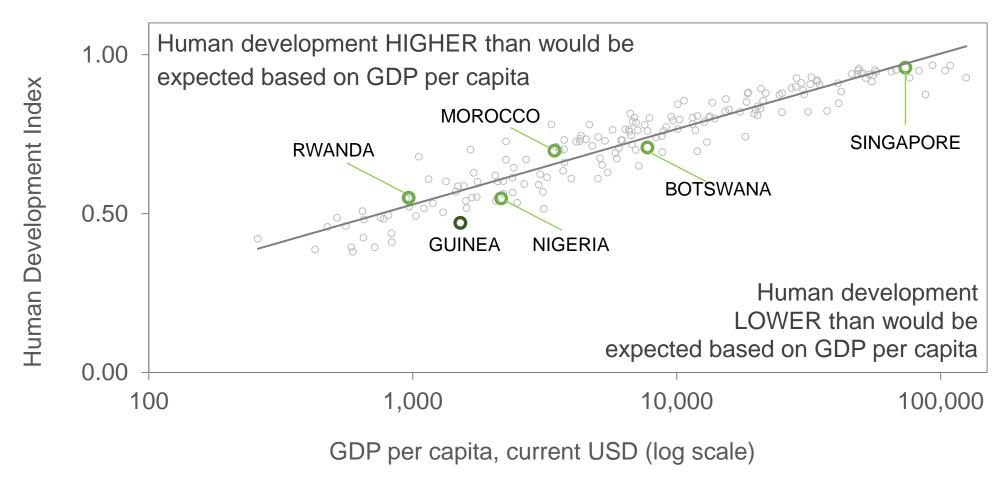






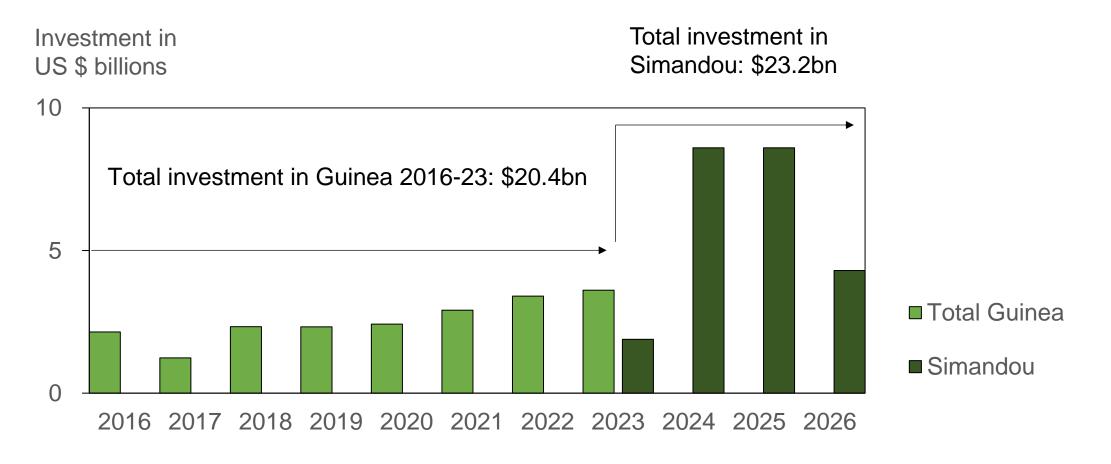
Coyah-Dabola 355km road upgrade delivered by China Road and Bridge Corporation 2019-23, including new Mamou bypass road in picture

The challenge has been translating that economic growth into human development



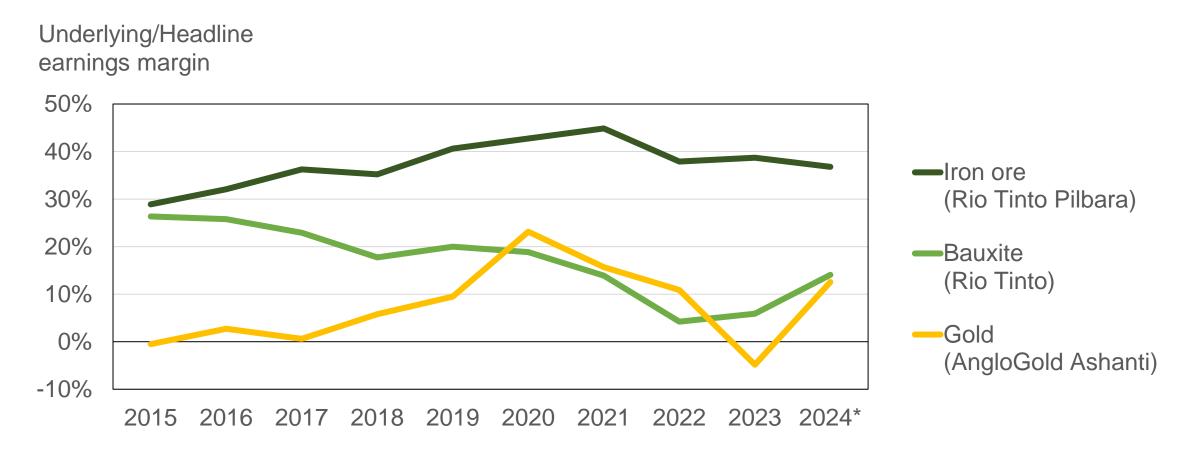
Source: UNDP Human Development Index and World Bank World Development Indicators

Simandou is different because of its scale: capex larger than the sum of all other investment since 2016



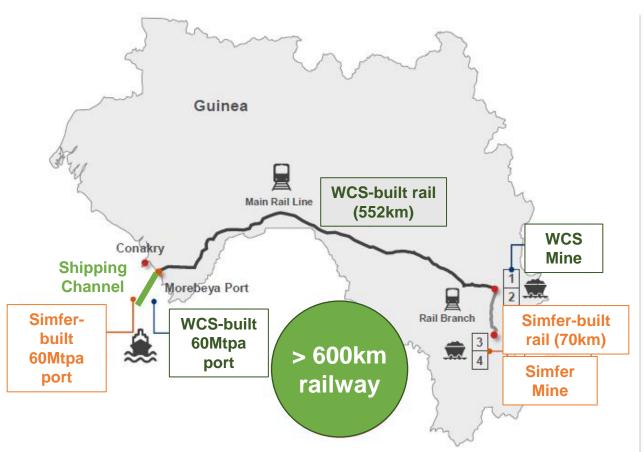
Sources: Total investment from IMF World Economic Outlook April 2024; Simandou based on assumption WCS costs equal Rio Tinto's published estimate of \$11.6bn for Simfer

It is different because of its market: iron ore historically delivers better margins than bauxite and gold



Sources: Rio Tinto and AngloGold Ashanti annual results, various years * 2024 refers to first six months

It is different because of its footprint: the first mining project to impact all four regions of Guinea





Mines in Beyla (Guinée Forestière) and Kérouane (Haute-Guinée)



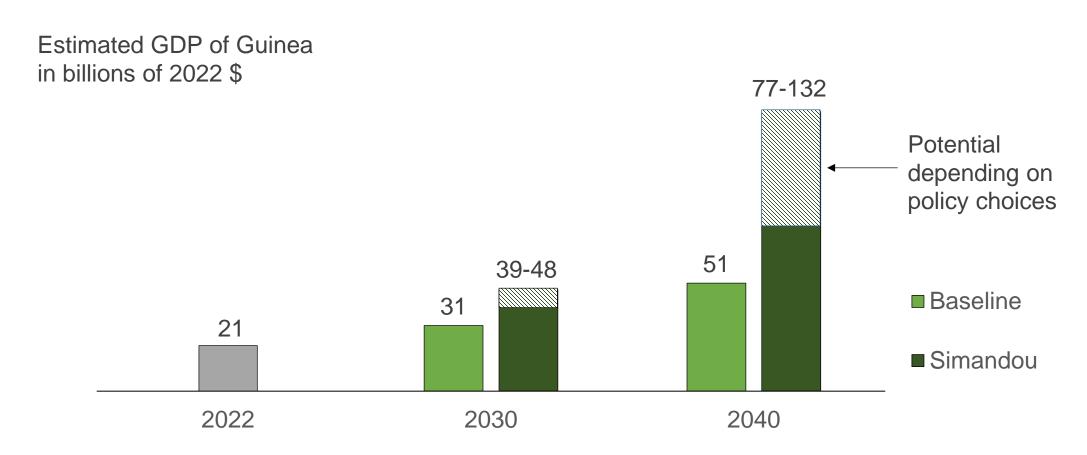
600km railway across primarily Haute- and Moyenne-Guinée



120 million tonne port in Forécariah in Basse-Guinée

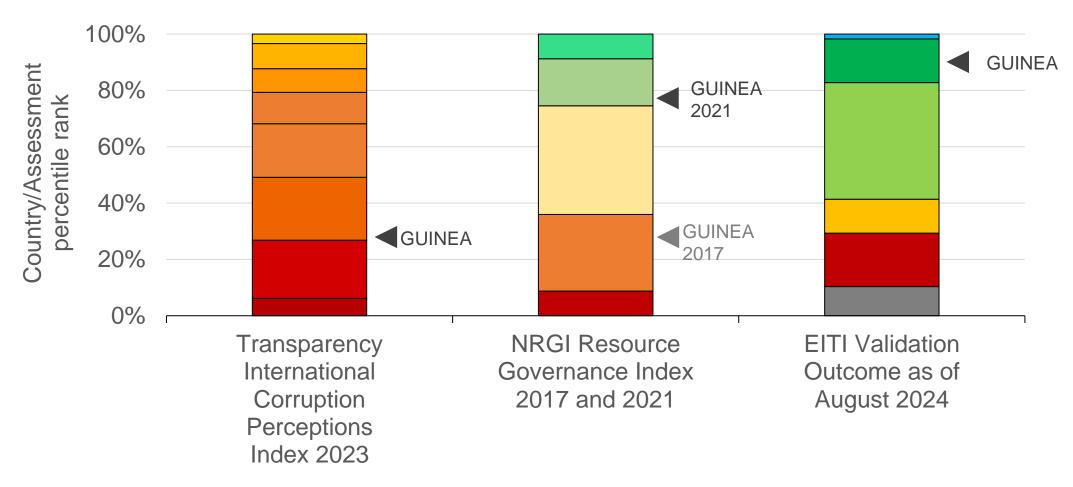
Sources: Rio Tinto Investor Seminar, December 2023; Winning Consortium Simandou LinkedIn

Simandou presents an opportunity to grow Guinea's annual GDP six-fold by 2040 according to the IMF



Source: IMF 2024 Article IV Staff Report for Guinea

Recent progress on governance is the foundation for maximising Simandou's impact



Source: Transparency International, NRGI, EITI

Local content through procurement and employment already boosting the economy



The 2022 local content law stipulates a minimum 40% procurement sourcing from domestic firms.

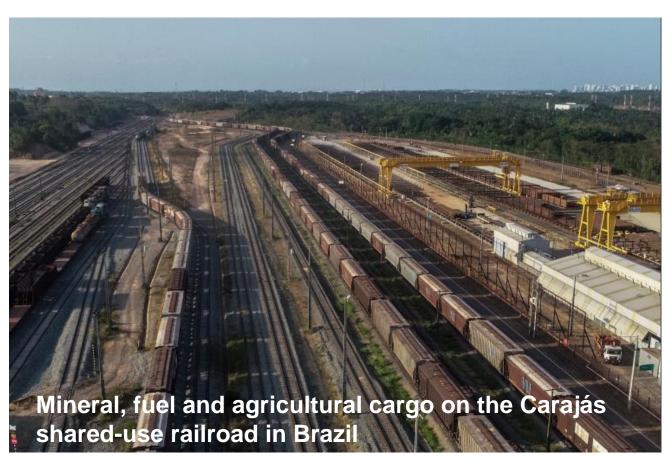
40% of costs at peak construction is worth over 10% of current GDP.

40% of costs during operations is worth about 5% of current GDP.

The 2022 local content law also has targets for national employment across four skill categories.

Source: SMB-Winning Consortium Facebook

Shared-use infrastructure along the mining corridor should provide an agricultural productivity boost



Simandou rail and port infrastructure is committed to being shared-use.

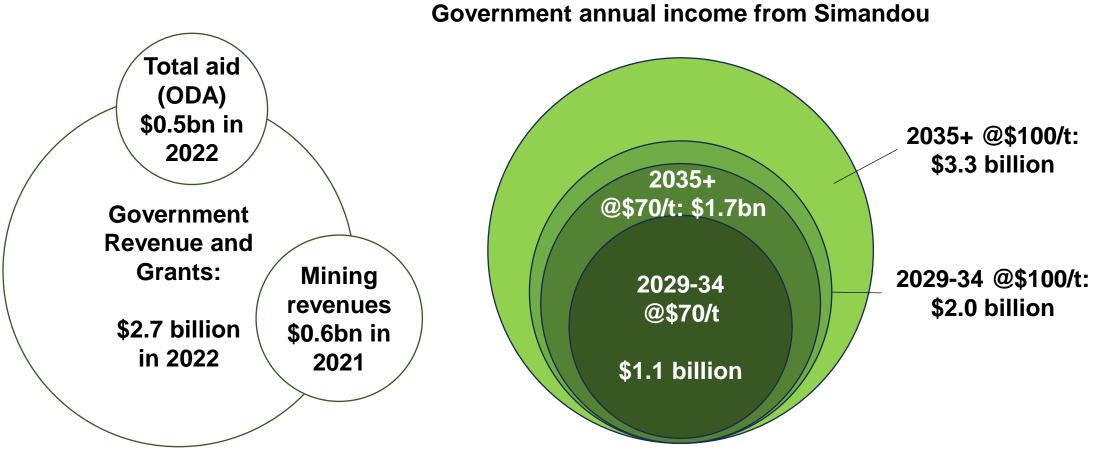
In 2019 the Carajás 200Mtpa iron ore shared railway in Brazil transported:

- 9 million tonnes of agricultural exports (soybeans, corn, pulp).
- Nearly 2 million tonnes of fuel and fertilizer imports.
- Almost 300,000 passangers.

Guinea's agricultural productivity gap relative to Cote d'Ivoire is equivalent to 15% of current GDP.

Source: Columbia Center for Sustainable Investment (2020), Shared-use Infrastructure Along the World's Largest Iron Ore Operation: Lessons Learned from the Carajás Corridor

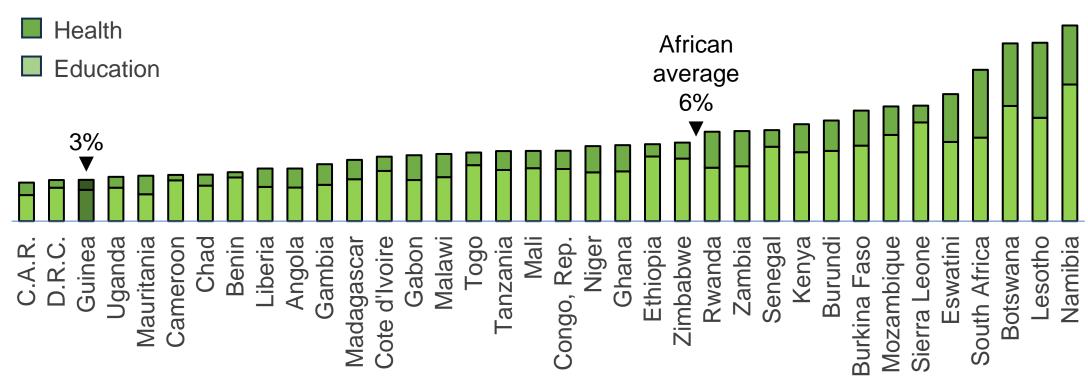
Annual government income from Simandou has the potential to exceed current total revenues



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook April 2024 for Government Revenue, OECD Data Explorer for Aid (ODA) disbursements, EITI Guinea 2021 Report (published December 2023), author's calculations 23

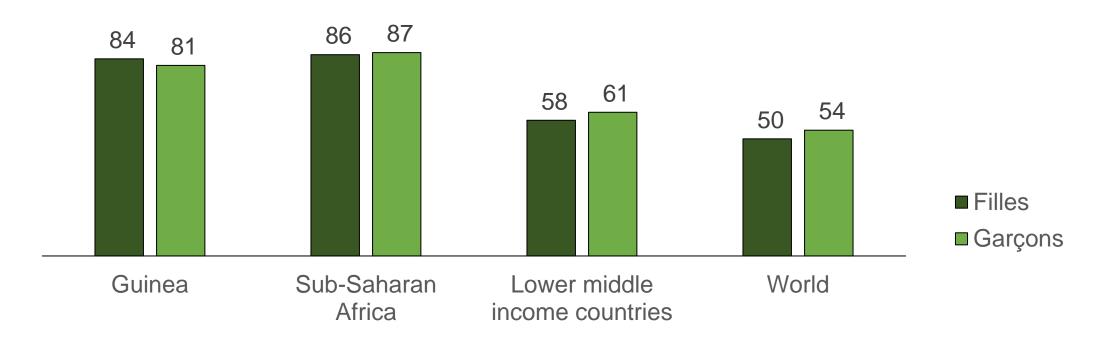
Additional revenues will allow Guinea to close its gap in health and education spending

Government expenditure as % GDP 2016-22 on:



Additional public expenditure is needed to reduce learning poverty and the gender gap...

Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency, girls and boys (%)



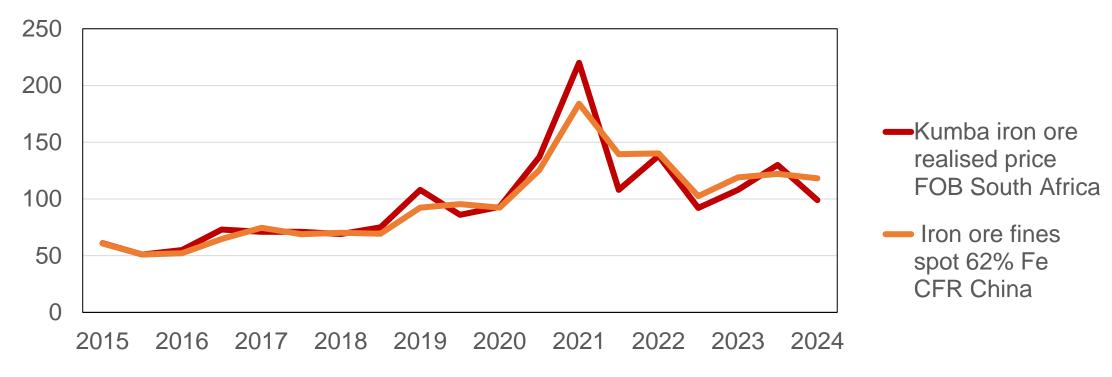
Source: World Bank, Guinea Gender Landscape published in October 2024





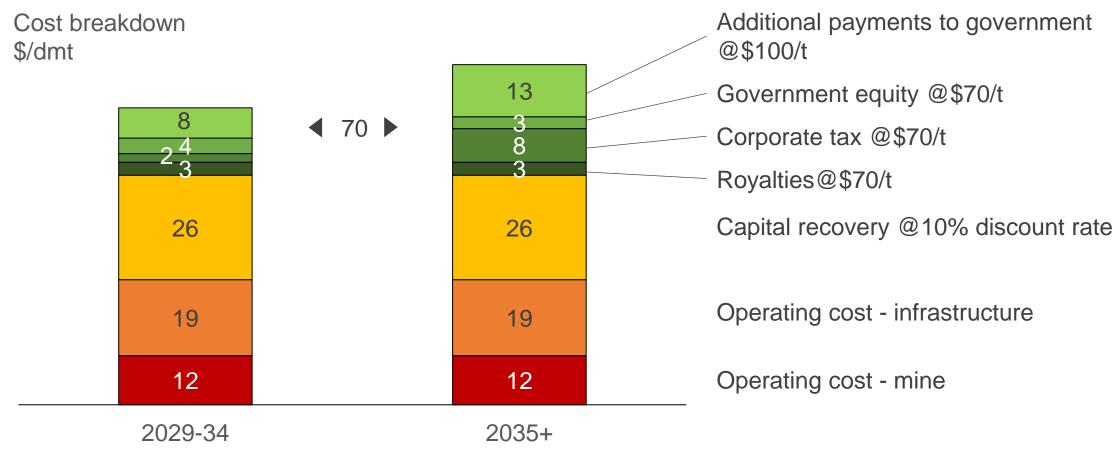
Iron ore prices have averaged ~\$100 per tonne over the past decade

\$/dmt Simandou's higher quality will offset cost of shipping to China relative to the benchmark, as currently happens with Kumba's iron ore



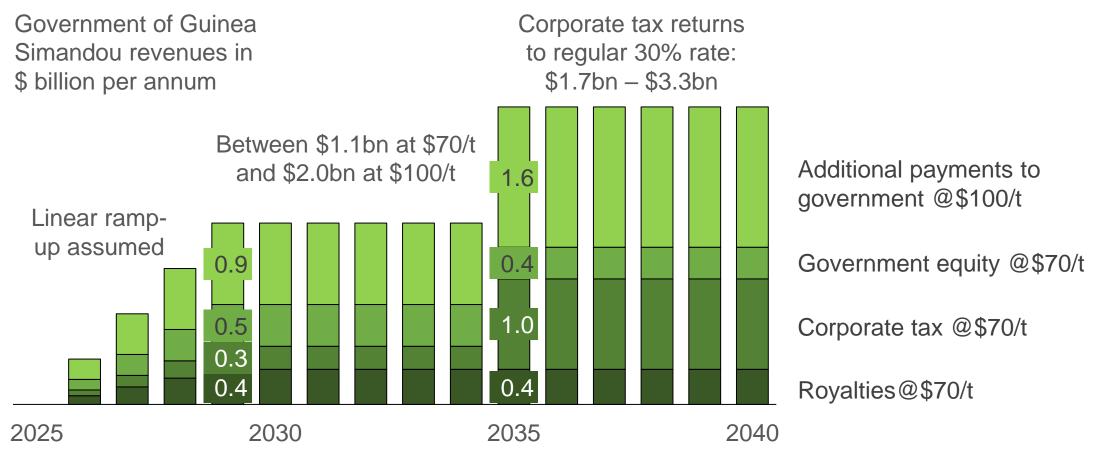
Sources: World Bank's "Pink Sheet" Data, AngloAmerican's Kumba Iron Ore Financial Results

Cost of capital invested is recovered at an average price of ~\$70/dmt throughout the life of mine



Sources: Rio Tinto Investor Seminar December 2023, Winning Consortium Simandou Mining Exploitation Convention 2020 accessed at resourcecontracts.org, author's calculations

Production ramp-up, iron ore prices and short term corporate tax concessions drive government income



Sources: Rio Tinto Investor Seminar December 2023, Winning Consortium Simandou Mining Exploitation Convention 2020 accessed at resourcecontracts.org, author's calculations

PROGRAMME

Un pont vers la prospérité!