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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	100.guide . . . . .	1
1.2	100.guide/Guinea . . . . .	1
1.3	100.guide/Geography (Guinea) . . . . .	2
1.4	100.guide/People (Guinea) . . . . .	3
1.5	100.guide/Government (Guinea) . . . . .	4
1.6	100.guide/Government (Guinea 2. usage) . . . . .	5
1.7	100.guide/Economy (Guinea) . . . . .	6
1.8	100.guide/Communications (Guinea) . . . . .	7
1.9	100.guide/Defense Forces (Guinea) . . . . .	8

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# Chapter 1

## 100

### 1.1 100.guide

Texified version of data for Guinea.

Texified using wfact from

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Guinea

### 1.2 100.guide/Guinea

Guinea  
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Geography (Guinea)  
 People (Guinea)  
 Government (Guinea)  
 Government (Guinea 2. usage)  
 Economy (Guinea)  
 Communications (Guinea)  
 Defense Forces (Guinea)

### 1.3 100.guide/Geography (Guinea)

Geography (Guinea)

=====

Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau ↔  
and

Sierra Leone

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

245,860 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

245,860 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total 3,399 km, Guinea-Bissau 386 km, Cote d'Ivoire 610 km, Liberia 563 km,  
Mali 858 km, Senegal 330 km, Sierra Leone 652 km

Coastline:

320 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

none

Climate:

generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) ↔  
with

southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly  
harmattan winds

Terrain:

generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

Natural resources:

bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish

Land use:

arable land:

6%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:  
 12%  
 forest and woodland:  
 42%  
 other:  
 40%  
 Irrigated land:  
 240 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season;  
 deforestation

## 1.4 100.guide/People (Guinea)

People (Guinea)

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Population:  
 6,236,506 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.46% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 44.76 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 20.13 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 141.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 43.68 years  
 male:  
 41.49 years  
 female:  
 45.93 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 5.9 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality: noun:  
 Guinean(s)  
 adjective:  
 Guinean  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 Fulani 35%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, indigenous tribes 15%  
 Religions:  
 Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%  
 Languages:  
 French (official); each tribe has its own language  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 24%  
 male:

35%  
 female:  
 13%  
 Labor force:  
 2.4 million (1983)  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 82.0%, industry and commerce 11.0%, services 5.4%  
 note:  
 88,112 civil servants (1987); 52% of population of working age (1985)

## 1.5 100.guide/Government (Guinea)

Government (Guinea)

=====

### Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Guinea

conventional short form:

Guinea

local long form:

Republique de Guinee

local short form:

Guinee

former:

French Guinea

Digraph:

GV

Type:

republic

Capital:

Conakry

Administrative divisions:

33 administrative regions (regions administratives, singular - region administrative); Beyla, Boffa, Boke, Conakry, Coyah, Dabola, Dalaba, Dinguiraye, Faranah, Forecariah, Fria, Gaoual, Gueckedou, Kankan, Kerouane, Kindia, Kissidougou, Kouibia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiri, Telimele, Tougue, Yomou

Independence:

2 October 1958 (from France)

Constitution: 23 December 1990 (Loi Fundamentale)

Legal system:

based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:

Anniversary of the Second Republic, 3 April (1984)

Political parties and leaders:

political parties were legalized on 1 April 1992

pro-government:

Party for Unity and Progress (PUP), leader NA

other:

Rally for the Guinean People (RPG), Alpha CONDE; Union for a New Republic

(UNR), Mamadon BAH; Party for Renewal and Progress (PRP), Siradion DIALLO

Suffrage:  
none

Elections:  
none

Executive branch:  
president, Transitional Committee for National Recovery (Comite  
Transitionale de Redressement National or CTRN) replaced the Military  
Committee for National Recovery (Comite Militaire de Redressement National  
or CMRN); Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:  
unicameral People's National Assembly (Assemblee Nationale Populaire) was  
dissolved after the 3 April 1984 coup; framework established in December  
1991 for a new National Assembly with 114 seats

Judicial branch:  
Court of Appeal (Cour d'Appel)

Leaders:  
Chief of State and Head of Government:  
Gen. Lansana CONTE (since 5 April 1984)

## 1.6 100.guide/Government (Guinea 2. usage)

Government (Guinea 2. usage)

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Member of:

ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO (observer), ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO,  
IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO  
(correspondent), ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO,  
UNIDO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

(vacant); Charge d'Affaires ad interim Ansoumane CAMARA

chancery:

2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone:

(202) 483-9420

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Dane F. SMITH, Jr.

embassy:

2nd Boulevard and 9th Avenue, Conakry

mailing address:

B. P. 603, Conakry

telephone: (224) 44-15-20 through 24

FAX:

(224) 44-15-22

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green; uses the  
popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia; similar to the flag of Rwanda, ↔  
which

has a large black letter R centered in the yellow band

## 1.7 100.guide/Economy (Guinea)

### Economy (Guinea)

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#### Overview:

Although possessing many natural resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea is one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector contributes about 40% to GDP and employs ← more

than 80% of the work force, while industry accounts for 27% of GDP. Guinea possesses over 25% of the world's bauxite reserves; exports of bauxite and alumina accounted for about 70% of total exports in 1989.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$3 billion (1990 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

4.3% (1990 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$410 (1990 est.)

#### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

19.6% (1990 est.)

#### Unemployment rate:

NA%

#### Budget:

revenues \$449 million; expenditures \$708 million, including capital expenditures of \$361 million (1990 est.)

#### Exports:

\$788 million (f.o.b., 1990 est.)

#### commodities:

alumina, bauxite, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

#### partners:

US 33%, EC 33%, USSR and Eastern Europe 20%, Canada

#### Imports:

\$692 million (c.i.f., 1990 est.)

#### commodities:

petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, and other grain

#### partners:

US 16%, France, Brazil

#### External debt:

\$2.6 billion (1990 est.)

#### Industrial production:

growth rate NA%; accounts for 27% of GDP

#### Electricity:

113,000 kW capacity; 300 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1989)

#### Industries:

bauxite mining, alumina, gold, diamond mining, light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries

#### Agriculture:

accounts for 40% of GDP (includes fishing and forestry); mostly subsistence farming; principal products - rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, timber; livestock - cattle, sheep and

goats; not self-sufficient in food grains

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$227 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1,465 million; ←  
OPEC  
bilateral aid (1979-89), \$120 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$446 million

Currency:

1 Guinean franc (FG) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Guinean francs (FG) per US\$1 - 675 (1990), 618 (1989), 515 (1988), 440 (1987), 383 (1986)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.8 100.guide/Communications (Guinea)

### Communications (Guinea)

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Railroads:

1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways:

30,100 km total; 1,145 km paved, 12,955 km gravel or laterite (of which barely 4,500 km are currently all-weather roads), 16,000 km unimproved ←  
earth  
(1987)

Inland waterways:

1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports:

Conakry, Kamsar

Airports:

total:

15

usable:

15

with permanent-surface runways:

4

with runways over 3,659 m:

0

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

3

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

10

Telecommunications:

poor to fair system of open-wire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and new radio relay system; 15,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 3 AM 1 FM, 1 TV; 65,000 TV sets; 200,000 radio receivers; 1 Atlantic Ocean ←  
INTELSAT  
earth station

## 1.9 100.guide/Defense Forces (Guinea)

Defense Forces (Guinea)

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Branches:

Army, Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, Presidential Guard ↔

,

Republican Guard, paramilitary National Gendarmerie, National Police Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,403,776; fit for military service 708,078 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$29 million, 1.2% of GDP (1988)