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Chapter 1

100

1.1 100.guide

Texified version of data for Guinea.

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Guinea

1.2 100.guide/Guinea

Guinea

Geography (Guinea)
People (Guinea)
Government (Guinea)
Government (Guinea 2. usage)
Economy (Guinea)
Communications (Guinea)
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1.3 100.guide/Geography (Guinea)

Geography (Guinea)

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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 km²

land area:

245,860 km²

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)

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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, Koubia, Koundara, Kouroussa, Labe, Lelouma, Lola, Macenta, Mali, Mamou, Mandiana, Nzerekore, Pita, Siguiiri, 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, INTELSTAT, 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)