



## Africa :: Guinea

### Introduction :: Guinea

#### Background:

Guinea has had a history of authoritarian rule since gaining its independence from France in 1958. Lansana CONTE came to power in 1984 when the military seized the government after the death of the first president, Sekou TOURE. Guinea did not hold democratic elections until 1993 when Gen. CONTE (head of the military government) was elected president of the civilian government. He was reelected in 1998 and again in 2003, though all the polls were marred by irregularities. History repeated itself in December 2008 when following President CONTE's death, Capt. Moussa Dadis CAMARA led a military coup, seizing power and suspending the constitution. His unwillingness to yield to domestic and international pressure to step down led to heightened political tensions that culminated in September 2009 when presidential guards opened fire on an opposition rally killing more than 150 people, and in early December 2009 when CAMARA was wounded in an assassination attempt and evacuated to Morocco and subsequently to Burkina Faso. A transitional government led by Gen. Sekouba KONATE held democratic elections in 2010 and Alpha CONDE was elected president in the country's first free and fair elections since independence. CONDE in July 2011 survived an attack on his residence allegedly perpetrated by the military. In October 2012, he announced a cabinet reshuffle that removed three members of the military from their positions, making the current administration Guinea's first all-civilian government.

### Geography :: Guinea

#### Location:

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

#### Geographic coordinates:

11 00 N, 10 00 W

#### Map references:

Africa

#### Area:

**total:** 245,857 sq km

**country comparison to the world:** 79

**land:** 245,717 sq km

**water:** 140 sq km

#### Area - comparative:

slightly smaller than Oregon

#### Land boundaries:

**total:** 3,399 km

**border countries:** Cote d'Ivoire 610 km, Guinea-Bissau 386 km, Liberia 563 km, Mali 858 km, Senegal 330 km, Sierra Leone 652 km

#### Coastline:

320 km

**Maritime claims:**

**territorial sea:** 12 nm

**exclusive economic zone:** 200 nm

**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

**Elevation extremes:**

**lowest point:** Atlantic Ocean 0 m

**highest point:** Mont Nimba 1,752 m

**Natural resources:**

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

**Land use:**

**arable land:** 11.59%

**permanent crops:** 2.81%

**other:** 85.6% (2011)

**Irrigated land:**

949.2 sq km (2003)

**Total renewable water resources:**

226 cu km (2011)

**Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):**

**total:** 0.55 cu km/yr (39%/10%/51%)

**per capita:** 64.3 cu m/yr (2005)

**Natural hazards:**

hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

**Environment - current issues:**

deforestation; inadequate supplies of potable water; desertification; soil contamination and erosion; overfishing, overpopulation in forest region; poor mining practices have led to environmental damage

**Environment - international agreements:**

**party to:** Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling  
**signed, but not ratified:** none of the selected agreements

**Geography - note:**

the Niger and its important tributary the Milo have their sources in the Guinean highlands

**People and Society :: Guinea**

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**Nationality:**

**noun:** Guinean(s)

**adjective:** Guinean

**Ethnic groups:**

Peuhl 40%, Malinke 30%, Soussou 20%, smaller ethnic groups 10%

**Languages:**

French (official)

**note:** each ethnic group has its own language

**Religions:**

Muslim 85%, Christian 8%, indigenous beliefs 7%

**Population:**

11,176,026 (July 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 76

**Age structure:**

**0-14 years:** 42.2% (male 2,383,432/female 2,333,960)  
**15-24 years:** 19.4% (male 1,096,664/female 1,075,842)  
**25-54 years:** 30.4% (male 1,700,026/female 1,691,910)  
**55-64 years:** 4.4% (male 235,705/female 259,752)  
**65 years and over:** 3.6% (male 175,896/female 222,839) (2013 est.)

#### Dependency ratios:

**total dependency ratio:** 83.2 %  
**youth dependency ratio:** 77.5 %  
**elderly dependency ratio:** 5.7 %  
**potential support ratio:** 17.5 (2013)

#### Median age:

**total:** 18.6 years  
**male:** 18.4 years  
**female:** 18.8 years (2013 est.)

#### Population growth rate:

2.64% (2013 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 24

#### Birth rate:

36.3 births/1,000 population (2013 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 21

#### Death rate:

9.94 deaths/1,000 population (2013 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 54

#### Net migration rate:

0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2013 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 87

#### Urbanization:

**urban population:** 35.4% of total population (2011)  
**rate of urbanization:** 3.86% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

#### Major urban areas - population:

CONAKRY (capital) 1.597 million (2009)

#### Sex ratio:

**at birth:** 1.03 male(s)/female  
**0-14 years:** 1.02 male(s)/female  
**15-24 years:** 1.02 male(s)/female  
**25-54 years:** 1 male(s)/female  
**55-64 years:** 0.9 male(s)/female  
**65 years and over:** 0.79 male(s)/female  
**total population:** 1 male(s)/female (2013 est.)

#### Mother's mean age at first birth:

18.8 (2005 est.)

#### Maternal mortality rate:

610 deaths/100,000 live births (2010)  
**country comparison to the world:** 13

#### Infant mortality rate:

**total:** 57.11 deaths/1,000 live births  
**country comparison to the world:** 33  
**male:** 60.14 deaths/1,000 live births  
**female:** 53.99 deaths/1,000 live births (2013 est.)

#### Life expectancy at birth:

**total population:** 59.11 years  
**country comparison to the world:** 195  
**male:** 57.6 years  
**female:** 60.66 years (2013 est.)

#### Total fertility rate:

4.99 children born/woman (2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 19

**Contraceptive prevalence rate:**

5.6% (2012)

**Health expenditures:**

6% of GDP (2011)

**country comparison to the world:** 111

**Physicians density:**

0.1 physicians/1,000 population (2005)

**Hospital bed density:**

0.3 beds/1,000 population (2011)

**Drinking water source:**

**improved:**

urban: 90% of population

rural: 65% of population

total: 74% of population

**unimproved:**

urban: 10% of population

rural: 35% of population

total: 26% of population (2010 est.)

**Sanitation facility access:**

**improved:**

urban: 32% of population

rural: 11% of population

total: 18% of population

**unimproved:**

urban: 68% of population

rural: 89% of population

total: 82% of population (2010 est.)

**HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:**

1.3% (2009 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 39

**HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:**

79,000 (2009 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 45

**HIV/AIDS - deaths:**

4,700 (2009 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 40

**Major infectious diseases:**

**degree of risk:** very high

**food or waterborne diseases:** bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever

**vectorborne diseases:** malaria, dengue fever, and yellow fever

**water contact disease:** schistosomiasis

**aerosolized dust or soil contact disease:** Lassa fever

**animal contact disease:** rabies (2013)

**Obesity - adult prevalence rate:**

4.4% (2008)

**country comparison to the world:** 165

**Children under the age of 5 years underweight:**

20.8% (2008)

**country comparison to the world:** 29

**Education expenditures:**

3.1% of GDP (2011)

**country comparison to the world:** 140

#### Literacy:

**definition:** age 15 and over can read and write

**total population:** 41%

**male:** 52%

**female:** 30% (2010 est.)

#### School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education):

**total:** 10 years

**male:** 11 years

**female:** 8 years (2011)

#### Child labor - children ages 5-14:

**total number:** 571,774

**percentage:** 25 % (2003 est.)

### Government :: Guinea

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#### Country name:

**conventional long form:** Republic of Guinea

**conventional short form:** Guinea

**local long form:** Republique de Guinee

**local short form:** Guinee

**former:** French Guinea

#### Government type:

republic

#### Capital:

**name:** Conakry

**geographic coordinates:** 9 30 N, 13 42 W

**time difference:** UTC 0 (5 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

#### Administrative divisions:

7 regions and 1 governate\*; Boke, Conakry\*, Faranah, Kankan, Kindia, Labe, Mamou, N'Zerekore

#### Independence:

2 October 1958 (from France)

#### National holiday:

Independence Day, 2 October (1958)

#### Constitution:

previous 1958, 1990; latest promulgated 19 April 2010, approved 7 May 2010

#### Legal system:

civil law system based on the French model

#### International law organization participation:

accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction with reservations; accepts ICCT jurisdiction

#### Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

#### Executive branch:

**chief of state:** President Alpha CONDE (since 21 December 2010)

**head of government:** Prime Minister Mohamed Said FOFANA (since 24 December 2010)

**cabinet:** Council of Ministers appointed by the president  
(For more information visit the **World Leaders website** [↗](#))

**elections:** president elected by popular vote for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); candidate must receive a majority of the votes cast to be elected president; election last held on 27 June 2010 with a runoff election held on 7 November 2010

**election results:** Alpha CONDE elected president in a runoff election; percent of vote Alpha CONDE 52.5%, Cellou Dalein DIALLO 47.5%

#### Legislative branch:

unicameral People's National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale Populaire (114 seats; members elected by a mixed system of direct popular vote and proportional party lists)

**note:** the legislature was dissolved by junta leader Moussa Dadis CAMARA in December 2008 and in February 2010, the Transition Government appointed a 155 member National Transition Council (CNT) that has since acted in the legislature's place pending elections finally held on 28 September 2013

**elections:** last held on 28 September 2013 (next election scheduled for 2018)

**election results:** percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - RPG 53, UFDG 37, UFR 10, others 14

#### Judicial branch:

**highest court(s):** Supreme Court or Cour Supreme (organized into Constitutional, Civil, Penal, Commercial, and Administrative Chambers, and Chamber of Accounts; court consists of the first president, chamber presidents, and NA members)

**judge selection and term of office:** court first president appointed by the national president after consultation with the National Assembly; other members appointed by presidential decree; member tenure NA

**subordinate courts:** Courts of Appeal or Cour d'Appel; courts of first instance or Tribunal de Premiere Instance; labor court; military tribunal; High Court of Justice; justices of the peace

#### Political parties and leaders:

National Party for Hope and Development or PEDN [Lansana KOUYATE]

Rally for the Guinean People or RPG [Alpha CONDE]

Union for the Progress of Guinea or UPG [Jean Marie DORE]

Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea or UFDG [Cellou Dalein DIALLO]

Union of Republican Forces or UFR [Sidya TOURE]

**note:** listed are the five most popular parties as of December 2012; overall, there are more than 130 registered parties

#### Political pressure groups and leaders:

National Confederation of Guinean Workers-Labor Union of Guinean Workers or CNTG-USTG Alliance (includes National Confederation of Guinean Workers or CNTG and Labor Union of Guinean Workers or USTG); Syndicate of Guinean Teachers and Researchers or SLECG

#### International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, ECOWAS, EITI (candidate country), FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM, OIC, OIF, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNOCI, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

#### Diplomatic representation in the US:

**chief of mission:** Ambassador Blaise CHERIF (since 2 September 2011)

**chancery:** 2112 Leroy Place NW, Washington, DC 20008

**telephone:** [1] (202) 986-4300

**FAX:** [1] (202) 478-3010

#### Diplomatic representation from the US:

**chief of mission:** Ambassador Alexander Mark LASKARIS (since 10 September 2012)

**embassy:** Koloma, Conakry, east of Hamdallaye Circle

**mailing address:** B. P. 603, Transversale No. 2, Centre Administratif de Koloma, Commune de Ratoma, Conakry

**telephone:** [224] 65-10-40-00

**FAX:** [224] 65-10-42-97

#### Flag description:

three equal vertical bands of red (hoist side), yellow, and green; red represents the people's sacrifice for liberation and work; yellow stands for the sun, for the riches of the earth, and for justice; green symbolizes the country's vegetation and unity

**note:** uses the popular Pan-African colors of Ethiopia; the colors from left to right are the reverse of those on the flags of neighboring Mali and Senegal

#### National anthem:

**name:** "Liberte" (Liberty)

[▶ PLAY ANTHEM](#)

**lyrics/music:** unknown/Fodeba KEITA

**note:** adopted 1958

## Economy :: Guinea

### Economy - overview:

Guinea is a poor country that possesses major mineral, hydropower, and agricultural resources. The country has almost half of the world's bauxite reserves and significant iron ore, gold, and diamond reserves. However, Guinea has been unable to profit from this potential, as rampant corruption, dilapidated infrastructure, and political uncertainty have drained investor confidence. In the time since a 2008 coup following the death of long-term President Lansana CONTE, international donors, including the G-8, the IMF, and the World Bank, have significantly curtailed their development programs. Throughout 2009, policies of the ruling military junta severely weakened the economy. The junta leaders spent and printed money at an accelerating rate, driving inflation and debt to perilously high levels. In early 2010, the junta collapsed and was replaced by a transition government, which ceded power in December 2010 to the country's first-ever democratically elected president, Alpha CONDE. International assistance and investment are expected to return to Guinea, but the levels will depend upon the ability of the new government to combat corruption, reform its banking system, improve its business environment, and build infrastructure. IMF and World Bank programs will be especially critical as Guinea attempts to gain debt relief. International investors have expressed keen interest in Guinea's vast iron ore reserves, which could further propel the country's growth. The government put forward a new mining code in September 2011 that includes provisions to combat corruption, protect the environment, and review all existing mining contracts. Longer range plans to deploy broadband Internet throughout the country could spur economic growth as well.

### GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$12.04 billion (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 149

\$11.58 billion (2011 est.)

\$11.15 billion (2010 est.)

*note:* data are in 2012 US dollars

### GDP (official exchange rate):

\$5.556 billion (2012 est.)

### GDP - real growth rate:

3.9% (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 92

3.9% (2011 est.)

1.9% (2010 est.)

### GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$1,100 (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 215

\$1,100 (2011 est.)

\$1,100 (2010 est.)

*note:* data are in 2012 US dollars

### Gross national saving:

NA% (2012 est.)

-6.4% of GDP (2011 est.)

3.6% of GDP (2010 est.)

### GDP - composition, by end use:

**household consumption:** 87%

**government consumption:** 12%

**investment in fixed capital:** 38.1%

**investment in inventories:** 0%

**exports of goods and services:** 28.7%

**imports of goods and services:** -65.8%  
(2012 est.)

### GDP - composition, by sector of origin:

**agriculture:** 22.8%

**industry:** 46.1%

**services:** 31.1% (2012 est.)

### Agriculture - products:

rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (manioc), bananas, sweet potatoes; cattle, sheep, goats; timber

**Industries:**

bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron; alumina refining; light manufacturing, and agricultural processing

**Industrial production growth rate:**

5.1% (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 55

**Labor force:**

5.24 million (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 72

**Labor force - by occupation:**

**agriculture:** 76%

**industry and services:** 24% (2006 est.)

**Unemployment rate:**

NA%

**Population below poverty line:**

47% (2006 est.)

**Household income or consumption by percentage share:**

**lowest 10%:** 2.7%

**highest 10%:** 30.3% (2007)

**Distribution of family income - Gini index:**

39.4 (2007)

**country comparison to the world:** 64

40.3 (1994)

**Budget:**

**revenues:** \$1.296 billion

**expenditures:** \$1.483 billion (2012 est.)

**Taxes and other revenues:**

23.3% of GDP (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 141

**Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-):**

-3.4% of GDP (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 131

**Fiscal year:**

calendar year

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):**

15.2% (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 212

21.4% (2011 est.)

**Central bank discount rate:**

NA% (31 December 2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 6

22.25% (31 December 2005)

**Commercial bank prime lending rate:**

27% (31 December 2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 8

28% (31 December 2011 est.)

**Stock of narrow money:**

\$1.492 billion (31 December 2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 133

\$1.38 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

**Stock of broad money:**

\$1.915 billion (31 December 2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 152  
\$1.731 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

#### **Stock of domestic credit:**

\$1.539 billion (31 December 2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 139  
\$1.533 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

#### **Market value of publicly traded shares:**

\$NA

#### **Current account balance:**

\$-1.754 billion (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 136  
\$-1.215 billion (2011 est.)

#### **Exports:**

\$1.348 billion (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 149  
\$1.428 billion (2011 est.)

#### **Exports - commodities:**

bauxite, alumina, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products

#### **Exports - partners:**

India 10.6%, Spain 9.6%, Chile 9.4%, US 7.1%, Ireland 6.3%, Germany 6.3%, Ukraine 5.7%, France 5% (2012)

#### **Imports:**

\$2.606 billion (2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 153  
\$2.097 billion (2011 est.)

#### **Imports - commodities:**

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

#### **Imports - partners:**

China 14.2%, Netherlands 7.6% (2012)

#### **Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:**

\$174.3 million (31 December 2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 161  
\$111.8 million (31 December 2011 est.)

#### **Debt - external:**

\$2.584 billion (31 December 2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 141  
\$3.139 billion (31 December 2011 est.)

#### **Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:**

\$145 million (31 December 2012 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 88

#### **Exchange rates:**

Guinean francs (GNF) per US dollar -  
6,986 (2012 est.)  
6,658 (2011 est.)  
5,726.1 (2010 est.)  
5,500 (2009)  
5,500 (2008)

### **Energy :: Guinea**

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#### **Electricity - production:**

969 million kWh (2010 est.)  
**country comparison to the world:** 149

**Electricity - consumption:**

901.2 million kWh (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 153

**Electricity - exports:**

0 kWh (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 205

**Electricity - imports:**

0 kWh (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 196

**Electricity - installed generating capacity:**

395,000 kW (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 145

**Electricity - from fossil fuels:**

68.4% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 111

**Electricity - from nuclear fuels:**

0% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 100

**Electricity - from hydroelectric plants:**

31.6% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 72

**Electricity - from other renewable sources:**

0% of total installed capacity (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 181

**Crude oil - production:**

0 bbl/day (2012 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 177

**Crude oil - exports:**

0 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 123

**Crude oil - imports:**

0 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 196

**Crude oil - proved reserves:**

0 bbl (1 January 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 139

**Refined petroleum products - production:**

0 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 184

**Refined petroleum products - consumption:**

8,671 bbl/day (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 156

**Refined petroleum products - exports:**

0 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 181

**Refined petroleum products - imports:**

9,089 bbl/day (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 132

**Natural gas - production:**

0 cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 140

#### Natural gas - consumption:

0 cu m (2010 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 152

#### Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 113

#### Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 202

#### Natural gas - proved reserves:

0 cu m (1 January 2013 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 146

#### Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:

1.419 million Mt (2011 est.)

**country comparison to the world:** 158

### Communications :: Guinea

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#### Telephones - main lines in use:

18,000 (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 192

#### Telephones - mobile cellular:

4.781 million (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 115

#### Telephone system:

**general assessment:** inadequate system of open-wire lines, small radiotelephone communication stations, and new microwave radio relay system

**domestic:** Conakry reasonably well-served; coverage elsewhere remains inadequate and large companies tend to rely on their own systems for nationwide links; fixed-line teledensity less than 1 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular subscribership is expanding and exceeds 40 per 100 persons

**international:** country code - 224; satellite earth station - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) (2011)

#### Broadcast media:

government maintains marginal control over broadcast media; single state-run TV station; state-run radio broadcast station also operates several stations in rural areas; a steadily increasing number of privately owned radio stations, nearly all in Conakry, and about a dozen community radio stations; foreign TV programming available via satellite and cable subscription services (2011)

#### Internet country code:

.gn

#### Internet hosts:

15 (2012)

**country comparison to the world:** 223

#### Internet users:

95,000 (2009)

**country comparison to the world:** 161

### Transportation :: Guinea

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#### Airports:

16 (2013)

**country comparison to the world:** 144

#### Airports - with paved runways:

**total:** 4

**over 3,047 m:** 1

**1,524 to 2,437 m:** 3 (2013)

#### **Airports - with unpaved runways:**

**total:** 12  
**1,524 to 2,437 m:** 7  
**914 to 1,523 m:** 3  
**under 914 m:**  
2 (2013)

#### **Railways:**

**total:** 1,185 km  
**country comparison to the world:** 87  
**standard gauge:** 238 km 1.435-m gauge  
**narrow gauge:** 947 km 1.000-m gauge (2008)

#### **Roadways:**

**total:** 44,348 km  
**country comparison to the world:** 80  
**paved:** 4,342 km  
**unpaved:** 40,006 km (2003)

#### **Waterways:**

1,300 km (navigable by shallow-draft native craft in the northern part of the Niger system) (2011)  
**country comparison to the world:** 55

#### **Ports and terminals:**

**major seaport(s):** Conakry, Kamsar

### **Military :: Guinea**

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#### **Military branches:**

National Armed Forces: Army, Guinean Navy (Armee de Mer or Marine Guineenne, includes Marines), Guinean Air Force (Force Aeriennne de Guinee) (2009)

#### **Military service age and obligation:**

18-25 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military service; 18-month conscript service obligation (2012)

#### **Manpower available for military service:**

**males age 16-49:** 2,359,203  
**females age 16-49:** 2,329,784 (2010 est.)

#### **Manpower fit for military service:**

**males age 16-49:** 1,493,991  
**females age 16-49:** 1,535,418 (2010 est.)

#### **Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:**

**male:** 118,443  
**female:** 115,901 (2010 est.)

#### **Military expenditures:**

3.4% of GDP (2011)  
**country comparison to the world:** 35

### **Transnational Issues :: Guinea**

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#### **Disputes - international:**

conflicts among rebel groups, warlords, and youth gangs in neighboring states have spilled over into Guinea resulting in domestic instability; Sierra Leone considers Guinea's definition of the flood plain limits to define the left bank boundary of the Makona and Moa rivers excessive and protests Guinea's continued occupation of these lands, including the hamlet of Yenga, occupied since 1998

#### **Refugees and internally displaced persons:**

**refugees (country of origin):** 6,552 (Cote d'Ivoire) (2012)

#### **Trafficking in persons:**

**current situation:** Guinea is a source, transit, and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking; the majority of trafficking victims are Guinean children; Guinean girls are subjected to domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation, while boys are forced to beg, work as street vendors or shoe shiners, or miners; some Guinean children are forced to mine in Senegal, Mali, and possibly other West African countries; Guinean women and girls are subjected to domestic servitude and sex trafficking in Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin, Senegal, Greece, and Spain, while Chinese and Vietnamese women are reportedly forced into prostitution in Guinea

**tier rating:** Tier 2 Watch List - Guinea does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so; a new police unit has been created to focus on human trafficking and child labor; the government has initiated five new trafficking investigations but has failed to prosecute or convict any trafficking offenders, which represents a decrease in anti-trafficking law enforcement over the previous year; the government fails to provide victims with protective services and has not supported NGOs that assist victims but continues to refer child victims to NGOs on an ad hoc basis; Guinean law does not prohibit all forms of trafficking, excluding, for example, forced prostitution of adults and debt bondage, which are not criminalized (2013)