GUINEA

INTRODUCTION
Guinea is at a turning point after decades of authoritarian rule since gaining its independence from France in 1958. International investors have shown interest in Guinea’s unexplored mineral reserves, which have the potential to propel Guinea’s future growth.

ECONOMY
Economic Overview
growing but primarily agrarian West African economy; major mining sector; improving fiscal and debt balances prior to COVID-19; economy increasingly vulnerable to climate change; slow infrastructure improvements; gender wealth and human capital gaps

GDP (Purchasing Power Parity) $35.08 billion (2020 est.)
GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity) $2,700 (2020 est.)
Industries - bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron ore, light manufacturing, agricultural processing
Agricultural products - rice, cassava, groundnuts, maize, oil palm fruit, fonio, plantains, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables
Exports $5.041 billion (2019 est.)
aluminum, gold, bauxite, diamonds, fish, cashews (2019)
partners: UAE 39%, China 36%, India 6% (2019)
Imports $7.924 billion (2019 est.)
rice, refined petroleum, packaged medicines, delivery trucks, cars (2019)
partners: China 39%, India 8%, Netherlands 6%, Belgium 5%, UAE 5% (2019)

PEOPLE & SOCIETY
Population
12.9 million (July 2021 est.)
Population Growth
2.76% (2021 est.)
Ethnicity
Fulani (Peuhl) 33.4%, Malinke 29.4%, Susu 21.2%, Guerze 7.8%, Kissi 6.2%, Toma 1.6%, other/foreign 0.4% (2018 est.)
Language
French (official), Pular, Maninka, Susu, other native languages
Religion
Muslim 89.1%, Christian 6.8%, animist 1.6%, other 0.1%, none 2.4% (2014 est.)
Urbanization
urban population: 37.3% of total population (2021)
rate of urbanization: 3.64% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

as of October 2021