

GUINEA

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF
PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE
IN GUINEA?

6.7m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$1.4bn

International

US\$819.4m

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$322

[See Notes](#)

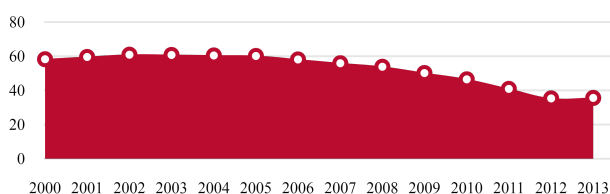
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

10%

Depth of poverty

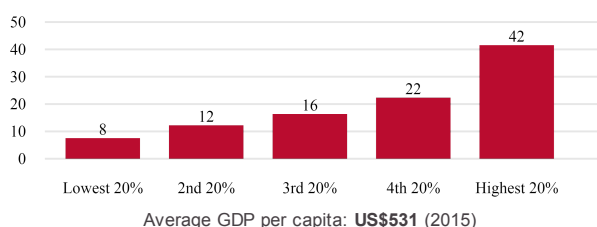
Trends in extreme poverty

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The distribution of income

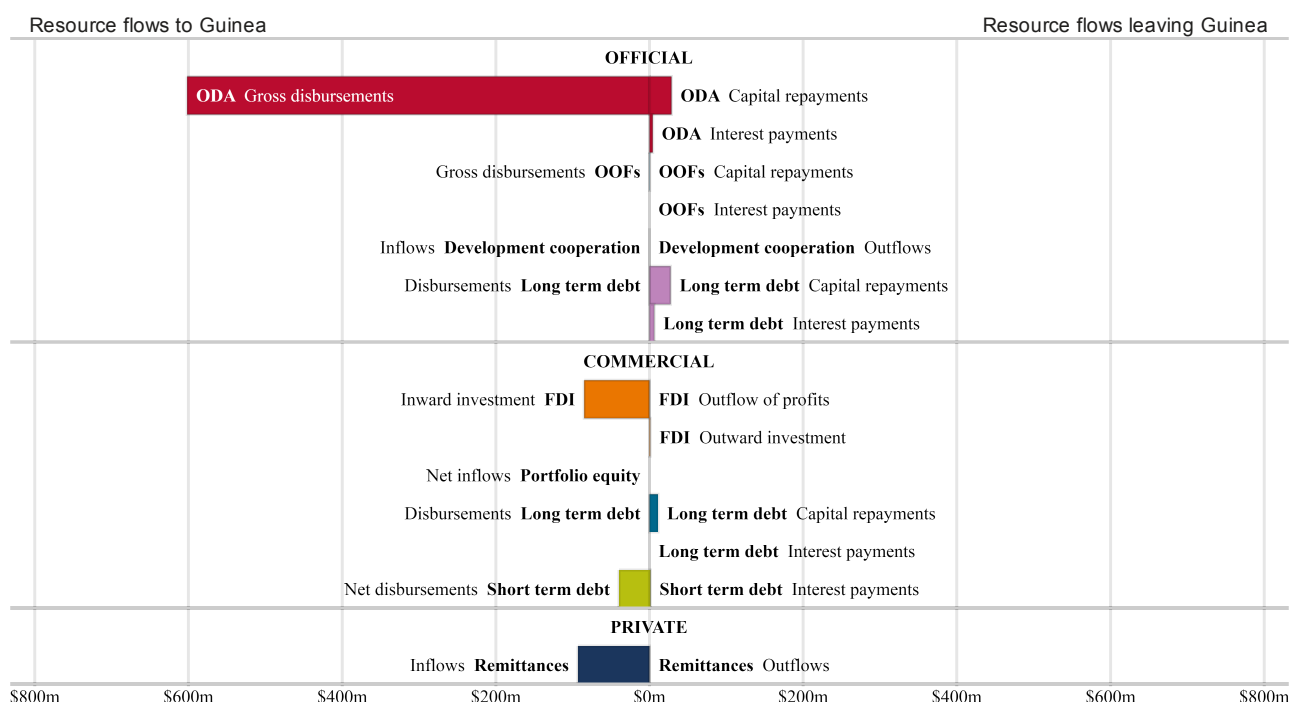
2012, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Guinea

Official, commercial and private flows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: ADB: Asian Development Bank; GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Revenue and grants

2014, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$1bn	Revenue 73% of total US\$1bn	Resource Revenue 11% of total US\$165m	
		<small>Net Tax Revenue 7% of total US\$98m</small>	
		Non Resource Revenue 58% of total US\$857m	Direct Taxes 13% of total US\$186m
	Grants 27% of total US\$406m	Ebola-Related 7% of total US\$98m	Indirect Taxes 45% of total US\$671m
		Project Grants 15% of total US\$219m	
		Budget Support Grants 6% of total US\$86m	

Financing

2014, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$251m	Net Domestic Finance 30% of total US\$74m	Bank Financing 38% of total US\$95m	
	Net External Finance 71% of total US\$177m	<small>Nonbank Financing -2% of total US\$-51m</small>	
		Amortization -21% of total US\$-52m	
		Loans 89% of total US\$223m	Project 39% of total US\$98m
			Program 49% of total US\$124m

Expenditure

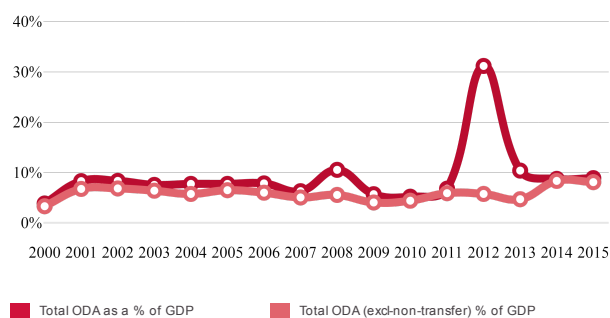
2014, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$2bn	Capital Expenditure 39% of total US\$677m	Domestically Financed 20% of total US\$355m	
		Externally Financed 18% of total US\$318m	
	Recurrent Expenditure 60% of total US\$1bn	Wages And Salaries 17% of total US\$293m	
		Subsidies And Transfers 14% of total US\$251m	
		Goods And Services 19% of total US\$334m	
		<small>Domestic Expenditure 94% of total US\$1.6bn</small>	<small>Domestic Expenditure 94% of total US\$1.6bn</small>
		Ebola-Related 6% of total US\$102m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2014 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

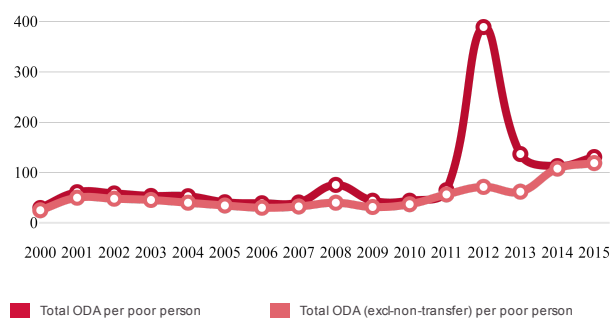
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



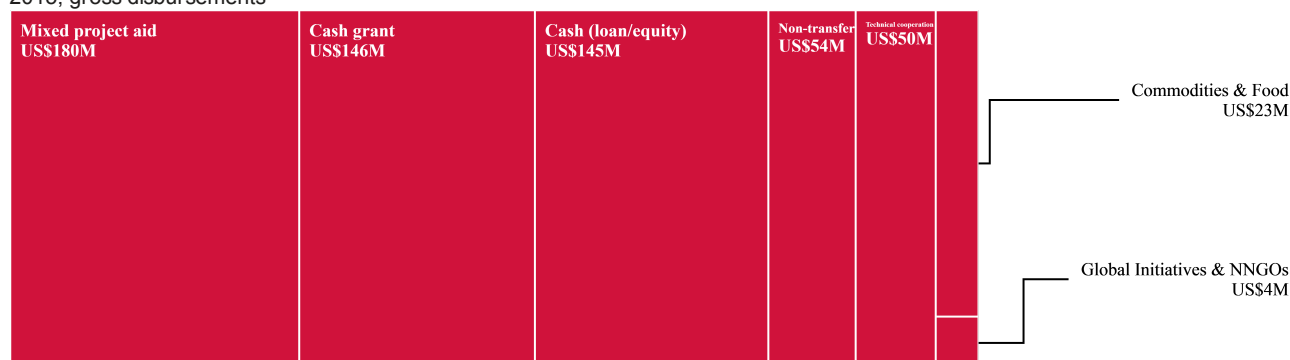
ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



The bundle of ODA

2015, gross disbursements

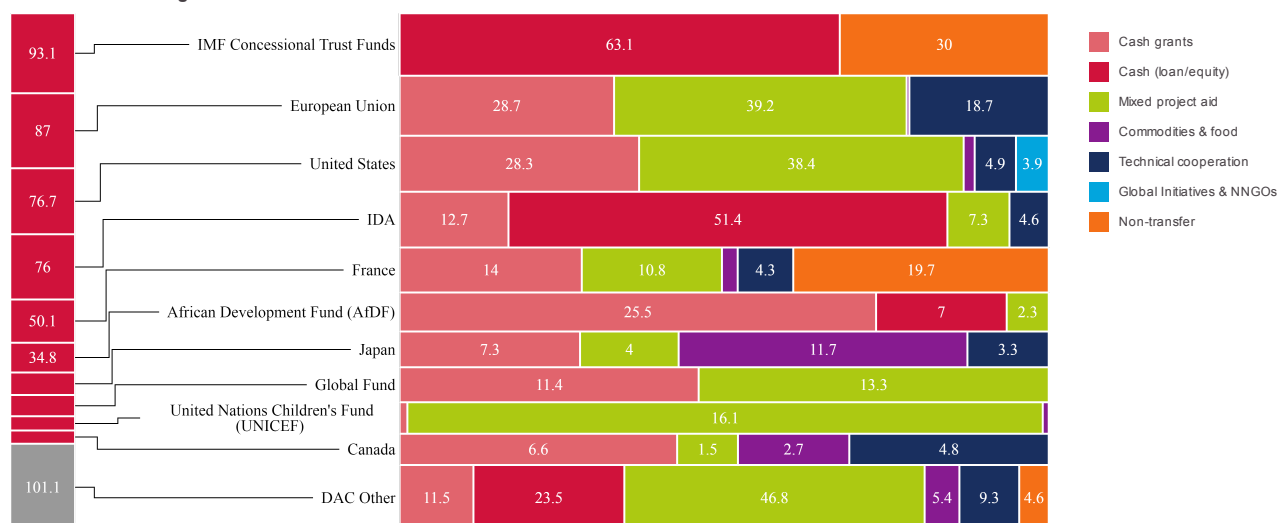


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



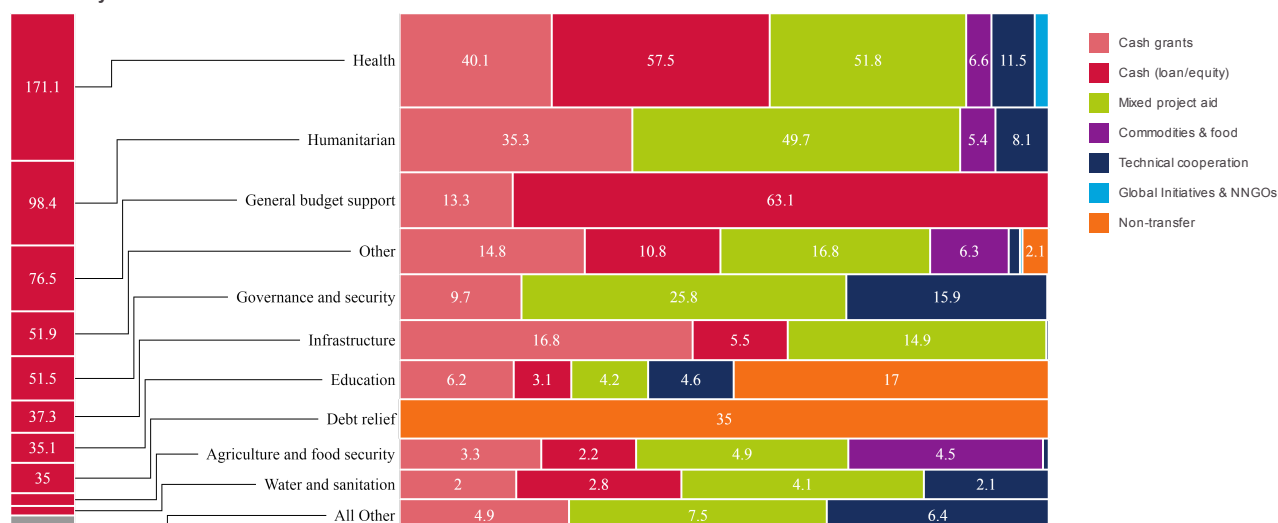
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

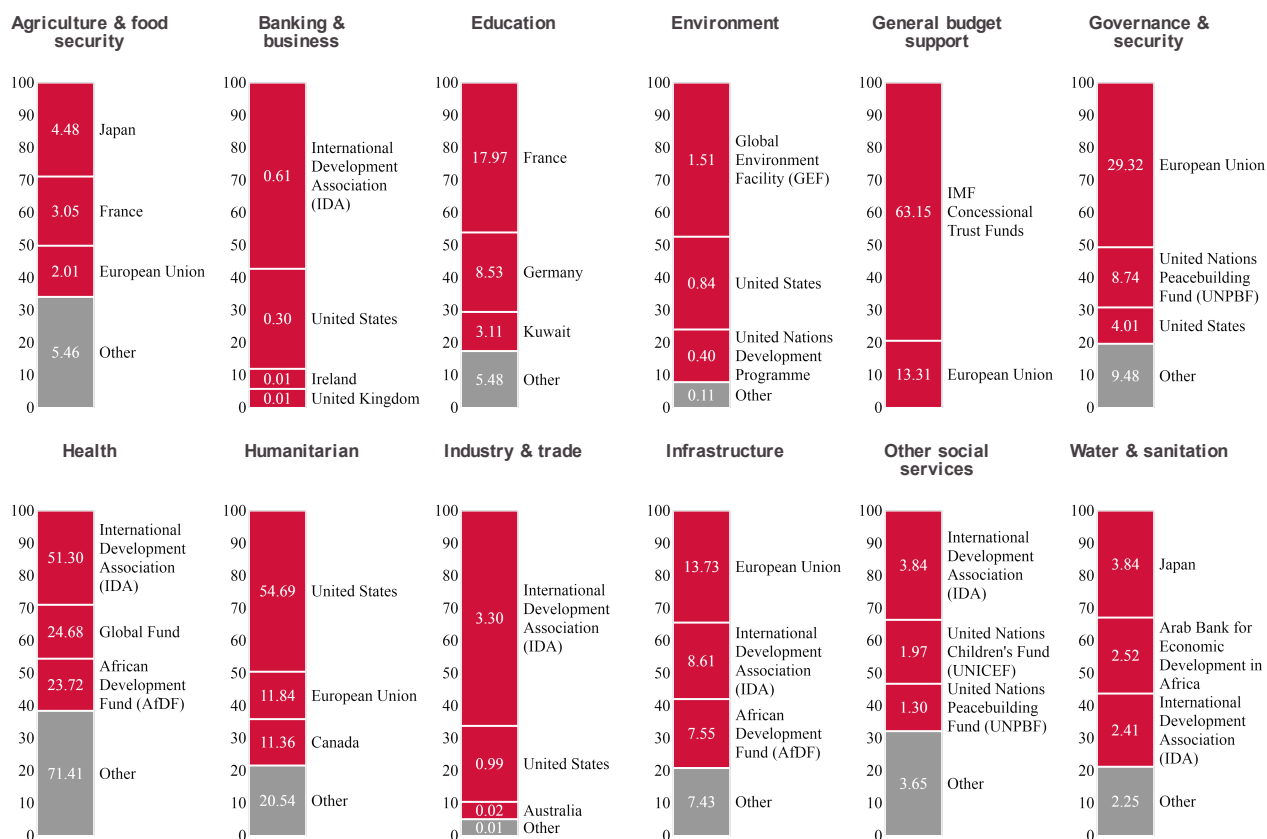
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The largest providers to each sector

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.