

GUINEA

Polity5 regime codes:

fac	scode	polity	pers	bmon	bday	byear	emon	eday	eyear	exec	exconst	polcomp
0a	GUI	-9	26	10	2	1958	4	2	1984	3	1	1
0b	GUI	-7	8	4	3	1984	1	15	1991	4	1	1
0c	GUI	-5	4	1	16	1991	6	11	1995	4	2	2
1X	GUI	-1	13	6	12	1995	6	11	2008	5	3	6
1Xa	GUI	-1	2	12	24	2008	2	14	2010	4	3	6
1Xb	GUI	-88	1	2	15	2010	12	20	2010	-88	-88	-88
1Xc	GUI	1	3	12	21	2010	9	27	2013	7	6	6
1Xd	GUI	4	5	9	28	2013	99	99	9999	7	4	7

PITF Problem Events:

1) 09/00-03/01 (REV 09/00-03/01)

0a) October 2, 1958 (independence) – Following the rejection of the status of “autonomous republic within the French Community” offered in the new (Fifth Republic) French Constitution by the people of Guinea in a referendum held on September, 28, 1958, the Territorial Assembly proclaimed Guinea an independent republic on October 2, 1958, under the leadership of Ahmed Sekou Touré and the Guinean Democratic Party (PDG). Touré quickly consolidated power and instituted one-party rule under a constitution promulgated in November 1958.

0b) April 3, 1984 (event) – President Touré died on March 26, 1984. Mr Lansana Beavogui, who had been Prime Minister since 1972, emerged as interim leader. Under the terms of the constitution, the political bureau of the PDG was to meet to choose a new leader within 45 days. On April 3, however, a military coup led by Col. Lansana Conté seized control of the government and established a Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN). The PDG and the National Assembly were dissolved, the constitution was suspended, and public meetings were banned.

0c) January 16, 1991 (event) – In response to increasing tensions, Conté disbanded the CMRN, replacing it with a joint civilian-military Transitional Committee for National Recovery (CTRN), and announced preparations for a return to civilian rule. Political parties were legalized in December 1991; however, security agencies acted forcefully to any public demonstrations and challenges to executive authority. Presidential elections were held on December 19, 1993, under conditions that guaranteed a victory for Conté, now supported by the newly formed Party of Unity and Progress (PUP).

1X) Date of Change to Factional-Autocratic: June 12, 1995 (multi-party legislative elections)

Brief Explanation of Change To:

Guinea's first multiparty legislative elections, held on June 11, 1995, resulted in a majority for President Conté's Party of Unity and Progress (PUP; taking 71 of 114 seats in the new National Assembly). Opposition parties challenged the election results, claiming they were fabricated by PUP officials, and announced that they would boycott the new parliament. Whereas Conté, despite failing health in recent years, continued to demonstrate an uncanny impunity to challenges; increasing dissent within urban areas and within the military continued to garner

piece-meal concessions from the regime. Restrictions on oppositional parties limited their ability and willingness to compete in legislative elections.

Identify Main Factions:

- *Party of Unity and Progress* — political party based on the patronage network supporting personalistic leader President Lansana Conté, who held power since seizing it in a 1984 coup until his death on December 22, 2008.
- *Opposition to the Conté Regime* — the main opposition parties in Guinea include the Rally of the Guinean People, the Party of Renewal and Progress, and the Union for the New Republic.
- *Military* — while ostensibly under the control of President Conté, factions within the military have periodically challenged the regime; Conté survived several mutinies, coup plots, and assassination attempts by military factions.

Revolutionary War: September 2000 – March 2001

In September 2000 rebel groups attacked Guinean forces in the Parrot's Beak region from bordering areas of Sierra Leone and Liberia. The rebellion was crushed by government forces in March 2001.

Changes within Factional Period:

1Xa) December 28, 2008 (death of executive; military coup) – President Conté died on December 22, 2008, following a long illness and plans were announced for an interim government to prepare for a new presidential election; however, within hours, Capt. Mousa Dadis Camarra announced a military coup had installed a National Council for Democracy and Development (CNDD) under his leadership. The CNDD came under intense international pressure to prepare for a transition to constitutional government. On 21 January 2010, the leader of the ruling CNDD military junta, Gen. Sekouba Konaté, who had replaced Capt. Camarra on December 3, 2009, while Camarra was abroad receiving treatment following an assassination attempt, announced that power would be handed over to a provisional, civilian government in preparation for elections to be held later in the year.

1Xb) February 15, 2010 (transitional government) – A National Transitional Council, a consultative body composed of 101 members drawn from the CNDD, political parties, and civil society organizations, was formed on February 8, 2010. Opposition leader Jean-Marie Doré was appointed to the post of Prime Minister and a civilian government was formed on February 15, 2010.

1Xc) December 21, 2010 (presidential election) – Presidential elections were held on June 27, 2010, resulting in a runoff election between UDFG candidate Cellon Dalein Diallo, who drew support mainly from ethnic-Peulh, and RPG candidate Alpha Condé, who was supported by ethnic-Malinké. Tensions ran high and the runoff was postponed several times. The election was finally held on November 7, 2010, and Condé was declared the winner; Diallo first challenged and then conceded the election results, urging his supporters to accept the new government. Condé was inaugurated on December 21, 2010. Parliamentary elections were scheduled to follow the presidential election but were postponed repeatedly.

Identify Main Factions:

- *Rally of the Guinean People (RPG)* — political party based on the patronage network supporting President Alpha Condé, who gained office in December 2010 presidential elections. Condé is supported mainly by ethnic-Malinké groups.
- *Opposition to the Condé Government* — the main opposition parties in Guinea include the largely ethnic-Peulh Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea (UFDG), led by Cellou Dalein Diallo, and the Union of Republican Forces (UFR), led by Sidya Touré.

1Xd) September 28, 2013 (legislative elections) – Following disputed presidential elections held in 2010 that split the electorate along ethnic lines, the government of President Alpha Condé continued to delay legislative elections, originally planned for June 2007 following the death of long-time President Lansana Conté. Legislative elections were finally held on September 28, 2013, but were characterized as flawed by international observers. The announced results gave the president's Rally of the Guinean People (RPG) 53 of 114 seats; RPG-allied parties gave the President Condé a slight majority.