



Guinea

A well developed and functioning civil registration system ensures the registration of all vital events including births, marriages and deaths and issues relevant certificates as proof of such registration. Civil registration promotes efficient government planning, effective use of resources and aid, and more accurate monitoring of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

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Birth Registration



Marriage Registration



Death Registration

Birth Registration

Legal framework for birth registration	Children's Code (2008) , Local Government Code (2008)
Official authorities in charge of registering births	The mayor is the official authority in charge of registering all vital events, including birth. Through an official decree, mayors can delegate their powers as registrar to one or more of deputies, members of the local council, or agents having received adequate training. Although a mayor has delegated his or her functions as registrar, the mayor retains the capacity to exercise them personally during the term of office (Local Government Code, article 153).
Organizational structure	Decentralized
Is there a legal obligation to register the birth of a child?	Yes (Children's Code, article 157)
Is an official birth certificate issued as a result of birth registration?	Yes, immediately
Legal informant to register a birth	Father, Mother, Medical doctor, Midwife; The birth of the child shall be declared by the father and/or the mother. Should they fail to do so, a birth can be declared by the medical doctors, midwives or any other persons who have attended the delivery, and when the mother gives birth outside of her home, by the person in whose home she has given birth. The birth certificate will be issued immediately (Children's Code, article 159).
Time allowed for registration	Declarations of birth must be done within 6 months to the civil registrar of the place of birth. However, for births occurring outside the municipality perimeter or in a foreign country, this period shall be extended to 8 months (Children's Code, article 157).

Fee for birth registration	Yes; Communes (municipalities) fix the price for the birth certificates by deliberation of the local council
Can the fee be increased or waived?	Yes; Only the local council, by deliberation, has the power to waive the tax related to birth registration. This happens in particular during UNICEF-supported birth registration campaigns.
Fee for birth certificate	No
Penalty for late registration	No; Where a birth has not been declared within the statutory period, the civil registrar may only report it in the registers by virtue of a judgment rendered by the competent court of the prefecture where the child was born, and a summary mention will be made in the margin on the date of birth (Children's Code, article 158).
Other official fees involved in the birth registration process	No
Requirements or fees specific to children who are eligible for citizenship but were born outside the country	No
Requirements or fees specific to children whose parents are foreign nationals	No
Requirements for birth registration	Identification of mother, Identification father (if known), Birth notification by medical personnel
Information collected	The birth certificate must state: – Day, time and place of birth; – Sex of the child, and the names given to her or him; – First names, family names, ages, professions and domiciles of the father and mother, and, where applicable, those of the declarant or witnesses (Children's Code, article 160).

Processing	Manually (on paper)
Place of registration	Civil registration office, Place of occurrence of the birth
A birth certificate is required for:	Identification, Education, Inheritance, Voting, Obtaining social assistance
Process for establishing vital statistics on births	Vital statistics are only produced using indirect methods based on censuses and surveys.

Data sources: Information on civil registration systems was compiled over a period from December 2016 to November 2017 using the existing relevant legal frameworks and in consultation with CRVS experts, officials within the relevant national institutions, and UNICEF country offices. All reasonable precautions have been taken by UNICEF to verify this country profile; updates will be made to reflect changes in policy and implementation and/or new information.

Marriage Registration

Legal framework for marriage registration	Civil Code (1998)
Official authorities in charge of registering a marriage	The mayor is the official authority in charge of registering all vital events, including birth. Through an official decree, mayors can delegate their powers as registrar to one or more of deputies, members of the local council, or agents having received adequate training. Although a mayor has delegated his or her functions as registrar, the mayor retains the capacity to exercise them personally during the term of office.
Organizational structure	Decentralized
Legal age for marriage	18 years for both sexes; Exemptions: The President of the Republic, on report of the Minister of Justice may, by decree, grant

	exemptions on age for compelling reasons. The application is made to the Public Prosecutor or the President of the Tribunal and is forwarded to the Attorney General. An expedition of this order is then attached to the marriage certificate (Civil Code, article 268).
Is there a legal obligation to register marriages?	Yes; The celebration of marriage is compulsory for all citizens of the Republic before a civil registrar who is, as the case may be, the Governor of the Region, the Commander of the District or the Mayor of the Local Revolutionary Power. Any marriage that is not celebrated before the civil registrars mentioned above is therefore declared irregular and without effect (Civil Code, article 201). Civil marriage must precede religious marriage. Any violation of these provisions will result in the imposition of a sentence of 3 months to 1 year of imprisonment (Civil Code, article 202).
Is an official marriage certificate issued as a result of marriage registration?	Yes, immediately
Legal informant to register a marriage	The spouses
Time allowed for registration	Immediately, 3 months for citizens married abroad; The marriage certificate must be signed by the registrar, the spouses, the fathers or the heads of families whose consent is given at the time of the celebration and by the witnesses (Civil Code, article 214). Any act of marriage of Guineans concluded abroad according to local forms must be transcribed, within 3 months of its drafting and at the expense of the spouses, in the records of the marriages of the nearest Consulate of Guinea.

Fee for marriage registration	Yes; Communes (municipalities) fix the price for the marriage certificates by deliberation of the local council.
Can the fee be increased or waived?	Yes; Only the local council by deliberation has the power to waive the tax related to death registration.
Fee for marriage certificate	No
Penalty for late registration	No
Other official fees involved in the marriage registration process	No
Additional registration requirements or fees if one spouse was born outside the country or has dual citizenship	No
Requirements for marriage registration	The day of the celebration is chosen by the future spouses; the time is appointed by the registrar. The future spouses must submit the following documents to the civil registrar: – An extract of the birth certificate of each future spouse or a substitute judgment in lieu thereof; – If the consent of the father or the head of the family is required for a future spouse, the document establishing that consent unless the person attends the celebration and gives his consent verbally; – In the event of remarriage, the death certificate of the first spouse or an extract from the divorce decree, or an authorization from the Ministry of the Interior to marry another woman; – Justification of the dowry settlement; – When applicable, a copy of the decree from which an exemption to age-related impediments is issued; if

	required, these parts are delivered free of charge (Civil Code, article 211).
Information collected	The marriage certificate must be signed by the registrar, the spouses, the fathers or the heads of families whose consent is given at the time of the celebration and by the witnesses. It must state: – First names, surnames, professions, ages, date and place of birth, domicile and residence of the spouses;- - Consent of the father or the head of the family, in the case where such consent is required;- - First names and last name of former spouse, if applicable;- - The dowry that has been set;- - Declaration of the contracting parties to take themselves as spouses, and the pronouncement of their union by the registrar of civil status;- - First names, surnames, professions and domiciles of the witnesses and their status as adults (Civil Code, article 214).
Processing	Manually (on paper)
Place of registration	Civil registration office, Place of occurrence of the marriage
A marriage certificate is required for:	Inheritance, Birth registration, Divorce
Process for establishing vital statistics on marriage	Vital statistics on marriages are not published.

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Death Registration

Legal framework for death registration	Civil Code (1998)
Official authorities in charge of registering a death	Mayors The mayor is the official authority in charge of registering all vital events, including birth. Through an official decree, mayors can delegate their powers as registrar to one or more of deputies, members of the local council, or agents having received adequate training. Although a mayor has delegated his or her functions as registrar, the mayor retains the capacity to exercise them personally during the term of office (Local Government Code, article 153).
Organizational structure	Decentralized
Is there a legal obligation to register deaths?	Yes; No burial shall be carried out without an authorization, free of charge, by the registrar, who can issue it only after he or she has physically witnessed that the person is deceased or has received a medical certificate confirming the death (Civil Code, article 222).
Is an official death certificate issued as a result of death registration?	Yes, immediately
Legal informant to register a death	Relative of the deceased, Person with accurate and complete information; The death certificate will be drawn up by the registrar of the municipality where the death occurred, on the declaration of a relative of the deceased or the declaration of a person possessing the most accurate and complete information as possible on the deceased's civil status (article 223).

Time allowed for registration	The deadline for declaring death is 3 days. After this date, the civil registrar can only transcribe the declaration of death in the registers in the light of a judgment rendered by the competent court, If the place where the death occurred is unknown, or if it is impossible to appeal to the court of the place of death, the competent court shall be that of the applicant's residence (Civil Code, article 224).
Fee for death registration	Yes; Communes (municipalities) fix the price for the death certificates by deliberation of the local council.
Can the fee be increased or waived?	Yes; Only the local council by deliberation has the power to waive the tax related to death registration.
Fee for death certificate	No
Penalty for late registration	No
Other official fees involved in the death registration process	No
Registration requirements or fees specific for the deaths of people who were residents in the country and also of foreign nationality	No
Requirements for death registration	Medical death certificate
Information collected	The death certificate must state: – Day, time and place of death; – First names, surname, date of birth; – Names, professions and domiciles of the deceased's father and mother;

	– First name and surname of the other spouse if the deceased was married, widowed or divorced; – First name, surname, age, occupation and domicile of the declarant, and, where applicable, the degree of relationship with the deceased (Civil Code, article 225).
Information collected in case of fetal death	–
Processing	Manually (on paper)
Place of registration	Civil registration office, Place of occurrence of the death
A death certificate is required for:	Cremation, Burial, Inheritance
Process for establishing vital statistics on deaths	Vital statistics are only produced using indirect methods based on censuses and surveys.

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