Guinea
Republic of Guinea

Reciprocity Schedule

Select a visa category below to find the visa issuance fee, number of entries, and validity period for visas issued to applicants from this country*/area of authority.

Explanation of Terms

Visa Classification: The type of nonimmigrant visa you are applying for.

Fee: The reciprocity fee, also known as the visa issuance fee, you must pay. This fee is in addition to the nonimmigrant visa application fee (MRV fee).

Number of Entries: The number of times you may seek entry into the United States with that visa. "M" means multiple times. If there is a number, such as "One", you may apply for entry one time with that visa.

Validity Period: This generally means the visa is valid, or can be used, from the date it is issued until the date it expires, for travel with that visa. If your Validity Period is 60 months, your visa will be valid for 60 months from the date it is issued.

Visa Classifications

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V

Visa Classification	Fee	Number of Entries	Validity Period
A-1	None	Multiple	36 Months
A-2	None	Multiple	36 Months
A-3 1	None	Multiple	24 Months

ALL +/—

Country Specific Footnotes

Although care has been taken to ensure the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the information provided, please contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate where you plan to apply if you believe this information is in error or if you have further questions.

error or if you have further questions.

Visa Category Footnotes

1. The validity of A-3, G-5, and NATO 7 visas may not exceed the validity of the visa issued to the person who is employing the applicant. The "employer" would have one of the following visa classifications:

    - A-1
    - A-2
    - G-1 through G-4
    - NATO 1 through NATO 6

2. An E-1 and E-2 visa may be issued only to a principal alien who is a national of a country having a treaty, or its equivalent, with the United States. E-1 and E-2 visas may not be issued to a principal alien if he/she is a stateless resident or national of a country without a treaty. *When the spouse and children of an E-1 or E-2 principal alien are accorded derivative E-1 or E-2 status and are themselves a national of a country that does not have a treaty with the United States – the reciprocity schedule, including any reciprocity fees, of the principal alien's country of nationality should be used. **Spouse and children of an E-1 or E-2 visa principal applicant, where the spouse and children are also nationals of a country that has a treaty with the United States – the reciprocity schedule, including any reciprocity fees, of the spouse and children's country of nationality should be used.

    *Example 1: John Doe is a national of Country A that has an E-1/E-2 treaty with the U.S. however his wife and child are nationals of Country B which has no treaty with the U.S. The wife and child would, therefore, be entitled to derivative status and receive the same reciprocity as John Doe, the principal visa holder.

    **Example 2: Mike Doe is a national of Country Y that has an E-1/E-2 treaty with the U.S. however his wife and child are nationals of Country Z that also has a treaty with the U.S. The wife and child would, therefore, be entitled to derivative status and receive the reciprocity issued to nationals of Country Z.

3. The validity of H-1 through H-3, O-1 and O-2, P-1 through P-3, and Q visas may not exceed the period of validity of the approved petition or the number of months shown, whichever is less.

    Under 8 CFR §214.2, H-2A and H-2B petitions may generally only be approved for nationals of countries that the Secretary of Homeland Security has designated as participating countries. The current list of eligible countries is available on USCIS's website for

both H-2A and H-2B visas. Nationals of countries not on this list may be the beneficiary of an approved H-2A or H2-B petition in limited circumstances at the discretion of the Department of Homeland Security if specifically named on the petition.

Derivative H-4, L-2, O-3, and P-4 visas, issued to accompanying or following-to-join spouses and children, may not exceed the validity of the visa issued to the principal alien.

4. There is no reciprocity fee for the issuance of a J visa if the alien is a United States Government grantee or a participant in an exchange program sponsored by the United States Government.

   Also, there is no reciprocity fee for visa issuance to an accompanying or following-to-join spouse or child (J-2) of an exchange visitor grantee or participant.

   In addition, an applicant is eligible for an exemption from the MRV fee if he or she is participating in a State Department, USAID, or other federally funded educational and cultural exchange program (program serial numbers G-1, G-2, G-3 and G-7).

   However, all other applicants with U.S. Government sponsorships, including other J-visa applicants, are subject to the MRV processing fee.

5. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Canadian and Mexican nationals coming to engage in certain types of professional employment in the United States may be admitted in a special nonimmigrant category known as the "trade NAFTA" or "TN" category. Their dependents (spouse and children) accompanying or following to join them may be admitted in the "trade dependent" or "TD" category whether or not they possess Canadian or Mexican nationality. Except as noted below, the number of entries, fees and validity for non-Canadian or non-Mexican family members of a TN status holder seeking TD visas should be based on the reciprocity schedule of the TN principal alien.

   Canadian Nationals

   Since Canadian nationals generally are exempt from visa requirement, a Canadian "TN' or "TD" alien does not require a visa to enter the United States. However, the non-Canadian national dependent of a Canadian "TN", unless otherwise exempt from the visa requirement, must obtain a "TD" visa before attempting to enter the United States. The standard reciprocity fee and validity period for all non-Canadian "TD"s is no fee, issued for multiple entries for a period of 36 months, or for the duration of the principal alien's visa and/or authorized period of stay, whichever is less. See 'NOTE' under Canadian reciprocity schedule regarding applicants of Iranian, Iraqi or Libyan nationality.

Mexican Nationals

Mexican nationals are not visa-exempt. Therefore, all Mexican "TN"s and both Mexican and non-Mexican national "TD"s accompanying or following to join them who are not otherwise exempt from the visa requirement (e.g., the Canadian spouse of a Mexican national "TN") must obtain nonimmigrant visas.

Applicants of Iranian, Iraqi, Libyan, Somalian, Sudanese, Syrian or Yemeni nationality, who have a permanent resident or refugee status in Canada/Mexico, may not be accorded Canadian/Mexican reciprocity, even when applying in Canada/Mexico. The reciprocity fee and period for "TD" applicants from Libya is $10.00 for one entry over a period of 3 months. The Iranian and Iraqi "TD" is no fee with one entry over a period of 3 months.

6. Q-2 (principal) and Q-3 (dependent) visa categories are in existence as a result of the 'Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program Act of 1998'. However, because the Department anticipates that virtually all applicants for this special program will be either Irish or U.K. nationals, the Q-2 and Q-3 categories have been placed only in the reciprocity schedules for those two countries. Q-2 and Q-3 visas are available only at the Embassy in Dublin and the Consulate General in Belfast.

7. No S visa may be issued without first obtaining the Department's authorization.

8. V-2 and V-3 status is limited to persons who have not yet attained their 21st birthday. Accordingly, the period of validity of a V-2 or V-3 visa must be limited to expire on or before the applicant's twenty-first birthday.

9. Posts may not issue a T-1 visa. A T-1 applicant must be physically present in the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or a U.S. port of entry, where he/she will apply for an adjustment of status to that of a T-1. The following dependents of a T-1 visa holder, however, may be issued a T visa at a U.S. consular office abroad:

    - T-2 (spouse)
    - T-3 (child)
    - T-4 (parent)

10. The validity of NATO-5 visas may not exceed the period of validity of the employment contract or 12 months, whichever is less.

11. The validity of CW-1 and CW-2 visas shall not exceed the maximum initial period of admission allowed by DHS (12 months) or the duration of the transition period ending December 31, 2014, whichever is shortest.

12. The validity of E-2C visas shall not exceed the maximum initial period of admission allowed by DHS (24 months) or the duration of the transition period ending December 31, 2014, whichever is shortest.

ALL +/—

General Documents

Birth, Death, Burial Certificates

Birth Certificates

Available

Fees: 10,000 GNF

Document Name: Extrait d'acte de naissance (Declarant) or Acte de Naissance (Copie integrale) or Jugement supplétif tenant lieu d'Acte de naissance

Issuing Authority: La Mairie's office ou la Commune

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: All of them should have the seal (ink stamp) of the "Officier d'Etat-Civil" or "Officier d'Etat-Civil délégué"and his/her signature. Birth Certificates are made either on a volet (vertical half page of a A4 format size paper), or a typed or printed A4 or A3 paper format. They are issued on white papers with black ink writings

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Officier d'Etat Civil or Officier d'Etat Civil délégué

Registration Criteria: A déclaration de naissance is always made at the hospital/clinic/area where the child is born. Within six months starting from the date of birth, that déclaration de naissance should be taken to la Mairie's office or commune to apply for a Birth certificate. Within this period, the document to be issued is named Extrait d'acte de naissance

(Declarant) or/and Acte de Naissance (Copie integrale).

After six months, a petition should be filed at the court covering the child's place of birth for permission to register the birth. If the request is approved a jugement suppletif tenant lieu d'acte de naissance will be issued by the court. Then, that court judgement will be transcribed or registered by the civil registry on a document named: "Transcription du jugement suppletif d'acte de naissance". However, the court can process this at any time it is noticed that the birth was never registered. There is no age limit for this request.

Procedure for Obtaining: Parents or applicants must apply at La Mairie's office where the birth took place. If they don't register on time, they may contact the court.

Certified Copies Available: Applicants can go to la "mairie" at any time to obtain a certified copy of their Birth certificates. A certified copy means a signed copy with a postal stamp on it.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: Le jugement supplétif tenant lieu d'acte de naissance can also be issued to Guineans who were born abroad and who did not submit their application for Birth Certificates within 8 months period.

Death Certificates

Available

Fees: 10,000 GNF

Document Name: Extrait d'acte de decès (Declarant) or Jugement supplétif tenant lieu d'Acte de decès.

Issuing Authority: La Mairie's office ou la Commune

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: The Extrait d'acte de decès (Declarant) should have the seal (ink stamp) of the "Officier d'Etat-Civil" or "Officier d'Etat-Civil délégué"and his/her signature. Death Certificates are made on a volet (vertical half page of a A4 format size paper). They are issued on white papers with black ink writings

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Officier d'Etat Civil or Officier d'Etat Civil délégué

Registration Criteria: A **déclaration de decès** is always made at the hospital/clinic/area where the patient dies. Within six months starting from the date of death, that **déclaration de decès** should be taken to la Mairie's office or commune to apply for a death certificate. Within this period, the document to be issued is named The Extrait d'acte de decès (Declarant). After six months, a petition should be filed at the court

(Declarant). After six months, a petition should be filed at the court covering the patient's place of death for permission to register the death. If the request is approved a **jugement suppletif tenant lieu d'acte de decès** will be issued by the court. Then, that court judgement will be transcribed or registered by the civil registry on a document named: **"Transcription du jugement suppletif d'acte de decès"**. However, the court can process this at any time it is noticed that the death was never registered. There is no time limit for this request.

Procedure for Obtaining: Parents or applicants must apply at La Mairie's office where the birth took place. If they don't register on time, they may contact the court.

Certified Copies Available: Applicants can go to la "mairie" at any time to obtain a certified copy of their Birth certificates; a certified copy means a signed copy with a postal stamp on it. Usually, certified copies are provided for 3 months validity.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: None

Marriage, Divorce Certificates

Marriage Certificates

Available

Fees: 50,000 GNF for Guinean couples/ 550.000 GNF for foreign citizens. These fees are subject to change

Document Name: Extrait d'acte de marriage (Declarant)

Issuing Authority: La Mairie's office ou la Commune

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: It should have the seal (ink stamp) of the "Officier d'Etat-Civil" or "Officier d'Etat-Civil délégué"and his/her signature. Marriage Certificates are made on a volet (vertical half page of a A4 format size paper). They are issued on white papers with black ink writings.

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Officier d'Etat Civil or Officier d'Etat Civil délégué

Registration Criteria: A certificat de mariage is always made at the commune where one of the fiancés lives. A marriage request has to be submitted to a civil officer at least 2 weeks before celebration. They following supporting documents should be presented by the marrying spouses:

- A hand written request letter addressed to the civil officer,
- 2 photos of each spouse
- Birth certificates of each fiancé
- Parental parents
- Individual affidavit of marriage
- A medical certificate delivered to the future couple certifying that each one of them has been medically checked before the wedding.
- The marriage celebration fees
- The residence certificate from each spouse

The marriage announcement (the photos of the couple posted) should be divulged at the commune ten business days before the ceremony. This publication shows the names, professions, addresses, and residences of the future spouses, as well as the place where the wedding will be celebrated.

When the publication period (10 business days) are over without any claim or opposition to the marriage, nothing and no one could legally stop the celebration of the marriage.

Procedure for Obtaining: The Fiancés should apply at La Mairie's office where one of the future spouses lives. Both of them should be present the wedding day.

Certified Copies Available: Applicants can go to la "Mairie" at any time to obtain a certified copy of their Marriage certificates. A certified copy means a signed copy with a postal stamp on it.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: For foreign citizens who intend to get married to Guineans, the following additional documents will be needed:

- An affidavit of marriage issued by their countries/consulates
- The photocopy of their passports including the entry visa page
- Their certificates of nationality
- A certificate certifying that they are active professionally

In case the foreign citizen is 30 years older than the Guinean partner, a signed authorization would be needed from the Ministry of territorial administration.

Divorce Certificates

Available

Fees: None

Document Name: Jugement/Acte de divorce or Extrait de transcription d'Acte de divorce

Issuing Authority:

Jugement/Acte de divorce - Le tribunal

Extrait de transcription d'Acte de divorce - La Mairie's office ou la Commune

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: All Jugement/Acte de divorce should have the seal (ink stamp) of the court clerk and his/her signature. All Extrait de transcription d'acte de divorce should have the seal (ink stamp) of the "Officier d'Etat-Civil" or "Officier d'Etat-Civil délégué" and his/her signature.

Divorce decrees AND Extrait de transcription d'Acte de divorce are made on an A4 format size paper. They are issued on white papers with black ink writings.

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Le Greffier en chef and L'Officier d'Etat Civil or L'officier d'Etat Civil délégué.

Registration Criteria: A Jugement de divorce is always made at the court .However, the court with territorial competence in divorce cases is:

1. The Court of the place where the family's residence is;
2. If the spouses have separate residences, the Court of the place of residence of the spouses with whom minor children live;
3. In other cases, the Court of the place where the defending spouse resides (the spouse who did not take the initiative to divorce)
4. In the case of a joint application (consensual divorce), the competent court may be depend on the choice of the spouses.

The applicant must submit the request through as lawyer or in person.

Procedure for Obtaining: The divorce requesting spouse can apply to the court in person or with the assistance of his or her lawyer. Divorce application would be submitted at the court where the couple has their residence.

Certified Copies Available: Applicants can go to the court or la "mairie" at any time to obtain a certified copy of the divorce decree. A certified copy means a signed copy with a postal stamp on it.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: Le jugement de divorce cannot be provided to an applicant outside Guinea not even through a lawyer. He/she must appear before the judge in person before a definite decision is made. The court decision transcribed in the civil registry is the one called "Extrait de transcription d'Acte de divorce" as named above.

Adoption Certificates

Available

Fees: 4,000,000 GNF for national adoption, 11,000,000 GNF for international adoption

Document Name: Jugement d'adoption

Issuing Authority: Le tribunal de Première Instance /La justice de paix

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: All **adoption decrees** should have the seal (ink stamp) of the court clerk and his/her signature. Adoption decrees are made on an **A4 format size paper**. They are issued on white papers with black ink writings

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Le President du tribunal or le Greffier en chef (now called chef du greffe)

Registration Criteria: A Jugement d'adoption is always issued at the court. The applicant must submit the request through a lawyer or in person. There are two types of adoption in Guinea: (1) **simple adoption** (when the adopted child keeps his/her family name) and (2) **full adoption** (when the adopted child bears the name of the adopting family and loses his/her rights to the biological parents). The adopting individual should be at least 15 years older than the adoptee.

Procedure for Obtaining: **The requesting individual** can apply to the court in person or with the assistance of his/her lawyer. Adoption request would be made at the court where the individual has their residence, and after having obtained both parental consents. The court would examine the request and conduct an inquiry to make sure that the adopting person is of good morality and that his/her statements in the request are true. Based upon the investigative report and law, the court decides to issue the adoption decree.

In case of international adoption, an accredited adopting agency should make a request to the central authority for adoption (i.e. Ministry of Social Action, Women Empowerment and Childhood) via the ministry of Foreign Affairs. The central authority for adoption would process the case in collaboration with the **Intercountry Adoption Committee** which is composed of (the Ministry in charge of Childhood issues ,the Ministry in charge of Security ,the Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs , the Ministry in charge of Justice, the lawyers, and the representative of the accredited Adoption Body in Guinea).

Certified Copies Available: A certified copy of the adoption decree may be made whenever requested by the applicant. A certified copy means a signed copy with a postal stamp on it. Usually, certified copies have 3 months validity.

Alternate Documents: **Transcription du jugement d'adoption** made at the civil registry.

Exceptions: None

Comments: None

Identity Card

Available

Fees: 25,000 GNF

Document Name: Carte Nationale d'Identité

Issuing Authority: The Police, under the Ministry of Security, are responsible for issuing the national identity card (precisely at le Commissariat Central de Police)

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: The Guinean national identity card is rectangular in shape and measures 9.5 cm long by 6.5 cm wide; it is a fuchsia color document with:

- On the front: an identification photo on a yellow background of the holder, two emblems, a stamp of the police station that issued the document, and a space reserved for the signature of the holder;
- On the back: the tax stamp of 5,000 francs, the fingerprint of the left index finger of the holder, an emblem, the stamp and the signature of the police officer.

In addition to the sequential seven-digit number, the National Identity Card bears the date of issue and a national identification number assigned to the holder.

The national identity card must contain: the surname of the owner, his/her given name (s), sex, date and place of birth, his/her parental information, home address, profession and appearance (hair/skin color).

It should have a recent photo (bareheaded), and a tax stamp must be affixed and obliterated by the stamp of the authority. The national identity card should be laminated by the police officer in charge of the file before handing over to the applicant.

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Commissaire de Police

Registration Criteria: The National Identity Card is mandatory for any Guinean citizen of at least fifteen (15) years.

- In order to obtain Guinean identity card, the applicant should:
  - Have a Guinean nationality
  - Speak at least one national language of the country
  - Have a Guinean birth certificate
  - Present a residence certificate, and
  - Pass an interview before a police officer

The National Identity Card is valid for a period of five (5) years renewable and is issued only to Guinean nationals

Procedure for Obtaining: Parent or applicant must apply in person at the Commissariat Central de Police of the area where he/she resides

Certified Copies Available: A photocopy of the ID can be certified whenever needed with a postal stamp on it. It would have three months validity.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: None

Police, Court, Prison Records

Police Certificates

Available

Fees: There may be a fee for this service

Document Name: Extrait du Casier Judiciaire (Bulletin No. 3)

Issuing Authority: Tribunal De Premiere Instance

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: Signed by both the Greffier en Chef and either the Procureur De la Republique or the Juge De Paix.

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Greffier en Chef

Registration Criteria: Guinean Passport

Procedure for Obtaining: Applicants should request the Extrait du Casier Judiciaire from the Tribunal De Premiere Instance having jurisdiction over their place of birth.

Certified Copies Available: None

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: None

Comments: Police Certificates are not available for non-Guinean nationals

Prison Records

Unavailable

Comments: Any pertinent information is included in the Police Record.

Military Records

Unavailable

Passports & Other Travel Documents

Types Available (Regular, Diplomatic, Official, etc.): Regular, Service, Diplomatic

Fees: 500,000 GNF

Document Name: Passport Ordinaire / Passport de Service / Passport Diplomatique

Issuing Government Authority: La Direction Nationale de la Police des Airs et Frontières (DNPAF) / La Direction Centrale de la Police des Airs et Frontières (DCPAF)

Special Seal(s) / Color / Format: Guinea passport has a biometric format with ICAO epassport features. It has five years validity. Each type of passport has a different color cover -

- Regular – Green
- Service – Blue
- Diplomatic - Red/Dark Red

Issuing Authority Personnel Title: Directeur National de la POLICE des Airs et Frontières

Registration Criteria: All applicants need to:

- Pay 500,000 francs as passport fees at a bank which provides a receipt the applicant should take to the immigration office (La Direction Nationale de la Police des Airs et Frontières (DNCPAF)
- Have a Birth Certificate and a copy of the National ID
- Have 2 photos with white background
- Present a residence Certificate

Procedure for Obtaining: All passport applicants must apply in person at the Immigration Bureau where they have to show their payment receipts along with the required documents. There is an enrollment team that will give them a form to fill out before being fingerprinted and interviewed in

give them a form to fill out before being fingerprinted and interviewed in one of the national languages of Guinea. Passports applications are approved by DCPAF Director or Deputy Director.

Alternate Documents: None

Exceptions: Only the immigration office can decide to have the passports of Guineans living abroad renewed through designated embassies and consulates in Europe or any other place.

Comments: None

Other Documents Available: None

Other Records

Education - The most reliable education records are national standardized test results. Students generally take standardized tests during their primary (CEP), junior secondary (BEPC), and senior secondary school years (BAC). The Service National Des Examens Concours Scolaires et L'orientation (SNESCO) records these results. A certified verification may be retrieved and verified from the SNESCO office, who maintains an electronic database of these results.

Visa Issuing Posts

Post Title: Embassy

Address:

- Street Address:
  Traversale No. 2
  Centre Administratif de Koloma
  Commne de Ratoma
  Conakry, Republique de Guinee
- Mailing Address:
  B.P. 603
  Conakry, Guinea

Phone Number: Tel: 224-30-42-08-61/62/63/64/65, Fax: 224-30-42-08-73

Email:

- NIV and travel inquiries - conconakry@state.gov
- IV Inquiries - DakarImmigrantVisa@state.gov

Visa Services: All nonimmigrant visas for Guinea (excluding K-1 and K-2 visas) Immigrant visas for nationals of Guinea are processed at US Embassy Dakar, Senegal

Comments / Additional Information: None

Visa Services

The U.S. Embassy in Conakry processes all NIV applications for nationals of Guinea, excluding K-1 and K-2 visas. IV applications for nationals of Guinea are processed by the U.S. Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

Additional Information for Reciprocity

Although care has been taken to ensure the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the information provided, please contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate where you plan to apply if you believe this information is in error or if you have further questions.

- Reciprocity: What's New
- Temporary Reciprocity Schedule
- Country Acronyms
- Terrorist Designation Lists
- State Sponsors of Terrorism
- Treaty Countries
- Visa Issuing Posts