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The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has imposed sanctions on members of the Comité National du Rassemblement pour le Développement (CNRD) military council and their family members. The CNRD has unveiled its transition charter, outlining the legal and organisational framework for the transition period, which entails the creation of an 81-member Conseil National de Transition (CNT) (national transition council), to serve as an interim legislative body. Col. Mamady Doumbouya (2021-present) is officially sworn in as Guinea's head of state and appoints agricultural finance expert Mohamed Béavogui as prime minister. The CNRD has taken steps to win international diplomatic support by holding consultations with ECOWAS and European Union (EU) representatives in Guinea and dispatching CNRD leaders to meet with ECOWAS heads of state. Doumbouya holds talks with mining industry stakeholders, promising to protect their investments but expresses desire for greater local involvement in mining activities. Despite the uncertain political situation, United Kingdom-based Hummingbird Resources obtains a \$100m loan from Burkina Faso-based Coris Bank International to finance the development of the Kouroussa gold mine.

ECOWAS imposes sanctions on military council leaders

The **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** has imposed a raft of sanctions on members of the **Comité National du Rassemblement pour le Développement (CNRD)** military council and their family members.¹ **Ghana's** president and current ECOWAS president, **Nana Akufo-Addo** (2017-present), chaired an extraordinary summit in **Accra** (Ghana) on 16 September.² This followed deliberations on 8 September during which ECOWAS suspended **Guinea** from all its activities as a result of the 5 September coup that saw the removal of president **Alpha Condé** (2010-2021) from office (see *ARC Briefing Guinea September 2021*).

Akufo-Addo reiterated ECOWAS' condemnation of the coup, calling for Condé's release and a return to constitutional order.³ ECOWAS announced it would maintain Guinea's six-month suspension from the regional body and impose sanctions in line with its protocols, including the freezing of financial assets and placing a travel ban for CNRD leaders and their family members.⁴ ECOWAS called on the support of the **African Union (AU)**, **European Union (EU)**, **United Nations (UN)** and development partners to endorse and assist with the implementation of sanctions.⁵ ECOWAS chairperson **Jean Claude Brou** described the restoration of constitutional order as "non-negotiable".⁶

ECOWAS tasked Akufo-Addo and Ivorian president **Alassane Ouattara** (2010-present) with formally transmitting its resolutions to the CNRD authorities in Guinean capital **Conakry**, which they did on 17 September.⁷ Unsurprisingly, CNRD authorities condemned ECOWAS' hardline stance. Responding to the sanctions imposed on CNRD officials, CNRD president Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** noted that the

¹ RFI, 16 Sep 2021

² RFI, 16 Sep 2021

³ RFI, 17 Sep 2021

⁴ Lejocos, 17 Sep 2021

⁵ Lejocos, 17 Sep 2021

⁶ DW, 17 Sep 2021

⁷ Reuters, 16 Sep 2021

work he needs to perform in Guinea does not require him to travel and that “*only the sovereign people of Guinea will decide their fate*”.⁸

Analysts have noted the irony of Ouattara delivering the ECOWAS resolution to the CNRD. Like Condé, Ouattara violated his country’s constitution by undertaking a third presidential mandate in October 2020 (see *ARC Briefing Côte d’Ivoire November-December 2020*).⁹ ECOWAS also appears to be avoiding the scrutiny they would invite if they imposed blanket sanctions on Guinea, similar to those they imposed on **Mali** in August 2020, following the first of two successive military coups there.¹⁰

... as CNRD unveils transition charter

Despite the apparently tense relations between the CNRD and ECOWAS, a CNRD delegation led by presumptive second-in-command Col. **Sadiba Koulibaly** travelled to Accra to present Nana Akufo-Addo with the CNRD’s road map for a return to civilian rule.¹¹ The CNRD unveiled its 13-page transition charter on 27 September, outlining the legal and organisational framework for the transition period.¹²

According to the charter, four entities will lead the transition, namely the CNRD, the presidency, the government and the **Conseil National de Transition (CNT)** (national transition council).¹³ The president will appoint a civilian prime minister to coordinate government action. The CNT will serve as an 81-member consultative body, comprising representatives from Guinea’s societal components. Political parties will have 15 members on the CNT, while defence and security forces as well as civil society organisations will respectively be allocated nine representatives. The charter stipulates a 30% female membership quota for the CNT and confirms Doumbouya as head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The transition will conclude with the organisation of free, transparent and democratic elections.¹⁴

The main objectives of the transition outlined in the charter include state renewal, economic and political reform, new electoral administration, formulating a new constitution, and the organisation of elections.¹⁵ Article 46 of the charter states that no CNRD member, including the president, will be allowed to stand for elected office,¹⁶ while article 55 stipulates that the prime minister and members of cabinet will also not be permitted to stand for election.¹⁷ The charter does not stipulate the duration of the transition, but says this will be defined by mutual agreement between the CNRD and societal components.¹⁸ ECOWAS has reiterated its desire for the CNRD to return to civilian rule within six months or by March 2022.¹⁹ However, according to Guinea-based political scientist **Kankou Fofana**, while ECOWAS wants elections to be swiftly organised, many Guinean stakeholders reportedly want a full-scale transition that could last upwards of two to three years.²⁰

The content of the transition charter was largely derived from the broad-based consultations undertaken by the CNRD from 14-23 September at the **Palais de Peuples** (people’s palace).²¹ Civil society and opposition consortium **Front National pour la Défense de la Constitution (FNDC)** and the opposition **Alliance Nationale pour l’Alternance Démocratique (ANAD)** have expressed approval of the charter.²² Both groups note the charter contains many positive aspects, most notably

⁸ Africa Guinée, 17 Sep 2021

⁹ ARC Guinea analyst

¹⁰ Financial Afrik, 17 Sep 2021

¹¹ GuinéeNews.org, 1 Oct 2021

¹² GuinéeNews.org, 28 Sep 2021

¹³ GuinéeNews.org, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁴ Jeune Afrique, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁵ Jeune Afrique, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁶ Africa Guinée, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁷ Financial Afrik, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁸ Jeune Afrique, 28 Sep 2021

¹⁹ RFI, 28 Sep 2021

²⁰ DW, 30 Sep 2021

²¹ Jeune Afrique, 28 Sep 2021

²² GuinéeNews.org, 29 Sep 2021

the exclusion of third-term supporters from participation in government and elections.²³ Both entities believe the charter sends a strong signal of goodwill on the part of the CNRD, hoping it will do its utmost to ensure a smooth transition so that ECOWAS sanctions can be lifted.²⁴

Doumbouya officially sworn in as president ...

Mamady Doumbouya was officially sworn in as Guinea's head of state on 1 October.²⁵ During the ceremony, **Cour Suprême** president **Mamadou Sylla** cautioned the new head of state against developing a personality cult and advised Doumbouya not to repeat the mistakes of his predecessor:

*"The people of Guinea have passed a decisive episode in their lives. History no longer authorises the solitary management of public affairs in the secrecy of a cabinet by leaders who would not be accountable to the people."*²⁶

During his inauguration speech, Doumbouya reiterated the main aspects of the transition, which entail adopting a new constitution and pursuing electoral reform.²⁷ Doumbouya also noted the fight against impunity, which he described as Guinea's greatest scourge:

*"The independence and impartiality of the judiciary is imperative in order to establish the credibility of our state and to re-establish citizens' confidence in the judicial institutions which in reality need a renaissance."*²⁸

Doumbouya promised to honour Guinea's domestic and international commitments but failed to mention a timeline for the transition.²⁹ In an address to commemorate Guinea's 63rd anniversary of independence on 1 October, Doumbouya said elections would be organised in a "gradual" manner, starting from neighbourhoods and communes, followed by a referendum and concluding with legislative and presidential elections, in order to give all candidates a fair chance.³⁰

... and Mohamed Béavogui appointed prime minister ...

New head of state Mamady Doumbouya has appointed **Mohamed Béavogui** as prime minister, replacing **Ibrahima Kassory Fofana**, who was removed from the position following the 5 September coup and the subsequent dissolution of cabinet.³¹ Béavogui is a 68-year-old agricultural finance expert, who has spent almost 40 years working in international development spheres.³² At the time of his appointment, Béavogui was director general of **Africa Risk Capacity (ARC)** a branch of the **African Union (AU)** that helps **African** governments better manage natural disasters.³³ Prior to this, Béavogui served as **United Nations** under-secretary general and at the **World Food Programme (WFP)** as well as the **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**.³⁴

Béavogui called the CNRD president's decision "a historic moment for the country", which creates the opportunity to construct the Guinea the population wants.³⁵ Béavogui described Doumbouya as a "committed patriot who decided to sacrifice himself in order to build the foundations of a normal Guinea for the future".³⁶ Béavogui took office on 8 October and following a brief ceremony, noted the need to "hasten the steps to move quickly and meet the expectations of the population".³⁷

²³ Africa Guinée, 28 Sep 2021

²⁴ Africa Guinée, 28 Sep 2021

²⁵ GuinéeNews.org, 1 Oct 2021

²⁶ RFI, 2 Oct 2021

²⁷ Jeune Afrique, 1 Oct 2021

²⁸ RFI, 2 Oct 2021

²⁹ Jeune Afrique, 1 Oct 2021

³⁰ GuinéeNews.org, 2 Oct 2021

³¹ Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

³² Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

³³ Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

³⁴ Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

³⁵ GuinéeNews.org, 7 Oct 2021

³⁶ GuinéeNews.org, 7 Oct 2021

³⁷ Vision Guinée, 8 Oct 2021

Béavogui's main mission will be to ensure the implementation of the transition charter. Article 51 of the charter indicates that the prime minister will oversee coordination of government action and the proper functioning of public services, good management of the national economy, public finances, state institutions, companies and other public bodies.³⁸ In terms of Article 52, the prime minister must appoint a cabinet no longer than 30 days after his appointment and submit a plan of action to the transition president.³⁹

Béavogui issued a communiqué on 8 October, outlining the structure of the future government.⁴⁰ The new cabinet will consist of 25 ministerial departments and see international cooperation merged with the foreign affairs ministry, while water management will be part of the energy ministry. Commerce will be attached to the small and medium-sized enterprise and industry ministry.⁴¹ There will be a secretary general for government and a secretary general for religious affairs.⁴²

Béavogui's appointment met with praise from Guinea's political actors. Across the political spectrum, there is unanimous opinion that Béavogui was selected because of his knowledge of Guinea's development issues and his international pedigree.⁴³ **Bloc Libéral** leader Dr. **Faya Millimouno** cited the new prime minister's international experience and contacts as assets.⁴⁴ **Parti des Démocrates pour l'Espoir (PADES)** president Dr. **Ousmane Kaba** agreed that Béavogui's international pedigree will be helpful, especially with respect to international diplomacy engagements.⁴⁵ **Union des Démocrates pour la Renaissance de la Guinée (UDRG)** head **Bah Oury** wished Béavogui success in "*complementing a peaceful, transparent and efficient transition*" that will benefit all Guineans.⁴⁶ **Union des Forces Républicains (UFR)** president **Sidiya Touré** described Béavogui as an extremely competent individual, hoping he can ensure the application of the transition charter.⁴⁷ The opposition **Alliance Nationale pour l'Alternance Démocratique (ANAD)** said Béavogui's career profile is appropriate to coordinate government activities and address the challenges associated with the transition.⁴⁸ **Union des Forces Démocratiques de Guinée (UFDG)** leader **Cellou Dalein Diallo** claimed Béavogui was chosen for his patriotism, probity and skills.⁴⁹

Béavogui is a relatively unknown figure in Guinea and has no prior experience working with the Guinean government.⁵⁰ He declined an invitation from former president Gen. **Lansana Conté** (1984-2008) in 2007 to become prime minister. Guinea-based political scientist **Mohamed Tolio** believes Béavogui's appointment aims to demonstrate a clear break from the previous regime.⁵¹ Unlike many of the prime ministers during the Condé presidency who hailed from Guinea's south-west region, Béavogui is from **Mamou Préfecture** in the **Moyenne Guinée** forest region and has a **Fulani** mother.⁵² Béavogui is also the nephew of one of Guinea's most celebrated historical figures, diplomat and politician **Boubacar Diallo Telli**, the first secretary general of the **Organisation of African Unity (OAU)**, the predecessor of the African Union, who held the position from 1964-1972.⁵³ Telli was arrested and jailed by Guinea's founding president, **Sekou Touré** (1959-1984), and died in detention in 1977.⁵⁴

³⁸ Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

³⁹ Africa Guinée, 6 Oct 2021

⁴⁰ GuinéeNews.org, 8 Oct 2021

⁴¹ GuinéeNews.org, 8 Oct 2021

⁴² GuinéeNews.org, 8 Oct 2021

⁴³ GuinéeNews.org, 7 Oct 2021

⁴⁴ Vision Guinée, 8 Oct 2021

⁴⁵ Vision Guinée, 7 Oct 2021

⁴⁶ Vision Guinée, 7 Oct 2021

⁴⁷ Vision Guinée, 7 Oct 2021

⁴⁸ GuinéeNews.org, 7 Oct 2021

⁴⁹ Vision Guinée, 8 Oct 2021

⁵⁰ Jeune Afrique, 7 Oct 2021

⁵¹ Jeune Afrique, 7 Oct 2021

⁵² Jeune Afrique, 7 Oct 2021

⁵³ Jeune Afrique, 7 Oct 2021

⁵⁴ Jeune Afrique, 7 Oct 2021

... as CNRD seeks international support

EU High Representative for security and foreign affairs **Josep Borrel** on 2 October praised ECOWAS for the leading role it has played since the coup took place, and reiterated the EU's condemnation for the coup.⁵⁵ Borrel called on Guinea's political leaders to guarantee an inclusive and peaceful transition, which would entail enacting reforms expected by the population.⁵⁶ EU ambassador to Guinea **Joseph Coll** said the institution is "eager" to see the appointment of a new government and is ready to support the transition process.⁵⁷ Doumbouya explained the pillars of the transition to a delegation of ambassadors from EU member states on 15 October, notably; democracy, rule of law and good governance.⁵⁸ He also cited the desire to transform the state administration into a vector of development and establish an independent judiciary.⁵⁹ US secretary of state **Antony Blinken** declared on 4 October that the US would work with Guineans and the international community to help restore constitutional order:

*"Today we reflect on the aspirations of all Guineans for a democratic, prosperous and peaceful future. The US continues to support the Guinean people in support of these goals."*⁶⁰

The CNRD is undertaking efforts to mend relations with ECOWAS. It received a major diplomatic boost with the visit of **Sierra Leone's** President **Julius Maada Bio** (2018-present) to Conakry on 11 October.⁶¹ Maada Bio is the first head of state to undertake a bilateral visit to Guinea since the CNRD assumed power.⁶² Maada Bio said the visit aimed to discuss security and economic activities with his Guinean counterpart.⁶³ Doumbouya also received a delegation of ECOWAS ambassadors, resident in Guinea, on 14 October, to whom he explained the reasons for the coup and provided an update on the country's current political situation, noting that a "realistic and consensual timetable" will be drawn up in due course.⁶⁴ Doumbouya said he hoped ECOWAS would accompany Guinea "in these historic moments".⁶⁵ As a sign of possible rapprochement between ECOWAS and the CNRD, newly appointed prime minister Mohamed Béavogui was dispatched to Accra on 16 October to meet Akufo-Addo⁶⁶ and was set to travel to **Abidjan** (Côte d'Ivoire) to meet Ouattara.⁶⁷

Doumbouya provides assurance to the mining sector

Mamadou Doumbouya continues to assure the mining community that the CNRD will not disrupt their operations.⁶⁸ Doumbouya met with mining sector stakeholders on 16 September, saying that special attention would be paid towards ensuring greater local involvement in the mining value chain, and that foreign firms would no longer be hired for the land transportation of minerals and employees.⁶⁹ Doumbouya added that Guineans would henceforth be prioritised for administrative positions at mining firms.

Doumbouya has promised to provide security for the investments undertaken by mining companies. **Chambre des Mines de Guinée** (Guinea Mining Chamber) president **Ismael Diakité** said he was satisfied with the discussions held with the CNRD officials and has concerns regarding the possible revision of mining contracts.⁷⁰ **Frédéric Bouzigues**, director general of the **Société Minière de Boké**

⁵⁵ Africa Guinée, 2 Oct 2021

⁵⁶ Africa Guinée, 2 Oct 2021

⁵⁷ Africa Guinée, 4 Oct 2021

⁵⁸ GuinéeNews.org, 15 Oct 2021

⁵⁹ GuinéeNews.org, 15 Oct 2021

⁶⁰ Africa Guinée, 4 Oct 2021

⁶¹ GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶² GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶³ GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶⁴ GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶⁵ GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶⁶ GuinéeNews.org, 14 Oct 2021

⁶⁷ Africa Guinée, 15 Oct 2021

⁶⁸ ARC Guinea analyst

⁶⁹ Agence Ecofin, 17 Oct 2021

⁷⁰ GuinéeNews.org, 16 Sep 2021

(SMB), Guinea's largest bauxite producer and a subsidiary of **Chinese-Singaporean** consortium **SMB Winning**, also expressed satisfaction with the meeting:

*"We will continue to play an economic role, insofar as we have received a guarantee of the security of our employees and facilities as well as the security of our investments."*⁷¹

Sonny Doumbouya (no relation), assistant director general of **France**-based **Alliance Minière Responsable (AMR)**, noted that mining sector representatives were able to express their concerns regarding the state of the industry.⁷² These included the non-participation of local banks with respect to funding mining activities in the exploration and development phase.

Since Conde's overthrow, Doumbouya and the CNRD have taken noteworthy steps to ensure mining activity in Guinea continues without disruption. These measures included the lifting of curfew in mining areas and the opening of land borders to permit the transport of mineral exports (see *ARC Briefing Guinea September 2021*). **Barreau de Guinée** (Guinea Bar) lawyer and mining law specialist **Hamidou Dramé** says Doumbouya has done a commendable job to in assuring the mining sector that their investments will be protected.⁷³ Dramé believes Doumbouya will make good on his promise to ensure Guineans optimally benefit from mining activity by ensuring greater local involvement. Articles 107 and 108 of the **Code Minière** (mining code) stipulate that mining companies must file reports to the mines, small and medium-sized enterprise, and employment and vocational training ministries to report the Guinean employees and companies involved in their activities.⁷⁴

Dramé noted that the state will need to strengthen the capacity of local actors through training and financial support in order to promote the full involvement of Guinean nationals in the mining value chain.⁷⁵ Dramé speculates that a general review of mining contracts is unlikely but hopes that there will be more transparent management of mining revenue, particularly for the benefit of mining communities.

Hummingbird Resources obtains \$100m funding for Kouroussa gold project

Doumbouya's interaction with mining industry stakeholders appears to have yielded fruit. **United Kingdom**-based **Hummingbird Resources** announced on 12 October that it had secured a group level financing package from **Burkina Faso**-based **Coris Bank International** to finance the **Kouroussa** gold mine into production, along with internal cash flows.⁷⁶ The funding amounts to \$100m and has a fixed interest rate of 8.5% over four years. Kouroussa is Hummingbird's first gold mine in Guinea.⁷⁷

Hummingbird CEO **Dan Betts** said the completion of financing and the imminent commencement of building Kouroussa marks the next phase of Hummingbird's strategy "*to become a multi-mine, multi-jurisdiction gold producer*".⁷⁸ Work at the Kouroussa project will begin by the end of 2021 and the first gold will be produced by the end of the second quarter in 2023.⁷⁹ Betts suggests Kouroussa will be a key contributor in Guinea's journey to becoming a leading gold producer in the **Siguiri Basin**, where the project is located.⁸⁰ Alluding to the current state of political affairs in Guinea, Betts noted:

*"The recent political events in Conakry have not impacted the rapid programmes of the development of Kouroussa and we have taken measures to ensure that our key priority of maintaining the safety of our employees, contractors and operations remain intact."*⁸¹

⁷¹ Guinée Matin, 21 Sep 2021

⁷² Guinée360, 21 Sep 2021

⁷³ Agence Ecofin, 15 Oct 2021

⁷⁴ Agence Ecofin, 15 Oct 2021

⁷⁵ Agence Ecofin, 15 Oct 2021

⁷⁶ Mining Review, 13 Oct 2021

⁷⁷ Agence Ecofin, 18 Oct 2021

⁷⁸ Mining Review Africa, 13 Oct 2021

⁷⁹ Mining Review Africa, 13 Oct 2021

⁸⁰ Mining Review Africa, 13 Oct 2021

⁸¹ Mining Review Africa, 13 Oct 2021

Planner

17-18 Dec 2021 **Istanbul (Turkey) Third Turkey-Africa Summit;**
 1-3 Dec **Niamey (Niger) Third ECOWAS Mining & Petroleum Forum;**
 21-22 Oct 2021 **Istanbul (Turkey) Turkey-Africa Economic and Business;**
 (Date TBA due to Covid-19) **Conakry (Guinea) Transform Africa Conference;**
 2023 **Conakry (Guinea) Guinea Investment Forum;**
 2026 **Conakry (Guinea) Start of exploitation at the Simandou iron ore project;**

Chronology

16 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Africa Guinée***. Prime minister **Mohamed Béavogui** meets **Ghana's** head of state and current **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** president **Nana Akufo-Addo** in **Accra (Ghana)** in a bid to mend relations with the sub-regional bloc, which suspended Guinea after the 5 September military coup;

15 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Africa Guinée***. Interim head of state and president of the **Comité National du Rassemblement pour le Développement (CNRD)** Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** meets with a delegation of resident **European Union (EU)** ambassadors in Guinea, to outline the transition body's plan of action;

13 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Minin***. **United Kingdom**-based **Hummingbird Resources** announces it has entered into an agreement with **Burkina Faso**-based **Coris Bank International** to obtain a \$100m loan to develop the **Kouroussa** gold project, its first gold mine in Guinea;

12 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Guinée*news.org**. Interim head of state and president of the **Comité National du Rassemblement pour le Développement (CNRD)** Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** retires 42 army generals and appoints Col. **Sadiba Koulibaly** as army chief of staff;

6 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Guinée*news.org**. Military junta **Comité National du Rassemblement et du Développement (CNRD)** leader Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** appoints **Mohamed Béavogui** as prime minister;

4 Oct 2021 **Washington D.C (United States) *Africa Guinée***. **United States (US)** secretary of state **Antony Blinken** announces that the US will work with **Guineans** and the international community to help restore constitutional order in the country following the 5 September coup that overthrew former president **Alpha Condé**;

3 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Guinée*news.org**. **European Union (EU)** High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy **Josep Borrell** says the EU is ready to support the transition process in Guinea;

2 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Guinée*news.org**. During an address to commemorate Guinea's 63rd anniversary of independence, military junta **Comité National du Rassemblement et du Développement (CNRD)** leader Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** says Guinea will organise elections in a gradual manner, with presidential elections being the last to take place;

1 Oct 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Vision Guinée***. Military junta **Comité National du Rassemblement et du Développement (CNRD)** leader Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** is officially sworn in as interim head of state;

27 Sep 2021 **Conakry (Guinea) *Guinée*news.org**. Military junta **Comité National du Rassemblement et du Développement (CNRD)** leader Col. **Mamady Doumbouya** unveils the **Charte de Transition** (transition charter), which outlines the creation of a **Conseil**

National de la Transition (national transition council), composed of 81 members led by a civilian prime minister;

25 Sep 2021 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Vision Guinée*. Opposition and civil society consortium **Front National de Défense de la Constitution (FNDC)** has published a list of 92 high-ranking public officials who supported former president **Alpha Condé's** pursuit of a third term in office;

16 Sep 2021 **Conakry (Guinea)** *Reuters*. The **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** has imposed sanctions against the **Comité National du Rassemblement et du Développement (CNRD)** military junta in Guinea and demanded they return the country to constitutional rule within six months;

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