

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**LAND AND MARITIME DELIMITATION AND SOVEREIGNTY
OVER ISLANDS**

(GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA)

**MEMORIAL OF
THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

VOLUME VI

5 October 2021

VOLUME VI

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- Annex 181 The Gabonese Republic, *Official Gazette No. 20*, “Mining Property, Forests, Estates and Land Conservation” (15 September 1967)
- Annex 182 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Constitution of 1968* (11 August 1968) (excerpt)
- Annex 183 The Gabonese Republic, *Decree No. 670/PR-MMERH-DMG* (24 September 1969)
- Annex 184 The Gabonese Republic, *Decree 689/70* (14 May 1970)
- Annex 185 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Memo No. 26R from the Ministry of Industries and Mines to the President* (12 June 1970)
- Annex 186 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Presidential Decree No. 17/1970* (24 September 1970)
- Annex 187 The Gabonese Republic, *Order No. 55-70-PR-MTAC* (5 October 1970)
- Annex 188 The Gabonese Republic, *Ordinance No. 58/72 Extending the Outer Limit of Gabon’s Territorial Waters to 100 Nautical Miles* (16 July 1972)
- Annex 189 The Gabonese Republic, *Constitution of The Gabonese Republic* (29 July 1972)
- Annex 190 The Gabonese Republic, *Act No. 9/84 Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 Nautical Miles* (9 July 1984)
- Annex 191 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Act No. 15/1984 on the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea* (12 November 1984)
- Annex 192 The Gabonese Republic, *Decree 002066/PR/MHCUCDM* (4 December 1992)

- Annex 193 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Decree No. 1/1999 Designating the Median Line as the Maritime Boundary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea* (6 March 1999)
- Annex 194 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, *General Census of Population and Housing: General Status of Population* (2002) (excerpt)
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Annex 147

Gulf Oil Company of Gabon, *Letter from Mr. Rigo de Righi to the Ambassador of Spain*
(22 December 1967)

TRANSLATION

[logo: Gulf Oil Company of Gabon]

GENERAL DIRECTOR
MR. RIGO DE RIGHILIBREVILLE – GABON
B.P. 1182 – TEL: 23-42
FAX TRANSAF 209 LIBREVILLE

LIBREVILLE, December 22, 1967

No. 2

No. 2

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR OF
SPAINLIBREVILLE

Your Excellency,

To follow up on the conversation you were so kind as to grant us today, we are pleased to confirm that our Company will perform seismic work in the sea, in Gabonese waters, opposite Cape Esterias.

This preliminary seismic work will be performed by "Western Geophysical," which will use two boats equipped with the "shoran" navigation system; consequently, its staff will need to operate, with their instruments, on the islands of Corisco and the rocks of Conga.

The abovementioned work will take approximately 48 hours and will occur at the end of this month or at the start of January 1968. We will hasten to inform you of the exact date as soon as possible.

Since we are limited by time, we would be particularly grateful if you could intervene with the Spanish Guinea authorities so that we can receive an official authorization for the operators of "Western Geophysical."

We express our appreciation for the help you have been so kind as to grant us in this area. Wishing you our best regards,

[signature]
Mr. Rigo de Righi

AC/ab

[logo: Gulf] A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF GULF OIL CORPORATION, INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A.



WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS, LLC

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New York, NY 10016
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(212) 776-1713
info@waterstreettranslations.com

CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Elizabeth Eckardt, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French and Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French and Spanish text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/17/21

Date



Gulf Oil Company of Gabon

DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
M. RIGO DE RIGHI

LIBREVILLE - GABON
D.P. 1162 - TEL. 23'42
TELEX TRANSAP 209 LIBREVILLE

LIBREVILLE, le 22 Décembre 1967

S.E. Monsieur l'AMBASSADEUR
d'ESPAGNE

LIBREVILLE

Excellence,

Pour faire suite à l'entretien que vous avez bien voulu nous accorder ce jour, nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer que notre Compagnie exécutera des travaux sismiques en mer, dans les eaux gabonaises, en face du Cap Esterias.

Ces travaux sismiques préliminaires seront effectués par la " Western Geophysical " qui utilisera deux bateaux équipés avec le système de navigation " shoran "; en conséquence, son personnel devra opérer, avec ses instruments, sur les îles de Corisco et les rochers de Congo.

Les travaux ci-dessus mentionnés dureront approximativement 48 heures et interviendront à la fin de ce mois ou au début de Janvier 1968. Nous nous empresserons d'ailleurs de vous en préciser la date exacte dès que possible.

Du fait que nous sommes limités par le temps, nous vous serions particulièrement reconnaissants de vouloir bien intervenir auprès des autorités de la Guinée Espagnole afin que nous recevions une autorisation officielle pour les opérateurs de la " Western Geophysical ".

Nous vous disons notre gratitude pour l'aide que vous voudrez bien nous apporter dans ce domaine et vous prions d'agrèer, Excellence, l'expression de notre haute considération.

Rigo de Righi

M. Rigo de Righi



AC/ah

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Annex 148

Gulf Oil Company of Gabon, *Letter from Mr. Rigo de Righi to the Ambassador of Spain*
(28 December 1967)

TRANSLATION

[logo: Gulf Oil Company of Gabon]

GENERAL DIRECTOR
MR. RIGO DE RIGHILIBREVILLE – GABON
B.P. 1182 – TEL: 23-42
FAX TRANSAF 209 LIBREVILLE

LIBREVILLE, December 28, 1967

No. 2

No. 2

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR OF
SPAINLIBREVILLE

Your Excellency,

Following up on our letter from the 22nd of this month and on our recent phone conversation, we would like to give you some additional details below on our request for authorization to operate on the Spanish Guinea islands.

Western Geophysical is also responsible for the seismic work that will be undertaken on behalf of Spanish Gulf Oil Co.

This Company holds, in association with CIESPA [sic], an exploration permit in the southern marine region of Rio Muni.

The reconnaissance done by Western Geophysical on the Corisco and Conga islands is vitally important to the seismic work that Spanish Gulf Oil Co. must perform in Equatorial Guinea.

Therefore, we believe that Western Geophysical's operations can indeed be authorized, because they will also be performed on behalf of Spanish Gulf Oil Co., which is authorized to carry out explorations in this region.

As we await a favorable response, we thank you for intervening in this matter. Yours sincerely,

[signature]
Mr. Rigo de Righi

AC/ab

[logo: Gulf] A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF GULF OIL CORPORATION, INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A.



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/17/21

Date



Gulf Oil Company of Gabon

DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
M. RIGO DE RIGHI

LIBREVILLE - GABON
B.P. 1102 - TEL. 29'42
TELEX TRANSAP 209 LIBREVILLE

LIBREVILLE, le 28 Décembre 1967

S.E. Monsieur l'AMBASSADEUR
d'ESPAGNE

LIBREVILLE

Excellence,

Comme suite à notre lettre du 22 courant et à notre récente conversation téléphonique, nous nous permettons de vous donner ci-dessous quelques détails complémentaires concernant notre demande d'autorisation pour opérer sur les îles de la Guinée Espagnole.

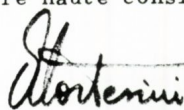
La Western Geophysical est également responsable des travaux sismiques qui seront entrepris pour le compte de la Spanish Gulf Oil Co.

Cette Compagnie est titulaire, en association avec la CIEPSA, d'un permis d'exploration dans la région marine méridionale de Rio Muni.

Les reconnaissances opérées par la Western Geophysical sur les îles Corisco et Conga revêtent une importance capitale pour les travaux sismiques que la Spanish Gulf Oil Co. doit exécuter dans la Guinée Equatoriale.

Nous pensons donc que les opérations de la Western Geophysical peuvent bien être autorisées, puisque celles-ci seront effectuées aussi pour le compte de la Spanish Gulf Oil Co., qui est autorisée à exécuter des explorations dans cette région.

Dans l'attente d'une suite favorable, et en vous remerciant pour votre intervention, nous vous prions d'agréer, Excellence, l'expression de notre haute considération.



M. Rigo de Righi

AC/ab



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Annex 149

*Airgram from the Embassy of the United States to the Gabonese Republic to the US
Department of State (18 June 1968)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

PET 2 GABON

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5 forward map to AF

55

and 1 copy to PRA

TO : Department of State

DEPT PASS: KINSHASA, LAGOS, PARIS, YAOUNDE

FROM : AmEmbassy LIBREVILLE

SUBJECT : Petroleum Developments in Gabon

REF : CERP, Section D; Embassy's A-126, April 3, 1968; and Embassy's A-40, October 12, 1967

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 14 3 09 PM 1968

BRANCH
DATE June 10, 1968

Name of Officer: *A. B. ...*

Assignment to EM/R

I SUMMARY

The rapidly expanding production of crude oil in Gabon (3.5 million metric tons in 1967) is the key factor in the surge in the Gabonese economy and in Gabonese exports in 1967; moreover, according to the predictions of oil company officials, continued annual increases will continue to take place for at least the next decade. By 1975 Gabon will be producing 10 million metric tons of crude oil per year, or possibly more if any new substantial discoveries are made. Until 1967 Gabon's oil production depended upon a series of small fields in and around Port Gentil, but this picture has now changed. The French Societe des Petroles d'Afrique Equatoriale (SPAFE) has recently discovered a new offshore field at Torpille, to the south of Port Gentil and is bringing the previously discovered Anguille Field into full production. Shell-Gabon recently discovered a modest oil field only five kilometers south of Gamba with a potential production of one million metric tons annually, or about half the output of Gamba. Both Shell and SPAFE have hopes for additional discoveries on land as well as offshore. Gulf Oil Company is currently engaged in seismic studies and will begin drilling in early 1969. American Overseas Petroleum Company was recently awarded a modest-sized exploration concession covering the offshore area from Port Gentil north to the Equator.

Though Gabon is not another Kuwait or even a Nigeria as far as oil production is concerned, new substantial discoveries can be considered as a definite possibility which, coupled with the currently known fields,

Enclosures:
1. The Port Gentil Area
2. Petroleum Concessions and Fields in Gabon.

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

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 In Out

Drafted by: **ECON:DPNChristensen:hk 6-8-68**

Clearances: **DCM:HF Nelson**

Contents and Classification Approved by: **David M. Bane, Ambassador**

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Authority **NO 969000**

By **T2 NARA** Date **1/25/02**



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will keep Gabon solidly in the position of Sub-Saharan Africa's second most important crude oil producer for the foreseeable future.

II EXPLOITATION AND EXPLORATION ON LAND

The Fort Gentil Area

The region around Fort Gentil was the first area in Gabon to produce crude petroleum. As the result of a series of discoveries of small to modest sized oil fields (see Enclosure No. 1) production in the area reached a high of about 1.2 million metric tons in 1965 and still exceeds one million metric tons annually after a decade of operations. However, several of these fields have become exhausted or nearly so in the last two years. Officials of the Societe des Petroles d'Afrique Equatoriale (SPAFE) which located and developed all of these oil fields expect the cumulative production for these fields to drop at the rate of ten percent annually in the years ahead. No significant discoveries are expected and no large scale exploration efforts are presently underway in the area.

Lambarene

SPAFE was actively engaged in exploration activities in the lake area south of Lambarene from June through September (the dry season in Gabon) 1967. After one dry hole, indications of oil were found in a second well called Topo 1 (See Embassy's A-40, October 12, 1967). Topo 2 was subsequently drilled to determine the importance and extent of this find, but Topo 2 turned out to be a dry hole. According to SPAFE's Director in Gabon, Mr. MOUSSEL, the company still believes the findings of Topo 1 warrant further exploration; however, since SPAFE is devoting all of its available funds in 1968 into exploration and exploitation of offshore areas, the renewal of activities in the Lambarene area will have to wait until at least 1969.

Kango

A French geophysical company engaged by SPAFE has just finished a survey of the areas south of Kango, some 65 miles east of Libreville. The interpretations of this survey will decide whether SPAFE will undertake an extensive drilling program in this region at some future date.

Ivinga

Shell-Gabon, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, is engaged in bringing the recently discovered Ivinga Field into full production. Ivinga is located on the coast about five kilometers south of Shell's productive Gamba Field. (See enclosure No. 2). At first it was believed that the Ivinga find might be an extension of the Gamba Field, but subsequent efforts have shown that

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By TJ NARA Date 1/25/02

Page 3 of 5
A-158 from Libreville

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the two fields are not connected. Though in both, the oil is found in the Gamba Formations,^{1/} a structural fault appears to separate them. In the Ivinga Field the oil formations are found at about 1050 meters beneath the surface, or fifty meters below the oil bearing formations of the Gamba Field. Moreover, the Ivinga crude oil has a slightly lower paraffin base than the Gamba crude. (See Embassy's A-66, December 31, 1966).

Shell has completed nine wells at Ivinga and plans to drill three more. Three of the completed wells have been hooked directly into the Gamba network. However, a central production center is being built at Ivinga to which all of the wells in the field will be connected and which in turn will be connected to the Gamba storage complex. The production center at Ivinga will be completed in August or September of this year. When in full production, probably by mid-1969, the Ivinga Field will produce an estimated 20,000 barrels a day, or a million metric tons of oil a year, roughly half of the Gamba Field's current output.

Other Areas

Shell plans to drill in the near future at a place called Dita, on the other side of the large lagoon to the north of Gamba. In addition, Shell is investigating the feasibility of drilling the lagoon itself either by means of a drilling platform or by whipstocking from the edge of the lagoon. The decision will be based on the results of seismic and aeromagnetic surveys.

III OFFSHORE ACTIVITIES

Anguille

The Anguille Field is located about 12 miles southeast of Port Gentil and about 8 miles from shore. (See Enclosure No. 1) Seven wells have already been put down and eight more will be drilled in the near future in order to bring the field into full production. The stationary drilling platform the Ile de France is currently carrying out the drilling operations. Production in 1968 should reach or exceed 600,000 metric tons for the year. When the Anguille Field is in full production the output will reach an estimated 1.2 to 1.3 million metric tons annually, a figure well above earlier forecasts. (See Embassy's A-126, April 3, 1968) The crude oil produced by Anguille will be transported by pipeline to SPAFE's storage depot near Port Gentil.

Torpille

SPAFE has located what appears to be another significant offshore field at Torpille, several miles south of Anguille (See Enclosure Nos. 1 and 2).

^{1/} The Gamba Formation is a Cretaceous series of porous sandstones and shales usually underlying a layer of salt.

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The drilling barge of the American concern Western Offshore Drilling and Exploration Company (WODECO) drilled the first well at Torpille early this year. According to SPAFE's Director Mr. Moussel, oil bearing strata were found at several levels in the 2500 meter deep well.^{2/} The oil bearing strata are in rock formations of lower Cenezoic or Upper Cretaceous age, overlying the Cretaceous Madiela Formation. SPAFE plans to use the Ile de France, which it has under contract until the end of 1969, to drill about 12 wells in the Torpille area. According to Mr. Moussel, the current plan is to select two positions from which to drill five or six wells each, whipstocking in different directions. SPAFE officials are hopeful that Torpille will live up to expectations and can be brought into full production by early or middle 1970 to produce about one million metric tons annually.

SPAFE will spend an estimated US\$ 32 million in 1968, mostly in offshore activities.

Sette Cama

Shell plans to begin exploration activities in the Sette Cama offshore concession which it shares with SPAFE. Sette Cama lies off the coast from Gamba. Shell has already contracted with the WODECO barge to drill up to five exploration wells in the area during the last half of 1968.

Other Areas

Gulf Oil Company's subsidiary Gulf Oil Company of Gabon is undertaking seismic and aeromagnetic surveys in the large concession which Gulf shares with Shell offshore of Libreville (See Enclosure No. 2). Gulf will probably begin seismic work in its other concessions to the south in the near future. Gulf officials have stated that the company will begin drilling in early 1969.

IV NEW CONCESSIONS

As had been expected, the American Overseas Petroleum Company (Texaco and Standard Oil of California) obtained Gabon's last available large offshore concession. The Gabonese Government recently granted the company the offshore area stretching from the Port Gentil vicinity north to the Equator. (See Enclosure No. 2) Texaco officials and Gabonese authorities are in the process of negotiating the convention of establishment. Only one small offshore concession remains untaken, a piece about fifteen miles south of Port Gentil which had once been held by SPAFE but has since been relinquished. It was offered to American Overseas Petroleum Company but the company was not interested.

^{2/} The Gamba Formation of Torpille lies at an estimated depth of over 5,000 meters and SPAFE has no plans or means to drill that deep at present.

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By TD NARA Date 1/25/02

Page 5 of 5
A-158 from Libreville

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V PRODUCTION

In 1967 Gabon's production of crude petroleum reached 3.5 million metric tons, up 140 percent over the 1966 figure of 1.45 million metric tons. Gabon's petroleum output should reach between 4.3 and 4.5 million metric tons in 1968; 5.0 to 5.5 million in 1969 as Ivinga is brought into full production; and perhaps 6.0 million in 1970 as Torpille becomes fully productive. These estimates do not take into account any new discoveries or heretofore unknown extensions of existing fields. Considering the likely possibility of the discovery of several additional modest fields, production could well reach 10 million metric tons in 1975. Gulf and Shell officials seem optimistic about their respective concession areas, and SPAFE officials are very pleased with current and prospective developments.

Mr. Moussel informed the reporting officer that SPAFE is paying a dividend in 1967 of 500 million CFA francs (US\$ 2 million), the first dividend in the company's history. Moreover, thanks to SPAFE's share in the current production, the company is making impressive headway in paying off the debt accumulated during the past decade. (See Embassy's A-40, October 12, 1967)

BANE

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Authority *AND 969000*
By *TJ* NARA Date *1/25/02*

Annex 150

Airgram from the American Embassy in Santa Isabel to the Department of State (16 June 1970)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE				PET 10-2 EQUIN	
AIRGRAM					
ORIGIN/ACTION				Original to be Filed in _____ Decentralized Files.	
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HANDLING INDICATOR				AF/EX	
TO : Department of State				DATE: June 16, 1970	
INFO : LIBREVILLE, MADRID, YAOUNDE				RS/AN ANALYSIS BRANCH	
FROM : AmEmbassy, SANTA ISABEL					
SUBJECT : Reaction of Oil Companies to GOEG - GOS Boundary Dispute				RS/2 file	
REF : Yaounde 1075					
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Action Taken:					
Notes:					
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CONFIDENTIAL					
For Department Use Only					
Drafted by: CHARGE:ANWilliams:ccw		Drafting Date: 6/13/70		Contents and Classification Approved by: CHARGE:ANWilliams	
Clearances:					

Representatives of Gulf Oil Company, CONOCO, and CEPSA visited Santa Isabel June 9 - 11 in an attempt to secure an agreement from the GOEG to release them from their obligation to spend \$2.0 million on drilling operations before the end of this calendar year. The three-company consortium had planned to begin off-shore drilling operations during the latter half of this year near the island of Corisco off the Gabonese coast. CONOCO had already completed its seismic work in that area and was preparing to bring in a drilling rig when the Gabonese Government unilaterally redefined its maritime boundary with Equatorial Guinea to incorporate part of the consortium's concession into Gabonese territory. Approximately 50 to 60% of Gulf-CONOCO-CEPSA's southernmost block now apparently falls within territory claimed by Gabon. The consortium is understandably unwilling to begin drilling operations in the disputed area until both governments are able to reach a mutually acceptable agreement as to the definitive location of the maritime boundary between the two countries. The three companies have asked the GOEG for an indefinite postponement of their contractual obligations until such time as the boundary question is resolved.

The consortium, on the other hand, appears unwilling to drill in its concession area to the north of the disputed territory where seismic studies plus a dry well drilled by Gulf several years ago indicate less favorable prospects. CONOCO's local representative, Marvin Lesser (protect), told me that if the GOEG would not grant the requested postponement, the three companies in question would give serious consideration to re-

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 Authority NND 969019
 By SP NARA Date 1-25-02

CONFIDENTIAL

Santa Isabel's A-059

2

nouncing their concession rights.

For its part, the GOEG has been predictably slow in responding to the Gabonese initiative. Its activity to date as been to ask (on June 6) the UNDP and Spanish Embassy in Santa Isabel to provide copies of the 1958 Geneva Conventions on continental shelves, maritime boundaries and related matters. Equatorial Guinean maritime boundary claims are contained in a 1968 decree with map attachment which indicates the locations of the various offshore concession blocks in Rio Muni waters. The northern and southernmost blocks are open-ended and contain no specific east-west boundary lines. The wording of the decree itself merely indicates that the northern and southern limits of the outermost blocks are the maritime boundaries with Cameroon to the north and Gabon to the south. At no time, however, does the decree define these boundaries.

It is too early to know how the GOEG will decide on the consortium's request for a virtual moratorium on its activities in Rio Muni. Industry and Mines Minister Erimola's initial reaction was negative and he insisted the companies carry out their obligations. He argued that the GOEG would "protect" the consortium's investment from Gabonese encroachment but did not indicate how. During subsequent sessions of negotiation, however, Erimola seemed to grasp the fact that most of the cards (and gunboats) appeared to be in Gabonese hands and consequently became more conciliatory toward the petroleum companies.

The next step is clearly up to the GOEG. Given the not particularly cordial relations between the GOEG and the GOG and the virtual absence of communications between the two governments despite the presence of a ^{Gabonese} Consul General in Bata, it is unclear as to how or when the Equatorial Guinean Government will respond to its neighbor to the south.

WILLIAMS

AM

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 969019

By SP NARA Date 1-25-02

Annex 151

Letter from the Spanish Embassy in Santa Isabel (22 June 1970)

TRANSLATION

Santa Isabel, June 22, 1970

SUBJECT: Continued report on changes to territorial
waters of the Government of Gabon.No. [Illegible]
AFRICA

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Expanding on my dispatch no. 539/70, I am honored to report to Your Excellency that the companies whose oil concessions are impacted, in principle, by the Decree modifying the territorial waters of Gabon, are:

- CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
- GULF OIL COMPANY, and
- CEPSA

Gabon's Decree, as the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gaudencio Asumu, has learned, especially affects the island of Corisco which, according to the new declaration, is left surrounded by territorial waters of Gabon. So far, this Government has not been officially informed of that Decree, and the information on hand comes from the Oil Companies.

Similarly, it was said that this Government shall attempt to reach an agreement with that of Gabon. From that it can be presumed, as I told Your Excellency in my dispatch 552/70 that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. [Illegible], who is in Libreville at a Telecommunications conference currently underway in this capital city, might take advantage of the opportunity to contact the authorities of Gabon in order to learn their opinion about the

.. / ..

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

notification regarding jurisdictional waters, recently undertaken by that government.

The referenced companies must invest a significant quantity in dollars before the end of the year. However, in light of the new situation created by Gabon's declaration, they resist making any investment until this government reaches an agreement with that of the other country. This is why a commission composed of representatives of the three referenced oil companies has submitted a letter to Equatorial Guinea's Minister of Industry requesting a moratorium on the investments they must make before the end of this year, until an agreement is reached with Gabon. Apparently, this government has denied the petition, deeming it groundless.

May God protect Your Excellency for many years

[Illegible], acting

[Signature]

- Manuel de Cuna Aguado -

[Illegible]



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This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jim McMillan, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/28/21

Date



Información

Santa Isabel, 22 de junio de 1970

HL/ops.

ASUNTO: Continúa informando sobre modificación aguas territoriales del Gobierno de Gabón.

Núm. 554/70.

AFRICA.

EXCMO. SEÑOR:

Como ampliación a mi despacho nº 539/70, tengo la honra de informar a V.E. que las compañías cuyas concesiones petrolíferas se ven afectadas, en principio, por el Decreto de modificación de aguas territoriales del Gabón, son:

- COMMERCIAL OIL COMPANY
- GULF OIL COMPANY, y
- U.S.O.P.A.

Especialmente, el Decreto gabonés, según se ha informado al Secretario General del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, don Leodegario Arana, afecta a la Isla de Lorisco que, según la nueva Declaración, queda rodeada por aguas territoriales gabonesas. Hasta el momento, este Gobierno no ha tenido conocimiento oficial de ese Decreto, y las informaciones que tienen se deben a las Compañías Petrolíferas.

Asimismo, se dijo que este Gobierno intentará llegar a un acuerdo con el gabonés. Es por eso que se puede presumir, según indicaba a V.E. en mi despacho 552/70 que el ministro del Interior, señor Madié, que se encuentra en Libreville en una Conferencia de Telecomunicaciones que se celebra actualmente en este capital, aproveche la oportunidad para ponerse en contacto con las autoridades gabonesas, a fin de conocer la opinión de las mismas sobre la co-

.. / ..

edificación de las aguas jurisdiccionales, llevada a cabo recientemente por dicho Gobierno.

Las citadas compañías deben invertir una cantidad muy importante en dólares antes de finales de año. No obstante, ante la nueva situación creada por la declaración del Gabón, se resisten a hacer inversión alguna hasta tanto el Gobierno no llegue a un acuerdo con el de aquel país. La por ello por lo que una Comisión compuesta por representantes de las tres compañías petrolíferas anteriormente citadas, han presentado una instancia al Ministro de Industria guineés, solicitando una asesoría en relación con las inversiones que deben hacer antes de finales de este año, hasta que se llegue a un acuerdo con el Gabón. Parece ser que este Gobierno ha contestado la petición por extirparla improcedente.

Dios guarde a V. S. muchos años

EL SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA, S. I.

- Manuel de Luna Aguado -

Annex 152

Telegram from the US Embassy in Libreville to the US Department of State (13 August 1970)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

27



Department of State *Pol 33-4 Gabon*
TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 320

PAGE 01 LIBREV 00676 131116Z

19
ACTION SFW-02

INFO: OCT-01 AF-12 L-04 INT-06 E-15 COM-08 DOT-12 MSC-01

NSC-10 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-07 NSAE-00 P-03 RSC-01

USIA-12 PRS-01 IO-13 SCI-06 PM-05 SS-20 (RSR-01) /140 W
017359

R 130835Z AUG 70
FM AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3361
INFO AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE

UNCLAS LIBREVILLE 676

SUBJ: GABON BROADENS TERRITORIAL WATER CLAIMS

1. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREED AUGUST 12 THAT GABONESE TERRITORIAL WATERS WOULD HENCEFORTH EXTEND TWENTY-FIVE NAUTICAL MILES FROM SHORELINE, INSTEAD OF PREVIOUS TWELVE MILES. MEASURE AIMED AT PROTECTING COASTAL FISHING RIGHTS AGAINST ENCROACHMENT AND FOLLOWED REPORTED SEIZURE OF THREE CAMEROONIAN TRAWLERS IN GABONESE WATERS LAST WEEK. COUNCIL ORDERED SURVEILLANCE BEEFED UP, BY BOTH SHORE PATROL AND AIR FORCE, AND WARNED THAT TRANSGRESSING VESSELS WOULD HENCEFORTH BE DETAINED, OWNERS FINED, AND CARGOS SEIZED.

2. SUGGEST DEPT INFORM U.S. FISHING INTERESTS OF FOREGOING.
CRIGLER

Libreville Tel 676
8-13-70

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *MM 969036*
By *WJ1* NARA Date *3/2/00*

UNCLASSIFIED 22

Annex 153

*Letter from the Ambassador of Spain in Libreville to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(18 August 1970)*

TRANSLATION

[Shield]
Embassy of Spain
DIRECTORATE GENERAL
FOREIGN POLICY
AFRICA

Libreville, August 18, 1970

SUBJECT: Relations between Gabon and
Equatorial Guinea.-

No. 224

Your Excellency:

According to information that has reached this Embassy, the relations between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea are at a very critical point due mainly to the agreement of the Council of Ministers of Gabon to increase the territorial waters from 12 to 25 miles. The measure would mainly impact the Bay of Corisco and the Muni River. The Embassy of Equatorial Guinea in Gabon does not hide its displeasure, openly criticizing the Government of Gabon.

May God keep Your Excellency for many years.
THE HEAD OF TRADE, acting,

[Stamp, illegible]
25 Aug 1970

[Signature]
José Ma. SANZ - PASTOR

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. MADRID.-



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

06/23/21

Date



16 341.221.2 (6) 2.11 - 1
 Clases de relaciones en el continente



Embajada de España
 DIRECCION GENERAL
 POLITICA EXTERIOR
 AFRICA

Libreville, 18 de Agosto de 1970

ASUNTO: Relaciones entre Gabon y
 Guinea Ecuatorial.-

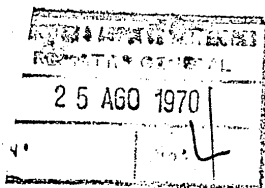
Núm. 224

Excmo. Señor,

Singún informaciones llegadas a esta Embajada las relaciones entre Gabón y Guinea Ecuatorial se encuentran en una fase muy critica debido principalmente al acuerdo del Consejo de Ministros gabones de aumentar las aguas territoriales de 12 a 25 millas. Esta medida afectaria principalmente a la Bahía de Corisco y al Rio Muni. La Embajada de Guinea Ecuatorial en Gabón no oculta su descontento criticando abiertamente al Gobierno Gabones.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.

EL ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS a.i.,




 José María SANZ-PASTOR

MO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES. MADRID.-

Annex 154

Letter No. 002967 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Gabonese Republic to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (28 August 1971)

TRANSLATION

Document 22

Republic of Gabon

Unity-Work-Justice

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Secretariat General [initials]

Division of African and [initials]

Political Affairs

No. 002967 /MAEC/DAAP.

The Republic of Gabon's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation presents compliments to its Equatoguinean counterpart and is honored to convey the following:

In light of the regulations adopted by your government via Decree I/1970 published on 9/24/70, your government granted petroleum research permits in Corisco Bay to the Conoco-Gulf and CEPESA corporations.

However, the maritime areas covered by those permits are, *de facto* and *de jure*, under Gabon's sovereign authority.

The above-mentioned decree highlights both that the BANE [(Mbañe)], CONGA and COCOTIER islets belong to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and that using the principle of equidistance allocates to these islets the maximum breadth possible of territorial sea.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

.../...

-BATA-

TRANSLATION

-2-

This blatant attempt to encroach upon our continental shelf equally concerns other islands and islets, including the Gabonese coast.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must agree with us that there can be no question of applying the rule of equidistance in this zone, given that there are numerous special circumstances resulting specifically from the coast's shape.

The Ministry esteems that the ties of brotherhood uniting our two countries must be the first consideration in all of our decisions, and, that in all boundary disputes, decisions may not be made without first consulting the two parties.

Additionally, the Department opposes this unilateral position, and asks the Republic of Equatorial Guinea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to intervene within its government as soon as possible to halt such decisions.

The Ministry heartily thanks the Republic of Equatorial Guinea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its genuine cooperation, and takes this occasion to renew our assurance of our most esteemed and brotherly cooperation.

Libreville, August 28, 1971

[stamp: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Gabon, Unity-Work-Justice]



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/09/21

Date



Document 22

République Gabonaise

Union-Travail-Justice

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

SECRETARIAT GENERAL *ly*

DIVISION DES AFFAIRES
AFRICAINES ET POLITIQUES *ly*

N° 002967 /MAEC/DAAP.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération de la République Gabonaise présente ses compliments à son homologue de la République de Guinée Equatoriale et a l'honneur de lui faire connaître ce qui suit :

A la lumière des dispositions réglementaires prises par votre Gouvernement par décret 17/1970 publié le 24.9.70, votre Gouvernement a accordé aux Sociétés CONOCO-GULF et CEPESA un permis de recherche pétrolière dans la zone de CORISCO.

Cependant en fait comme en droit, les zones maritimes couvertes par ce permis relèvent de la souveraineté gabonaise.

En effet, le texte précité fait ressortir, d'une part que les flots de BANE, CONGA et COCUIER appartiennent à la République de Guinée Equatoriale, d'autre part qu'il est attribué à ces flots un maximum possible de mer territoriale par application du principe de l'équidistance.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE EQUATORIALE

.../...

- B A T A -

- 2 -

Cette prétention manifeste d'empiéter sur notre plateau continental concerne également les autres îles et îlots, y compris la côte gabonaise.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères doit convenir avec nous qu'il ne saurait être question d'appliquer la règle de l'équidistance dans la présente zone, étant donné l'existence de circonstances spéciales qui résultent notamment de la configuration de la côte.

Le Ministère estime que les liens de fraternité qui unissent nos deux pays doivent présider à toutes nos décisions qui, dans tous les problèmes frontaliers, ne sauraient être prises sans consultation préalable des deux parties.

Aussi le Département s'oppose-t-il à cette prise de position unilatérale et demande au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République de Guinée Equatoriale d'intervenir efficacement auprès de son Gouvernement pour faire surseoir à de telles décisions.

Le Ministère remercie vivement le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République de Guinée Equatoriale pour sa franche coopération et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute et fraternelle considération./m

Libreville, le 28 AOUT 1971



Annex 155

The United States, *Airgram A-1798 from the US Mission to the United Nations to the US Department of State* (21 October 1970)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

POL 33-4 EQ GUIN

*IO-5**

RS/R 1	REP	AF 5	ARA
EUR	FE	NEA	CU
INR 6	E	P	IO
3	FBO	AID	
AGR	COM	FRB	INT 7
LAB	TAR	TR	XMB
AIR 5	ARMY 3	NAVY 5	OSD 34
USIA	NSA 3	CIA 16	NSC 6

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FILE DESIGNATION

UNCLASSIFIED
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 22 2 17 PM 1970
RS/AN
ANALYSIS BRANCH

A-1798
NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR
TO : Department of State

FROM : USUN - New York
DATE: October 21, 1970

SUBJECT : Guinea Communication

REF :

On October 13, 1970, the UN transmitted, at the request of the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Mission of Equatorial Guinea to the UN, the enclosed translation of a communication dated October 8, 1970, announcing that by Governmental Decree No. 17/1970 of September 24, the limits of the territorial waters of Guinea surrounding certain islands and islets, which, the note states, are an integral part of the national territory of Guinea, were set with effect from the date of publication of the Decree in the Official Gazette of the Government of Guinea.

SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION
22 PM 4 34
FYFLO-PBR

POST ROUTING

TO:	Action	Info.	Initials
AMB/			
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Action Taken:

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att
Enclosure:
Guinea Communication

Date: _____
Initials: _____
FORM 10-64 DS-323
UNCLASSIFIED
For Department Use Only
In Out
Drafted by: ADMIN: DADarrer: daa
Drafting Date: _____ Phone No.: _____
Contents and Classification Approved by: ADMIN: TFSchotcke, Jr.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: *1110969036*
By: *AT* NARA Date: *1-12-00*

*enc a 1798 US UN*Translated from Spanish

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

New York, 8 October 1970

H.V. No. 558

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the following:

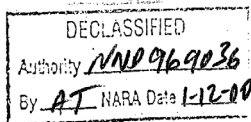
By Decree No. 17/1970 of 24 September of His Excellency Francisco Macías Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the limits of the territorial waters of Guinea surrounding the Elobey Islands, Corisco and the Mbañe, Conga and Cocotero Islets, which are an integral part of the national territory of Guinea, were set with effect from the date of publication of the Decree in the Official Gazette of the Government of Guinea.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was obliged to enact this protective Decree because of the unusual geographical position of the islands and islets.

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. requests that these particulars should be brought to the knowledge of missions accredited to the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea takes this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration.

(Signed) Eduardo ONDO IBA
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Mission of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea
to the United Nations



Annex 156

Airgram from the US Department of State regarding Protest of Gabon's Extension of Territorial Waters (12 November 1970)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REGISTRATION				DEPARTMENT OF STATE				POL 33-4 GABON			
ORIGIN/ACTION				AIRGRAM							
RM/R	REP	AF	TRA	Original to be Filed In				Decentralized Files.			
1	1	5						FILE DESIGNATION			
EUR	FE	NEA	CU					LIMITED OFFICIAL USE			
6	4		5	HANDLING INDICATOR				CA-5758			
INR	E	P	TO	TO: Embassy Libreville				NO.			
L	FED	AID	OC	INFO: Embassy Abidjan				NOV 12 11 38 AM '70			
				USUN New York				CONFIDENTIAL			
AGR	COM	FEB	INT	FROM: Department of State				DATE:			
10	10		7	SUBJECT: Protest of Gabon's Extension of Territorial Waters							
LAB	YXR	TE	XMB	REF: (a) Abidjan 2565; (b) USUN's A-1543							
AIR	ARMY	NAVY	OSD								
		5	34								
USIA	NRA	ETC	MSC								
	3	10	1								
			100								
SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION				<p>Ref a reported decision of Gabonese Government to extend territorial sea to 25 miles and to arrest foreign vessels found fishing within those limits, subjecting them to fines of between 18,000 and 54,000 U.S. dollars. Ref b forwarded text of communication from Gabonese Charge d'Affaires to UN Secretary General making formal announcement of decree extending territorial sea as indicated.</p> <p>Embassy instructed to deliver following note protesting GOG's action:</p> <p>Begin text Quote (Complimentary Opening) and refers to the communication dated August 20, 1970, from Mr. Manadou N'DIAVE, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Republic of Gabon to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, announcing the decree of the Head of State extending the territorial waters of the Gabonese Republic to twenty-five nautical miles.</p> <p>The United States regrets the decision of the Gabonese Republic to take this action which in the view of the United States violates international law. It is the position of the United States that it is not required under international law to recognize unilateral extensions of the territorial sea by any state beyond the traditional three mile limit in the absence of broad international agreement setting a different limit. Only through international agreement can any meaningful</p>							
POST ROUTING											
TO:	Action	Info.	Initials								
AMB/PO											
DCM											
POL											
ECON											
CONS											
ADM											
AID											
USIS											
FILE											
Action Taken											
DECLASSIFIED				LIMITED OFFICIAL USE				For Department Use Only			
Authority MM 969036				Drafting Date: 9/16/70				Phone No.: 22658			
By WMI NAR Date 3/2/80				Contents and Classification Approved by:				L - John R. Stevenson			
				ch (phone) L/AF - Mrs. Vesilje				A/C - Mr. Bishop			
				L/OA - Mr. Oxman							

NOV 12 11 38 AM '70

CA-5758

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE 2

progress be made in the direction of solving the questions of the maximum permissible breadth of the territorial sea and other related issues. The United States and a large number of other states of the world are currently engaged in seeking a means for gaining the requisite international agreement, keeping in mind the special interests of coastal states in areas adjacent to their coasts. It is particularly unfortunate that the Republic of Gabon has acted unilaterally at a time when progress towards an international solution to these important issues is being made.

In accordance with its long-standing position, and consistent with existing international law, the United States reserves its rights and those of its nationals in all high seas areas seaward of the traditional three-mile limit.

(Complimentary close) End Quote

When above note is delivered to GOG, Embassy is requested to report to Department what if any reaction is received.

IRWIN II, ACTING

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>MM 969036</u>
By <u>WPI</u> NARA Date <u>3/2/00</u>

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Annex 157

Airgram from US Embassy in Libreville to US Department of State (28 November 1970)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REGISTRATION ACTION

L-4

RM/R	REP	AF
1	1	5
ARA	EUR	FE
NEA	CU	INR
		6
E	P	IO
4		5
L	FBO	AID
PM	S/FW	
2	2	
AGR	COM	FRB
10	10	
INT	LAB	TAR
7		
TR	XMB	AIR
4		
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
	16	5
OSD	USIA	NSA
34		3
MSC	DOT	
1	12	

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

POL 33-4 GABON

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A-054 LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State
INFO : ABIDJAN, USUN NEW YORK

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 8 7 46 AM 1970
GABON

FROM : Amembassy LIBREVILLE

RS/AN
ANALYSIS BRANCH
DATE: November 28, 1970

SUBJECT : Protest of Gabon's Extension of Territorial Waters

REF : CA-5758 of November 12, 1970

cas Gabon

In accordance with the Department's instructions contained in the referenced message, I delivered a note of protest concerning the extension of Gabon's territorial waters to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athanase Bouanga, on November 28, and explained to him verbally as well the position of the U.S. government in this matter. At the same time, I handed him a copy of the U.S. draft resolution presented to the UN General Assembly proposing a Law of the Sea and Seabed conference, pointing out the implications of the one for the other. The Secretary General offered no immediate comment but promised to inform me of the eventual Gabonese position on our draft UN resolution.

For the record, it should be noted that the decree broadening Gabon's territorial waters was announced by the Council of Ministers on August 12 and reported by the Embassy the following day (Libreville 676).

CRIGLER

LEGAL ADVISER

DEC 8 1970

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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In Out

FORM 4-62 DS-323

DECLASSIFIED	By: TFCrigler/raa	Contents and Classification Approved by:
Authority: MM 969036		Charge: TFCrigler
By: WJL	NAR Date: 2/2/70	

Annex 158

US Department of State, *International Boundary Study No. 115, Cameroon – Gabon Boundary*
(24 September 1971)



International Boundary Study

No. 115 - September 24, 1971

Cameroon – Gabon Boundary

(Country Codes: CM-GB)

**The Geographer
Office of the Geographer
Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

No. 115

CAMEROON – GABON BOUNDARY

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The Geographer
Office of the Geographer
Directorate for Functional Research
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

CAMEROON – GABON BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Cameroon–Gabon boundary is about 185 miles in length. It follows the thalwegs or median lines of the Kye, Ntem, Kom, and Ayina rivers for almost 90 percent of the distance. The remainder of the boundary consists of a straight-line segment of slightly more than a mile eastward from the Equatorial Guinea tripoint to the Kye, and a line of approximately 19 miles through an area subject to inundation between the Kom and Ayina.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Portuguese naval captains followed by traders reached the coast of Gabon during the 15th century. In the 16th century, French, Dutch, and British merchants followed the lead of the Portuguese in establishing trade relations with Gabon, and missionaries were active along the coast.

Beginning in 1839 French authority was gradually extended over most of the coastal area by concluding treaties with local rulers who ceded their kingdoms to France in return for protection. Prior to 1845 French possessions in western Africa were subordinate to the Governor of Senegal. Les Rivières du Sud (Southern Rivers) was organized in 1845, which consisted of all French settlements south of Senegal to, and for a short time including, Gabon under the admiral in command of the Naval Station on the Ile de Goree. Libreville was founded in 1849, and shortly thereafter a number of expeditions penetrated into the interior of Gabon utilizing the courses of such streams as the Como, Ogooue, and Nyanga.

In a series of expeditions between 1875 and 1882, the explorer, Pierre Savagnon de Brazza, explored the territory of the upper Ogooue and founded Franceville. In 1881 the administration of Gabon was entrusted to a senior naval officer with the title of "Commandant superieur des etablissements francaises du Golfe de Guinee." De Brazza was appointed "Commissaire de la Republique Francaise dans l'Ouest Afrique" in 1883, and at the same time the French "etablissements" were divided into two entities: (1) Gabon administered by its own commandant and having Cotonou and Porto Novo as dependencies, and (2) Grand Bassam and Assinie on the Ivory Coast.

On April 27, 1886 a French decree afforded Gabon a lieutenant governor under the general authority of De Brazza as commissioner. Then a decree of June 29th of the same year appointed De Brazza the "Commissaire General du Government," and it also gave him authority over the colonies of French Congo and Gabon, each with their separate government organization. A decree of December 11, 1888, united French Congo and Gabon into a single administrative entity which lasted until 1903, meanwhile, a decree of April 30, 1891, gave the whole the title of French Congo.

On December 29, 1903, a decree placed the French possessions under the authority of a commissaire general. The French possessions consisted of the colonies of Gabon and Middle Congo (Moyen Congo) the territory of Ubangi–Shari, and the military territory of Chad. Two years later the territory of Ubangi–Shari and the military territory of Chad were merged into a single territory. The colony of Ubangi–Shari–Chad was formed in 1906 with Chad under a regional commander at Fort-Lamy subordinate to Ubangi–Shari. The commissioner general of French Congo was raised to the status of a governor generalship in 1908; and by a decree of January 15, 1910, the name of French Equatorial Africa was given to a federation of the three colonies (Gabon, Middle Congo, and Ubangi–Shari–Chad), each of which had its own lieutenant governor. In 1914 Chad was detached from the colony of Ubangi–Shari and made a separate territory; full colonial status was conferred on Chad in 1920.

In the meantime Germany proclaimed a protectorate over Cameroon (Kamerun) in July 1884. On December 24th of the following year, a Franco–German protocol established a boundary between their respective territories inland from the Bight of Biafra along the Campo river to the 10th meridian, and thence from the point of intersection, the parallel of latitude¹ to the 15th meridian.

A Franco–German convention of April 18, 1908, redelimited the boundary between Cameroon and the French territories from Spanish Guinea (now Equatorial Guinea) to Lake Chad. The 1908 line affords the alignment of the present Cameroon–Congo (Brazzaville) boundary.

Immediately prior to World War I, a Franco–German convention of November 4, 1911, again redelimited the boundary between French Equatorial Africa and Cameroon except for the sector north of the confluence of the Logone and Chari. The Cameroon boundary with Gabon was located considerably south of the present line. In the settlement following World War I, French territory ceded to Germany by the 1911 convention was restored to French Equatorial Africa.

The League of Nations on July 22, 1922, conferred Cameroonian mandates on France and the United Kingdom. The French mandate consisted of the major part of the former German possession with the remainder adjacent to Nigeria under British mandate administered as two entities known as the Northern Cameroons and Southern Cameroons.

The Cameroon mandates were made trusteeships by the United Nations on December 14, 1946. The following year France established the autonomous State of Cameroun. After termination of the U.N. trusteeship, the State of Cameroun was proclaimed independent on January 1, 1960, and it became the Republic of Cameroun on the following March 4th. The Southern Cameroons voted in a plebiscite on February 11, 1961, for union with the

¹ A Franco–German boundary commission of 1900–1903 adopted the latitude of 2°10'20" N. for this parallel which was commonly referred to as the Campo parallel.

Republic of Cameroun which was accomplished the following October 1st. The newly unified state was named the Federal Republic of Cameroon.

Following World War II, Gabon became an overseas territory in the French Union. In 1958 Gabon elected to join the French Community as an autonomous republic. After agreements of transfer of power and cooperation were signed in Paris on July 12, 1960, the Gabon Republic proclaimed its independence on August 17, 1960.

III. ALIGNMENT

The alignment of the Cameroon–Gabon boundary is determined by the Franco–German convention of April 9, 1908. It is delimited eastward from the Equatorial Guinea (Rio Muni) tripoint at 2°10'20" N. and 11°20'E.² to the Congo (Brazzaville) tripoint at the intersection of the Ayina and the parallel of 2°10'20" N.

Article I (a). The boundary between the French Congo [Gabon] and the Cameroons, beginning with Spanish Guinea (El Muny) [Equatorial Guinea tripoint] (meridian 9° east Paris, 11°20' Greenwich), follows:³

The Kye (Kje) River, from its confluence with the Mvezeu (Mwese) [Mvezeu] River to its confluence with the Ntem (Campo) River.

The Ntem River, from its confluence with the Kye River to its confluence with the Kom River.

The Kom River, from its confluence with the Ntem River to the confluence with the left affluent of the Kom nearest to the Aina (Ayem, Jvindo) [Ayina] basin, cutting across parallel 2°15' N. or situated in its vicinity.

The course of that affluent, from its confluence with the Kom River to its intersection with parallel 2°15' N.⁴

Parallel 2°15' N. from its intersection with the above-mentioned affluent of the Kom River to its intersection with the left affluent of the Aina River nearest to the Kom basin, cutting across parallel 2°15' N. or situated in its vicinity.

² The meridian of 11°20' E. forming the eastern boundary of Equatorial Guinea with Gabon was established by a Franco–Spanish convention of June 27, 1900.

³ Although considered traditionally to be a straight line segment, the Franco–German convention of April 19, 1908, did not specify a boundary between the Equatorial Guinea tripoint and the confluence of the Kye and Mvezeu.

⁴ With a possible exception in the vicinity of the meridian of 12°15'E., the Kom is situated to the north of the parallel of 2°15' N. Eastward from the Kom to the Ayina, the boundary usually is shown as a line dissecting a large area subject to inundation.

The course of that Affluent, from parallel 2°15' N. to its confluence with the Aina River.

The course of the Aina River to its eastern intersection with parallel 2°10'20" N. [Congo (Brazzaville) tripoint], near Marker No. 13.⁵

APPENDIX

I. DOCUMENTS

1. Protocol relating to the German and French Possessions on the West African Coast. Signed at Berlin, December 24, 1885 [Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, July 28, 1886]. Edward Hertslet, *The Map of Africa by Treaty*, 3 vols. 3rd Edition (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909). (Vol. 2, p. 653–4).
2. Protocol between the French and German Delegates for the Settlement of the Questions pending between the two countries in the Region comprised between the colonies of the Cameroons and French Congo; and to fix the Line of Demarcation of their Respective spheres of Influence in the Region of Lake Tchad. Berlin, February 4, 1894. *Ibid*, Vol. 2, pp. 657–60 (French)
3. Convention between the French Republic and Germany for the Delimitation of the Colony of the French Congo and the Colony of Kamerun and the French and German Spheres of Influence in the Lake Chad Region. Signed at Berlin on March 15, 1894 [Ratifications exchanged at Paris on August 10, 1894]. *British and Foreign State Papers (BFSP)*, Vol. 86 (1893–4) pp. 974–8 (French).
4. Convention between France and Spain for the Delimitation of the French and Spanish Possessions on the Sahara Coast and the Gulf of Guinea Coast. Signed at Paris, June 27, 1900 [Ratifications exchanged at Paris on March 22, 1901]. *BFSP*, Vol. 92 (1899–1900) pp. 1014–7.
5. Convention between France and Germany confirming the Protocol and its Annex of April 9, 1908, defining the Boundary between the Colonies of the French Congo and the Cameroons. Signed at Berlin, April 18, 1908 [Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, July 28, 1908]. *BFSP*, Vol. 101 (1907–8), pp. 1003–11 (French).
6. Cottes, Capitaine A., *La Mission Cottes au Sud–Cameroun (1905–1908)*; Ernest LeRoux, Editeur; Paris, 1911; pp. 10, 11, and 106.

⁵ Article I (a) of the 1908 convention also states that islands in the Kye, Ntem, and Kom shall belong to Germany and islands in the Ayina to France.

7. Convention between France and Germany relating to their Possessions in Equatorial Africa. Signed at Berlin, November 4, 1911 [Ratifications exchanged at Paris, March 12, 1912]. BFSP, Vol. 104 (1911), pp. 956–64 (French).

II. MAPS

1. Institute Geographique National – Paris (Centre de Yaounde): scale 1:200,000; 1958-67; sheets NA-32, XVIII (Ebolowa), NA-33-XIII (Djourn), and NA-33-XIV (Mintom).

2. Institut Geographique National – Paris (Centre de Yaounde): scale 1:500,000; 1963-9; sheets NA-32-N.E. (Yaounde) and NA-33-N.O. (Abong Mbang).

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by The Geographer, Office of the Geographer, Directorate for Functional Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-16.

Government agencies may obtain additional information and copies of the study by calling The Geographer, Room 8744, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520 (Telephone: 632-2021 or 632-2022).

Annex 159

*Airgram No. A-011 from the Embassy of the United States to the Gabonese Republic to the US
Department of State (8 February 1972)*

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

ORIGIN/ACTION		
RM/R	REP	AF
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TR	XMB	AIR
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
OSD	USIA	NSA
34		NSC
		6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

POL 33-4 GABON
FOR RM USE ONLY

A-011 UNCLASSIFIED

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM : Amembassy LIBREVILLE

SUBJECT : Law of the Sea: Gabon's Territorial Waters.

REF :

HANDLING INDICATOR
LEGAL ADVISER
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 24 1972
FEB 23 8 12 AM 1972
ANALYSIS BRANCH
DATE: February 8, 1972.

Enclosed are copies of the official text of the Gabonese Government decree N° 1/72/PR of January 5, extending Gabonese territorial waters to 30 nautical miles.

McKesson
[Signature]

1972 FEB 23 PM 2 00
COPY/EO-PBR

[Signature]
Encl: 1

FORM 4-62 DS-323 UNCLASSIFIED FOR DEPT. USE ONLY In Out

Drafted by: *[Signature]* Contents and Classification Approved by: **AMBASSADOR: JAMcKesson**

DECLASSIFIED Authority: *MM 969036* By: *WJ1* NARA Date: *2/2/00*

Libreville

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

N° 1/72/PR.-

UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE

ORDONNANCE

**Portant à 30 miles marins la limite
 des eaux territoriales du Gabon.-**

**LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,
 CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT,**

Vu la Loi Constitutionnelle N° 1/61 du 21 Février 1961
 et les textes modificatifs subséquents;

Vu le Décret N° 661/PR du 29 Juin 1971 portant composition
 du Gouvernement;

Vu la Loi 10/63 du 12 Janvier 1963 portant Code de la
 Marine Marchande;

**VISA :
 COUR
 SUPREME**

Vu la Loi 12/71 du 17 Décembre 1971 autorisant le Président
 de la République à légiférer par voie d'ordonnance pendant
 la période d'intersession de l'Assemblée Nationale;

La Cour Suprême consultée;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendus ;

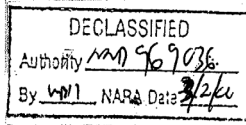
ORDONNE :

Article 1er.- La limite des eaux territoriales du Gabon,
 fixée à 25 miles marins par Ordonnance N° 55/70du 5 Octobre
 1970 est portée à 30 miles marins à partir de la laisse de
 la plus basse mer.

Article II.- La présente Ordonnance sera exécutée comme Loi
 de l'Etat et publiée selon la procédure d'urgence./-

Fait à Libreville, le 5 Janvier 1972.
 Albert-Bernard Bongo.-

Par le Président de la République,
 Chef du Gouvernement,
 Le Ministre des Transports et de l'Aéronautique
 Civile, Chargé du Tourisme.- Le Ministre de la Justice,
 Bonjean François ONDO.- Garde des Sceaux,
 Le Ministre des Eaux et Forêts.- Jean-Rémy AYOUNE.-
 Rigobert LANDJI.- Le Ministre d'Etat
 Chargé des Travaux Publics,
 de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme.-
 Paul MALEKOU.-



Annex 160

Memorandum of Conversation between Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of The French Republic to The Gabonese Republic and US Embassy official (5 April 1972)

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	USIA	NSA
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NJC		
6		

A-025 **CONFID**

Ord 33-4 Eq Guin - Gabon

TO : Department of State

RSJK

Info: AmEmbassy Yaounde

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 15 8 31 AM 1972

FROM : AmEmbassy Libreville

DATE: April 8, 1972
ANALYSIS BRANCH

SUBJECT: Equatorial Guinean/Gabonese Border Dispute

REF : Embtel 250

Enclosed is a Memorandum of Conversation between the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy and the reporting officer on the March 25-30 negotiations in Libreville between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon on their border dispute.

LYNE

SAL

Enclosure: as stated

1972 APR 15 AM 10 24

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: *sm*
CHARGE: SRLyne:rd
Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:
Charge *sm*

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: *VNO 969036*
By: *AT* NARA Date: *1-12-00*

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Participants: Roger Establie, Charge, French Embassy
Stephen R. Lyne

Place: French Embassy Date: April 5, 1972

Establie volunteered the following information on the Equatorial Guinean/Gabonese border negotiations.

The discussions did not touch upon any of the land disputes but focused solely on territorial disputes at sea. There were two main issues in the discussions.

1. Ownership of Islands: Gabon granted Equatorial Guinea sovereignty over Corisco Island and Elobey Island but claimed sovereignty over three smaller islands in the Bay of Corisco. Equatorial Guinea also claimed sovereignty over three small islands. In response to my question as to who exercised sovereignty at this time, Establie replied that there was almost no one on the islands and that they did not appear to come under any jurisdiction.

2. Territorial Waters: The Gabonese granted the Equatorial Guineans a territorial water of 3 miles around their islands in the Bay of Corisco. The Equatorial Guineans claimed complete control of the waters in the Bay. Establie said that neither side was prepared to give in and that no progress had been made. He explained that Gabon's interest lay in the potential oil deposits in the area, the concession to which on the Gabonese side is held by Gulf Oil (in partnership with Shell). According to Establie Equatorial Guinea's main motivation was to make things difficult for the Gabonese. Establie explained that Gabonese/Equatorial Guinean relations are extremely bad at this time, primarily because of the left-wing ideological orientation of Equatorial Guinea which leads them to oppose the Gabonese on all things as a matter of principle.

Comment: Establie portrayed the Gabonese as more concerned about settling the dispute than the Equatorial Guineans because of the Gabonese interest in developing their offshore

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By <u>AT</u> NARA Date <u>1-12-00</u>

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resources. Gabon's careful preservation of its fishing rights vis-a-vis Cameroonians, its recent extension of its territorial waters to 30 miles, its aggressive speech at the LOS conference defending this extension, and its recent acquisition of a new coastal patrol boat testify further to their awareness of their offshore potential. The Israeli Ambassador, a balanced observer of the local scene, has reported he has heard rumors of the possibility of a unilateral seizure of the three disputed islands by the Gabonese.

APR 15 AM 10 00

AFR
HAF
AFRAN

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Authority 11109169036
By AT NARA Date 1-12-00

Annex 161

Letter from the Ambassador of The Gabonese Republic to the United Nations to the UN Secretary-General (28 August 1972)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AIRGRAM

Pal 32-4 Gabon

Original to be Filed in reproduce 3 Manual Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION
A-1308

UNCLASSIFIED

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR
NO OF STATE
Department of State

8 52 AM '72

ANALYSIS BRANCH

FROM :USUN - New York

DATE: September 12, 1972

SUBJECT :Communication from Gabon

REF :

Enclosed is a copy of a note from the UN Secretariat, dated September 6, 1972, transmitting a communication dated August 28, 1972, at the request of the Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the UN.

The communication informs that the Gabonese Government has decided to extend the limit of Gabon's territorial sea to 100 nautical miles as from July 21, 1972.

PHILLIPS

Enclosures:
1. Copy of Note
2. Communication

1972 SEP 15 AM 9 02
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For Department Use Only
 In Out


Drafted by: **ADMIN:SCFox:sc** Drafting Date: Phone No.:
Content and Classification Approved by: **ADMIN:TPS**

DECLASSIFIED
Authority **MM 969036**
By **W11** NARS Date **3/2/80**

RMcKew

DSUN A 1308 TO

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: LE 113(3-3) GABON

The enclosed translation of a communication dated
..... 28 August 1972 is transmitted to the Permanent Missions of the
States Members of the United Nations at the request of the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the
United Nations.

6 September 1972

PK

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *MM 969036*
By *MM1* NARS Date *3/2/80*

UN-3109/2

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

US 4 N A 1308

Translated from FrenchPERMANENT MISSION OF THE
GABONESE REPUBLIC
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

761/MP/NY-72/AB/dm

New York, 28 August 1972

To the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Gabonese Government has decided to extend the limit of Gabon's territorial sea to 100 nautical miles as from 21 July 1972.

This new decision supersedes ordinance No. 1/72/PR of 5 January 1972 which established this limit at 30 nautical miles.

I should be grateful if this information could also be brought to the attention of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Cyprien MOUNGUENGUI
For the Ambassador, who is on mission
First Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	MM 969036
By	WMI NARA Date 2/2/ku

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USAN A 1308

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND CO-OPERATION

THE GABONESE REPUBLIC

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Union-Travail-Justice

DIVISION OF AFRICAN AND
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

No. 003897/MAEC/DAAP

22.7.72

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Addressed to all Gabonese Diplomatic
and Consular Missions

By a decision of the Government, the limit of our territorial
sea has been extended to 100 nautical miles, or about
170 kilometres, as from 21 July 1972.

You are hereby requested to inform the Governments to which you
are accredited of this decision.

LIBREVILLE, 10 August 1972

For the Minister of State for
Foreign Affairs and Co-operation,
who is on mission

The High Commissioner for Information
Secretary-General of the Government a.i.

(Signed) P. Okumba D'OKWATSEGUE

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>MM 969036</u>
By <u>W1</u> NAR Date <u>2/2/72</u>

Annex 162

*Telegram No. 546 from the Embassy of the United States to The Gabonese Republic to the US
Department of State (2 September 1972)*

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



POL 33-4 GABON
XR INCO FISH GABON
Department of State TELEGRAM

34

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12
ACTION AF-18

INFO OCT-01 COA-02 E-11 COM-08 IO-12 INT-08 L-03 CIAE-00

DODE-00 INR-06 NSAE-00 P-03 RSC-01 USIA-12 PRS-01

RSR-01 1087 W

030666

R: 020730Z SEP 72
FM AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4256
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS LIBREVILLE 0617

SUBJ: GABON'S TERRITORIAL WATERS

ABIDJAN FOR FISHERIES ATTACHE

1. COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING GABONESE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 31 AUGUST CONTAINED FOLLOWING PASSAGE ON GABON'S TERRITORIAL WATERS:

QTE: RETURNING TO A QUESTION THAT IMPORTANCE OF WHICH DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY EMPHASIZED, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REAFFIRMS THE DECISION THAT IT TOOK SOME TIME AGO TO EXTEND THE LIMITE OF OUR TERRITORIAL WATERS TO 100 MILES, OR ABOUT 160 KILOMETERS.

QTE THIS IS A DECISION WHICH IS EXCLUSIVELY A MATTER OF UR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND IN ORDER TO TAKE THIS DECISION IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CONSULT ANYONE ELSE.

QTE ALSO, THE GOVERNMENT UNANIMOUSLY DECLARES THAT ANY QUESTIONING OF THIS DECISION, NO MATTER BY WHOM OR FOR WHAT REASON, WILL BE CONSIDERED AS AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

QTE IN ANY CASE, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO ENSURE THAT ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS RESPECTED

*Libreville 617
9-2-72*

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Authority *MM 969036*
By *WMI* NARS Date *2/2/00*

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FORM DS-1652

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 LIBREV 00617 020933Z

AND TO OPPOSE ALL ATTEMPTS TO VIOLATE THIS NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, ESPECIALLY AS IT REGARDS FISHING. UNGTE LYNB

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Authority MM 969036
By WJ NARA Date 2/2/00

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Annex 163

Circular No. 142 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Spain to the Ambassadors of the Spanish State to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to The Gabonese Republic, to The Ethiopian Empire, The French Republic, and the Permanent Representative at the United Nations (19 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY
OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Communiqué from the AFRICA, NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST
DEPARTMENT

Issued on the 19th of September, 197 2 at _____

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

ENCODED
Circular No. 142

to Ambassadors of Spain
at Santa Isabel, Libreville, Addis Ababa, Paris Permanent
Representative at the United Nations

OUTGOING

Class ENCODED

AFRICA POLICY: SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN KINSHASA REPORTS THAT; AFTER THE PRESIDENTS OF ZAIRE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON AND CONGO MET, HE AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR WERE SUMMONED BY THE ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR. EKCOMBI, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOUR-COUNTRY COMMISSION. ACCORDING TO MR. EKCOMBI, THE COMMISSION REQUESTS THAT THE SPANISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS BE CONSULTED TO OBTAIN NECESSARY INFORMATION ON THE EQUATORIAL GUINEA-GABON CONFLICT, AS THE PRESIDENTS OF THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES AGREED: SPECIFICALLY, WHICH COLONIAL POWER ADMINISTERED THE ISLANDS OF MBAÑE, CONGA, AND COCOTIER UNTIL BOTH COUNTRIES' INDEPENDENCE.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS' REPORTS WOULD HAVE TO BE DELIVERED TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ZAIRE—CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION CREATED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY THE RESPECTIVE AMBASSADORS IN KINSHASA—SO THAT, ONCE THE REPORTS ARE STUDIED, THEY MAY BE SUBMITTED AT THE MEETING OF THE FOUR PRESIDENTS. THE FOUR PRESIDENTS ARE TO MEET IN CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), SHORTLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES WERE PRESENT AT THE AFOREMENTIONED MEETING WITH THE SPANISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

THE GUINEAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR STATED THE FOLLOWING:

1. SPAIN ADMINISTERED CORISCO, ELOBEYES AND THE ISLETS SINCE THE 1900 SPANISH-FRENCH CONVENTION UNTIL GUINEA'S INDEPENDENCE.
2. GABON GAINED INDEPENDENCE IN 1960, AND SPAIN ADMINISTERED THE ISLANDS UNTIL 1968 WITH NO PROTEST FROM GABON.
3. IN MAY 1955, FRANCE ATTEMPTED TO PLACE BEACONS ON THE ISLAND OF COCOTIER. SPAIN PROTESTED AND SENT WARSHIPS. FRANCE WITHDREW FROM THAT ISLAND.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

 ENCODED

Issued on the _____ of _____,
 197 _____ at _____

The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Circular No. _____ to _____ of Spain

Class _____ at _____

OUTGOING

4. IN 1962, SPAIN GRANTED AN OIL COMPANY EXPLORATION RIGHTS IN THAT ENTIRE ZONE AND ALLOWED IT TO SET UP CAMP ON THE ISLAND OF MBAÑE. GABON DID NOT PROTEST AGAINST SPAIN.

5. GABON SHOULD HAVE PLACED ITS SOVEREIGNTY CLAIM ON RECORD IN ITS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

6. GABON STATED THAT IT BASES ITS CLAIM ON THE 1958 GENEVA CONVENTION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF. EQUATORIAL GUINEA IS OF THE OPINION THAT GABON'S CLAIM IS BASELESS SINCE THAT CONVENTION TOOK PLACE LONG AFTER THE 1900 CONVENTION.

7. THE GOVERNMENT OF GABON APPARENTLY REQUESTS THAT ZONE OF MBAÑE BE CONSIDERED NEUTRAL. EQUATORIAL GUINEA IS OF THE OPINION THAT, IF GABON REALLY CONSIDERS ITSELF SOVEREIGN OVER THOSE ISLANDS, THERE IS NO REASON FOR IT TO PROPOSE THEIR NEUTRALIZATION.

THE GABONESE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS STATED THE FOLLOWING:

1. HISTORICAL ARGUMENTS: THEY GO BACK TO THE END OF '39 THROUGH 1883, WHEN FRANCE DELIMITED THAT ZONE'S COAST. GABON RECOGNIZES THAT CORISCO AND THE ELOBEYES BELONG TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ACCORDING TO THE 1900 CONVENTION. IN GABON'S OPINION, THE OTHER ISLANDS ARE UNDER FRANCE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND, THEREFORE, BELONG TO GABON.

2. REASON FOR THE DISPUTE::

a) FISHING BOATS LANDED ON MBAÑE AND WERE DRIVEN OUT BY EQUATOGUINEAN TROOPS.

b) BY DECREE OF SEPTEMBER 24, 1970, EQUATORIAL GUINEA GRANTS OIL EXPLORATION PERMIT TO GULF AND CEPESA, BEYOND CORISCO, CONSIDERING CONGA AND COCOTIER AS ITS NATIONAL TERRITORY. GABON DID NOT CONSIDER ISSUING A TIMELY PROTEST AT THAT TIME AND SENT A 1971 COMMISSION TO BATA. THE NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS *Communiqué for* AFRICA, NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST
 Issued on the _____ of _____, 197 at _____
 The Minister of Foreign Affairs
 ENCODED
 Circular No. to _____ of Spain
 Class _____ at _____

OUTGOING

c) AFTER 1971, GABON CONFIDENTIALLY INDICATED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA THAT GRANTING SAID PERMIT WAS IN GABON'S PURVIEW. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE COMMISSION MET ON MARCH 23, 1972, IN LIBREVILLE AND ON JUNE 23, 1972, IN BATA. NO CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTION WAS ACHIEVED.

d) BY DECREE 681 OF MAY 14, 1970, GABON GRANTED EXPLORATION RIGHTS TO GULF OIL AND SHELL GABON.

e) GABON RECOGNIZES EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S SOVEREIGNTY OVER CORISCO, THE ELOBEYES, LEVA, AND HOCO. GABON ONLY CONSIDERS ITSELF SOVEREIGN OVER THE ISLANDS OF MBAÑE, CONGA AND COCOTIER.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN KINSHASA ADDS THE HE LEARNED THAT THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ZAIRE HAS SENT THE AFOREMENTIONED CONSULTATION REQUEST TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

IN PRINCIPLE, THIS MINISTRY IS INCLINED TO ANSWER THE CONSULTATION FILED BY ZAIRE. LOPEZ BRAVO.

[(Signed) Illegible]

TIME 23:35
 19 [ILLEGIBLE] 1972
 TO BE TRANSMITTED
 [Illegible]

To be transmitted.



WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS, LLC

10 East 39th Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10016

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(212) 776-1713

info@waterstreettranslations.com

CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Anthony Palomo, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/08/21

Date



MINISTERIO
DE EP.
ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

Comunicado por AFRICA, PROXIMO Y MEDIO ORIENTE.
Expedido el 19 de Septiembre de 1972 a las

CIFRA

El Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores

Circular

Núm. 142

al Embajadores de España

Clase CIFRADO

en Santa Isabel, Libreville, Addis Abeba, París
Representante Permanente en Naciones Unidas

S
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A

POLITICA AFRICA.- EMBAJADOR ESPAÑA EN KINSHASA COMUNICA QUE TRAS REUNIRSE PRESIDENTES ZAIRE, GUINEA ECUATORIAL, GABON Y CONGO FUE CONVOCADO CON EMBAJADOR FRANCIA POR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES EN FUNCIONES, SR. EKCOMBI, PRESIDENTE DE COMISION DE LOS CUATRO PAISES PARA SEÑALAR QUE COMISION DE ACUERDO CON PRESIDENTES DE PAISES RESPECTIVOS SOLICITA SE CONSULTE A LOS GOBIERNOS DE ESPAÑA Y FRANCIA OBTENER PRECISIONES NECESARIAS A LA VISTA DE CONFLICTO GUINEA ECUATORIAL-GABON, CUAL ERA LA POTENCIA QUE ADMINISTRABA LAS ISLAS DE MBAÑE CONGA Y COCOTIER HASTA EL MOMENTO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMBOS PAISES.

LOS INFORMES DE AMBOS GOBIERNOS HABRIAN DE ENTREGARSE AL MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES DE ZAIRE, PRESIDENTE DE LA COMISION CREADA AL EFECTO POR RESPECTIVOS EMBAJADORES EN KINSHASA PARA QUE UNA VEZ ESTUDIADOS LOS SOMETAN A LA REUNION DE LOS CUATRO PRESIDENTES QUE HABRAN DE REUNIRSE EN CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) EN BREVE PLAZO.

EN MENCIONADA REUNION CON EMBAJADORES ESPAÑOL Y FRANCES ESTUVIERON PRESENTES REPRESENTANTES DE LOS CUATRO PAISES.

MINISTRO DEL INTERIOR DE GUINEA EXPUSO:

1º DESDE CONVENIO HISPANO-FRANCES DE 1.900 HASTA INDEPENDENCIA GUINEA ESPAÑA ADMINISTRO CORISCO ELOBEYES E ISLOTES.

2º GABON ACCEDIO INDEPENDENCIA EN 1960 Y ESPAÑA ADMINISTRO ISLAS HASTA 1968 SIN RECLAMACION ALGUNA DE GABON.

3º EN MAYO 1955 FRANCIA INTENIO BALDEAR ISLA COCOTIER. ESPAÑA PROTESTO LLEVANDO BARCOS DE GUERRA. RETIRANDOSE FRANCIA DE AQUELLA ISLA.

ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

Expedido el de de 19..... a las

CIFRA

El Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores

Núm.

al

de España

Clase

en

ALIDA

2.

4º EN 1962 ESPAÑA CONCEDE A COMPAÑIA PETROLERA DERECHO PROSPECCION DE TODA ESA ZONA SIENDO SU CAMPAMENTO ISLA MBAÑE SIN QUE GABON RECLAMASE A ESPAÑA.

5º GABON DEBERIA HABER HECHO CONSTAR SOBERANIA EN ACTA DE INDEPENDENCIA.

6º GABON MANIFESTO BASA SU PRETENSION EN CONVENCION GINEBRA 1958 SOBRE PLATAFORMA CONTINENTAL. GUINEA ECUATORIAL ESTIMA NO HA LUGAR PUES DICHO CONVENIO ES MUY POSTERIOR AL DE 1900

7º GOBIERNO DE GABON SOLICITA AL PARECER QUE ZONA DE MBAÑE SEA CONSIDERADA NEUTRAL. GUINEA ECUATORIAL ESTIMA QUE SI GABON SE CONSIDERA CON SOBERANIA EN AQUELLAS ISLAS NO HAY RAZON PROPONGA NEUTRALIZAR.

A CONTINUACION MINISTRO ASUNTOS EXTERIORES GABON EXPUSO:

1.- ARGUMENTOS HISTORICOS. SE REMONTAN A FINES AÑO 39 PASANDO POR 1883 EN QUE FRANCIA DELIMITO LA COSTA DE AQUELLA ZONA. RECONOCE QUE CORISCO Y EL-OBEYEJ SON DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL SEGUN CONVENCION DE 1900. A JUICIO DE GABON LAS DEMAS ISLAS SON DE SOBERANIA DE FRANCIA Y POR TANTO DE GABON.

2.- MOTIVO DEL LITIGIO:

a) PESQUEROS DESEMBARCAN EN MBAÑE Y SON ECHADOS POR TROPAS DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL.

b) POR DECRETO 24 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1970 GUINEA ECUATORIAL DA PERMISO PROSPECCION PETROLIFERA A GULF Y CEPSA MAS ALLA DE CORISCO CONSIDERANDO CONCA Y COCOUER NACIONALES. GABON NO CONSIDERA OPORTUNA PROTESTA ENTONCE Y ENVIA A BATA COMISION 1971 FRACASANDO LAS NEGOCIACIONES.

MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

Comunicado por

Expedido el ... de ... de 19... a las ...

El Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores

CIFRA

Núm.

al de España

Clase

en

SALIDA 3.

c) A PARTIR 1971 GABON INDICA CONFIDENCIALMENTE A GUINEA ECUATORIAL QUE DICHO PERMISO CONCEDIDO CORRESPONDE A GABON. POSTERIORMENTE SE REUNEN COMISION EL 23 MARZO 1972 EN LIBREVILLE Y EL 23 JUNIO 1972 EN BATA SIN LLEGAR A SOLUCIONES CONSTRUCTIVAS.

d) POR DÉCRETO 681 DE 14 MAYO 1970 GABON CONCEDE DERECHO DE PROSPECCION A GULF - OIL Y SHELL - GABON.

e) GABON RECONOCE SOBERANIA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL EN CO-RISCO Y ELOBEYES Y EN LAS DE LEVA Y HOCO CONSIDERANDO DE SOBERANIA DE GABON SOLAMENTE LAS ISLAS DE MBAÑE, CONGA Y COCOTIER.

EMBAJADOR ESPAÑA KINSHASA AÑADE RECEBE NOTICIAS MINISTERIO ASUNTOS EXTERIORES ZAIRE HA ENVIADO REFEREDA CONSULTA A GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL.

EN PRINCIPIO ESTE MINISTERIO SE INCLINA A CONTESTAR CONSULTA FORMULADA POR ZAIRE.- LOPEZ BRAVO.

Poncio Urcan

Comuníquese,

RECIBO 23.35
13 JUN 1972
EMBAJADA
El Jefe de Oficina

[Handwritten signature]

Annex 164

Telegram from Equatorial Guinea's Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations (11 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

Western Union

Telegram

DCC 123 (59)MA241

M IMC0209 VIA WUI 0640/09

UWA9776 COV616

UWNX BU EGBT 184

BATARIOMUNI 184 7 1500P EST VIA WUI

VERY URGENT PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE EQUATORIAL GUINEA

UN 400 EAST 2ND STREET NEW YORK APT 6D

PLEASE COMMUNICATE URGENTLY SECRETARY GENERAL UN

SO THAT SECURITY COUNCIL TAKE ACTION PURSUANT TO CHARTER ARTICLES 34 AND 35

FOLLOWING THE EXPANSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS TO 170 MILES COMMA ON AUGUST 23

GABONESE GOVERNMENT HAS INVADED

PAGE 2/50

ALL OF THE ISLANDS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA ELOZEY [sic] GRANDE ELOZEY [sic] CHICO

CORISCO AND SMALL ISLANDS ADJACENT [sic] ITS PROVINCE

RIO MUMI [sic] PERIOD THE FOUR GUARDS THAT WERE DEFENDING

THE ISLAND AND TWENTY FOUR

NATIVE CORISCO GUINEANS DETAINED

MISTREATED WORK TORTURED TIED OBLIGATED FOOD

LIKE ANIMALS PERIOD DURING

PAGE 3/50

THIS WEEK GABONESE GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED THEIR BATTLESHIPS AROUND RIVER

MUNI ESTUARY AND SURROUNDING ISLANDS PERIOD

OUR SHIPS THAT SERVED AS A KOGO-CORISCO LINK

ALL SUNK PERIOD FACED WITH NO COMMUNICATIONS

WITH THE ISLANDS WE DO NOT KNOW THE FATE OF ITS INHABITANTS

AS A RESULT OF MANIFEST AGGRESSION PERIOD EQUATORIAL GUINEAN

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION SECURITY

COUNCIL

PAGE 4/34

SO THAT GABONESE GOVERNMENT REMOVE ITS FORCES FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEAN

TERRITORIAL WATERS PERIOD GABONESE GOVERNMENT

HAS VIOLATED ARTICLE 2 PARAGRAPH 4 OF UN CHARTER

PERIOD ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT PERIOD REGARDS

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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Gary Haldeman, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

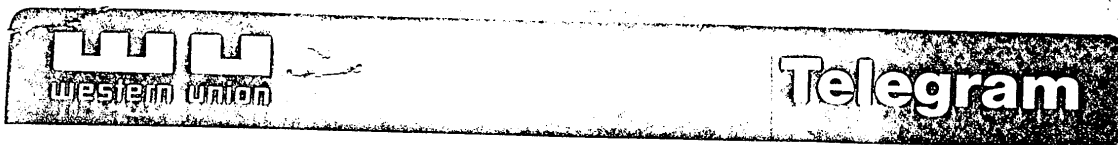
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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

06/23/21

Date





DCC123 (59)MA241

M IMCO209 VIA WUI 0640/09

UWA9776 GOV616

UWNX BU EGBT 184

BATARIOMUNI 184 7 1500P EST VIA WUI

MUY URGENTE REPRESENTATE PERMANENTE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
 ONU 440 EAST 62ND STREET NUEVAYORK APT6D

SIRVANSE COMUNICAR URGENTEMENTE SECRETARIO GRAL ONU
 PARA QUE SURTA EFECTOS CONSEJO SEGURIDAD DE ACUERDO CON
 ARTICULOS 34 Y 35 DE LA CARTANQUE DESPUES AMPLIACION
 AGUAS TERRITORIALES A 170 MILLAS COMMA FECHA 23 AGOSTO
 GOBIERNO GABONES HA INVADIDO

PAGE 2/50

TODAS LAS ISLAS DE GUCNEA ECUATORIAL ELOZEY GRANDE
 ELOZEY CHICO CORISO E ISLOTES ADYACENTES SUS PROVINCIA
 RIO MUMI PUNTO LOS CUATRO GUARDIAS QUE CUSTODIABAN

SF-1201 (R5-69)

LA ISLA Y VEINTICUATRO

GUINEANOS ORIGINARIOS CORISO DETENIDO
 MALTRATADOS OBRA TORURADOS ATADOS OBLIGADOS COMCDA
 COMO BESTIAS PUNTO DURANE

PAGE 3/50

ESTA SEMANA GOBIERNO GABONES HA SITUADO ESTUARIO RIO
 MUNI Y ALREDEDOR ISLAS SUS BARCOS DE GUERRA PUNTO
 EMBARCACIONES NUESTRAS QUE SERVIAN DE ENLACE
 KOGO-CORISCO HUNDIDAS TODA PUNTO ANTE INCOMUNICACIONJN
 CON LASNISLAS DESCONOCEMOS SUERTE SUS HABITANTES
 A RAIZ MANIFIESTA AGRESION PUNTO GOB ERNO GUINEA
 ECUATORIAL SOLICITA INTERVENCION INMEFIATA CONSEJO
 SEGURIDAD

PAGE 4/34

F-1201 (R5-69)

PARA QUE GOBIERNO GABONES REITRE SUS FUERZAS DE LAS
 AGUAS TERRITORIALES GUINEA ECUATORIAL PUNTO GOBIERNO
 GABONES HA VIOLADO ARTICULO 2 INCISO 4 CARTA ONU
 PUNTO ACUSE RECIBO PUNTO SALUDOS

MINITRO ASUNTOS EXTERIORES GUINEA ECUATORIAL

Annex 165

*Telegram No. 644 from the Embassy of the United States of America to The Gabonese Republic
to the US Department of State (11 September 1972)*

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

POL 33-4 EQ Guin-GABON



Department of State

TELEGRAM

34

CONFIDENTIAL 350

PAGE 01 LIBREV 00644 120903Z

20

ACTION AF-18

INFO OCT-01 EUR-20 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-06 H-02 INR-06 L-03

NSAE-00 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 PRS-01 SS-14 USIA-12 IO-12

OMB-01 GAC-01 T-03 RSR-01 /115 W

089936

R 11100Z SEP 72
FM AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE
TO SECSTATE WASHDC #276
INFO AMEMBASSY PARIS
AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE
USMISSION USUN

POL 33-4 EQ Guin-Gabon

Libreville 644
9-11-72

C O N F I D E N T I A L LIBREVILLE 0644

SUBJ: EQUATORIAL GUINEA/GABON BORDER DISPUTE

REF: LIBREVILLE 637; LIBREVILLE 643

1. SUMMARY: SECGEN FONMIN PROVIDED CHARGE WITH BACKGROUND TO CURRENT FLAREUP IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA/GABON BORDER DISPUTE. HE STRESSED THAT GABON WAS "COUNTING ON SUCH FRIENDS AS U.S. TO SUPPORT IT IF DISPUTE BECOMES ISSUE AT UN." END SUMMARY.

2. AFTER DELIVERING SECRETARY'S LETTER ON TERRORISM SEPT 11 TO SECGEN FONMIN (WHO RUNNING MINFONAFF NOW FONMIN RAWIRI HAS DEPARTED FOR UNGA), I QUERIED HIM ON BACKGROUND OF CURRENT FLAREUP IN BORDER DISPUTE. HE RESPONDED THAT IF I HAD NOT ALREADY HAD APPOINTMENT HE WOULD HAVE ASKED ME TO CALL SO HE COULD EXPLAIN GABON'S POSITION. HE STATED THAT GOG PARTICULARLY WANTED U.S. TO UNDERSTAND GABONESE POSITION BECAUSE GABON WAS "COUNTING OF SUCH FRIENDS AS U.S. TO SUPPORT IT IF DISPUTE BECOMES ISSUE AT UN."

3. BACKGROUND OF FLAREUP: SECGEN PROVIDED FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS LEADING TO CURRENT DIFFICULTY:
A. AT JUNE MEETING AT BATA OF JOINT GABON/

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 969036
By AT NARA Date 1-12-00

CONFIDENTIAL



Department of State **TELEGRAM**

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 02 LIBREV 00644 120903Z

EQUATORIAL GUINEA COMMISSION GABONESE PROPOSED CORISCO BAY BECOME "NEUTRAL ZONE" UNTIL QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF ISLANDS RESOLVED. GUINEANS REFUSED. SUBSEQUENTLY GUINEANS ON ISLANDS FIRED ON GABONESE FISHERMEN.

B. ON JULY 18 BONGO RENEWED "NEUTRAL ZONE" OFFER IN LETTER MACIAS BUT MACIAS REFUSED AND INCIDENTS CONTINUED.

C. BECAUSE OF CONTINUING INCIDENTS, WHICH APPEARED TO CONSTITUTE ARMED GUINEAN OCCUPATION OF GABONESE ISLAND, ON AUGUST 23 BONGO ORDERED GABONESE NAVY TO TRANSPORT SMALL DETACHMENT OF GENDARMES (15-20) TO ISLAND OF "BAGNA" (AS WRITTEN IN SECGEN DOSSIER, POSSIBLY M'BAGNE), ONE OF ISLANDS CLAIMED BY EQUATORIAL GUINEA, TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT POST. IN COURSE OF OPERATION GABONESE CAPTURED THREE ARMED AND UNIFORMED GUINEANS AND TOOK 24 GUINEANS INTO CUSTODY; ALL GUINEANS WERE RELEASED SHORTLY THEREAFTER. NO ONE INJURED OR KILLED.

D. ON AUGUST 30 BONGO SENT NOTE TO MACIAS (SECGEN SHOWED ME COPY MARKED "TRES SECRET") EXPRESSING HIS WISH THAT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AND THAT DIFFICULTIES BE RESOLVED BILATERALLY AND PEACEFULLY.

E. ON SEPT 7 MACIAS CONVOKED DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN SANTA ISABEL, DENOUNCED GABONESE OCCUPATION OF ISLAND AND ANNOUNCED HE PLANNING APPEAL TO OAU AND UN.

F. ON SEPT 8 BONGO SENT LETTER TO SECGEN (EMBTEL 637); LETTER IS GABON'S REBUTTAL TO MACIAS' CALL TO UN.

G. ON SEPT 9 GOG RECEIVED AUG 31 NOTE FROM MACIAS WHICH PROTESTED GABONESE PRESENCE ON BAGNA AND SEIZURE OF GUINEANS' NOTE, WHICH SECGEN SHOWED ME, EXTREMELY STRONG, TERMING GABONESE ACTIONS ON BAGNA AS "INHUMAN," "BRUTAL," AND "BARBAROUS."

H. ON SEPT 10 BONGO GAVE AFP INTERVIEW (EMBTEL 643) WHICH IS DESIGNED TO BE RESPONSE TO MACIAS' AUG 31 NOTE.

A. SECGEN FOLLOWED BONGO'S LEAD IN AFP INTERVIEW AND STRESSED THROUGHOUT THAT GABON ACCEPTED THAT CORISCO AND TWO ELOBEY ISLANDS BELONGED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA AS RESULT 1900 FRANCE/SPAIN CONVENTION, BUT THAT BY

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority <i>NND 9169036</i>
By <i>AT</i> NARA Date <i>1-12-00</i>

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Department of State TELEGRAM

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PAGE 03 LIBREV 00644 120903Z

SAME CONVENTION REMAINING ISLANDS IN CORISCO BAY BELONGED TO GABON.

5. HE CONCLUDED THAT GABON HOPED TO BE ABLE TO RESOLVE DISPUTE PEACEFULLY ON BILATERAL BASIS. HE STRESSED AGAIN IF DISPUTE DID COME UP IN UN, GABON TRUSTED THAT "ITS FRIENDS, SUCH AS U.S., WOULD SUPPORT IT."

6. I ASSURED SECGEN I WOULD PASS FULLY STORY AND GABONESE VIEWS ON TO DEPARTMENT. GDS LYNE

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority *VND 969036*
By *AT* NARA Date *1-12-00*

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex 166

Letter from Gabon to Secretary of the United Nations (13 September 1972)

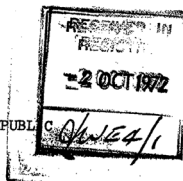
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Translated from French

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador Permanent Representative

811/MP/NY-72/JD/mca



(13)

P.O. 13/10

New York, 13 September 1972

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to my letter No. 800/MP/NY-72/JD/mca of 9 September 1972, in which I transmitted to you a message from the President of the Gabonese Republic concerning the state of relations between the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and customary practice, the Conference of Heads of State of Central and East Africa which has just met at Dar es Salaam decided in the interests of reconciliation and in order to try to find, within a purely African framework, a satisfactory settlement of the dispute which has arisen between two member countries of the OAU, to request President Mobutu, President of the Republic of Zaire, and President Nguabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, to carry out a mission of good offices with President Albert-Bernard BONGO and President Francisco Macias Nguema.

As a result, a meeting bringing together the two mediators and the two Presidents of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea will be held next Saturday and Sunday at Kinshasa, in the presence of the Secretary-General of OAU.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

Annex 167

Routine Telegram No. 434 from Kinshasa (15 September 1972)

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 FM KINSHASA 151255Z
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RECEIVED IN
 REGISTRY
 2 OCT 1972
John 4/1

(10)

TO ROUTINE FCO TELEGRAM NO 434 OF 15 15 SEPTEMBER 1972

INFO: TO YAOUNDE: UKMIS NEW YORK: PARIS.

see
 (4)

YAOUNDE TELNO 146: GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA

IT WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENTS MOBUTU AND NGOUABI ON 12 SEPTEMBER IN KINSHASA THAT THEY HAD BEEN JOINTLY CHARGED BY THE CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN AFRICAN STATES IN DAR ES SALAAM TO RESOLVE THIS DISPUTE. THE TWO PRESIDENTS STATED THAT THEY WOULD ORGANISE A QUADRIPARTITE CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENTS BONGO AND NGUEMA WHENEVER THEY WISHED TO TAKE PART.

ALLEN

[REPEATED AS REQUESTED]

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 UN ODA
 OTHER AFR D
 MOD INT

Annex 168

Telegram from US Embassy in Libreville to US Department of State (19 September 1972)

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34

POL 33-4 EQ GUIN-GABON
YR POL 7 GABON
Department of State TELEGRAM
YR POL EQ GUIN-GABON

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ACTION AF-18

INFO OCT-01 EUR-20 IO-12 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-08 H-02 INR-06

L-03 NSAE-00 NSC-10 P-03 RSC-01 PRS-01 SS-14 USIA-12

AID-20 OMB-01 T-03 NIC-01 E-11 COM-08 RSR-01 /156-W

014634

PIR 191040Z SEP 72

FM AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 4288

INFO AMEMBASSY KINSHASA

AMEMBASSY PARIS

AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE

USMISSION USUN

*Libreville 666
9-19-72*

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE LIBREVILLE 0666

SUBJ: EQUATORIAL GUINEA/GABON BORDER DISPUTE;
BONGO PASSES BALL AND BUCK TO FRANCE

1. SUMMARY: IN INTERVIEW SEPT 18 FOLLOWING RETURN FROM KINSHASA, PRESIDENT BONGO ANNOUNCED THAT KINSHASA CONFERENCE DECIDED TO APPEAL TO FRANCE AND SPAIN TO INTERPRET 1900 CONVENTION AND WILL CONVENE AGAIN IN BRAZZAVILLE AFTER RECEIVING CLARIFICATIONS TO CONSIDER MATTER FURTHER. HE EXPRESSED LUKEWARM VIEW OF KINSHASA CONFERENCE, REPROACHED FRANCE FOR HAVING CEDED CORISCO AND ELOBEY ISLANDS AND RAISED SPECTER OF BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEA. OFFICIAL VERSION OF HIS REMARKS TONES THEM DOWN AND KEEPS REASONABLE AND CONCILIATORY GABONESE FACE POLISHED. END SUMMARY

2. IN RADIO/TV PRESS CONFERENCE AT AIRPORT UPON HIS SEPT 18 RETURN FROM KINSHASA BONGO REPORTED ON ITS RESULTS.

3. KINSHASA CONFERENCE: AFTER PAYING LIP SERVICE TRIBUTES TO NGOUABI AND MOBOTU FOR THEIR INTERVENTION,

DECLASSIFIED
Authority *NND 969036*
By *AT* NARA Date *1-12-00*

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HE DESCRIBED KINSHASA CONFERENCE AS HAVING "SOME GOOD" ("SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING") AND "SOME BAD" ("LIES"), BUT THAT HE HAD FOUND NO "INTEREST IN AGREEMENT." AT ONE TIME IT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED TO HIM GABONESE EVACUATE MBAGNE; HE SAID HE HAD FORCEFULLY REPLIED "I'M THERE. I'M STAYING THERE."

4. FRANCE: A. BONGO ANNOUNCED THAT CONFERENCE HAD DECIDED TO ASK FRANCE AND SPAIN TO INTERPRET THE 1900 CONVENTION. SPEAKING DIRECTLY TO FRENCH AMBASSADOR RIBO HE SAID RIBO SHOULD ALSO ASK HIS GOVERNMENT WHY IT GAVE AWAY CORISCO AND ELOBEY ISLANDS IN THE FIRST PLACE, AS WELL AS WHY IT HADN'T DISCUSSED OTHER ISLANDS IN THE CONVENTION. HE RETURNED SEVERAL TIMES TO THIS THEME OF FRANCE HAVING CEDED GABONESE TERRITORY OF CORISCO AND ELOBEY ISLANDS.

B. HE STATED NEXT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR BRAZZAVILLE ABOUT SEPT 30. IT UP TO FRANCE AND SPAIN TO EXPLAIN SENSE OF 1900 CONVENTION BEFORE THEN. IF THEY HAVE NOT COME UP WITH INTERPRETATION, GABON AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA WILL INTERPRET ON THEIR OWN.

C. BONGO STRESSED THAT HE WILL "NEVER CEDE AN INCH OF NATIONAL TERRITORY. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO CEDE AN INCH OR A METER OF OUR NATIONAL TERRITORY IT WILL BE THE FAULT OF FRANCE." SUBSEQUENT RADIO/TV COMMENTARIES MADE THIS REMARK MAIN THEME OF HIS COMMENTS.

4. EQUATORIAL GUINEA: A. BONGO MADE NO ATTEMPT TO HIDE HIS BITTERNESS THAT MACIAS HAD AT LAST MINUTE FAILED TO KEEP AGREEMENT COME TO LIBREVILLE. (GUINEAN FLAGS UP ALL OVER TOWN FOR EXPECTED MACIAS VISIT.) BONGO EXPLAINED THAT IT HAD BEEN ARRANGED THAT MACIAS WOULD SPEND NIGHT OF SEPT 18 IN LIBREVILLE AS BONGO'S GUEST AND THAT NEXT DAY BONGO WOULD GO WITH HIM TO BATA. BONGO THREE TIMES RETURNED TO MACIAS PULL OUT, EACH TIME IN INCREASINGLY BITTER TONES.

B. HE COMMENTED THAT WHILE GABON WANTED PEACE DIALOGUE AND TOLERANCE, IT REMAINED TO BE SEEN WHAT THE OTHER SIDE WANTED. HE SAID THAT EQUATORIAL GUINEANS HAD INFORMED HIM THAT THEY HAD SENT NOTE BREAKING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. HE SAID HE HAD NOT YET SEEN IT.

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BUT THAT CABINET WOULD MEET AFTER PRESS CONFERENCE TO EXAMINE SITUATION.

5. PUBLISHED VERSION OF PRESS CONFERENCE MUCH TONED DOWN, AND EDITORIAL SEPT 19 IN GOVERNMENT PRESS DAILY ALMOST SYRUPY ABOUT WHAT FINE CHAPS MOBOTU, NGOUABI AND MACIAS WERE AND ABOUT OUTSTANDING RESULTS OF KINSHASA CONFERENCE. PUBLISHED VERSION, PERHAPS REFLECTING CABINET CONSIDERATION, ALSO PARAPHRASED BONGO'S REMARKS ON EQUATORIAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO READ THAT HE HAD SAID DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN BROKEN AND WILL CONTINUE AS LONG AS EQUATORIAL GUINEA WISHES.

6. COMMENT: HAVING EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER DISPUTED ISLANDS, GOG HAS WORKED HARD TO PRESENT REASONABLE AND CONCILIATORY PUBLIC FACE. BONGO'S PRESS CONFERENCE, ESPECIALLY HIS COMMENTS ON MACIAS, REFLECTED SOME OF THE FRUSTRATION HE FEELS IN PRIVATE. BONGO REPORTEDLY PARTICULARLY EXERCISED OVER GUINEAN RADIO'S STATEMENTS THAT QUARREL NOT WITH GABONESE PEOPLE BUT WITH BONGO. HE INTERPRETS THIS AS APPEAL TO FANG AND ATTEMPT TO PLAY ON GABONESE TRIBAL DIVISION.
LYNE

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Annex 169

Letter from the Embassy of Spain in Abidjan to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Madrid
(30 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

[Shield]
Embassy of Spain
AFRICA

Abidjan, September 20, 1972

SUBJECT: Statements by President Bongo following
the Kinshasa Meeting

No. 599

Your Excellency:

According to information transmitted by the France Presse Agency, President Bongo, upon his return to Libreville, is said to have made the following statements to the press: "The encounter at the Kinshasa summit has taken place in very good conditions, thanks to the Presidents Mobutu and N'Gouabi, but there has not been an understanding. It has been suggested to me that I abandon the isle of M'Bane and I have said that I am there and I am staying there.

There has been some good and some bad, good because the spirit in which our work has developed has been constructive. Bad because small lies have been told. They are, however, things that have occurred before the Kinshasa summit and we have no need to revisit them. For my part, there is no way I will give up one inch of the national territory."

President Bongo, according to this information, has indicated that France and Spain would be asked to specify the terms of the Agreement these two countries signed on June 27, 1900, establishing the status of the referenced islands off the coast of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Otherwise, he added, I will interpret this convention as I understand it. As soon as the precisions in question are obtained, Presidents Bongo and Macias will meet again in Brazzaville, indicating that, in principle, this meeting should take place before September 30.

Finally, the President of Gabon is said to have stated that, following the Kinshasa meeting, he invited Presidents Macias and N'Gouabi to accompany him to Libreville, proposing to go himself to Santa Isabel the next day. Both, he concluded, declined.

May God ...

TRANSLATION

KEEP YOUR EXCELLENCY FOR MANY YEARS
THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN

[Signature]
T. de Aguilar

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs
MADRID

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS, LLC

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(212) 776-1713
info@waterstreettranslations.com

CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jim McMillan, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/28/21

Date





Embajada de España

AFRICA

nº 599

Abidjan, 20 de Septiembre de 1972

ASUNTO: Declaraciones Presidente Bongó después de reunión en Kinshasa.

 Excmo. Señor:

Según informaciones transmitidas por la Agencia France Press, el Presidente Bongó, al regresar a Libreville, habría hecho a la prensa las siguientes declaraciones: "El encuentro en la cumbre de Kinshasa se ha desarrollado en muy buenas condiciones, gracias a los Presidente Mobutu y N'Gouabi, pero no ha habido entendimiento. Se me ha sugerido que abandone el islote M'Bane y he dicho que allí estoy y allí me quedo. Ha habido bueno y malo, bueno porque el espíritu en el que se han desarrollado nuestros trabajos ha sido constructivo. Malo porque se han dicho pequeñas mentiras. Son sin embargo, cosas que han ocurrido antes de la cumbre de Kinshasa y no tenemos por qué volver a ellas. Por mi parte en modo alguno cederé una pulgada del territorio nacional".

El Presidente Bongó, según esta información, ha indicado que se pediría a Francia y a España precisar los términos del Convenio que estos dos países firmaron el 27 de Junio de 1900, fijando el estatuto de las Islas citadas en la costa del Gabón y de Guinea Ecuatorial. A falta de ello, ha añadido, interpretaré este Convenio según yo lo entiendo. Tan pronto como las precisiones de referencia sean obtenidas, los Presidentes Bongó y Macias se reunirán de nuevo en Brazzaville, indicándose que, en principio, este encuentro debe tener lugar antes del 30 de septiembre. Por último, el Presidente gabonés habría manifestado que después de la reunión de Kinshasa, invitó a los Presidentes Macias y N'Gouabi a acompañarle a Libreville, proponiendo ir el mismo a Santa Isabel al día siguiente. Ambos, termina, se excusaron.

Dios...

GUARDE A V.E. MUCHOS AÑOS
EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA



T. de Aguilar

Excmo. Señor Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores
MADRID

Annex 170

Telegram No. 190230 from the US Department of State to the Embassies of the United States of America to The Gabonese Republic, the United Kingdom, The French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Japan, the United Nations, and The United Republic of Cameroon
(18 October 1972)

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XR POL 33-6

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L/OA: TERRY L. LEITZELL: JNP
10/17/72 EXT. 29014
L - JOHN R. STEVENSON

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L/OA - MR. OXMAN -L/AF-MR. SPIEGEL	COMMERCE-MR. TAFT
S/FW - COA - MR. BLOW	AF/RA - MR. GRIFFITH
AF/C - MR. PARKER - IO/UNP-MR. MULLOY	EA/J - MR. CAMPBELL
EUR - MR. WESTON - DOD-COL. FEDELE	INTERIOR-MR. RATNER

ROUTINE
THE HAGUE
ROUTINE

LIBREVILLE, LONDON, PARIS, MOSCOW, TOKYO,
USUN NEW YORK, YAOUNDE

SUBJECT: GABON EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

REF: LIBREVILLE 534 (NOTAL) - POL 33-4 GABON

1. FOR LIBREVILLE: IN RESPONSE TO GABON'S EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS TO 100 MILES, EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO DELIVER THE FOLLOWING NOTE OF PROTEST.

2. BEGIN TEXT {COMPLIMENTARY OPENING} ... AND REFERS TO {INSET*RT APPROPRIATE REFERENCE TO LAW OR ANNOUNCEMENT} IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEFINITION OF GABON'S TERRITORIAL SEA. THE ACTION OF GABON PURPORTS TO EXTEND ITS TERRITORIAL SEA TO A DISTANCE OF 100 MILES FROM ITS COAST. THE UNITED STATES REGRETS THAT GABON HAS SEEN FIT TO EXTEND ITS TERRITORIAL SEA UNILATERALLY PRIOR TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON A NEW MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE BREADTH OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND MUST PROTEST THIS ACTION. IT IS PARTICULARLY UNFORTUNATE THAT THIS ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN AT A TIME WHEN VIGOROUS EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS TO ACHIEVE A RESOLUTION OF LAW OF THE SEA ISSUES INCLUDING A NEW TERRITORIAL SEA LIMIT WHICH WILL PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF ALL CONCERNED STATES.

9

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS LONG-ESTABLISHED POLICY, THE UNITED STATES DEEMS IT NECESSARY TO STATE ITS VIEW THAT THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA TO 100 NAUTICAL MILES IS INCONSISTENT WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW AND

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Authority MM 969036

By WJL NARA Date 2/2/00

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THAT IT IS NOT OBLIGED TO RECOGNIZE SUCH UNILATERAL EXTENSIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA. AS THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE STATED IN THE ANGLO NORWEGIAN FISHERIES CASE, THE VALIDITY OF THE DELIMITATION OF A STATE'S SEA AREAS WITH RESPECT TO OTHER NATIONS DEPENDS UPON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND NOT UPON THE WILL OF THE COASTAL STATE AS EXPRESSED IN ITS DOMESTIC LAW.

*Pol 33.6
33.8
POL*

IN THIS CONNECTION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WISHES TO NOTE THAT THE BREADTH OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA DOES NOT LIMIT THE JURISDICTION OF COASTAL STATES OVER RESOURCES. THUS, A COASTAL STATE MAY EXERCISE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW EXCLUSIVE FISHING RIGHTS IN A ZONE EXTENDING 12 MILES FROM THE COAST. CONSIDERABLY GREATER COASTAL STATE RIGHTS OVER FISHERIES ARE BEING DISCUSSED IN THE UN SEABED COMMITTEE AS PART OF AN OVERALL LAW OF THE SEA SETTLEMENT THAT WOULD INCLUDE AGREEMENT ON A 12-MILE TERRITORIAL SEA AND FREE TRANSIT THROUGH AND OVER INTERNATIONAL STRAITS. MOREOVER, PURSUANT TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, COASTAL STATES ENJOY, BEYOND THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OVER THE CONTINENTAL SHELF FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORING IT AND EXPLOITING ITS NATURAL RESOURCES. IT IS NOTED THAT THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF GABON EXTENDS WELL BEYOND THREE, OR EVEN TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES FROM THE COAST. EXTENSION OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE JURISDICTION OVER RESOURCES IS ACCORDINGLY UNNECESSARY AND, BECAUSE IT PURPORTS TO AFFECT THE FREEDOMS OF NAVIGATION AND OVERFLIGHT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, COMPELS UNNECESSARY OPPOSITION.

UNILATERAL EXTENSIONS OF JURISDICTION HAVE AN EXTREMELY NEGATIVE EFFECT ON THE PROSPECTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE. SUCH EXTENSIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE TO VAST AREAS OF THE OCEANS, ENCOURAGE OTHER STATES TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION, AND SEVERELY LIMIT THE FLEXIBILITY OF SUCH STATES IN THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS. THE UNITED STATES HOPES THAT ALL COUNTRIES WORKING IN THE UNITED NATIONS SEABED COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS WITH INTERESTED NATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIND WAYS OF ACCOMMODATING THE NEEDS OF ALL CONCERNED NATIONS.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS STATED POSITION, THE UNITED STATES RESERVES ITS RIGHTS AND THOSE OF ITS NATIONALS IN THE AREAS BEYOND A THREE-MILE LIMIT AFFECTED BY THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GABON.

RESPECT TO THE QUESTION OF DELIMITATIONS OF
ON BETWEEN NEIGHBORING STATES, THE EMBASSY

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By *WJ1* NARS Date *2/2/00*

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WISHES TO AFFIRM THAT INsofar AS THE AREAS OR RESOURCES INVOLVED ARE SUBJECT TO COASTAL STATE JURISDICTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT BY THIS NOTE INTEND TO EXPRESS ANY POSITION ON THIS QUESTION. NEVERTHELESS, THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ARTICLE 12 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE AND ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ARE APPARENT, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT BE ARGUED THAT THE FORMER PROVISION PROVIDES LESS FLEXIBILITY FROM CERTAIN POINTS OF VIEW THAN EITHER THE LATTER PROVISION OR THE CRITERIA INDICATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN THE NORTH SEA CONTINENTAL SHELF CASES. THUS, TO THE EXTENT THAT DELIMITATION OF RIGHTS OVER SEABED RESOURCES WAS A FACTOR INVOLVED IN THE DECISION OF THE GABONESE AUTHORITIES TO CLAIM AN EXTENDED TERRITORIAL SEA, IT IS THE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THAT SUCH ACTION WAS PARTICULARLY UNNECESSARY, AND CONCEIVABLY PREJUDICIAL.

{COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING.} EXD*ND TEXT.

3. FOR OTHER ACTION POSTS: REQUEST YOU INFORM HOST GOVERNMENTS OF US NOTE AND INQUIRE WHAT ACTION THEY PLAN TO TAKE.

4. FRENCH TRANSLATION OF NOTE FOLLOWS SEPTEL.44

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 By *WPI* NARA Date *2/2/00*

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Annex 171

Telegram No. 282 from the Embassy of the United States of America to the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the US Department of State (26 October 1972)

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ACTION L-03

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C O N F I D E N T I A L THE HAGUE 4259

SUBJ: GABON EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

REF: STATE 190230 POL 33-4 GABON
POL 33-6

MFA, AFRICA DIVISION OFFICER (VAN VLIET) INFORMED US THAT GON SENT NOTE TO GABON GOVT ON OCT 9 OBJECTING TO EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL SEAS. NOTE INCLUDED STANDARD GON LANGUAGE OPPOSING APPROPRIATION OF WHAT NETHS CONSIDERS HIGH SEAS, INCLUDING STATEMENT THAT GON WILL NOT RECOGNIZE SUCH UNILATERAL ACTIONS. WE PROVIDED VAN VLIET WITH COPY OF ENGLISH TEXT OF US NOTE, WITH REQUEST THAT HE PROTECT. MIDDENDORF

The Hague 4359
10/26/72

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By WPI NAR Date 2/2/00

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Annex 172

Telegram from US Embassy in Libreville to US Department of State, “Gabon’s November,”
(5 December 1972)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dept. Pass: Paris, Kinshasa, Fort Lamy, Yaounde, Douala, Bangui, Taipeh, Hong Kong

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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM : AmEmbassy Libreville

DATE: December 5, 1972

SUBJECT : Gabon's November: Where Did It Go?

REF :

SUMMARY

Gabon's November slipped by almost unnoticed. Government measures to increase Gabon's share in and control of its economy continued to mount up. Ngouabi and Mobutu temporarily defused the Gabon/Equatorial Guinea dispute, but the essential issues remain unresolved. At the end of the month President Bongo was preparing for a European tour during which he reportedly plans to review the whole list of outstanding Gabonese issues, most importantly the Franco-Gabonese accords, the TransGabonese Railroad, and Gabon's financial position. It was on this note of anticipation that November seemed to hang and wait.

The Economy: Gabonization and Progress.

Gabon for the Gabonese: Reflecting Gabon's continuing drive to exercise more effective control over its own economy, the Bureau Politique of President Bongo's Parti Democratique Gabonais announced November 9 that for the next two months it plans to focus

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Drafted by: *SRL*
 DCM: *SRL* ne:rd
 Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by
 The Ambassador

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 By *MM1* NARA Date *2/2/00*

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on "the ways and means of effectively integrating private enterprise into the Gabonese economy". The Bureau Politique's review will conclude with a special public seminar in January 1973.

The Bureau Politique continued on to remind businessmen that henceforth all new companies established in Gabon must give 10% of their stock to the Government; it noted that numerous businesses already established in Gabon have voluntarily made such a gift. The GOG Ministry of Labor has also been keeping the heat on private companies in Gabon to Gabonize, reminding them of the requirement to have moved Gabonese into positions--or at least titles--of responsibility by the end of the year.

During the month the GOG also decided to end "special advantages and privileges" that have been granted to certain businesses established in Gabon. The Cabinet decreed that henceforth there will be a strict application of the standard provisions of the investment code, which, as Bongo pointed out, is "very favorable".

In conversations with a World Bank economic team visiting Gabon the latter part of the month, Bongo indicated his awareness of the extent to which Gabon has been--and is being--exploited by foreign promoters. Gabon's November concerns and GOG moves in the financial and commercial sectors over the past four months have reflected this understanding.

At the end of the month Bongo was preparing for an early December visit to Paris and other European capitals to follow up the possibilities opened by Pompidou's remarks during his recent African swing, specifically the "adaptation" of the Franco-Gabonese accords to "present-day realities" and the lengthening of Gabon's debt. On his agenda also is the TransGabon Railroad, the cellulose plant, and renegotiation of some of Gabon's private financial obligations.

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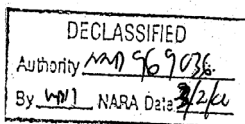
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Libreville

1972 has been designated by Bongo as "the year of surprises"; it isn't over yet and there may be a few more in store for foreign financial and commercial interests in Gabon upon Bongo's return from Europe. In any case, GOG pressure on the foreign private sector to increase Gabon's share in and control of its economic life is a permanent and increasing part of the Gabonese scene.

La Renovation se porte bien: Meanwhile Gabon's economy continued to move along, documenting Gabon Matin's November 17 boast that "La Renovation se porte bien". Elf-Spafe announced that yet another of its drilling operations offshore Port Gentil was bringing in oil shows and looked extremely promising. The GOG announced that the hydro-electric complex at Kinguele, designed to provide Libreville with 17,000 kilowatts at the start and 57,000 by 1975, is on schedule and should begin operating in March 1973. During the month Bongo also signed contracts to build two bridges on the Ogooue River at Lambarene, one of the last steps in the construction of an allweather road link between Libreville and the southern part of the country, and studies began on eight other badly-needed bridges in the interior.

...and the U.S. Gets Its Share: During November the Gabonese government completed arrangements for the purchase of two airplanes--a DC-8 and a Grumman Gulfstream II from the U.S. The two sales total over 10 million dollars, more than annual Gabonese imports from the U.S. in recent years. With Cessna and Piper monopolizing the private airplane market, Gabon remains one of the best markets for U.S. planes in Africa. Recently released statistics for the first quarter of 1972 show that Libreville's airport remains in first place in francophone Africa for the number of landings and takeoffs of regular and charter commercial airlines, with Gabon's Port Gentil airport in second place, ahead of Douala, Dakar and Abidjan.

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LibrevilleThe Gabon/Equatorial Guinea Dispute: On the Back Burner But Still Smoking:

Following the Foreign Ministers' November 1-5 Kinshasa meeting and the November 11-13 meeting of Bongo, Macias, Nguouabi and Mobutu in Brazzaville, the Gabonese/Equatorial Guinea dispute has quieted--temporarily and on the surface at least.

The Brazzaville conference produced a communique providing for "neutralization" of the Bay of Corisco pending formal delimitation of the maritime frontier by an ad hoc commission of the OAU. Bongo had kind words for the agreement, pronouncing that "once again Africa has triumphed, and one again dialogue, tolerance and peace have prevailed. The differences have been effectively dissipated...we have done good work and...return very satisfied". Gabonese press commentaries referred to the Brazzaville conference as "a great victory for Central Africa and the OAU".

The conference may have quieted the airwaves and polished the image of the OAU, but it made no headway on the issues in dispute. Despite alternating pressure and charm by Nguouabi and Mobutu, we understand that both Bongo and Macias remained intransigent. At the end of the month Gabonese gendarmes remained on M'Bagne, an apparent contradiction to the proclaimed "neutralization" of the disputed area. Bongo is reported to have adamantly rejected Mobutu's pleas that if he was going to leave the gendarmes there, he at least take down the Gabonese flag and dress the gendarmes in civilian clothes.

Bongo's French advisers comment that Bongo is stuck with his public proclamation "J'y suis, j'y reste" and that he couldn't withdraw without losing face even if he wanted to. In any case there is no evidence that he wants to. Indeed, the GOG's November 3 addition of a fifty-mile fishing zone on top of its claimed 100 miles of territorial waters further testifies to Gabon's hard line on its maritime frontiers.

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Nonetheless, the surface is quiet, the public "battle of the airwaves" has ceased, the press is all sweetness and light and a Guinean Charge is back in Libreville.

If Bongo is still harboring some resentment that his buddy Mobutu did not back him to the hilt, he is not letting it show. He visited Kinshasa November 23-27 to help celebrate Mobutu's 7th anniversary in power and upon arrival exalted "the importance of Zaire's authentic revolution for the future of all Africa".

Diplomatic Notes.

When ROC Ambassador Huang called on Foreign Minister Rawiri to test the Gabonese waters after Zaire and Chad had fled the Taipeh fold, Rawiri assured him that Gabon wanted him to remain. This reassurance lost some force when Rawiri added that Gabon would not take any further steps toward Peking "at least until next year". Rawiri explained that Gabon did not want to go any further than it already had, but that Gabon could not risk falling out of step with its African colleagues. Rawiri stressed that even if Gabon did move closer to Peking, they would want the ROC to remain, a situation Huang pointed out would probably be unacceptable to both Peking and Taipeh. The Gabonese would be extremely loath to accept a PRC presence in Libreville. However, they cannot afford to fall behind their African brethren, and the French, who say they orchestrated Gabon's de facto recognition of the PRC's existence, may assist in further moves.

The Canadian Ambassador, resident in Yaounde, presented his credentials to Bongo November 18. Although under strong pressure to open an Embassy in Libreville the Canadians successfully dangled the possibility of a contribution to the construction of the TransGabonese Railroad before the Gabonese and it outweighed the GOG's other concerns. The Gabonese will keep nagging away, however, and even Canadian Embassy officers admit that in the long run some kind of Canadian presence in Libreville seems inevitable.

McKESSON

GDS

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By <i>WMI</i> NARA Date <i>3/2/80</i>

Annex 173

Memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain summarizing President Macias' September 8th Speech to the Diplomatic Corps (15 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Office of the General Director for Foreign Policy

Office of the Assistant General Director for Africa, Near and Middle East.

IX-15-72

RE:

Conflict between Equatorial Guinea and the
Gabonese Republic

Since approximately one year ago, a conflict has arisen between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon due to a series of islets located in ill-defined zones of the territorial waters of both countries. This confusion about the limit arises partly from the Treaty of Paris of 1900 between France and Spain. That is why Gabon and Equatorial Guinea requested in due time advice from the French and Spanish Governments in order to clarify this situation. However, and in spite of the meetings held in the month of June and July between Gabonese and Guineans, Gabon occupied with approximately 150 men the Island of Baña (one of the islets in dispute). President Bongo visited the camp established in Baña and stated his intention to set up permanent military quarters there.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Gabonese Republic requested Spain's assistance and cooperation in this conflict from our Chargé d'Affaires in Libreville. Our Chargé d'Affaires replied to the Minister that, for obvious reasons, Spain could not intervene in this matter, given the historical bonds that bind us to Equatorial Guinea and the existence of our friendly relations with Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. The Gabonese Minister showed understanding of the answer given by our Chargé d'Affaires.

For its part, Equatorial Guinea at the beginning of the year requested Spain's advice on this matter. Spain, without going into the reasons for the conflict, provided the legal aspect of that advice, with Guinea appreciating this friendly intervention by Spain.

In view of the occupation of the Island of Baña, President Macías, on the 8th day of this month, summoned the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Equatorial Guinea to explain "Bay of Corisco's extremely serious situation." He did so at length, and his speech was translated into French and English. He started by asserting that Gabon had occupied militarily all the Islands in the Bay of Corisco on the 23rd day of August last. The operation, according to President Macías, started in the Island of Mbaue where the garrison was captured, consisting of 4 men who were beaten up and deprived of weapons. Subsequently, the garrison was returned to Guinea. The Guinean President stated

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that Gabon had sunk several canoes that guaranteed the supplies to the Islands, with their crews dying, and only the Nigerians who were fishing in those waters were able to save themselves and arrived in the city of Bata on the same day, the 23rd. As President Macías said, the fate of the garrison (16 men) on the Island of Corisco is not known, since Gabon is keeping warships in those waters that are continuing to sink any canoe that attempts to approach any of the islets.

The Guinean President asserted likewise that Gabon is training inhabitants of Corisco who are political enemies of Macías' regime, under the command of the former Deputy from that Island who took refuge in Gabon after the failed coup d'etat by Atanasio Ndongo in the month of March 1969.

President Macías asserted that he notified the Secretary General of the United Nations and also the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU. He likewise stated that President Bongo, on the 18th day of July last, sent him a letter proposing the neutralization of the Bay of Corisco, the free transit of nationals of both countries, the joint exploitation of the mining wealth, and maintaining a joint maritime policy. President Macías replied to that letter on the 20th day of the same month rejecting the proposal and asking to hold new meetings to establish the territorial waters of the Islands in dispute, basing his argument on national sovereignty according to the Treaty of Paris of 1900.

The President of Equatorial Guinea stated that it was not a matter of a border conflict but of oil reservoirs, and that Spain, complying with its commitments, had transferred to the Guinean Government the concessions made during the colonial period to the "Mobil" and "Gulf" Companies; after independence concessions were increased by adding "Chevron."

The "Gulf" Company reported the existence of large oil reservoirs in the Bay of Corisco, warning the Guinean Government that it was ceasing prospecting operations because Gabon was asserting sovereignty over those waters. The "Gulf" Company, always according to Macías' statements, in spite of repeated requests by Guinea, remained firm in its refusal, probably due to Gabonese pressure.

President Macías concluded his remarks by asserting that he was giving orders to the Army and to the population to remain calm, since he only desired peace and the diplomatic solution of the problem.

On the 9th day of this month, the President of the Gabonese Republic sent a letter to the Ambassador of Equatorial Guinea at Libreville justifying the occupation of the Island of Baña by Gabon. In that letter it was asserted that the occupation will be permanent because it involved Gabonese territory.

During the last ten days, the Spanish Embassy at Libreville reports that more than 100 refugees have arrived at Cabo Esteras, in Gabonese territory, due to the repression by President Macías against partisans suspected of promoting the annexation of Corisco to Gabon.

TRANSLATION

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On the 10th day of this month, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gabon departed from Libreville for New York in order to counteract, before the General Assembly of the United Nations, the influence of the Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs who intends to intervene before said International Organization.

President Macías on the 11th day of this month summoned the Spanish Ambassador at Santa Isabel and informed him that Spain could not remain indifferent to the problem, therefore he was asking him for help and advice. The Guinean President made it clear to the Spanish Diplomatic Representative that Gabon had not occupied the Island of Corisco but was preventing communication with the rest of the Muni Estuary by sinking any vessel attempting to establish communications.

Equatorial Guinea has requested an immediate meeting by the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is of the opinion that the petition made by President Macías should be accepted with respect to the Spanish Delegation to the United Nations providing the Equatorial Guinean Delegation with technical advice on the problem. Likewise, the Spanish Delegation ought to make arrangements in this regard with the friendly members of the Council and request, should the Spanish Delegation deem it suitable, to register this matter in the debate. This is due to the following reasons:

1. The situation of Spanish subjects and interests in Equatorial Guinea.
2. The outstanding decolonization problems that Spain still has.
3. Spanish position before Third World countries.
4. Spain's trustworthiness before Western countries by defending a former colony.
5. Article 22 of the Regulations of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) provides that the borders of the new countries shall be respected based on the borders of the former colonial territories.

On the other hand, Spain ought to encourage negotiations between Equatorial Guinea and the Gabonese Republic within a peaceful framework.

Likewise, given that France has great influence in Gabon, Spain ought to make arrangements in Paris to explain our intervention in support of Equatorial Guinea and emphasize that such intervention should not be carried out against the Gabonese Republic, with which Spain maintains excellent diplomatic relations. Similarly, we must insist that the existence of a conflict between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea is not in Spain's or France's interests, as former colonial powers of the two countries in conflict.



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Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/02/21

Date



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

Dirección General de Política Exterior

Subdirección General de Africa, Próximo y Medio Oriente

15-IX-72

ASUNTO:

Conflicto entre Guinea Ecuatorial y
República gabonesa.

Desde hace aproximadamente un año se ha planteado un contencioso entre Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón con motivo de una serie de islotes que emergen en zonas mal definidas de las aguas territoriales de los dos países. Esta confusión de límites se deriva en parte del Tratado de París de 1900 entre Francia y España. Por ello Gabón y Guinea Ecuatorial solicitaron en su día asesoramiento de los Gobiernos francés y español a fin de aclarar la situación. Sin embargo, y a pesar de las reuniones celebradas en los meses de Junio y Julio entre gaboneses y guineanos, Gabón ha ocupado con 150 hombres aproximadamente la Isla de Baña (uno de los islotes en litigio). El Presidente Bongo ha visitado el campamento establecido en Baña y ha manifestado su intención de implantar allí un acuartelamiento permanente.

El Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República gabonesa pidió a nuestro Encargado de Negocios en Libreville ayuda y cooperación de España en el conflicto. Nuestro Encargado de Negocios contestó al Ministro que por razones obvias, España no podía intervenir en el asunto, dados los lazos históricos que nos unen a Guinea Ecuatorial y la existencia de nuestras relaciones de amistad con Gabón y Guinea Ecuatorial. El Ministro gabonés se mostró comprensivo ante la respuesta dada por el Encargado de Negocios.

Por su parte Guinea Ecuatorial a principios del año en curso pidió asesoramiento español en el tema. España, sin entrar en los fundamentos del litigio, prestó en el aspecto jurídico, dicho asesoramiento, agradeciendo Guinea esta intervención amistosa de España.

Ante el hecho de la ocupación de la Isla de Baña, el Presidente Macías, el pasado día 8 de los corrientes convocó al Cuerpo Diplomático acreditado en Guinea Ecuatorial para explicar la "gravísima situación de la Bahía de Corisco". Lo hizo de manera extensa, y su discurso fué traducido al francés y al inglés. Comenzó afirmando que Gabón había ocupado militarmente todas las Islas de la Bahía de Corisco, el pasado día 23 de Agosto. La operación, según el Presidente Macías, se inició en la Isla de Nbauc donde apresaron a la guarnición, compuesta por 4 hombres, apaleándola y privándola de alimento; más tarde, la guarnición fué devuelta a Guinea. Manifestó el Presidente guineano

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que Gabón había hundido varias canoas que aseguraban el abastecimiento de las Islas, pereciendo los tripulantes de ellas, sólo pu dieron salvarse los nigerianos que pescaban en aquellas aguas que arribaron a la ciudad de Bata el mismo día 23. Según dijo el Presidente Macías, se ignora la suerte de la guarnición de la Isla de Corisco (16 hombres), ya que Gabón mantiene buques de guerra en aquellas aguas que continúan hundiendo cuantas canoas intentan aproximarse a cualquiera de los islotes.

Afirmó asimismo el Presidente guineano que Gabón entrena a corisqueños, enemigos políticos del régimen de Macías, al mando del ex Diputado de aquella Isla que se refugió en Gabón después de fracasado el golpe de Estado de Atanasio Ndongó, en el mes de Marzo de 1969.

El Presidente Macías afirmó haber prevenido al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas y también al Secretario General Administrativo de la OUA. Manifestó asimismo que el Presidente Bongo, el pasado día 18 de Julio, le envió una carta proponiendo la neutralización de la Bahía de Corisco, la libre circulación de nacionales de ambos países, la explotación común de riquezas mineras y el mantenimiento de una policía marítima conjunta. El Presidente Macías contestó aquella carta el día 20 del mismo mes rechazando la propuesta y pidiendo la celebración de nuevas reuniones para fijar las aguas territoriales de las Islas en litigio, basando su argumentación en la soberanía nacional de acuerdo con el Tratado de París de 1900.

Manifestó el Presidente de Guinea Ecuatorial que no se trataba de un conflicto fronterizo sino de una cuestión de yacimientos de petróleo, y que España, cumpliendo con sus compromisos, había pasado al Gobierno guineano las concesiones hechas en el período de la colonia a las Compañías "Mobil" y "Gulf"; tras la independencia se aumentaron las concesiones con "Chevron".

La Compañía "Gulf" informó de la existencia de grandes reservas petrolíferas en la Bahía de Corisco, advirtiendo al Gobierno de Guinea que cesaba las prospecciones porque Gabón afirmaba tener soberanía sobre aquellas aguas. La "Gulf", siempre según las declaraciones de Macías, a pesar de las reiteradas peticiones guineanas, permaneció firme en su negativa, probablemente por presión gabonesa.

El Presidente Macías concluyó su intervención asegurando que daba órdenes al Ejército y a la población de permanecer en calma, puesto que sólo deseaba la paz y el arreglo diplomático del problema.

El pasado día 9 de los corrientes el Presidente de la República gabonesa envió una carta al Embajador de Guinea Ecuatorial en Libreville justificativa de la ocupación por Gabón de la Isla de Baña; en la mencionada carta se afirma que la ocupación será permanente por tratarse de territorio gabonés.

Durante estos últimos diez días, comunica la Embajada de España en Libreville que más de 100 refugiados de Corisco han llegado a Cabo Esteras, un territorio gabonés, a causa de la represión del Presidente Macías contra los partidarios sospechosos de la anexión de Corisco a Gabón.

El pasado día 10 del mes en curso salió de Libreville con destino a Nueva York el Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores del Gabón para contrarrestar ante la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas la influencia del Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores guineano que se propone intervenir ante aquel Organismo Internacional.

El Presidente Macías convocó el día 11 de los corrientes al Embajador de España en Santa Isabel y le comunicó que no podía permanecer indiferente ante el problema, por lo que pedía consejo y ayuda. Aclaró el Presidente guineano al Representante Diplomático español que Gabón no había ocupado la Isla de Corisco, pero impedía la comunicación con el resto del Estuario del Muni, hundiendo cuantas embarcaciones intentasen establecerla.

Guinea Ecuatorial ha pedido la inmediata reunión del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas.

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de España considera que debe aceptarse la petición formulada por el Presidente Macías en el sentido de prestar a la Delegación de Guinea Ecuatorial, por parte de la Delegación española en Naciones Unidas, asesoramiento técnico en el problema. Asimismo, la Delegación de España debe realizar gestiones al respecto cerca de los miembros amigos en el Consejo y pedir, eventualmente si lo considera oportuno la Delegación, la inscripción del asunto en el debate. Ello debido a las siguientes razones:

1.- La situación de los súbditos e intereses españoles en Guinea Ecuatorial.

2.- Los problemas pendientes de descolonización que aún tiene España.

3.- Posición española ante los países pertenecientes al Tercer Mundo.

4.- Crédito de España ante los países occidentales al defender una antigua colonia.

5.- El artículo 29 del Reglamento de la Organización de la Unidad Africana (OUA) determina que serán respetadas las fronteras de los nuevos países con arreglo a las de los antiguos territorios coloniales.

Por otra parte, debe España instar (a) que continúen las negociaciones entre Guinea Ecuatorial y la República gabonesa dentro de un marco pacífico.

Asimismo, y dado que Francia tiene gran influencia en Gabón, debe España realizar una gestión en París a fin de explicar nuestra intervención en apoyo de Guinea Ecuatorial y haciendo hincapié en que ésta no se lleve a cabo contra la República gabonesa, con quien España mantiene excelentes relaciones diplomáticas. Igualmente, ha de insistirse en que a Francia y España no les conviene, como antiguas metrópolis de los dos países en litigio, la existencia de un conflicto entre Gabón y Guinea Ecuatorial.

Españ

Annex 174

*Telegram No. 526 from the Embassy of the United States of America to The Gabonese Republic
to the US Department of State (3 June 1973)*

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



POL 7 EQ GUIN
Department of State **TELEGRAM**
Re POL EQ GUIN-GABON

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INFO AMEMBASSY PARIS

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P.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR, GB, EK
SUBJ: MACIAS VISIT TO GABON

1. DURING CALL ON FOREIGN MINISTER RAWIRE JUNE 29,
I HAD OCCASION TO DISCUSS MACIAS VISIT TO GABON AND
GENERAL STATE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES.

2. RAWIRI SAID THAT SUBJECT RE BORDER DISPUTE
WAS NOT RPT NOT DISCUSSED BETWEEN TWO CHIEFS OF STATE.
MATTER HE SAID WITH A SMILE WAS NOW EFFECTIVELY
"BURIED". I ASKED IF THIS MEANT THAT GABON INTENDED
TO REMAIN ON MIBAGNE AND RAWIRE STATED MOST
EMPHATICALLY THAT THIS WAS THE CASE. I THEN ASKED
IF ANY AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED CONCERNING
TERRITORIAL WATERS AND ANY POTENTIAL OFF-SHORE OIL
IN AREA. RAWIRI REPLIED THAT THIS POSED NO PROBLEM.
IF ANY COMPANY INTERESTED IN EXPLORING FOR OIL, ALL
IT NEEDED TO DO WAS NOTIFY GABONESE WHO WOULD IN
TURN CONTACT GUINEANS (PRESUMABLY PROCEDURE COULD
BE REVERSED ALTHOUGH RAWIRI DID NOT SO INDICATE).
OIL COMPANY WOULD THEN BE INFORMED IF LOCATION WAS
AGREED BY BOTH COUNTRIES TO BE EITHER IN GABONESE
OR EQUATORIAL GUINEAN WATERS. IF LOCATION IN AREA

Libreville 546
6-30-73

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 100969036
By AT NARA Date 1-12-00

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Department of State **TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 LIBREV 00526 301248Z

WHERE AGREEMENT NOT REACHED BY THE TWO COUNTRIES OIL COMPANY WOULD BE INFORMED OF AGREED-UPON PERCENTAGE EACH COUNTRY WOULD CLAIM FOLLOWING DIRECT GABONESE-GUINEAN NEGOTIATIONS.

3. RAWIRI DESCRIBED THE DOMESTIC SITUATION IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA AS DISASTROUS AND SAID THAT MACIAS AWARE OF GRAVITY OF SITUATION AND BEGINNING TO REALIZE HE HAD BEEN LED ASTRAY BY HIS GUINEAN ADVISORS FROM CONAKRY AND OTHER MARXIST-LEANING COUNSELORS. ACCORDING TO RAWIRI, GUINEANS FROM CONAKRY WERE BEING SEND BACK HOME AND MACIAS INTENDS TO MOVE TOWARD MORE NON-ALIGNED MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POLICIES. AMONG OTHER THINGS, RAWIRI COMMENTED THAT THIS WOULD CERTAINLY FACILITATE EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBORS.

4. COMMENT: DESPITE PRESS AND RADIO STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY, POPULAR WELCOME MACIAS RECEIVED IN GABON WAS LUKEWARM AT BEST. RELATIONS AT THE OFFICIAL LEVEL, HOWEVER, APPEARED TO BE CORDIAL. MACIAS WAS TAKEN ON EXTENSIVE TOUR AROUND LIBREVILLE AND VISITED ALSO PORT GENTIL AND FRANCEVILLE. RAWIRI SAID THAT MACIAS EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT "OPENNESS" OF GABONESE SOCIETY AND LACK OF SECURITY CONTROLS. WHILE SUCH DESCRIPTION FAIRLY ACCURATE REFLECTION OF PICTURE CONVEYED BY GABON. EMBASSY AWARE OF FACT THAT CAREFUL PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN TO PROTECT MACIAS FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEAN REFUGEES IN GABON WHO WERE EITHER DETAINED OR INDIVIDUALLY INSTRUCTED BY POLICE TO REMAIN HOME DURING VISIT. MCKESSON

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Authority *100969036*
By *AT* NARA Date *1-12-00*

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23

Annex 175

Telegram from Embassy of the United Kingdom to The United Republic of Cameroon to the British Mission to the United States and Chanceries of Yauonde, Addis Ababa and Kinshasa (16 July 1974)

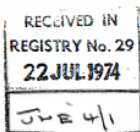
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British Embassy
YAOUNDE

2/8

D W Lewis Esq
West African Department
FCO

16 July 1974

cc Reabkch Dept.

My Moore
Ma Glare or.
23m DL
22/7

Dear David,

GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA BORDER INCIDENT

1. Sometime during the last week in June, Equatorial Guinea moved two companies of troops (probably about 300 men) across the Gabonese border to the south of Ebebeyin, at the point where the river Kye runs to the east of the border, and occupied the area of Gabonese territory between the border and river Kye. The troops were reportedly accompanied by a number of Cuban advisers.
2. The Gabonese civil administrator from Bitam, sent to confront the Equatorial Guineans, was seized, and Bongo promptly commanded his gendarmerie at Bitam to cross the border into Equatorial Guinea and take a number of civilian hostages. 30 luckless Equatorial Guineans were apparently seized and there followed prompt agreement between the two sides for the exchange of hostages. This was duly carried out, but the second part of the agreement, namely, that the Equatorial Guineans should pull back to the border, was ignored by Macias.
3. When it became clear to Bongo that Macias had no intention of pulling back, a company of Gabonese paratroopers with armed gendarmerie in support were dispatched to Bitam, and the Gabonese armed forces placed on general alert.
4. Bongo's annual address to the officer corps, scheduled coincidentally for 3 July, was apparently quite bellicose and the version appearing in next day's "Gabon Matin" had clearly been heavily censored. Nevertheless there were one or two telling phrases such as:

"Those who believe that our army is not productive are wrong... We are not preparing for any war, but those who like peace prepare for war."

and

"if we had to ward off an attack by an enemy like that of a friend, we would have to defend ourselves with energy and with our own resources."

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2.

5. The French, intent on getting away from their Poccart-era image, were by this time extremely nervous particularly as they have a defence agreement with Gabon and a company of French paratroopers stationed just outside Libreville. Some shooting was reported between the Gabonese and Equatorial Guinean troops, and the French were clearly intent on cooling the situation as quickly as possible. They may well have suggested that Bongo should immediately seek Ahidjo's good offices for bringing the dispute to an end, and they were visibly relieved when in response to Bongo's urgent request for talks, President Ahidjo "invited" the Gabonese president to discuss "certain UDEAC matters" and sent his own private plane to bring President Bongo to Garoua. Bongo left Libreville on 8 July returning on the 11th and was accompanied by Rawiri and one or two other close advisers. One amusing incident which reflects the pace at which things were moving at this time and the general lack of liaison between the Gabonese and Cameroonians, was that the Cameroonian Ambassador was at the airport on 8 July standing in line with the Corps to see President Bongo off, and was promptly ordered into the plane without even the chance of getting his toothbrush. He returned to Libreville on the 11th looking like a refugee with a small bundle of belongings in his hand wrapped in a tiny parcel secured with string.

6. One can only speculate at Macias' motives in occupying this tiny stretch of Gabonese territory, and on what passed between Ahidjo and Bongo at the Garoua meeting.

7. Possible motives for Macias' action in ascending order of likelihood are:-

- (1) Revenge for Gabon's occupation of M'bagné Island, although this squabble was formally buried when Macias visited Gabon for the National Day celebrations last August.
- (2) To augment Equatorial Guinea's meagre food supplies; the occupying troops were reportedly accompanied by civilians and all were taking all the crops and food supplies on which they could lay their hands.
- (3) Macias having firmly established his reign of terror on Fernando Poo, is now intent on similarly tight control over Rio Muni, particularly wanting to stop discontented Fang elements from slipping over the border into Gabon. With the frontier established along the river Kye he would be able to establish observation posts and patrol the river to make escape much more difficult than it is at present.

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3.

8. Whatever passed between Ahidjo and Bongo at Garoua it is clear that the Cameroonian President did not wish to get involved in the dispute and advised Bongo to come to terms with Macias. Macias and Bongo do in fact have one common interest in all this, namely, the desire to stop dissident Fangs moving from Equatorial Guinea to join their tribal brothers in Gabon. Macias obviously wants to contain and destroy dissident elements; Bongo's interest is to ensure that the Fangs in northern Gabon, the main core of such opposition as exists to his rule, are not strengthened further. The 'Cameroon Tribune' of 15 July reports the end of the "Frontier misunderstanding" between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea by virtue of an agreement signed on 13 July between the two Presidents who apparently met in Libreville and then went together to Bata. The agreement provides for the creation of a mixed commission which will determine "certain technical details" concerning the Gabonese/Equatorial Guinean frontier.

9. The incident therefore seems to have died down just as quickly as it flared up, although Bongo is not one to accept having to climb down, as appears to be the case on this occasion, without bearing a grudge. It is therefore clear that there is always the possibility of further friction in the area. The Gabonese National Day celebrations are to be held this year at Koulamassou on 17 August. As transport and probably other necessities as well are likely to be in short supply, I propose to go to Koulamassou by road with a well laden landrover (assuming that is, we receive an invitation) and on the Eboro - Bitam - Oyem stretch I will keep my eyes open.

Yours ever

Peter

P J Radley

cc: Chancery (Paris)

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Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K G Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

February 19, 2021

Date



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British Embassy
YAOUNDE

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D W Lewis Esq
West African Department,
FCO

RECEIVED IN
REGISTRY No. 29
22 JUL 1974
JWE 41

16 July 1974

cc Research Dept.

My Name secret

Mr Glaze or

John DL

22/7

Dear David,

GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA BORDER INCIDENT

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2. The Gabonese civil administrator from Bitam, sent to confront the Equatorial Guineans, was seized, and Bongo promptly commanded his gendarmerie at Bitam to cross the border into Equatorial Guinea and take a number of civilian hostages. 30 luckless Equatorial Guineans were apparently seized and there followed prompt agreement between the two sides for the exchange of hostages. This was duly carried out, but the second part of the agreement, namely, that the Equatorial Guineans should pull back to the border, was ignored by Macias.
3. When it became clear to Bongo that Macias had no intention of pulling back, a company of Gabonese paratroopers with armed gendarmerie in support were dispatched to Bitam, and the Gabonese armed forces placed on general alert.
4. Bongo's annual address to the officer corps, scheduled coincidentally for 3 July, was apparently quite bellicose and the version appearing in next day's "Gabon Matin" had clearly been heavily censored. Nevertheless there were one or two telling phrases such as:
 "Ceux qui pensent que notre armée est improductive se trompent Nous ne préparons aucune guerre, mais qui aime la paix, prépare une guerre".
 and
 "si nous avions à repousser une attaque d'un ennemi comme d'un ami, il faut que nous nous défendions avec énergie et par les moyens qui sont les nôtres."

PA /5.

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2.

5. The French, intent on getting away from their Foccart-era image, were by this time extremely nervous particularly as they have a defence agreement with Gabon and a company of French paratroopers stationed just outside Libreville. Some shooting was reported between the Gabonese and Equatorial Guinean troops, and the French were clearly intent on cooling the situation as quickly as possible. They may well have suggested that Bongo should immediately seek Ahidjo's good offices for bringing the dispute to an end, and they were visibly relieved when in response to Bongo's urgent request for talks, President Ahidjo "invited" the Gabonese president to discuss "certain UDEAC matters" and sent his own private plane to bring President Bongo to Garoua. Bongo left Libreville on 8 July returning on the 11th and was accompanied by Rawiri and one or two other close advisers. One amusing incident which reflects the pace at which things were moving at this time and the general lack of liaison between the Gabonese and Cameroonians, was that the Cameroonian Ambassador was at the airport on 8 July standing in line with the Corps to see President Bongo off, and was promptly ordered into the plane without even the chance of getting his toothbrush. He returned to Libreville on the 11th looking like a refugee with a small bundle of belongings in his hand wrapped in a tiny parcel secured with string.

6. One can only speculate at Macias' motives in occupying this tiny stretch of Gabonese territory, and on what passed between Ahidjo and Bongo at the Garoua meeting.

7. Possible motives for Macias' action in ascending order of likelihood are:-

- (1) Revenge for Gabon's occupation of M'bagné Island, although this squabble was formally buried when Macias visited Gabon for the National Day celebrations last August.
- (2) To augment Equatorial Guinea's meagre food supplies; the occupying troops were reportedly accompanied by civilians and all were taking all the crops and food supplies on which they could lay their hands.
- (3) Macias having firmly established his reign of terror on Fernando Poo, is now intent on similarly tight control over Rio Muni, particularly wanting to stop discontented Fang elements from slipping over the border into Gabon. With the frontier established along the river Kye he would be able to establish observation posts and patrol the river to make escape much more difficult than it is at present.

/8.

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CONFIDENTIAL



3.

8. Whatever passed between Ahidjo and Bongo at Garoua it is clear that the Cameroonian President did not wish to get involved in the dispute and advised Bongo to come to terms with Macias. Macias and Bongo do in fact have one common interest in all this, namely, the desire to stop dissident Fangs moving from Equatorial Guinea to join their tribal brothers in Gabon. Macias obviously wants to contain and destroy dissident elements; Bongo's interest is to ensure that the Fangs in northern Gabon, the main core of such opposition as exists to his rule, are not strengthened further. The 'Cameroon Tribune' of 15 July reports the end of the "Frontier misunderstanding" between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea by virtue of an agreement signed on 13 July between the two Presidents who apparently met in Libreville and then went together to Bata. The agreement provides for the creation of a mixed commission which will determine "certain technical details" concerning the Gabonese/Equatorial Guinean frontier.

9. The incident therefore seems to have died down just as quickly as it flared up, although Bongo is not one to accept having to climb down, as appears to be the case on this occasion, without bearing a grudge. It is therefore clear that there is always the possibility of further friction in the area. The Gabonese National Day celebrations are to be held this year at ~~Koualamatou~~ on 17 August. As transport and probably other necessities as well are likely to be in short supply, I propose to go to ~~Koualamatou~~ by road with a well laden landrover (assuming that is, we receive an invitation) and on the Eboro - Bitam - Oyen stretch I will keep my eyes open.

Yours ever

Peter

P J Radley

cc: Chancery (Paris)

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex 176

Letter from the President of The Gabonese Republic, HE Albert Bernardo Bongo to the Embassy of The French Republic to The Gabonese Republic (28 October 1974)

TRANSLATION

GABONESE REPUBLIC

UNION-WORK-JUSTICE

**PRESIDENCY
OF THE
REPUBLIC**

Libreville, [stamp:] OCT. 28, 1974

*The President of the Gabonese Republic
Head of Government*

Ref. 00985/ P.R. [initials]

*to The Extraordinary and Plenipotential Ambassador
of the French Republic to
the Gabonese Republic*

[hw:] Confidential

- LIBREVILLE

To the Ambassador,

I have just learned that the President for Life of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has recently met with the ambassadors accredited to his country to speak to them about the Convention setting the boundaries of our two States; that he even made statements about the compensation of damage suffered by his citizens following the recovery by Gabon of lands that belonged to it by virtue of the Convention of June 27, 1900.

Rather than adopt this extraordinary procedure of my colleague, I have felt it useful to conform to the non-striking international practice that recommends that countries with friendly relations inform one another of the development of their relationship with third-party states.

I have also taken the liberty of sending you, attached, two examples, in French and Spanish of the Convention on Boundaries that President Marcias NGUEMA BIYOGHE and I signed at BATA on September 12 of this year, and to ask you to kindly send them to your government.

[stamp:]
EMBASSY OF FRANCE
IN GABON
No. 924
Arrived: OCT. 31, 1974

.../...

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

Although this is a matter that concerns only Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, any suggestion by your government to this effect will, as always, be well received.

I remain, Mr. Ambassador, very truly yours.

[stamp:]
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
GABONESE REPUBLIC UNION-
WORK-JUSTICE

[signature]
Albert Bernard BONGO.

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New York, NY 10016

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info@waterstreettranslations.com

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This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Eve Hecht, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/25/21

Date



RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

UNION — TRAVAIL — JUSTICE

PRÉSIDENCE
DE LA
RÉPUBLIQUE

Libreville, le

28 OCT. 1974

Le Président de la République Gabonaise
Chef du Gouvernement

Réf. 00985 /P.R. 4

*Conf. Mont. d*à Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiel
de la République Française auprès
de la République Gabonaise

- LIBREVILLE

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Je viens d'apprendre que le Président à vie de la République de Guinée Equatoriale aurait réuni tout récemment les Ambassadeurs accrédités auprès de son Pays pour leur entretenir de la Convention fixant les frontières de nos deux Etats ; qu'il aurait même fait état des indemnisations des dommages subis par ses ressortissants à la suite de la récupération par le Gabon des terres qui lui appartenaient en vertu de la Convention du 27 Juin 1900.

Sans adopter cette procédure extraordinaire de mon homologue, j'ai par contre jugé utile de me conformer à cette pratique internationale, non tapageuse, qui recommande aux pays amis de s'informer mutuellement de l'évolution de leur rapport avec les Etats tiers.

Aussi me suis-je permis de vous communiquer ci-joint deux ampliations, en langue française et espagnole, de la Convention sur les frontières que le Président Marcias NGUEMA BIYOGHE et moi avons signé à BATA le 12 Septembre de cette année, et vous demande de bien vouloir les transmettre à votre Gouvernement.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

LIBREVILLE

N°

924

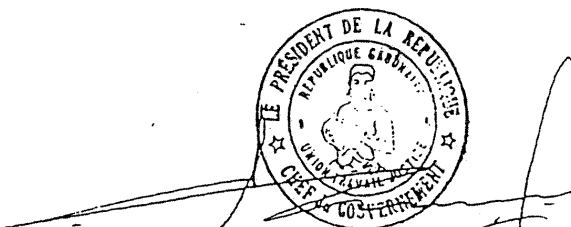
Arrive

le: 31 OCT. 1974

- 2 -

Bien que s'agissant d'une affaire qui ne regarde que le Gabon et la Guinée Equatoriale, toute suggestion de votre Gouvernement, à cet effet, serait toujours bien accueillie.

Je vous prie de me croire, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, à l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués./-



Albert Bernard BONGO.

Annex 177

Letter from the Embassy of The Gabonese Republic to the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Commonwealth, United Kingdom (28 June 1990)

TRANSLATION

AUG 29 '90 13:21 AE TRANSLATIONS



4845 P.1
file
Jm
FPD
RCL
RAA
JAB/DT

TELECOPIER COVER LETTER

DATE: 8/29/90 TIME: 1:20

SENT BY: Rose

FROM: AE INC. - TRANSLATIONS
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Suite 202
Houston, TX 77079
(713) 870-0677
(713) 556-9737 - FAX

URGENT

TO: Hamilton Bros. Oil Co.

ATTN: Debbie Moore/Pam Killorin

FAX #: (303) 839-1024

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WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

AUG 29 '90 13:21 AE TRANSLATIONS

P.2

**48 Kensington Court W85DB
Tel: 01-937 5285-6
London 4**

Embassy
of the Republic of Gabon

No. 412/90 /Amb/Gab/DB

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon extends his greetings to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth, and is honored to inform him of the following:

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has informed the Government of Gabon that it has authorized the British Company "CLARION PETROLEUM" to carry out the prospecting and, possibly, the exploitation of petroleum in the area specified in the attached map, which is supposedly located outside of the area that is the subject of a border dispute between the two countries.

However, a review of the document provided by the same Authorities of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea clearly shows that, despite its allegations, this permit clearly encroaches on Gabonese Territory, not only because it includes the Island of MBANIE, which belongs to Gabon, but also because it fails to observe a central line established as an obligation pursuant to an agreement, which line is located at an equitable distance between MBANIE (GABON) and CORISCO (EQUATORIAL GUINEA).

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

AUG 29 '90 13:22 AE TRANSLATIONS

P.3

The permit obtained by "CLARION PETROLEUM" clearly refers to an area located within the disputed area. Therefore, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon respectfully requests that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth, in consideration of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the United Kingdom and Gabon, intervene and ask "CLARION PETROLEUM" to refrain from performing any work in that area and to suspend the prospecting of petroleum, at least until a decision on the maritime boundary between the two countries has been reached.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon thanks the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth in advance for his cooperation with this matter.

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon takes this opportunity to extend to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth the assurances of his highest consideration.

London, June 28, 1990

LONDON OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND THE COMMONWEALTH

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/02/21

Date



AUG 29 '90 13:21 AE TRANSLATIONS

4845 P.1

file
Jm
FPD
RCL
RAA
JAB/DT



TELECOPIER COVER LETTER

DATE: 8/29/90 TIME: 1:20
SENT BY: Rose

FROM: AE INC. - TRANSLATIONS
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Suite 202
Houston, TX 77079
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URGENT

TO: Hamilton Bros. OIL CO.
ATTN: Debbie moore/Pam Killorin
FAX #: (303) 839-1024

NUMBER OF PAGES IN TRANSMISSION (INCLUDING COVER LETTER): 4

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

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AUG 29 '90 13:21 AE TRANSLATIONS

P.2

48 Kensington Court W85DB

Tel: 01-937 5285-6

London 4

Embajada
de la República de Gabón

No 412/90 /Amb/Gab/DB

El Encargado de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada de la República de Gabón presenta sus saludos al Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores y del Commonwealth, y tiene el honor de informarle de lo siguiente:

El Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial ha informado al Gobierno de Gabón de que ha autorizado a la Compañía "CLARION PETROLEUM", la cual es una Compañía Británica, para que esta lleve a cabo la prospección y, posiblemente, la explotación de petróleo en una zona tal como señalada en el mapa adjunto, y que está supuestamente ubicada fuera del área que es objeto de una disputa de fronteras entre los dos países.

Sin embargo, el examen del documento proporcionado por las mismas Autoridades de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial demuestran claramente que, a pesar de sus alegaciones, este permiso usurpa notablemente el Territorio Gabonés, no solamente porque incluye la Isla MBANIE, la cual pertenece a Gabón, pero también por no respetar una línea central prevista por obligación de pacto, la cual está ubicada a una distancia equitativa entre MBANIE (GABON) y CORISCO (GUINEA ECUATORIAL).

AUG 29 '90 13:22 AE TRANSLATIONS

P.3

El permiso obtenido por "CLARION PETROLEUM" se refiere claramente a un área ubicado dentro de la zona litigiosa y, consecuentemente, el Encargado de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada de la República de Gabón quisiera pedirle al Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores y del Commonwealth, en consideración de las buenas relaciones de amistad y de cooperación entre el Reino Unido y Gabón, que intervenga y solicite a "CLARION PETROLEUM" para que no emprenda ningún trabajo en esa zona y que suspenda la prospección de petróleo, por lo menos hasta que se llegue a una decisión sobre la frontera marítima entre los dos países.

El Encargado de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada de la República de Gabón agradece por adelantado al Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores y del Commonwealth por su cooperación en este asunto.

El Encargado de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada de la República de Gabón aprovecha esta oportunidad para asegurar al Secretario de Estado para Asuntos Exteriores y del Commonwealth de su más alta consideración.

Londres, 28 de junio de 1990

OFICINA DE LONDRES DEL SECRETARIO
DE ESTADO PARA ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
Y DEL COMMONWEALTH

Annex 178

Note Verbale from the Embassy of The Gabonese Republic to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Ministry of External Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophony of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (13 September 1999)

TRANSLATION

EMBASSY OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC
IN THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Union – Work – Justice

POB 18
MALABO

Malabo,

No. 00251 /AMBAG/GE/99

VERBAL NOTE

[handwriting in Spanish:] Accept the meeting

[initials] The Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in Malabo presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and has the honor of sending it, attached, Verbal Note no. 001989/MAEF/SG/D1 dated September 13, 1999, originating with the Gabonese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Francophony concerning the unilateral delimitation by Equatorial Guinea of the maritime boundary between the two countries; contrary to the base lines as fixed by Decree no. 2066/PR dated December 4, 1992, a copy of which is attached, concerning the fact that the MBANIE-CONGA-COCOTIERS zone belongs to Gabon, properly communicated to the Equatoguinean Party on the occasion of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Gabon-Equatorial Guinea Boundary Commission in Libreville on January 17 to 20, 1993.

The Gabonese government proposes to the Equatoguinean government to resume negotiations that were simply suspended in 1993, in Libreville, on a date to be agreed upon between the parties, which would be during the second two weeks of the month of September.

Hoping that this is well received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the Embassy of the Gabonese Republic is counting on its prompt response and takes this occasion to renew its assurances of the greatest consideration. [hw:]FR

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
MALABO.-

MALABO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1999
Embassy of Gabon
in Equatorial Guinea
GABONESE REPUBLIC
Union-Work-Justice

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COOPERATION
AND FRANCOPHONY
SECRETARIAT GENERAL [initials]
AFRICAN DIRECTORATE [initials]
No. 001989/MAECF/SG/D1

GABONESE REPUBLIC
UNION-WORK-JUSTICE
[stamp:]
EMBASSY OF GABON
IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA
MAIL
ARRIVED ON: Sept. 13, 1999
UNDER No. 00310/99

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Francophony of the Gabonese Republic presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and has the honor of referring to the Decree, Law n/1/1999 dated March 6, 1999, under the terms of which the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has undertaken the delimitation of its maritime area by fixing its base lines, thereby unilaterally determining the maritime boundary between the two countries.

Upon examination of this document, it appears that the boundary line passes south of the island of MBANIE, which is thus in Equatoguinean territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Francophony of the Gabonese Republic recalls, in this regard, to the best recollection of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the fact that the MBANIE-CONGA-COCOTIERS zone belongs to Gabon in accordance with the base lines as fixed by Decree no. 2066/PR dated December 4, 1992, as properly communicated to the Equatoguinean Party on the occasion of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Gabon-Equatorial Guinea Boundary Commission in Libreville on January 17 to 20, 1993.

Consequently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Francophony of the Gabonese Republic expresses to its counterpart from the Republic of Equatorial Guinea both the indignation of the Gabonese government and its explicit reservations concerning the document in question.

At the same time, in view of the excellent relationship of friendship, cooperation, and good neighborliness that has fortunately always existed between the two fraternal countries and, motivated by the desire to preserve this, the Gabonese government proposes to the Equatoguinean government to resume negotiations that were simply suspended in 1993, in Libreville, on a date to be agreed upon between the parties, which would be during the second two weeks of the month of September.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Cooperation and Francophony of the Gabonese Republic takes this occasion to once again assure the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Equatorial Guinea of its greatest consideration. LBV, [stamp:] SEP. 13, 1999

[initials]
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
MALABO

[stamp:]
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, COOPERATION
AND FRANCOPHONY
THE SECRETARY GENERAL
GABONESE REPUBLIC
Union-Work-Justice

TRANSLATION

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
-----GABONESE REPUBLIC
UNION-WORK-JUSTICEMINISTRY OF HOUSING, LAND
REGISTRY, AND URBAN PLANNING
FOR MARITIME LAW

[hw:] cons. CAD

[initials]

VISA OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE CHAMBER
OF THE SUPREME COURTDECREE No. 002066 PR/MHCUCDM
DEFINING THE BASE LINES STARTING
FROM WHICH THE SIZE OF THE
TERRITORIAL SEA IS MEASUREDTHE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
HEAD OF STATE

In view of the Constitution;

In view of Decrees no. 1481/PR and 1482/PR dated August 18, 1992, establishing the
composition of the government;In view of Law 10/63 dated January 12, 1963, concerning the merchant navy code, in particular in
its Article 5;In view of Law no. 9/84 dated July 12, 1984, setting up an exclusive economic zone of 200
nautical miles;In view of Decree no. 1771/PR/MDCUDM dated November 4, 1985, concerning the duties and
organization of the Ministry of Domains, Land Registry, and Urban Planning, for maritime law;

After consultation with the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court;

With the consent of the Council of Ministers.

DECREES:

FIRST ARTICLE: The size of the territorial sea, set at 12 nautical miles or 22.224 kilometers, is measured
starting from the straight base lines and normal base lines.ARTICLE 2: In the maritime zone between Cocobeach and Cap Lopez, the territorial sea is measured
starting from the ~~straight~~ base lines ~~connecting the following points:~~ [initials]

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

	POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	COCOBEACH (ASTRO POINT)	1° 00' 02" N	9° 34' 58" E
B	MBANIE	0° 48' 39" N	9° 22' 50" E
C	CAP ESTERIAS (POINT MEGOMBIE)	: 0° 35' 19" N	9° 19' 01" E
D	POINTE NGOMBE (LIGHTHOUSE)	0° 18' 35" N	9° 18' 19" E
E	CAP LOPEZ	0° 37' 54" S	8° 42' 13" E

ARTICLE 3: In the maritime zone between Cap Lopez and the Gabon-Congo border, the territorial sea is measured starting from the low-water mark along the coast as indicated on the large-scale marine maps officially recognized by GABON.

ARTICLE 4: The ellipsoid and origin used in the definition of the geographic coordinates are:
Clarke Ellipsoid of 1880 – English – zones 32 and 33:

Origin:

Latitude: 0° 42' 53" 3S

Longitude: 9° 09' 49" 4E.

ARTICLE 5: The maritime boundary of the Gabonese State, established using base lines thus defined, is subject to all of the jurisdictions resulting from its rights of national sovereignty, as stipulated in the relevant provisions of Law no. 9/84 dated July 9, 1984, establishing an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles. [initials]

TRANSLATION

- 3 -

ARTICLE 6: This decree, which supersedes all prior provisions to the contrary, shall be registered, published according to the emergency procedure, and communicated wherever required. [initials]

Done at Libreville, December 4, 1992

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
HEAD OF STATE

THE PRIME MINISTER
HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
[signature]
Casimir OYE MBA.-

[signature]
EL HADJ OMAR BONGO

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING,
LAND REGISTRY, AND URBAN PLANNING
RESPONSIBLE FOR MARITIME LAW.

[signature]
Adrien NKOGHE ESSINGONE. -

TRANSLATION

- 4 -

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
COOPERATION, AND FRANCOPHONY.

[signature]

Pascalino BONGO

THE MINISTER OF LAND SETTLEMENT,
LOCAL COLLECTIVES, AND
DECENTRALIZATION.

[signature]

Antoine MBOUMBOU NIYAKOU.-

For THE MINISTER OF THE MERCHANT NAVY.

[illegible]

For THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
SECURITY, AND IMMIGRATION.

[signature]

Martin Fidèle MAGNAGA.-

For THE MINISTER OF MINES, ENERGY,
AND HYDRAULIC RESOURCES.

[signature]

Charles NANGOUKA.

For THE MINISTER OF WATER AND FORESTS,
FISHING, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

Patrice [illegible].-

For THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
NATIONAL PARKS.

[signature]

[illegible] MAYAZA

[signature]

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

// _____ GABON-EQUATORIAL GUINEA
AD HOC BOUNDARY COMMISSION

PROGRAM FOR THE CLOSING CEREMONY

- I Introduction of the Minister of Land Settlement, Local Collectives, and Decentralization of Gabon.
- II Reading of the Final Communiqué
- III Closing address by the Head of the Delegation from Equatorial Guinea.
- IV Closing address by the Head of the Gabonese Delegation.

Libreville, January 19, 1993

COUNSELOR FOR BOUNDARY AFFAIRS

[signature]

NGUEMA NDONG THOMAS.-



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"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/17/20

Date



AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
EN REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE EQUATORIALE

Union - Travail - Justice

B. P. 18
MALABO

Malabo, le

N° 0 0 2 5 1 /AMBAG /GE/99

NOTE VERBALE

Accepted el encuentro

L'Ambassade de la République Gabonaise à Malabo présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République de Guinée Equatoriale et, à l'honneur de lui transmettre ci-joint, la Note Verbale n° 001989/MAECF/SG/D1 du 13/9/99, émanant du Ministère Gabonais des Affaires Etrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie, relative à la délimitation unilatérale par la Guinée Equatoriale de la frontière maritime entre les deux pays; contrairement aux lignes de base tel que fixées par le décret n° 2066/PR du 04 Décembre 1992, dont copie jointe, relatif à l'appartenance au Gabon de la zone MBANIE-CONGA-COCOTIERS, régulièrement communiqué à la Partie Equatoguinéenne lors de la Commission ad'hoc des Frontières Gabon-Guinée Equatoriale réunie à Libreville du 17 au 20 Janvier 1993.

Le Gouvernement Gabonais propose au Gouvernement Equatoguinéen la reprise, à Libreville, à une date à convenir d'accord-parties qui se situerait au cours de la seconde quinzaine du mois de Septembre, des négociations simplement suspendues en 1993.

Tout en souhaitant bonne réception au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale de la République de Guinée Equatoriale, l'Ambassade de la République Gabonaise compte sur sa promptitude réponse et saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa très haute Considération. /FR

MALABO, LE 23 SEPTEMBRE 1999

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE
MALABO. -



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DE LA COOPÉRATION
ET DE LA FRANCOPHONIE

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIRECTION AFRIQUE

N° 001989 /MAECF/SG/D1

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
UNION- TRAVAIL- JUSTICE

AMBASSADE DU GABON
EN GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE
COURRIER
ARRIVÉE LE 13 9 99
SOUS LE N° 00310/99

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie de la République Gabonaise présente ses compliments au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République de Guinée Équatoriale et a l'honneur de se référer au décret loi n°1/1999 du 06 mars 1999 aux termes duquel la République de Guinée Équatoriale a procédé à la délimitation de son espace maritime par la fixation de ses lignes de base, déterminant ainsi unilatéralement la frontière maritime entre les deux pays.

De l'examen de ce document, il appert que la ligne frontière passe au sud de l'île MBANIE qui se retrouve ainsi en territoire équatoguinéen.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie de la République Gabonaise rappelle, à cet égard, au meilleur souvenir du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République de Guinée Équatoriale, l'appartenance au Gabon de la zone MBANIE- CONGA- COCOTIERS conformément aux lignes de base tel que fixées par le décret n°2066/PR du 04 décembre 1992 régulièrement communiqué à la Partie Équatoguinéenne lors de la Commission ad hoc des Frontières Gabon- Guinée Équatoriale réunie à Libreville du 17 au 20 janvier 1993.

En conséquence, le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie de la République Gabonaise exprime à son Homologue de la République de Guinée Équatoriale, en même temps que l'indignation du Gouvernement Gabonais, ses réserves les plus expresses sur le document en cause.

Toute fois, eu égard à l'excellence des relations d'amitié, de coopération et de bon voisinage qui ont toujours si heureusement existé entre les deux pays frères et, animé de la ferme volonté de les préserver, le Gouvernement Gabonais propose au Gouvernement Équatoguinéen la reprise, à Libreville, à une date à convenir d'accord-parties qui se situerait au cours de la seconde quinzaine du mois de septembre, des négociations simplement suspendues en 1993.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie de la République Gabonaise saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de Guinée Équatoriale les assurances de sa haute considération. LBV, 13 SEP. 1999

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE
MALABO



PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICEMINISTRE DE L'HABITAT, DU
CADASTRE ET DE L'URBANISME
CHARGE DU DROIT DE LA MER

C602, CAD

VISA DU PRESIDENT DE LA
CHAMBRE ADMINISTRATIVE
DE LA COUR SUPREME.DECRET N° 002066 /PR/MHCUDM.
DEFINISSANT LES LIGNES DE BASE A
PARTIR DESQUELLES EST MESUREE LA
LARGEUR DE LA MER TERRITORIALE.LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CHEF DE L'ETAT.

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu les décrets n°s 1481/PR et 1482/PR du 18 Août 1992 ,
fixant la composition du Gouvernement ;Vu la loi 10/63 du 12 Janvier 1963, portant code de la
Marine Marchande notamment en son article 5 ;Vu la loi 9/84 du 12 Juillet 1984, instituant une zone
économique exclusive de 200 milles marins ;Vu le décret n° 1771/PR/MDCUDM du 4 Novembre 1985 , por-
tant attributions et organisation du Ministère des Domaines, du
Cadastre et de l'Urbanisme Chargé du Droit de la Mer ;La Chambre Administrative de la Cour Suprême consultée ;
Le Conseil des Ministres entendu .

D E C R E T E :

ARTICLE 1ER : La largeur de la Mer Territoriale, fixée à 12 milles
marins soit 22,224 Kilomètres, est mesurée à partir des lignes de
base droites et des lignes de base normales .ARTICLE 2 : Dans la zone maritime comprise entre Cocobeach et le
Cap Lopez , la Mer Territoriale est mesurée à partir des lignes de
base droites, reliant les points ci-après :C. K. K. K.
.../...

	POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	COCOBEACH (POINT ASTRO)	1° 00' 02 " N	9° 34' 58 " E
B	KERNIE	0° 48' 39 " N	9° 22' 50 " E
C	CAP ESTERIAS (POINTE MEGOMBLE)	0° 35' 19 " N	9° 19' 01 " E
D	POINTE NGOMBE (PHARE)	0° 18' 35 " N	9° 18' 19 " E
E	CAP LOPEZ	0° 37' 54 " S	8° 42' 13 " E

ARTICLE 3 : Dans la zone maritime comprise entre le Cap Lopez et la frontière GABON-CONGO, la mer territoriale est mesurée à partir de la laisse de basse mer le long de la côte, telle qu'elle est indiquée sur les cartes marines à grande échelle reconnues officiellement par le GABON.

ARTICLE 4 : L'ellipsoïde et l'origine utilisés dans la définition des coordonnées géographiques sont :

origine : Ellipsoïde de CLARKE 1880 - Anglais - Fuseaux 32 et 33
 Latitude : 0° 42' 53 " 3 S
 Longitude : 9° 09' 49 " 4 E

ARTICLE 5 : La frontière maritime de l'Etat Gabonais, établie à partir des lignes de base ainsi définies, est soumise à l'ensemble des compétences résultant de ses droits de souveraineté nationale, tel que stipulé dans les dispositions pertinentes de la loi 9/84 du 9 Juillet 1984 instituant une zone économique exclusive de 200 milles marins.

H. L.

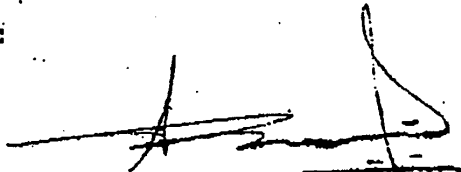
ARTICLE 6 : Le présent décret qui abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires sera enregistré, publié selon la procédure d'urgence et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Libreville, le 04 Décembre 1992


PAR LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CHEF DE L'ETAT.

LE PREMIER MINISTRE
CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT.


Casimir OYE MBA.-

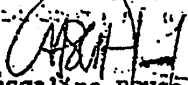

EL HADJ OMAR BONGO.-

LE MINISTRE DE L'HABITAT, DU
CADASTRE ET DE L'URBANISME,
CHARGE DU DROIT DE LA MER.


Adrien NKOGE ESSINGONE .-

.../...

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
DE LA COOPERATION ET DE LA FRANCOPHONIE.


Pascalino BONGO.

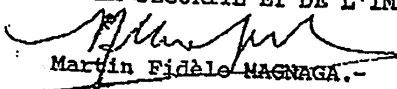
LE MINISTRE DE L'ADMINISTRATION DU
TERRITOIRE, DES COLLECTIVITES
LOCALES ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION.


Antoine MBOUMBOU MIVAKOU.


P. LE MINISTRE DE LA MARINE MARCHANDE.

~~LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES.~~

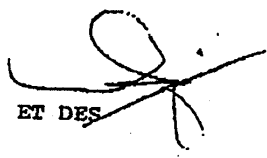
LE MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE,
DE LA SECURITE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION.


Martin Fidèle MAGNAGA.

P. LE MINISTRE DES MINES, DE L'ENERGIE
ET DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES.

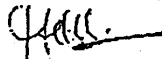

Charles NANGCOUKA.

P. LE MINISTRE DES EAUX, ET FORETS, DE
LA PECHE ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT.


Pauline BALENGUI.

P. LE MINISTRE DU TOURISME, ET DES
PARCS NATIONAUX.

~~LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES.~~



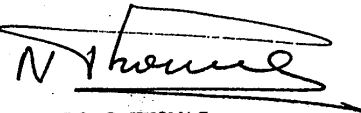
// _____ COMMISSION AD HOC
DES FRONTIERES
GABON - GUINEE EQUATORIALE

PROGRAMME DE LA CEREMONIE DE CLÔTURE

- I Introduction de Monsieur le Ministre de l'Administration du Territoire, des Collectivités Locales et de la Décentralisation du Gabon.
- II Lecture du Communiqué Final
- III Allocution de Clôture du Chef de la Délégation de la Guinée Equatoriale.
- IV Allocution de la Clôture du Chef de la Délégation Gabonaise.

Libreville le, 19 Janvier 1993

LE CONSEILLER CHARGE DES QUESTIONS DE FRONTIERES



NGUEMA NDONG THOMAS.-

Annex 179

Note Verbale from the Ministry of External Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea *to* the Second Vice-Prime Minister of The Gabonese Republic (21 December 2000)

TRANSLATION



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION, AND FRANCOPHONIE

No. 4005

Ref. Sec. Gen. Off.

[stamp:] MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
 AND LOCAL CORPORATIONS
 [illegible] 5 [illegible] 1/03/2001

Your Excellency:

On today's date, this Ministry informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic as follows:

*"Note Verbale. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea sends its kind regards to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic and, in the context of both brother Countries' relations of friendship and cooperation, puts forward this protest of the Government of Equatorial Guinea to the Government of the Gabonese Republic in the event that reports indicating that the Government of the Gabonese Republic awarded oil exploration and exploitation permits to the **[SHELL] Company** for the blocks identified as MBAÑE and MBAÑE WEST prove to be true. This purported unilateral act by the Government of the Gabonese Republic violates Public International Law and the historical status of this zone. Moreover, said permits encroach upon the maritime area under the state sovereignty of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Thus, until the Governments of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Gabonese Republic have defined the boundary and resolved matters of sovereignty in this portion of the boundary through negotiation, mediation and arbitration, or through the courts, the Government of Equatorial Guinea will not recognize the effectiveness of unilateral acts by the Gabonese Government that violate Equatorial Guinea's legitimate rights. However, the Government of Equatorial Guinea's firm defense of its rights*

...//...

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

must not be interpreted as a desire to initiate confrontation with the Gabonese Republic. On the contrary, the Government of Equatorial Guinea just as firmly believes that the negotiations between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to bring an end to and resolve any existing dispute between both sister nations must start as soon as possible and must be carried out on a continuous basis, and it believes, ultimately, that a swift and peaceful settlement of the issues concerning the maritime boundary and sovereignty of the Islands between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon will unquestionably benefit both brother Countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic, the assurances of its highest consideration.”

I transmit the foregoing to Your Excellency for your information, records, and resulting effects.

Malabo, December 21, 2000
FOR A BETTER GUINEA
THE MINISTER
[illegible signature]

[stamp:] REPUBLIC OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA / MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION /
THE DEPUTY MINISTER

His Excellency, the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Head of the Ministry of the Interior and Local Corporations. **MALABO.**



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Mary Lewis, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

04/29/21

Date





REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
 MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES, COOPERACIÓN
 INTERNACIONAL Y FRANCOFONÍA

Num. 4005
 Ref. Sría. Gral.

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIO
 CORPORACIONES LOCALES
 REGISTRO DE TIERRAS
 5 3/01/2004
 Excmo. Señor:

Con esta fecha, se dice por este Ministerio al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República Gabonesa lo siguiente:

"Nota Verbal.- El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial saluda atentamente al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República Gabonesa y, en el marco de las relaciones de amistad y cooperación de ambos Países hermanos, formula la presente protesta del Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial al Gobierno de la República Gabonesa en el caso de resultar ciertas las informaciones que indican que el Gobierno de la República Gabonesa habría otorgado permisos de exploración y explotación de petróleo a la Compañía SHLL para los bloques identificados con los nombres de MBANE y MBANE OESTE.- Este presunto acto unilateral del Gobierno de la República Gabonesa viola el Derecho Internacional Público y el status histórico de esta zona. Además, dichos permisos invaden el espacio marítimo bajo soberanía estatal de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Pues, hasta tanto los Gobiernos de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial y de la República Gabonesa, mediante negociación, mediación y arbitraje o por vía jurisdiccional no definan la frontera y resuelvan los temas de la soberanía en esta parte de la frontera, el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial no reconocerá la eficacia de los actos unilaterales del Gobierno Gabonés que violan los derechos legítimos de Guinea Ecuatorial.- Sin embargo, esta firme defensa de sus derechos por

...//...

- 2 -

parte del Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial no debe ser interpretada como un deseo de entrar en confrontación con la República Gabonesa. Por el contrario, el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial considera con igual firmeza que las negociaciones entre Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón para poner fin y resolver cualquier diferencia que exista entre ambas naciones hermanas deben empezar lo antes posible y desarrollarse de forma continuada y estima en definitiva que una solución rápida y pacífica de las cuestiones de frontera marítima y de soberanía de las Islas entre Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón beneficiará sin duda a los dos Países hermanos.- El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial aprovecha esta ocasión para reiterar al Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República Gabonesa, las seguridades de más alta consideración".

Lo que comunico a V.E. para su conocimiento, constancia y consiguientes efectos.

Malabo, 21 de Diciembre de 2.000



Excmo. Señor Vice-Primer Ministro Segundo, Encargado del Ministerio del Interior y Corporaciones Locales. CIUDAD.-

Annex 180

The Gabonese Republic, *Constitution* “Preamble” (14 Novembre 1960) (excerpt)

TRANSLATION

Constitutional Law No. 68/60
Dated November 14, 1960, Promulgating
The Constitution of the Republic of Gabon
(Official Journal of November 25, 1960, pg. 701)

The National Assembly has deliberated and adopted,
The Prime Minister, Head of State, promulgates the constitutional law, the text of which follows:

Constitution
Of the Republic of Gabon

PREAMBLE

The people of Gabon, aware of their responsibility before God, driven by the desire to safeguard their independence and national unity, to organize their common life according to the principles of social justice, solemnly reaffirm the human rights and freedoms defined in 1789, and enshrined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Gabonese people adopt this constitution.

TRANSLATION

-2-

Preliminary Section

Article 1: The Gabonese people furthermore proclaim their commitment to the following principles;

1. Everyone has the right to freely develop their personhood, while respecting the rights of others and while respecting public order.
2. Freedom of opinion and of religious practice are guaranteed to all, subject to respect for public order.
3. Confidentiality of correspondence and of postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications is inalienable. No restrictions to this inalienable right can be ordered except in application of the law.
4. Everyone has the right to work and the right to obtain a job. No one can be dismissed from their job due to their sex, origins, beliefs, or opinions.
5. The State, insofar as it is capable, guarantees to all, specifically to children, mothers, and elderly workers, the protection of health, material security, rest, and leisure.
6. Every person, both individually and collectively, has the right to property.

No one can be arbitrarily deprived of their property, unless when public necessity that is legally founded requires this, and under the condition of a fair and advance payment.

TRANSLATION

-3-

7. The inviolable nature of the home: "The home is inviolable. No perquisitions can be ordered except by a judge or other legally appointed authorities. Perquisitions cannot be performed other than in the forms prescribed by the aforementioned. Measures that might harm or constrain the inviolable nature of the home may not be undertaken except to avert collective danger or to protect persons at risk of death. These measures may also be undertaken in application of the law, to protect public order against imminent threats, specifically to combat the risk of an epidemic or to protect youth who are in danger."

8. The right to form associations, societies, social institutions or religious communities is guaranteed to all, under the conditions established by law.

Religious communities independently regulate and administer their affairs, subject to compliance with the principles of national sovereignty and public order.

Associations and societies whose goals or activities violate criminal laws and good relationships between ethnic groups are prohibited.

Any act of racial, ethnic, or religious discrimination, as well as any regionalist propaganda that might harm the internal security of the State or the territorial integrity of the Republic is punishable by law.

9. Marriage and family form the natural foundation of society.

They are placed under the specific protection of the State.

TRANSLATION

-4-

10. The care and education of children constitutes, for their parents, a natural right and a duty that they exercise under the surveillance and with the help of the State and public entities.

Parents have the right, in the context of the educational obligation, to make decisions about their children's education.

Children born out of wedlock have the same rights as legitimate children, concerning assistance and physical, intellectual, and moral development.

11. Protecting youth against exploitation and moral, intellectual, and physical abandonment is an obligation for the State and for public entities.

12. The State guarantees children and adults equal access to instruction, professional training, and knowledge.

The State has the duty to organize all levels of public education on a cost-free basis and based on religious neutrality.

The right to establish private schools is guaranteed to any person, any religious community and any legally formed association that agrees to submit to the State's pedagogical assessments and to applicable laws.

The law establishes the conditions for the State's and public entities' contribution to the financial expenses of private educational institutions that the State recognizes as having public benefit.

TRANSLATION

-5-

In public educational institutions, religious instruction may be given to students, upon their parents' request, under the conditions determined by regulations.

13. The country proclaims the solidarity and equality of all before the responsibilities that result from national disasters.

Everyone must contribute to public expenses in proportion to their resources.

SECTION ONE

On the Republic and sovereignty

Article 2: Gabon is an indivisible, democratic, and social Republic. It affirms the separation of religions and the State.

The Republic of Gabon ensures equality before the law for all citizens without regard to their origin, race, or religion. It respects all beliefs.

The national emblem is the tricolor flag: green, yellow, and blue with three horizontal stripes of equal size.

The national anthem is "La Concorde."

The Republic's slogan is "Unity, Work, Justice."

The seal of the Republic is a nursing mother.

Its principle is: Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The Republic of Gabon adopts French as the official language.

TRANSLATION

-6-

Article 3: National sovereignty comes from the people, who exercise this through elections and referendums in the cases specified by the constitution and by entities invested with legislative, executive, and judicial power.

No segment of the people or any individual may take it upon itself/themself to exercise sovereignty.

Suffrage is universal, equal, and secret. It may be direct or indirect, under the conditions specified by the constitution or by the law.

All Gabonese nationals are electors, under the conditions determined by law, regardless of their sex. They must be 21 years old, and in possession of their civil and political rights.

This age may be decreased to 18 years old for well-determined cases specified by law.

Article 4: Political parties and groups contribute to the expression of the right to vote. They may freely be formed, and may freely exercise their activities in the context established by laws and regulations. They must comply with democratic principles, national sovereignty, and public order.

Article 5: The Republic of Gabon is organized according to the principle of separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

SECTION II

Concerning the President of the Republic

Article 6: The President of the Republic is the head of State. The president oversees respect for the constitution, and, through mediation, ensures proper operations of government entities as well as the continuity of the State.

The president is the guarantor of national independence, the integrity of the Territory, and of compliance with agreements and treaties.

The president chairs the Council of Ministers, and prepares and maintains meeting minutes. If necessary, the president is replaced by the prime minister.

TRANSLATION

-7-

Article 7: The President of the Republic is elected by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly and the elected members from the municipalities specified in Section XI hereinbelow.

The methods of application for the previous paragraph are specified by law.

The President of the Republic's term in office is six years. However, when the President of the Republic's term expires less than six months before the end of the legislature, the term is automatically extended until the meeting of the new National Assembly. The president may be elected only one time.

Article 8: The President of the Republic is elected by an absolute majority of ballots, in the first round, or, in the second round, by a relative majority.

Voting is open when announced by the government.

Candidacies for the office of President of the Republic must be filed at the office of the National Assembly, at least 15 days before voting is opened.

The new president is elected at least 20 and not more than 30 days before the end of the sitting president's term.

In the event that the President of the Republic is temporarily impaired, as documented by the supreme court, initiated by the government and ruling via an absolute majority of its members, the President of the Republic's duties are provisionally carried out by the Chair of the National Assembly.

In the event that the President of the Republic dies, is indicted for high treason, or if the supreme court, initiated by the government, determines that the president is permanently incapacitated, the president's duties are carried out by the Chair of the National Assembly until a new president is elected, which must occur within three months following the supreme court's decision.



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Karen Brovey, Corinne McKay, and Matthew Bunczk, linguists with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/28/21

Date



LOI CONSTITUTIONNELLE N° 68/60
DU 14 NOVEMBRE 1960, PROMULGANT
LA CONSTITUTION DE LA REPUBLIQUE
GABONAISE

(J.O. du 25 Novembre 1960 p. 701)

L'Assemblée Nationale a délibéré et adopté,

Le Premier Ministre, Chef de l'Etat, promulgue la
loi constitutionnelle dont la teneur suit :

CONSTITUTION

DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

PREAMBULE

Le peuple gabonais, conscient de sa responsabilité devant Dieu, animé par la volonté de sauvegarder son indépendance et son unité nationales, d'ordonner la vie commune d'après les principes de la justice sociale, réaffirme solennellement les droits et les libertés de l'homme définis en 1789 et consacrés par la déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme de 1948.

En vertu de ces principes et de celui de la libre détermination des peuples, le peuple gabonais adopte la présente constitution.

TITRE PRELIMINAIRE

Art. 1er. - Le peuple gabonais proclame en outre son attachement aux principes ci-après :

1° - Chacun a droit au libre développement de sa personnalité, dans le respect des droits d'autrui et de l'ordre public.

2° - La liberté de conscience, la libre pratique de la religion, sous réserve de l'ordre public, sont garanties à tous.

3° - Le secret de la correspondance, des communications postales, télégraphiques et téléphoniques est inviolable. Il ne peut être ordonné de restriction à cette inviolabilité qu'en application de la loi.

4° - Chacun a le devoir de travailler et le droit d'obtenir un emploi. Nul ne peut être lésé dans son travail en raison de son sexe, de ses origines, de ses croyances ou de ses opinions.

5° - L'Etat selon ses possibilités, garantit à tous, notamment à l'enfant, à la mère et aux vieux travailleurs, la protection de la santé, la sécurité matérielle, le repos et les loisirs.

6° - Toute personne, aussi bien seule qu'en collectivité, a droit à la propriété.

Nul ne peut être arbitrairement privé de sa propriété, si ce n'est lorsque la nécessité publique, légalement constatée, l'exige et sous la condition d'une juste et préalable indemnité.

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7° - L'inviolabilité du domicile : "Le domicile est inviolable. Il ne peut être ordonné de perquisition que par le juge ou par les autres autorités désignées par la loi. Les perquisitions ne peuvent être exécutées que dans les formes prescrites par celle-ci. Les mesures portant atteinte à l'inviolabilité du domicile ou la restreignant ne peuvent être prises que pour parer aux dangers collectifs ou protéger des personnes en péril de mort. Ces mesures peuvent être également prises en application de la loi pour protéger l'ordre public contre des menaces imminentes, singulièrement pour lutter contre les risques d'épidémie ou pour protéger la jeunesse en danger".

8° - Le droit de former des associations ou des sociétés, des établissements à caractère social ainsi que des communautés religieuses, est garanti à tous, dans les conditions fixées par la loi.

Les communautés religieuses règlent et administrent leurs affaires d'une manière indépendante, sous réserve de respecter les principes de la souveraineté nationale et l'ordre public.

Les associations et sociétés dont les buts ou les activités sont contraires aux lois pénales et à la bonne entente des groupes ethniques sont interdites.

Tout acte de discrimination raciale, ethnique ou religieuse, de même que toute propagande régionaliste pouvant porter atteinte à la sécurité intérieure de l'Etat ou à l'intégrité du Territoire de la République, sont punis par la loi.

9° - Le mariage et la famille forment la base naturelle de la société.

Ils sont placés sous la protection particulière de l'Etat.

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10° - Les soins à donner aux enfants et leur éducation constituent, pour les parents, un droit naturel et un devoir qu'ils exercent sous la surveillance et avec ^{l'aide} de l'Etat et des collectivités publiques.

Les parents ont le droit, dans le cadre de l'obligation scolaire, de décider de l'éducation de leurs enfants.

Les enfants nés hors mariage ont les mêmes droits que les enfants légitimes en ce qui concerne aussi bien l'assistance que leur développement physique, intellectuel et moral.

11° - La protection de la jeunesse contre l'exploitation et contre l'abandon moral, intellectuel et physique, est une obligation pour l'Etat et les collectivités publiques.

12° - L'Etat garantit ^{l'égal} accès de l'enfant et de l'adulte à l'instruction, à la formation professionnelle et à la culture.

L'Etat a le devoir d'organiser, à tous les degrés, l'enseignement public sur les bases de la gratuité et de la neutralité religieuse.

Le droit de fonder des écoles privées est garanti à toute personne, à toute communauté religieuse et à toute association légalement constituée qui accepte de se soumettre au contrôle pédagogique de l'Etat et aux lois en vigueur.

La loi fixe les conditions de participation de l'Etat et des collectivités publiques aux charges financières des établissements privés d'enseignement que l'Etat reconnaît d'utilité publique.

- 5 -

Dans les Etablissements publics d'enseignement, l'instruction religieuse peut être dispensée aux élèves, à la demande de leurs parents, dans les conditions déterminées par les règlements.

13° - La nation proclame la solidarité et l'égalité de tous devant les charges qui résultent des calamités nationales.

Chacun doit participer en proportion de ses ressources aux charges publiques.

TITRE PREMIER

De la République et de la souveraineté

Art. 2. - Le Gabon est une République indivisible, démocratique et sociale. Il affirme la séparation des religions et de l'Etat.

La République Gabonaise assure l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race ou de religion, elle respecte toutes les croyances.

L'emblème national est le drapeau tricolore, vert, jaune, bleu, à 3 bandes horizontales, d'égale dimension.

L'hymne national est la "Concorde".

La devise de la République est : "Union, Travail, Justice".

Le sceau de la République est une "Maternité allaitant"

Son principe est : Gouvernement du peuple, par le peuple et pour le peuple.

La République Gabonaise adopte le français comme langue officielle.

Art. 3. - La souveraineté nationale émane du peuple qui l'exerce au moyen d'élections et de référendum dans les cas prévus par la constitution et par des organes investis des pouvoirs législatifs, exécutifs et judiciaires.

Aucune section du peuple, ni aucun individu ne peut s'attribuer l'exercice de la souveraineté.

Le suffrage est universel, égal et secret. Il peut être direct ou indirect dans les conditions prévues par la constitution ou par la loi.

Sont électeurs, dans les conditions déterminées par la loi, tous les nationaux gabonais, de l'un ou de l'autre sexe, âgés de 21 ans, jouissant de leurs droits civils et politiques.

Cet âge peut être ramené à 18 ans pour des cas bien déterminés et prévus par la loi.

Art. 4. - Les partis et groupements politiques concourent à l'expression du suffrage. Ils se forment et exercent leur activité librement dans le cadre fixé par les lois et règlement. Ils doivent respecter les principes démocratiques, la souveraineté nationale et l'ordre public.

Art. 5. - La République Gabonaise est organisée selon le principe de la séparation des pouvoirs législatifs, exécutifs et judiciaires.

TITRE II

Du Président de la République.

Art. 6. - Le Président de la République est le chef de l'Etat. Il veille au respect de la constitution. Il assure, par son arbitrage, le fonctionnement régulier des pouvoirs publics ainsi que la continuité de l'Etat.

Il est le garant de l'indépendance nationale, de l'intégrité du Territoire, du respect des accords et des traités.

Il préside le Conseil des Ministres, fait établir et conserve les procès-verbaux de séances. Il est suppléé, le cas échéant, par le Premier Ministre.

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Art. 7. - Le Président de la République est élu par un collège électoral comprenant les membres de l'Assemblée Nationale et les membres élus des collectivités territoriales prévues au titre XI ci-après.

Les modalités d'application de l'alinéa précédent sont fixées par la loi.

La durée des fonctions du Président de la République est de six ans. Toutefois, lorsque le mandat du Président de la République expire moins de 6 mois avant la fin de la législature, il est prorogé de plein droit jusqu'à la réunion de la nouvelle Assemblée Nationale. Il ne peut être réélu qu'une fois.

Art. 8. - L'élection du Président de la République a lieu à la majorité absolue des votants, au premier tour, ou, au second tour, à la majorité relative.

Le scrutin est ouvert sur convocation du gouvernement.

Les candidatures aux fonctions de Président de la République sont déposées au bureau de l'Assemblée Nationale, 15 jours au moins avant l'ouverture du scrutin.

L'élection du nouveau Président a lieu vingt jours au moins et trente jours au plus avant l'expiration des pouvoirs du Président en exercice.

En cas d'empêchement momentané du Président de la République, constaté par la cour suprême saisie par le gouvernement et statuant à la majorité absolue de ses membres, les fonctions de Président de la République sont provisoirement exercées par le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale.

En cas de décès, de démission, d'inculpation pour haute trahison ou d'empêchement définitif constatés par la cour suprême saisie par le gouvernement, les fonctions de Président de la République sont exercées par le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale, jusqu'à l'élection du nouveau Président, laquelle devra intervenir dans les trois mois suivant la décision de la cour suprême.

Annex 181

The Gabonese Republic, *Official Gazette No. 20*, “Mining Property, Forests, Estates and Land Conservation” (15 September 1967)

TRANSLATION

NINTH YEAR – No. 20		PRICE 300 FRANCS		September 15, 1967	
UNION – WORK – JUSTICE					
OFFICIAL GAZETTE					
OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC					
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	Ordinary delivery	Air mail	Ordinary delivery	Air mail	
Equatorial Africa.....	4.900 F.	5.500 F.	2.500 F.	2.700 F.	
West Africa – Togo.....	4.900	7.200	2.500	3.800	
France – North Africa.....	4.900	7.200	2.500	3.800	
Other Community countries....	4.900	11.200	2.500	5.000	
Cameroon.....	4.900	5.500		2.700	
Europe.....		9.500		5.000	
America and Middle East.....		11.400		5.900	
Asia (other countries).....		15.300		7.900	
Congo Kinshasa and Angola..	5.000	7.300	2.700	3.400	
South African Union		6.900		3.700	
Other African countries.....		10.000		5.300	
GABON (Libreville).....	4.900		2.500		
GABON (Surfaces).....	4.900	5.500	2.500	2.700	

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No. 62.129 of April 2, 1951 (cat. B) issued by the Prefect of "Deux-Sèvres" (France) to Mr. Jacques Forget, born on January 9, 1929, in Coulon (France), Sales Agent for the C.C.D.G. in Libreville, residing there (Minutes of the Libreville Brigade No. 43 of February 1, 1967) starting on the notification date of order No. 362/PR-MTPTPT of May 11, 1967.

INSTEAD OF:

Six months' suspension of driver's license No. 45.664 issued on January 19, 1965, in Yaoundé by the Minister of Public Works and Transportation to Mr. Daniel Bityé.

READ AS FOLLOWS:

Three months' suspension of driver's license number 45.664 issued on January 19, 1965, in Yaoundé by the Minister of Public Works and Transportation to Mr. Daniel Bityé, born around 1932 in Ngalan Ebolowa (Cameroon), taxi driver, car number 151, residing in the Mont-Bouët quarter in Libreville (Minutes of the Libreville Brigade No. 44 of February 1, 1967, and No. 25 of February 2, 1967) starting on the notification date of order number 562/PR-MTPTPT of May 11, 1967.

INSTEAD OF:

Six months' suspension of driver's license number 71.005 issued in Quimper on September 14, 1965, to Mr. Lucian Emmanuel Kerhoas, born on November 4, 1933, in Damascus (Syria), plumber-electrician with S.G.E.E.M., residing in the Glass quarter in Libreville.

READ AS FOLLOWS:

Dismissed.

No change to the rest. -----

NATIONALITY

By Decree No. 00417/PR of August 26, 1967, Agnès Germaine Robin, daughter of Edouard Alexandre Robin and Marie-Louise Levraut, born in Belabre (France) on January 25, 1920, residing in Libreville, was recognized as having Gabonese nationality as her nationality of origin.

MINING PROPERTY, FORESTRY, ESTATES and
CONSERVATION
of Landed Property

The plans and specifications of mining, forestry, urban and rural concessions in the application process which must be published in the Official Gazette are available to the public in the offices of the relevant departments of the Government of the Gabonese Republic or the relevant Regions.

MINING DEPARTMENT
FOSSIL FUELS
POSTING OF MINUTES
UNOPPOSED

We, the undersigned, Mayor of the Municipality of Bitam, certify that no written or verbal opposition was raised to the

posting done from July 28 to August 12, 1967, regarding a request for a permit to install a fossil fuel depot on parcel number 163 bis, section D of Bitam, made by the company Texaco Africa Ltd. of Brazzaville.

Drawn up in triplicate for all legal intents and purposes, in Bitam, on August 12, 1967. -----

MINING RESEARCH

By decree number 391/PR-MENCM-DMG of August 2, 1967, the companies Gulf Oil Company of Gabon (subsidiary of the Gulf Group) and Shell Gabon (subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Group) are jointly and severally granted a mining research permit valid for liquid or gas fossil fuels, referred to as the "Libreville Maritime Concession." This permit is numbered G4-39.

The boundaries of the permit are defined as follows, the coordinates being given in the UTM projection system based on the Clarke ellipsoid, zone 32, in which the central meridian, origin 500 of the X coordinates, is the meridian 9° east, the parallel, origin O of the Y coordinates being the equator; the reference points are the beacons on the coast fixed in position by the Navy Hydrographic Service.

a) *Southern boundary:* portion of the geographic equator between the low-water mark of the Gabonese coast and the geographic meridian of X the coordinate = 474,913.

b) *Western boundary:* portion of the geographic meridian from X coordinate = 474,913, between the equator and the common maritime border between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

c) *Northern boundary:* common maritime border between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, between the geographic meridian of the X coordinate = 474,913, and the baseline forming the boundary of Gabonese territorial waters in Muni Bay.

d) *Eastern boundary:* baselines forming boundaries of territorial waters, or low-water mark of the Gabonese coast between the common maritime border between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea and the equator.

The area of the permit thus defined is deemed to be 5000 km²; subsequent decrees may, however, modify this number to bring it into alignment with any current or future conventions or regulatory texts that may define borders or set baselines.

The initial term of the research permit will be two years from the signature date of this decree.

Based on the joint request of the permit holders and under the conditions set by Article 12 of the Mining Code, the permit may be renewed twice at most for a term of five years the first time and a term of three years the second time. The first renewal will concern, at most, 80% of the initial area of the permit; and the second renewal will concern, at most 50% of the initial area of the permit.

The minimum required expenditures on exploration and research work during the first period of validity of the permit are 300 million francs CFA.

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The minimum expenditures for each of the renewal periods will be, respectively, 750 million francs CFA for the first period and 450 million francs CFA for the second period. However, if the permit holders do not use their renewal right over the entire area allowed under the second paragraph of Article 4, the minimum expenditures required will be reduced in proportion to the area actually selected.

The following will not be taken into consideration when counting sums spent by the permit holders:

- a) General costs of the headquarters;
- b) Costs of establishing the company and increasing capital;
- c) Sums spent on the permit prior to applying for a research permit.

Expenditures will be compared to minimum expenditures by multiplying the amount of the expenditures by coefficient i defined below:

$$i = 0.3 \frac{So}{S1} + 0.7 \frac{Po}{P1}$$

S represents the minimum guaranteed interprofessional salary in Libreville;

P represents the wholesale price index of the industrial group in Libreville;

S and P are published in the monthly bulletin of the Statistical Department of the Gabonese Republic;

S1 and P1 are the values of these elements on the date the expenditures were made;

So and Po are the values of these elements on the first day of the month following the signature date of this decree.

Under Article 14 of the Mining Code, the permit-holding Companies are authorized, each with respect to the matters that relate to it, to transfer all of their respective rights and obligations under the present permit at any time to subsidiaries of their respective groups, subject to a simple declaration sent to the Minister of Mines.

By decree No. 392/PR-MENCM-DMG of August 2, 1967, Gulf Oil Company of Gabon, subsidiary of the Gulf Group, currently domiciled at PO Box 498 in Libreville, is granted a mining research permit valid for liquid or gas fossil fuels referred to as the "Iguéla-Mayumba Maritime Permit." This permit will bear the number G-40. This permit comprises two blocks, the boundaries of which are defined as follows in the UTM projection system based on the Clarke ellipsoid, zone 32, in which the central Meridian, origin 500 of the X coordinates, is the meridian 9° east, the parallel, origin O of the Y coordinates being the equator; the reference points are the beacons on the coast fixed in position by the Navy Hydrographic Service.

A. - IGUELA BLOCK

Polygon B C D E F G T S V B made up of portions of straight or curved lines and defined as follows:

- *Point B*: intersection of the meridian X = 570,300 with the low-water mark (the coordinates of point B are deemed to be the following:

$$X = 570.300 \quad Y = 9733.500$$

- *BC*: parallel segment;

- *Point C*:

$$X = 560.150 \quad Y = 9733.500$$

- *CD*: meridian segment;

- *Point D*:

$$X = 560.150 \quad Y = 9741.950$$

- *DE*: parallel segment;

- *Point E*:

$$X = 551.900 \quad Y = 9741.950$$

- *EF*: meridian segment;

- *Point F*:

$$X = 551.900 \quad Y = 9728.600$$

- *FG*: parallel segment;

- *Point G*:

$$X = 543.800 \quad Y = 9728.600$$

- *GT*: a portion of the line encompasses circles with a radius equal to 25 kilometers centered on the low-water mark;

- *Point T*: intersection of the Y parallel = 9790.00 with the line encompassing circles with a radius equal to 25 kilometers centered on the low-water mark;

- *Ts*: straight line segment;

- *Point S*:

$$X = 505.000 \quad Y = 9827.000$$

- *SV*: straight line segment;

- *Point V*: intersection of meridian 516.00 with the low-water mark;

- *VB*: portion of the low-water mark.

B. - MAYUMBA BLOCK

Polygon made up of straight or curved lines joining points A, B ... etc. ... P and A in a series, defined as follows:

- *Point A*:

$$X = 604.400 \quad Y = 9615.500$$

- *AB*: straight line portion;

- *Point B*:

$$X = 618.950 \quad Y = 9630.425$$

- *BC*: straight line portion;

- *Point C*:

$$X = 631.050 \quad Y = 9618.630$$

- *CD*: straight line portion;

- *Point D*:

$$X = 623.700 \quad Y = 9611.000$$

- *DE*: straight line portion

- *Point E*:

$$X = 635.900 \quad Y = 9599.200$$

- *EF*: straight line portion;

- *Point F*:

$$X = 633.100 \quad Y = 9596.300$$

- *FG*: straight line portion;

- *Point G*:

$$X = 646.600 \quad Y = 9583.000$$

- *GH*: straight line portion;

- *Point H*: intersection of the straight line joining point G to the old Mayumba lighthouse with the curved line encompasses circles of 25 km in radius centered on the low-water mark;

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- *HI*: curved line portion, encompasses circles of 25 km in radius centered on the low-water mark.

- *Point I*: intersection of the curved line above with the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 705.000 Y = 9590.000
Y = 690.000 Y = 9575.000

- *IJ*: straight-line portion;

- *Point J*: intersection of the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 705.000 Y = 9590.000
Y = 690.000 Y = 9575.000

with the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 737.000 Y = 9560.000
X = 670.000 Y = 9620.000

- *JK*: straight line portion;

- *Point K*: intersection of the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 737.000 Y = 9560.000
X = 670.000 Y = 9620.000

with the straight line joining point G to the old Mayumba lighthouse;

- *KL*: straight line portion;

- *Point L*: intersection of the straight line joining point G to the old Mayumba lighthouse, with the low-water mark;

- *LM*: portion of the low-water mark;

- *Point M*: intersection of the low-water mark with the border between the territories of Congo-Brazzaville and Gabon;

- *MN*: straight line portion;

- *Point N*: point located at sea at an azimuth of 212°, 25 km from the intersection of the low-water mark and the border between the territories of Congo-Brazzaville and Gabon;

Line MN should line up with the maritime border between Congo Brazzaville and Gabon;

- *NO*: straight line portion;

- *Point O*: intersection of the straight line joining point N to point I with the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 667.400 Y = 9540.000
X = 707.400 Y = 9580.000

- *OP*: straight line portion;

- *Point P*: intersection of the straight line joining coordinate points:

X = 667.400 Y = 9540.000
X = 707.400 Y = 9580.000

with a straight line joining point A defined above with a point located at sea at an azimuth of 212°, 67.5 km from the intersection of the low-water mark and the border between the territories of Congo Brazzaville and Gabon;

- *PA*: straight line portion.

The area of the permit thus defined is deemed to be 6100 km² (including 2600 for the Iguéla block and 3500 for the Mayumba block).

The initial term of this research permit is two years from the signature date of this decree.

At the request of the permit holder and under the conditions set by Article 12 of the Mining Code, the permit may be renewed up to two times, for a term of five years the first time, then for a term of three years the second time. The first renewal will concern, at most, 80% of the initial surface of the permit and the second renewal will concern, at most, 50% of the initial surface of the permit.

The minimum required expenditures on exploration and mining research work are 450 million francs CFA for the first period of validity, 950 million francs CFA for the second period and 890 million francs CFA for the third period. If the permit holders do not use their renewal right over the entire area authorized by the second paragraph of Article 4, the minimum expenditures required will be reduced in proportion to the area actually selected.

The following will not be taken into consideration when counting sums spent by the permit holders:

- General costs of the headquarters;
- Costs of establishing the company and increasing capital;
- Sums spent on the permit prior to the application for a research permit.

Expenditures will be compared to the minimum expenditures by multiplying the amount of the expenditures by coefficient *i* defined below:

$$i = 0.3 \frac{So}{S1} + 0.7 \frac{Po}{P1}$$

S represents the minimum guaranteed interprofessional salary in Libreville;

P represents the wholesale price index of the industrial group in Libreville;

S and P are published in the monthly bulletin of the Statistical Department of the Gabonese Republic;

S1 and P1 are the values of these elements on the date the expenses were incurred;

So and Po are the values of these elements on the first day of the month following the signature date of this decree.

Under Article 14 of the Mining Code, the permit-holding Company is authorized to transfer all rights and obligations under the present permits at any time to subsidiaries of its group, subject to a simple declaration sent to the Minister of Mines.

By decree number 394/PR-MENCM-DMG of August 2, 1967, the companies Pétroles d'Afrique Equatoriale (S.P.A.F.E.) and Shell Gabon, both domiciled in Port-Gentil, are jointly and severally granted a mining research permit valid for liquid or gas fossil fuels, referred to as the "Mayumba Grands Fonds Maritime Permit." This permit is numbered G4-41.



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christine Clay, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/09/21

Date



UNION — TRAVAIL — JUSTICE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

paraissant le 1^{er} et le 15 de chaque mois à Libreville

DESTINATIONS	ABONNEMENT 1 AN		ABONNEMENT 6 MOIS	
	Vole ordinaire	Vole avion	Vole ordinaire	Vole avion
Afrique Equatoriale	4.900 F.	5.500 F.	2.500 F.	2.700 F.
Afrique Occidentale - Togo	4.900	7.200	2.500	3.800
France - Afrique du Nord	4.900	7.200	2.500	3.800
Autres pays de la Communauté	4.900	11.200	2.500	5.000
Cameroun	4.600	5.500		2.700
Europe		9.500		5.000
Amérique et Proche-Orient		11.400		5.900
Asie (autres pays)		15.300		7.900
Congo Kinshasa et Angola	5.000	7.300	2.700	3.400
Union Sud-Africaine		8.900		3.700
Autres pays d'Afrique		10.900		5.300
GABON (Libreville)	4.900		2.500	
GABON (Surfaces)	4.900	5.500	2.500	2.700

Toute provision pour insertion devra être faite exclusivement par mandat postal ou virement au nom de Monsieur le Gérant du « Journal Officiel » de la République Gabonaise à Libreville, Compte Courant Postal N° 100-31, centre de Libreville.

ANNONCES

150 F. la ligne de 50 lettres, signes ou espaces, les lignes de titre ou d'un corps autre que le corps principal du texte comptant double.

Publications relatives à la propriété foncière, forestière et minière : 150 F. la ligne de 50 lettres, signes ou espaces, les lignes de titre ou d'un corps autre que le corps principal du texte comptant double.

Toute demande de changement d'adresse devra être accompagnée de la somme de 40 francs.

POUR LES ABONNEMENTS ET LES ANNONCES

PRESIDENCE DU GOUVERNEMENT — SERVICE DU JOURNAL OFFICIEL LIBREVILLE — B. P. 546

Ceux-ci sont payables d'avance par mandat ou virement au nom de M. le Gérant du Journal Officiel à Libreville, Compte Courant Postal n° 100-31 Centre de Libreville

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« JOURNAL OFFICIEL » DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

15 Septembre 1967

n° 62.129 du 2 avril 1951 (cat. B) délivré par le Préfet des « Deux-Sèvres » (France) à M. Forget Jacques, né le 9 janvier 1929 à Coulon (France), Agent Commercial à la C.C.D.G. à Libreville, y demeurant (P.-V. de la Brigade de Libreville n° 43 du 1^{er} février 1967) pour compter du jour de la notification de l'arrêté n° 362/PR-MTPTPT du 11 mai 1967.

AU LIEU DE :

Six mois de suspension de permis de conduire n° 45.664 délivré le 19 janvier 1965 à Yaoundé par le Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports à M. Bityé Daniel.

LIRE :

Trois mois de suspension de permis de conduire n° 45.664 délivré le 19 janvier 1965 à Yaoundé par le Ministre des Travaux Publics et des Transports à M. Bityé Daniel, né vers 1932 à Ngalan Ebolowa (Cameroun), chauffeur de taxi, portière n° 151, demeurant au quartier Mont-Bouët à Libreville (P.-V. de la Brigade de Libreville n° 44 du 1^{er} février 1967 et n° 25 du 2 février 1967) pour compter du jour de la notification de l'arrêté n° 562/PR-MTPTPT du 11 mai 1967.

AU LIEU DE :

Six mois de suspension de permis de conduire n° 71.005 délivré à Quimper le 14 septembre 1965 à M. Kerhoas Lucien Emmanuel, né le 4 novembre 1933 à Damas (Syrie), Plombier-Electricien à la S.G.E.E.M., domicilié au quartier Glass à Libreville.

LIRE :

Relaxé.

Le reste, sans changement.

NATIONALITE

Par décret n° 00417/PR du 26 août 1967, la nationalité gabonaise est reconnue à titre de nationalité d'origine à Mme Robin Agnès Germaine, fille de Robin Edouard Alexandre et de Levraut Marie-Louise, née à Belabre (France) le 25 janvier 1920, domiciliée à Libreville.

PROPRIETE MINIERE, FORETS, DOMAINES et CONSERVATION de la Propriété Foncière,

Les plans et cahiers des charges des concessions minières forestières, urbaines et rurales en cours de demande d'attribution et faisant l'objet d'insertion au Journal Officiel sont tenus à la disposition du public dans les bureaux des services compétents du Gouvernement de la République Gabonaise ou des Régions intéressées.

SERVICE DES MINES

HYDROCARBURES PROCES-VERBAL D'AFFICHAGE SANS OPPOSITIONS

Nous soussigné, Maire de la Commune de Bitam, certifions que de l'affichage fait du 28 juillet au 12 août

1967, il résulte qu'aucune opposition écrite ou verbale n'a été présentée concernant une demande d'autorisation d'installer un dépôt d'hydrocarbures sur la parcelle n° 163 bis, section D de Bitam, formulée par la Société Texaco Africa Ltd. de Brazzaville.

Etabli en triple exemplaire pour servir et valoir ce que de droit, à Bitam, le 12 août 1967.

RECHERCHE MINIERE

Par décret n° 391/PR-MENCM-DMG du 2 août 1967, il est accordé conjointement et solidairement aux Sociétés Gulf Oil Company of Gabon (filiale du Groupe Gulf) et Shell Gabon (filiale du Groupe Royal Dutch Shell), un permis de recherches minières valable pour les hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux dit « Permis marin de Libreville ». Ce permis portera le numéro G4-39.

Les limites du permis sont définies comme suit, les coordonnées étant données dans le système de projection U.T.M. basé sur le sphéroïde de Clarke, fuseau 32, dont le méridien central, origine 500 des X, est le méridien 9° est, le parallèle, origine O des Y, étant l'équateur ; les points de référence sont les balises à la côte, déterminées en position par le Service Hydrographique de la Marine.

a) *Limite sud* : portion de l'équateur géographique, comprise entre la laisse de basse mer de la côte gabonaise, et le méridien géographique de coordonnée X = 474,913.

b) *Limite ouest* : portion du méridien géographique de coordonnée X = 474,913, comprise entre l'équateur et la frontière maritime commune du Gabon et de la Guinée Equatoriale.

c) *Limite nord* : frontière maritime commune du Gabon et de la Guinée Equatoriale, entre le méridien géographique de coordonnée X = 474,913, et la ligne de base formant la limite des eaux territoriales gabonaises en baie de Mouni.

d) *Limite est* : lignes de base formant limites des eaux territoriales, ou laisse de basse mer des côtes gabonaises, entre la frontière maritime commune du Gabon et de la Guinée Equatoriale et l'équateur.

La surface du permis ainsi délimité est réputée égale à 5.000 km² ; des décrets ultérieurs pourront toutefois modifier ce chiffre pour le mettre en accord avec toutes conventions ou textes réglementaires présents ou à venir, portant définition de frontières ou détermination des lignes de base.

La durée initiale du permis de recherches est fixée à deux ans à compter de la date de signature du présent décret.

Sur la demande conjointe des permissionnaires et dans les conditions fixées par l'article 12 du Code Minier, le permis pourra faire l'objet de deux renouvellements au plus, pour une durée de cinq ans la première fois, et de trois ans la seconde fois. Ces renouvellements porteront au maximum, le premier sur 80 %, et le second sur 50 % de la surface initiale du permis.

Le minimum des dépenses en travaux d'exploration et de recherches exigibles pendant la première période

de validité du permis est fixé à 300 millions de francs C.F.A.

Le minimum de dépenses pour chacune des périodes de renouvellement est fixé respectivement à 750 millions de francs C.F.A. pour la première période et à 450 millions de francs C.F.A. pour la deuxième période de validité. Dans le cas toutefois où les permissionnaires ne feraient pas usage de leur droit au renouvellement sur la totalité des surfaces autorisées par l'application du deuxième alinéa de l'article 4, le minimum des dépenses exigibles serait réduit au prorata des surfaces effectivement conservées.

Ne seront pas pris en considération dans le décompte des sommes dépensées par les permissionnaires :

- a) Les frais généraux du siège social ;
- b) Les frais de constitution de société et d'augmentation de capital ;
- c) Les sommes dépensées sur le permis avant la demande de permis de recherches.

Les dépenses effectuées seront rendues comparables au minimum de dépenses en multipliant leur montant par le coefficient i défini ci-dessous :

$$i = 0,3 \frac{So}{S1} + 0,7 \frac{Po}{P1}$$

S représente le salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti à Libreville ;

P représente l'indice de prix de gros du groupe industriel à Libreville ;

S et P sont publiés par le bulletin mensuel du Service de la Statistique de la République Gabonaise ;

S1 et P1 sont les valeurs de ces éléments à la date des dépenses faites ;

So et Po sont les valeurs de ces éléments au premier jour du mois suivant la date de signature du présent décret.

Par application de l'article 14 du Code Minier, les Sociétés permissionnaires sont autorisées, chacune en ce qui la concerne, à transférer à tout moment l'ensemble des droits et obligations découlant pour chacune d'elles du présent permis, à des Sociétés filiales de leurs groupes respectifs, sous réserve d'une simple déclaration adressée au Ministre chargé des Mines.

Par décret n° 392/PR-MENCM-DMG du 2 août 1967, il est accordé à la Société Gulf Oil Company of Gabon, filiale du groupe Gulf, actuellement domiciliée boîte postale 498 à Libreville, un permis de recherches minières valable pour les hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux dit « Permis marin d'Iguéla-Mayumba ». Ce permis portera le numéro G-40. Ce permis se compose de deux blocs dont les limites sont définies comme suit dans le système de projection U.T.M. basé sur le sphéroïde de Clarke, fuseau 32, dont le méridien central, origine 500 des X, est le méridien 9° est, le parallèle, origine 0 des Y, étant l'équateur ; les points de références sont les balises de la côte déterminées en position par le Service Hydrographique de la Marine.

A. — BLOC IGUELA

Polygone B C D E F G T S V B constitué de portions de lignes droites ou courbes et défini comme suit :

— Point B : intersection du méridien $X = 570,300$ avec la laisse de basse mer (les coordonnées du point B sont réputées être les suivantes :

$$X = 570,300 \quad Y = 9\,733,500$$

— BC : segment de parallèle ;

— Point C :

$$X = 560,150 \quad Y = 9\,733,500$$

— CD : segment de méridien ;

— Point D :

$$X = 560,150 \quad Y = 9\,741,950$$

— DE : segment de parallèle ;

— Point E :

$$X = 551,900 \quad Y = 9\,741,950$$

— EF : segment de méridien ;

— Point F :

$$X = 551,900 \quad Y = 9\,728,600$$

— FG : segment de parallèle ;

— Point G :

$$X = 543,800 \quad Y = 9\,728,600$$

— GT : partie de la ligne enveloppe des cercles de rayon égal à 25 kilomètres et centrés sur la laisse de basse mer ;

— Point T : intersection du parallèle $Y = 9\,790,00$ avec la ligne enveloppe des cercles de rayon égal à 25 kilomètres et centrés sur la laisse de basse mer ;

— Ts : segment de ligne droite ;

— Point S :

$$X = 505,000 \quad Y = 9\,827,000$$

— SV : segment de ligne droite ;

— Point V : intersection du méridien 516,00 avec la laisse de basse mer ;

— VB : partie de la laisse de basse mer.

B. — BLOC MAYUMBA

Polygone constitué par des lignes droites ou courbes joignant successivement les points A, B etc. P et A, et qui est défini comme suit :

— Point A :

$$X = 604,400 \quad Y = 9\,615,500$$

— AB : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point B :

$$X = 618,950 \quad Y = 9\,630,425$$

— BC : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point C :

$$X = 631,050 \quad Y = 9\,618,630$$

— CD : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point D :

$$X = 623,700 \quad Y = 9\,611,000$$

— DE : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point E :

$$X = 635,900 \quad Y = 9\,599,200$$

— EF : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point F :

$$X = 633,100 \quad Y = 9\,596,300$$

— FG : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point G :

$$X = 646,600 \quad Y = 9\,583,000$$

— GH : portion de ligne droite ;

— Point H : intersection de la ligne droite joignant le point G à l'ancien phare de Mayumba, avec la ligne courbe enveloppe des cercles de 25 kilomètres de rayon centrés sur la laisse de basse mer ;

— *HI* : portion de la ligne courbe, enveloppe des cercles de 25 kilomètres de rayon centrés sur la laisse de basse mer.

— *Point I* : intersection de la ligne courbe ci-dessus avec la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 705,000 \quad Y = 9\,590,000 \\ Y = 690,000 \quad Y = 9\,575,000 \end{array}$$

— *IJ* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point J* : intersection de la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 705,000 \quad Y = 9\,590,000 \\ Y = 690,000 \quad Y = 9\,575,000 \end{array}$$

avec la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 737,000 \quad Y = 9\,560,000 \\ X = 670,000 \quad Y = 9\,620,000 \end{array}$$

— *JK* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point K* : intersection de la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 737,000 \quad Y = 9\,560,000 \\ X = 670,000 \quad Y = 9\,620,000 \end{array}$$

avec la ligne droite joignant le point G à l'ancien phare de Mayumba ;

— *KL* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point L* : intersection de la ligne droite joignant le point G à l'ancien phare de Mayumba, avec la laisse de basse mer ;

— *LM* : portion de la laisse de basse mer ;

— *Point M* : intersection de la laisse de basse mer avec la frontière entre les territoires du Congo-Brazzaville et du Gabon ;

— *MN* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point N* : point situé en mer dans un gisement de 212°, à 25 kilomètres de l'intersection de la laisse de basse mer et de la frontière entre les territoires du Congo-Brazzaville et du Gabon ;

La ligne MN est censée coïncider avec la frontière maritime entre le Congo-Brazzaville et le Gabon ;

— *NO* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point O* : intersection de la ligne droite joignant le point N au point I, avec la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 667,400 \quad Y = 9\,540,000 \\ X = 707,400 \quad Y = 9\,580,000 \end{array}$$

— *OP* : portion de ligne droite ;

— *Point P* : intersection de la ligne droite joignant les points de coordonnées :

$$\begin{array}{l} X = 667,400 \quad Y = 9\,540,000 \\ X = 707,400 \quad Y = 9\,580,000 \end{array}$$

avec une ligne droite joignant le point A défini plus haut, à un point situé en mer dans un gisement de 212°, à 67,5 kilomètres de l'intersection de la laisse de basse mer et de la frontière entre les territoires du Congo-Brazzaville et du Gabon ;

— *PA* : portion de ligne droite.

La surface du permis ainsi délimité est réputée égale à 6.100 km² (dont 2.600 pour le bloc Iguela, et 3.500 pour le bloc de Mayumba).

La durée initiale du permis de recherches est fixée à deux ans à compter de la date de signature du présent décret.

Sur la demande du permissionnaire et dans les conditions fixées par l'article 12 du Code Minier, le permis pourra faire l'objet de deux renouvellements au plus, pour une durée de 5 ans la première fois, et de trois ans la seconde fois. Ces renouvellements porteront au maximum, le premier sur 80 %, le second sur 50 % de la surface initiale du permis.

Le minimum de dépenses en travaux d'exploration et de recherches minières exigibles est fixé à 450 millions de francs C.F.A. pour la première période de validité, à 950 millions de francs C.F.A. pour la deuxième période, et à 890 millions de francs C.F.A. pour la troisième période. Dans le cas toutefois où le permissionnaire ne ferait pas usage de l'intégralité de son droit au renouvellement au sens du deuxième alinéa de l'article 4, le minimum de dépenses exigibles serait réduit au prorata des surfaces effectivement conservées.

Ne seront pas pris en considération dans le décompte des sommes dépensées par le permissionnaire :

- Les frais généraux du siège social ;
- Les frais de constitution de société et d'augmentation de capital ;
- Les sommes dépensées sur le permis avant la demande de permis de recherches.

Les dépenses effectuées seront rendues comparables au minimum de dépenses en multipliant leur montant par le coefficient *i* défini ci-dessous :

$$i = 0,3 \frac{S_0}{S_1} + 0,7 \frac{P_0}{P_1}$$

S représente le salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti à Libreville ;

P représente l'indice de prix de gros du groupe industriel à Libreville ;

S et *P* sont publiés par le bulletin mensuel du Service de la Statistique de la République Gabonaise ;

*S*₁ et *P*₁ sont les valeurs de ces éléments à la date des dépenses faites ;

*S*₀ et *P*₀ sont les valeurs de ces éléments au premier jour du mois suivant la date de signature du présent décret.

Par application de l'article 14 du Code Minier, la Société permissionnaire est autorisée à transférer à tout moment l'ensemble des droits et obligations découlant pour elle du présent permis, à une Société filiale de son groupe, sous réserve d'une simple déclaration adressée au Ministre chargé des Mines.

Par décret n° 394/PR-MENCM-DMG du 2 août 1967, il est accordé, conjointement et solidairement, à la Société des Pétroles d'Afrique Equatoriale (S.P.A.F.E.) et à la Société Shell Gabon, toutes deux domiciliées à Port-Gentil, un permis de recherches minières valable pour les hydrocarbures liquides ou gazeux dit « Permis marin Mayumba Grands Fonds ». Ce permis marin portera le numéro G4-41.

Annex 182

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Constitution of 1968* (11 August 1968) (excerpt)

TRANSLATION

CONSTITUTION OF 1968

Preamble

The people of Equatorial Guinea, in use of the right of self-determination, being conscious of their responsibility in history, having decided to create a State of Law in which individual and collective liberties are truly guaranteed and effective, having resolved to join the community of independent States and the Organization of the United Nations, and to maintain close solidarity with the African peoples according to the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity, adopt the following:

CONSTITUTION

PART ONE

On the State and the Citizens

Art. 1.- The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, comprised of the provinces of Río Muni and Fernando Póo, is a sovereign and indivisible social and democratic State.

The province of Río Muni includes, in addition to the territory by this name, the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico and adjacent islets.

The province of Fernando Póo includes the island by this name, the island of Annobon, and adjacent islets.

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea guarantees the independence, integrity, and security of its territory and safeguards the autonomy of its provinces, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Art. 2.- National sovereignty belongs to the Guinean people, who exercise it in the manner and within the limits of the Constitution. The election of their representatives will take place through universal suffrage.

National sovereignty may also be exercised directly by referendum.

Art. 3.- The Republic of Equatorial Guinea promotes the political, economic, and social development of its people and guarantees equality before the Law and

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JUAN MAESTRE ALFONSO

the legal security of all its nationals, without distinction as to origin, race, sex, or religion.

The State recognizes and guarantees the rights and liberties of the human being, stated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, and proclaims respect for the liberties of conscience and religion, association, assembly, speech, residence and domicile, the right to property, education, and decent working conditions.

The State likewise promotes the development of Unions and Cooperatives, and ensures workers' ability to defend their rights.

Art. 4.- Any act of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, or which threatens the domestic or international security of the State, its territorial integrity, the constitutional guarantees of the provinces, or the individual or collective rights recognized in this Constitution, will be punished under the Law.

Art. 5.- All nationals of Equatorial Guinea who are of legal age are voters and are eligible under the conditions determined by Law.

Art. 6.- The system regarding nationality will be determined in an Institutional Law.

Art. 7.- The official language of the State is Spanish.

The use of traditional languages will be respected.

Art. 8.- The capital of the State is the city of Santa Isabel.

PART TWO

On the Office of the Head of State

Art. 9.- The President of Equatorial Guinea is elected by direct and secret universal suffrage, in a single National College.

The candidate to the Presidency who receives the absolute majority of votes cast will be elected. If no candidate receives this, a new election will be held between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes. Ties will likewise be decided by a new election. The President will take possession of their High Mandate within ten days of the proclamation of election results.

The term of the president of the Republic will be five years.

Art. 10.- Cases of mental or physical incapacity, as well as legal impediment to act as President of the Republic, must be reported by the Assembly upon resolution adopted by a majority of three-fourths of its members, reported by the Council of the Republic and declared by the Supreme Court *en banc*. Both the report and the declaration must each be issued within fifteen days.

The declaration of legal impediment may only be based upon an intentional violation



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Hartz, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/21/21

Date



CONSTITUCION DE 1968

Preámbulo

El pueblo de Guinea Ecuatorial, en uso del derecho de autodeterminación, consciente de su responsabilidad en la historia, decidido a crear un Estado de Derecho en que las libertades individuales y colectivas gocen de una garantía y eficacia reales, resuelto a incorporarse a la comunidad de Estados independientes y a la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, y a mantener estrecha solidaridad con los pueblos africanos de acuerdo con los principios de la Carta de la Organización de la Unidad Africana, adopta la siguiente:

CONSTITUCION

TITULO PRIMERO

Del Estado y de los Ciudadanos

Art. 1.º—La República de Guinea Ecuatorial, integrada por las provincias de Río Muni y de Fernando Poo, es un Estado soberano e indivisible, democrático y social.

La provincia de Río Muni comprende, además del territorio de este nombre, las islas de Corisco, Elobey Grande y Elobey Chico e islotes adyacentes.

La provincia de Fernando Poo comprende la isla de este nombre, la de Annobón e islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial garantiza la independencia, la integridad y la seguridad de su territorio y salvaguarda la autonomía de sus provincias, de acuerdo con lo establecido en esta Constitución.

Art. 2.º—La soberanía nacional pertenece al pueblo guineano, que la ejerce en la forma y dentro de los límites de la Constitución. La elección de sus representantes se hará por sufragio universal.

La soberanía nacional también podrá ejercerse directamente por vía de referéndum.

Art. 3.º—La República de Guinea Ecuatorial promueve el desarrollo político, económico y social de su pueblo y garantiza la igualdad ante la Ley y

la seguridad jurídica de todos sus nacionales, sin distinción de origen, raza, sexo o religión.

El Estado reconoce y garantiza los derechos y libertades de la persona humana, recogidos en la Declaración Universal de Derechos del Hombre, y proclama el respeto a las libertades de conciencia y religión, asociación, reunión, expresión, residencia y domicilio, el derecho a la propiedad, a la educación y a condiciones dignas de trabajo.

El Estado promueve, asimismo, el desarrollo de los Sindicatos y Cooperativas y asegura a los trabajadores la defensa de sus derechos.

Art. 4.º—Todo acto de discriminación racial, étnica, religiosa, o que atente a la seguridad interior o exterior del Estado, a su integridad territorial, a las garantías constitucionales de las provincias o a los derechos individuales o colectivos reconocidos en esta Constitución, será castigado por la Ley.

Art. 5.º—Todos los nacionales de Guinea Ecuatorial mayores de edad son electores y elegibles en las condiciones determinadas por la Ley.

Art. 6.º—El régimen relativo a la nacionalidad se determinará en una Ley Institucional.

Art. 7.º—El idioma oficial del Estado es el español.

El uso de las lenguas tradicionales será respetado.

Art. 8.º—La capital del Estado es la ciudad de Santa Isabel.

TITULO SEGUNDO

De la Jefatura del Estado

Art. 9.º—El Presidente de Guinea Ecuatorial es elegido por sufragio universal directo y secreto, en Colegio Nacional único.

Será elegido el candidato a la Presidencia que reúna la mayoría absoluta de los sufragios emitidos. En caso de que ninguno de los candidatos la obtuviera, se celebrará una nueva elección entre los dos que hubiesen alcanzado mayor número de votos. Los casos de empate se decidirán igualmente por una nueva elección. El Presidente tomará posesión de su Alta Magistratura antes de transcurrir diez días desde la proclamación de los resultados electorales.

El mandato del presidente de la República será de cinco años.

Art. 10.—Los casos de incapacidad física o mental, así como el impedimento legal para desempeñar la Presidencia de la República, deberán ser denunciados por la Asamblea, previo acuerdo adoptado por mayoría de las tres cuartas partes de sus componentes, informados por el Consejo de la República y declarados por el Tribunal Supremo en pleno. Tanto el informe como la declaración habrán de ser emitidos, cada uno de ellos, en el plazo máximo de quince días.

La declaración de impedimento legal sólo podrá basarse en la violación

Annex 183

The Gabonese Republic, *Decree No. 670/PR-MMERH-DMG* (24 September 1969)

TRANSLATION

ELEVENTH YEAR – No. 22

PRICE 300 FRANCS

OCTOBER 1, 1969

UNION – LABOR – JUSTICE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

[OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC]

appearing on the 1st and 15th of each month in Libreville

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

UNOFFICIAL PART

LEGAL NOTICES

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

By Decree no. 00670/PR-MMERH-DMG dated September 24, 1969, the mining research permit registered under the no. G-4-39 is extended with a reduction in area and for a new period of five years counting from August 2, 1969, known as *Permis marin de Libreville* [Libreville marine permit], granted jointly and severally to the companies Gulf Oil Company of Gabon and Shell Gabon by Decree no. 391/PR-MENCM-DMG dated August 2, 1967.

The reduced permit, with an area said to be equal 4,000 km², of which the limits are shown on the map at 1/250,000 attached to the application and which shall remain appended to the present decree, is defined as follows:

The coordinates of the points are given in the UTM projection system, based on the 1880 Clarke ellipsoid, time zone 32, the parallel origin being the equator, or Y = 10,000,000 and the central meridian being the meridian 9° 00' 00" east, or X = 500,000.

Northern boundary

$$X = 497,500 - Y = 076,400$$

Western boundary

Broken line connecting points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L:

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

A: $X = 497,500 - Y = 076,400$
B: $X = 497,500 - Y = 064,000$
C: $X = 487,500 - Y = 064,000$
D: $X = 487,500 - Y = 053,000$
E: $X = 489,450 - Y = 053,000$
F: $X = 489,450 - Y = 031,400$
G: $X = 486,500 - Y = 031,400$
H: $X = 486,500 - Y = 027,150$
I: $X = 474,913 - Y = 027,150$
J: $X = 474,913 - Y = 018,000$
K: $X = 487,500 - Y = 018,000$
L: $X = 487,500 - Y = 10,000,000$

Southern boundary

Part of the geographic equator comprised between the point of coordinate $X = 487,500$ and the low tide line of the Gabonese coast.

Eastern boundary

Low tide lines forming the boundary of the territorial waters or low tide mark of the Gabonese coasts between the equator and the joint maritime boundary of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

The Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources shall be responsible for the application of this Decree.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Eve Hecht, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

06/23/21

Date



UNION — TRAVAIL — JUSTICE

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

paraissant le 1^{er} et le 15 de chaque mois à Libreville

DESTINATIONS	ABONNEMENT 1 AN		ABONNEMENT 6 MOIS	
	Voie ordinaire	Voie avion	Voie ordinaire	Voie avion
Gabon, Afrique Equatoriale et Cameroun		5.500 F.		2.700 F.
Afrique Occidentale - Togo	4.900 F.	7.200	2.500 F.	3.800
France - Afrique du Nord		7.200		3.800
Autres pays de la Communauté		11.200		5.700
Europe		9.500		5.700
Amérique et Proche-Orient		11.400		5.900
Asie (autres pays)		15.300	2.700	7.900
Congo l'Inshasa et Angola	5.000	7.300		3.700
Autres pays d'Afrique		10.000		5.300

Toute provision pour insertion devra être faite exclusivement par mandat postal ou virement au nom de Monsieur le Gérant du « Journal Officiel » de la République Gabonaise à Libreville, Compte Courant Postal N° 100-31, centre de Libreville.

A N N O N C E S

190 F. la ligne de 50 lettres, signes ou espaces, les lignes de titre ou d'un corps autre que le corps principal du texte comptant double.
Publications relatives à la propriété foncière forestière et minière : 190 F. la ligne de 56 lettres, signes ou espaces, les lignes de titre ou d'un corps autre que le corps principal du texte comptant double.

Toute demande de changement d'adresse devra être accompagnée de la somme de 100 francs.

POUR LES ABONNEMENTS ET LES ANNONCES
MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR — SERVICE DU JOURNAL OFFICIEL LIBREVILLE — B. P. 546

Ceux-ci sont payables d'avance par mandat ou virement au nom de M. le Gérant du Journal Officiel à Libreville, Compte Courant Postal N° 100-31 Centre de Libreville.

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Le dépôt, qui appartiendra à la 2^e classe, est destiné à recevoir :

- 5.000 litres d'essence ;
- 5.000 litres de gas-oil.

Les installations comprendront 2 citernes enterrées. L'installation du dépôt devra répondre aux conditions générales fixées par les règlements visés par le décret n° 146/PR-MTP du 14 octobre 1961 et être conforme aux plans annexés à la demande.

Avant la mise en service du dépôt, un procès-verbal d'essai d'étanchéité signé de l'installateur et du permissionnaire sera adressé au ministre des Mines, de l'Energie et des Ressources hydrauliques (direction des Mines).

Le récolement des installations, faites en vertu du présent arrêté, sera effectué par M. le Sous-Préfet de Libreville ou par son représentant. Le récolement sera effectué à la demande du permissionnaire.

Le directeur des Mines et le sous-préfet de Libreville sont chargés de l'application du présent arrêté.

Par arrêté n° 0610/MMERH-DMG du 6 septembre 1969, la Société française d'entreprise de dragages et de travaux publics est autorisée à exploiter une carrière de gravier situé à Mporaloko, région de Port-Gentil, conformément au plan au 1/2.000 joint à la demande. Cette autorisation est valable 5 ans à compter de la date de signature du présent arrêté. La quantité totale à extraire est fixée à 200.000 m³ de gravier.

Par application de l'article 7 de la loi n° 18/68 du 25 novembre 1968 instituant une redevance sur l'extraction des matériaux de carrières, la Société française d'entreprise de dragages et de travaux publics est exonérée du paiement de ladite redevance, sous réserve qu'il en soit tenu compte dans la détermination des prix unitaires pour les matériaux destinés à la construction du port d'Owendo.

L'exploitation proprement dite devra se faire conformément aux règles techniques imposées par le décret n° 869/PR-SEMERH-DMG du 14 novembre 1968 portant réglementation des carrières.

La présente autorisation est accordée à titre précaire et révoquant.

Le directeur des Mines et le préfet de l'Ogooué-Maritime sont chargés de l'application du présent décret.

Par arrêté n° 0628/MMERH-DMG du 10 septembre 1969, la Société ELF des Pétroles d'Afrique équatoriale est autorisée à porter à 130.950 m³ la capacité de son dépôt d'hydrocarbures du cap Lopez.

Cette augmentation sera effectuée par l'adjonction d'une nouvelle cuve de 35.000 m³ de pétrole brut. L'installation devra répondre aux conditions fixées par le décret n° 246/PR-MTP du 14 octobre 1961 et être conforme au plan annexé à la demande.

Avant la mise en service de cette cuve, un procès-verbal d'essai d'étanchéité signé de l'installateur et du permissionnaire sera adressé au ministre des Mines, de l'Energie et des Ressources hydrauliques (direction des Mines).

Le récolement des installations, faites en vertu du présent arrêté sera effectué par M. le Sous-Préfet de Port-Gentil ou par son représentant. Le récolement sera effectué à la demande du permissionnaire.

Le directeur des Mines et le sous-préfet de Port-Gentil sont chargés de l'application du présent arrêté.

Par décret n° 00670/PR-SEMERH-DMG du 24 septembre 1969 est renouvelé avec réduction de surface et pour une nouvelle période de cinq ans à compter du 2 août 1969, le permis de recherches minières enregistré sous le n° G-4-39, dit « Permis marin de Libreville », attribué conjointement et solidairement aux sociétés Gulf Oil Company of Gabon et Shell Gabon par décret n° 391/PR-MENCM-DMG du 2 août 1967.

Le permis réduit, d'une superficie réputée égale à 4.000 km², dont les limites sont reportées sur le plan au 1/250.000 joint à la demande et qui restera annexé au présent décret, est défini comme suit :

Les coordonnées des points sont données dans le système de projection U. T. M., basé sur l'ellipsoïde de Clarke 1880, fuseau 32, le parallèle origine étant l'équateur, soit Y = 10.000.000 et le méridien central étant le méridien 9° 00' 00" Est, soit X = 500.000.

Limite Nord.

$$X = 497.500 - Y = 076.400$$

Limite Ouest.

Ligne brisée reliant les points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L :

A	: X = 497.500 - Y = 076.400
B	: X = 497.500 - Y = 064.000
C	: X = 487.500 - Y = 064.000
D	: X = 487.500 - Y = 053.000
E	: X = 489.450 - Y = 053.000
F	: X = 489.450 - Y = 031.400
G	: X = 486.500 - Y = 031.400
H	: X = 486.500 - Y = 027.150
I	: X = 474.913 - Y = 027.150
J	: X = 474.913 - Y = 018.000
K	: X = 487.500 - Y = 018.000
L	: X = 487.500 - Y = 10.000.000

Limite Sud.

Portion de l'équateur géographique, comprise entre le point de coordonnée X = 487.500 et la laisse de basse mer de la côte gabonaise.

Limite Est

Lignes de basse mer formant limite des eaux territoriales ou laisse de basse mer des côtes gabonaises entre l'équateur et la frontière maritime commune du Gabon et de la Guinée équatoriale.

Le ministre des Mines, de l'Énergie et des Ressources hydrauliques est chargé de l'application du présent décret.

SERVICE DES EAUX ET FORETS

Par décision n° 01789/PR-MEF-SF-G du 25 août 1969 est agréé, pour une durée de deux ans, M. Descat (Gérand) comme acheteur de bois divers en grumes.

La présente décision prendra effet pour compter de la date de signature.

Par décision n° 01860/PR-MEF-SF-G du 5 septembre 1969 est agréé, pour une durée de deux ans, M. Piettre (Michel) comme acheteur de bois divers en grumes.

La présente décision prendra effet pour compter de la date de signature.

SERVICE DES DOMAINES

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 23 avril 1969, M. Mintsas (Jean-Marie) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 165, section B du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 2 août 1969, M. Méba (Joseph) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 357, section E du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que par lettre en date du 4 août 1969, M. Ondo-Ndong (Daniel) a sollicité l'attribution des parcelles n°s 166 et 167, section B du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier deux maisons en dur à usage d'habitation.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 1^{er} août 1969, M. Minlame Ngou (Paul) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 243, section E du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 28 juillet 1969, M. Oniane (Jérôme) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 122, section D du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 30 juillet 1969, M^{me} Nzang Edou (Marie-Rose) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 196, section B du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en semi-dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 25 juillet 1969, M^{lle} Nzang Ngou (Pauline) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 246, section E du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y édifier une maison d'habitation en dur.

Le présent avis fait courir un délai de 15 jours durant lequel les oppositions ou réclamations, faites en double exemplaire et sur papier timbré, seront reçues au bureau du Cadastre.

Le chef du bureau du Cadastre de Bitam porte à la connaissance du public que, par lettre en date du 25 avril 1969, M. Mbéga-Ndong (Boniface) a sollicité l'attribution de la parcelle n° 105, section E du plan cadastral de Bitam, en vue d'y construire une maison en semi-dur à usage d'habitation (valeur minimum : 500.000 fr.).

Annex 184

The Gabonese Republic, *Decree 689/70* (14 May 1970)

TRANSLATION

 MINISTRY OF MINES, ENERGY
 AND HYDRAULIC RESOURCES

GABONESE REPUBLIC
 Union – Labor – Justice

DIRECTORATE OF MINES

No. 006[illegible] /PR/MMERH/DNG

DECREE
 amending Decree No. 670/PR/
 MMERH/DNG of September 24, 1969
 renewing Mining Research Permit No.
G4. 39 (the "Libreville Concession")

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
 HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Based on the report by the Minister of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulic Resources;

In view of Constitutional Law No. 1/61 of February 21, 1961, and the subsequent amending texts;

In view of Decree No. 493/PR of April 1, 1970, establishing the composition of the government;

In view of Law No. 15/62 of June 1962 instituting the Gabonese Republic's mining code;

In view of Resolution No. 92/58 regulating mining activities;

In view of Law No. 14/65 of December 4, 1965, reforming mining taxation system;

In view of Decree No. 391/PR/HENCH/DMG of August 2, 1967, granting Gulf Oil Company of Gabon and Shell-Gabon a joint mining research permit for liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons, called "Libreville Marine Concession" which bears the number G4 - 39;

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

In view of Decree No. 670 PR/HENCH/DMG of September 24, 1969, renewal of the G4 – 39 Mining Research Permit;

DECREE

Article 1. – The boundaries of Permit G4 – 39 granted jointly and severally to Gulf Oil Company of Gabon and Shell-Gabon shall be defined as follows:

The coordinates of the points are given in the UTM projection system, based on the Clarke 1880 ellipsoid, time zone 32, the parallel origin being the equator, or $Y = 10,000,000$, and the central meridian being the meridian $9^{\circ} 00' 00''$ east, or $X = 500,000$.

Northern boundary

Point A: Point with the following coordinates:
 $X = 474,913$ and $Y = 112,700$

AB: Part of parallel $Y = 112,700$

Point B: Intersection of parallel $Y = 112,700$

with the baseline forming the boundary of Gabonese territorial waters in Mouni Bay.

Eastern boundary

Low water line of the Gabonese coasts between the equator and the common border between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea

Southern boundary

The part of the geographic equator between point D (coordinate $X = 487,500$, $Y = 10,000,000$) and the low water line of the Gabonese coast.

Western boundary

Broken line connecting points D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, A defined by the following coordinates =

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 3 -

D	X =	487,500	Y =	10,000,000
E	X =	487,500	Y =	18,000
F	X =	474,913	Y =	18,000
G	X =	474,913	Y =	27,150
H	X =	486,500	Y =	27,150
I	X =	486,500	Y =	31,400
J	X =	489,450	Y =	31,400
K	X =	489,450	Y =	53,000
L	X =	487,500	Y =	53,000
M	X =	487,500	Y =	64,000
N	X =	497,500	Y =	64,000
O	X =	497,500	Y =	76,400
P	X =	474,913	Y =	76,400
A	X =	474,913	Y =	112,700

Article 2.- The permit shall have an area equal to 6,500 km². Its boundaries are shown on the map at 1/250,000, attached to this decree.

Article 3. – The zones of influence of the islands of KORISKO and ELOBEY, which belong to Equatorial Guinea, shall be determined in accordance with the principles and rules of international law in this regard.

Article 4. – The Minister of Mines, Energy, and Hydraulic Resources shall be responsible for the application of this decree, which shall be published in the Official Journal of the Gabonese Republic.

Done in Libreville, MAY 14, 1970

By the President of the
Republic, Head of the
Government

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

[signature]

The Minister of Mines,
Energy and Hydraulic Resources
[signature]
François N'GUEMA N'DONG

Albert-Bernard Bongo



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Eve Hecht, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/09/21

Date



MINISTÈRE DES MINES, DE L'ÉNERGIE
ET DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
Union - Travail - Justice

DIRECTION DES MINES

N° 00699 /PR/MMERH/DMG

SECRET

modifiant le décret n° 670/PR/
MMERH/DMG du 24/9/1969 portant renouvellement du permis de recherches minières n° G4. 39 dit "Permis de Libreville"

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT

Sur le rapport du Ministre des Mines, de l'Énergie et des Ressources Hydrauliques ;

Vu la loi constitutionnelle n° 1/61 du 21 Février 1961 et les textes modificatifs subséquents ;

Vu le décret n° 495/PR du 1er Avril 1970 fixant la composition du Gouvernement ;

Vu la loi n° 15/62 de Juin 1962 portant institution d'un code minier en République Gabonaise ;

Vu la délibération n° 92/58 portant sur la réglementation minière ;

Vu la loi n° 14/65 du 4 Décembre 1965 portant réforme de la fiscalité minière ;

Vu le décret n° 391/PR/HENCH/DMG du 2 août 1967 accordant conjointement à la Société Gulf Oil Company Of Gabon et la Société Shell-Gabon un permis de recherches minières valable pour les hydrocarbures liquides et gazeux dit "Permis Marin de Libreville" qui porte le n° G4 .. 39 ;

Vu le décret n° 670 PR/MBRH/PWG du 24/9/1969 portant renouvellement du permis de recherches minières G4 - 39 ;

SECRET

Article 1er. - Les limites du permis G4 - 39 accordé conjointement et solidairement aux Sociétés Gulf-Oil Company Of Gabon et Shell-Gabon sont définies comme suit :

Les coordonnées des points sont données dans le système de projection UTM basé sur l'ellipsoïde de Clarke 1880, fuséeau 32, le parallèle origine étant l'Equateur soit $Y = 10.000.000$ et le méridien central étant le méridien $9^{\circ}00'.00''$ Est soit $X = 500.000$

Limite Nord

Point A : Point de coordonnées
 $X = 474.913$ et $Y = 112.700$

AB : Portion du parallèle $Y = 112.700$

Point B : Intersection du parallèle
 $Y = 112.700$

avec la ligne de base formant la limite des eaux territoriales gabonaises en baie de Moun...

Limite Est

la ligne de basse mer des côtes gabonaises entre l'Equateur et la frontière commune du Gabon et de la Guinée Equatoriale.

Limite Sud

Portion de l'Equateur Géographique comprise entre le point D de coordonnées
 $X = 487.500$ $Y = 10.000.000$
 et la ligne de basse mer de la côte gabonaise.

Limite Ouest

Ligne brisée reliant les points
 D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, A
 définis par leurs coordonnées :

.../...

- 3 -

D	X =	487.500	Y =	10.000.000
E	X =	487.500	Y =	18.000
F	X =	474.913	Y =	18.000
G	X =	474.913	Y =	27.150
H	X =	486.500	Y =	27.150
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M	X =	487.500	Y =	64.000
N	X =	497.500	Y =	64.000
O	X =	497.500	Y =	76.400
P	X =	474.913	Y =	76.400
A	X =	474.913	Y =	112.700

Article 2.- Le permis aura une superficie réputée égale à 6.500 km², les limites étant reportées sur le plan au 1/250.000 annexé au présent décret.

Article 3.- Les zones d'influence des îles KORISKO et ELOBEY appartenant à la Guinée Equatoriale seront déterminées conformément aux principes et règles de droit international en la matière.

Article 4.- Le Ministre des Mines, de l'Energie et des Ressources Hydrauliques est chargé de l'application du présent décret qui sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise.

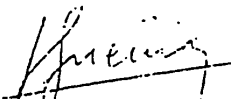
Fait à Libreville, le 14 MAI 1970

Par le Président de la République, Chef du Gouvernement

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CHEF DE GOUVERNEMENT

Le Ministre des Mines, de l'Energie et des Ressources Hydrauliques


Albert - Bernard BONGO


François N'GUENA-N'DONG

Annex 185

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Memo No. 26R* from the Ministry of Industries and Mines to the President (12 June 1970)

TRANSLATION

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Ministry of Industry and Mines

No.: 26-R

Ref.: Gral. Secretariat

Section:

ssd.

PRIVATE

Sir,

[Illegible]

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Office of the President

Executive Office

Record of Receipt

No.: 654

Date: 7-9-70

I have the high honor of informing Your Excellency, in possession of the highest and most respected Authority, of the following:

1. At about 10:30 in the morning on the tenth of the present month I granted a special audience to a delegation of Directors from Continental, Gulf, and Cepsa companies, license holders with undivided interests in hydrocarbon research permits in Rio Muni.

2. The purpose for their trip to this Republic is to set out to the Government that this Group plans adopt a temporary interruption and suspension of drilling work of a well in the Corisco Bay, where their permits are located, as a result of the problematical situation arising from the jurisdictional waters issues with the neighboring Republic of Gabon.

3. These circumstances have been created by Government of the Republic of Gabon's Decree No.00689/MMER/DMG of last May 14, whose photocopy was provided to this Ministry for its timely and confidential information by which the aforementioned Gabonese Government intends to unilaterally accept the sovereignty of Equatorial Guinea only with respect to the islands of Corisco and the Elobays, but not the areas of influence of the aforesaid Islands, which are of historical and longstanding Guinean use.

4. In view of this unforeseen and unilateral initiative, it is essential that the governments of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon come to a bilateral agreement that establishes common maritime boundaries. They made a point of underscoring the fact that the three companies – Continental, Gulf, and Cepsa – wish to keep out of this matter which, because it involves matters of sovereignty, is exclusively the purview of the affected governments.

5. They state that the greater part of the investment made by Continental Oil Company of Equatorial Guinea has been made south of the first parallel, 1 degree 24 minutes N, and based on the results obtained from the seismic research, Continental believes that this area is the one that holds the greatest oil possibilities. Based on these criteria, there is a well-defined program designed to perform drilling in the aforementioned area, which is scheduled to begin during the first part of this month of July, and involves a minimum investment of two million US dollars for the fifth year the permit has been in force.

6. It is the firm belief of the oil companies that are the subject of this report that continuing the planned work program, under the current conditions, would entail an undue risk to the safety of the operation's personnel, the work team, and to the financial investment,

- Attachment –
Map with
explanatory sketch
of the area affected
by the Gabonese
Government Decree
and the permit of
the companies
present

TRANSLATION

in addition to its repercussions on the good neighbor relations between the countries. A prudent measure would be to temporarily halt the execution of the drilling program until the maritime boundary is determined by mutual agreement between the governments of the countries concerned.

In light of what has just been outlined, the reporting Minister has the honor of rejecting the temporary interruption of the drilling program, pursuant to the request submitted by the interested Group.

However, Your Excellency, whose judgement is of the highest order, shall decide whatever you deem appropriate.

May God protect Your Excellency for many years.

Santa Isabel, June 12, 1970.

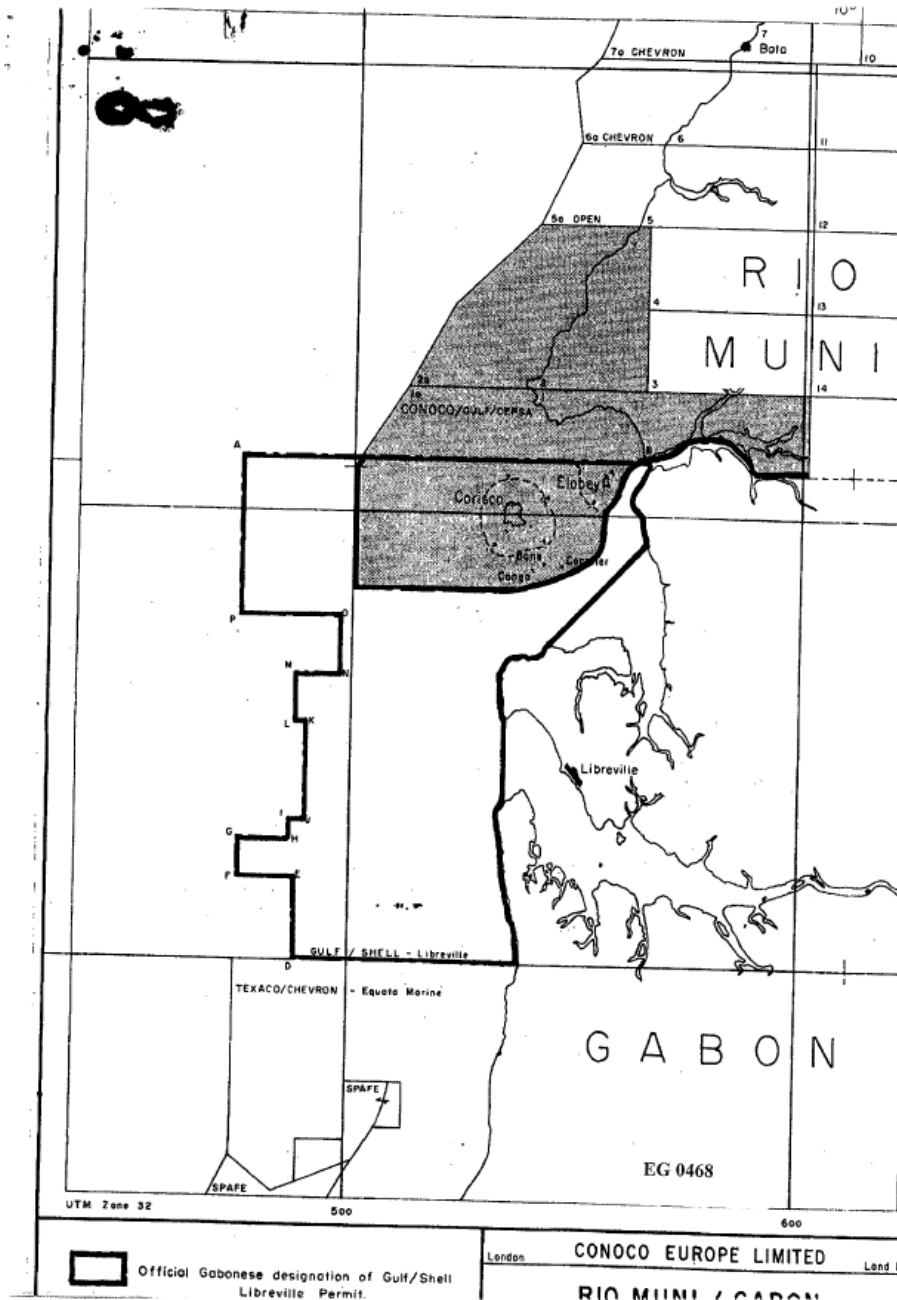
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MINES

[Illegible seal and signature]

PRESIDENT OF THIS REPUBLIC

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TRANSLATION



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/02/21

Date



REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIAS Y MINAS

Núm. 26 R-

Ref. Srta. Gral.

Secc. _____

RESERVADO

Pendiente

REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL	
PRESIDENCIA	
CASA CIVIL	
REGISTRO DE ENTRADA	
Número	<u>654</u>
Fecha	<u>9-7-70</u>

Excmo. Señor

ssd.-

Tengo el alto honor de informar a la superior y respetable Autoridad de V.E. lo siguiente:

1º.- Que sobre las 10,30 horas del día 10 del mes en curso, he recibido en audiencia especial a una delegación de Directores de las Compañías "Continental/Gulf/Cepsa", concesionarias en intereses indivisos de permisos de investigación de hidrocarburos en Rio Muni.

2º.- El motivo de su viaje a esta República es exponer al Gobierno la posición que piensa adoptar dicho Grupo de interrumpir y suspender provisionalmente los trabajos de perforación de un pozo en la Bahía de Corisco, en la que queda ubicado su permiso, como consecuencia de la problemática situación de la cuestión de aguas jurisdiccionales con la vecina República de Gabón.

3º.- Que tal situación ha sido creada por el Decreto de Gobierno de la República de Gabón, número 00689/MMER/DMG, de 14 de mayo último, cuya fotocopia fue facilitada a este Ministerio para su pronta información confidencial, mediante el cual el antes citado Gobierno Gabonés pretende unilateralmente admitir la soberanía de Guinea Ecuatorial sólo en las Islas de Corisco y Elobeyes, y no así las zonas de influencia de las citadas Islas, de histórico y largo uso guineano.

4º.- Ante esta iniciativa unilateral e imprevista, urge que los Gobiernos de Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón lleguen a un acuerdo bilateral que establezca las fronteras marítimas comunes; e hicieran poner en relieve que las tres Compañías, "Continental", "Gulf" y "Cepsa", desean mantenerse ajenas a este asunto que, por envolver conceptos de soberanía, compete exclusivamente a los gobiernos afectados.

5º.- Manifiestan que la mayor parte de la inversión realizada por la "Continental Oil Company of Equatorial Guinea" lo ha hecho al Sur del paralelo 1º 1' 24" N, y, en base a los resultados obtenidos por la investigación sísmica, "Continental", considera que esta área es la que tiene mayores posibilidades petrolíferas. De acuerdo con este criterio, existe un programa definido para realizar un sondeo en dicha área que está programado comenzar la perforación a principios de julio próximo, con una inversión mínima de dos millones de dólares USA, correspondiente al 5º año de vigencia del permiso.

6º.- Es firme creencia de las compañías petrolíferas objeto de este informe que la continuación del programa de trabajo previsto, en las circunstancias actuales, supondría un riesgo indebido en cuanto a la seguridad del personal de la operación, del equipo de trabajo y de la inversión económica.

.../...

- Anexo -
Mapa con croquis explicativo de la zona afectada por el Decreto del Gobierno Gabonés y el permiso de las Cías. comparecientes.



REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIAS Y MINAS

Núm. _____

Ref.ª _____

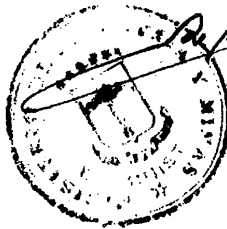
Secc. _____

amén de su repercusión en las relaciones de buena vecindad entre los dos países. Una medida de prudencia sería interrumpir provisionalmente la ejecución del programa de perforación, en tanto no se determine la frontera marítima de mutuo acuerdo entre los gobiernos de los países interesados.

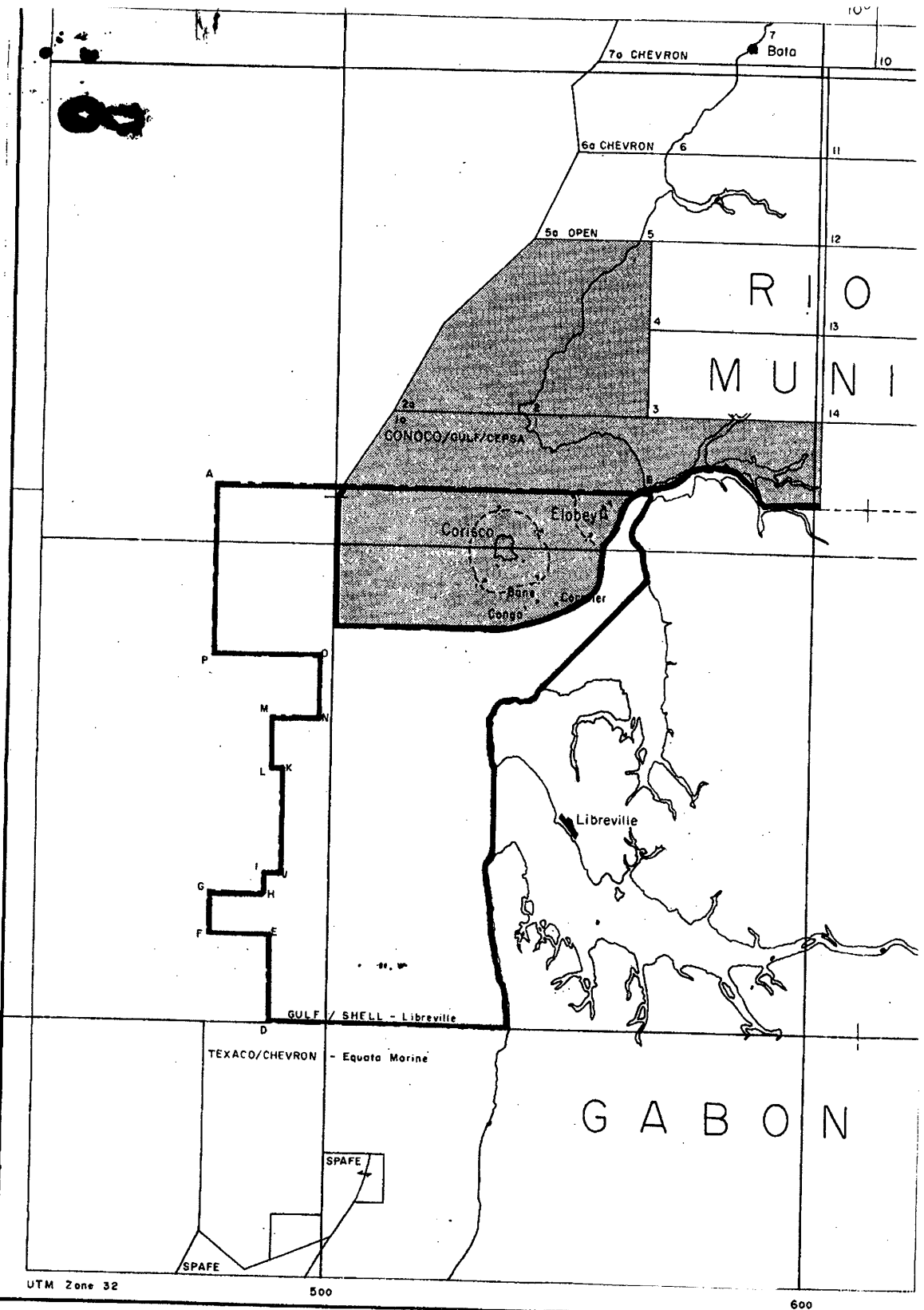
En vista de lo que se acaba de exponer, el Ministro informante tiene el honor de desestimar la interrupción provisional en la ejecución del programa de perforación, según petición formulada por el Grupo interesado.


No obstante, V.E. con su elevado criterio, decidirá lo que estime conveniente.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.
Santa Isabel, 12 de Junio de 1.970.
EL MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y MINAS,



Excmo. Señor PRESIDENTE DE ESTA REPUBLICA.-



 Official Gabonese designation of Gulf/Shell Libreville Permit.

London **CONOCO EUROPE LIMITED** Lond D
RIO MUNI / GABON

Annex 186

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Presidential Decree No. 17/1970* (24 September 1970)

TRANSLATION

Territorial Waters

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

- 2 -

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC

DECREE No. 17/1970, of September 24, from the Office of the President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, delimiting territorial waters of the zone of influence in Corisco Bay and adjacent islands, south of the Rio Muni province.

Pending the definitive delimitation of the maritime border between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon in accordance with principles of international law, I decree:

Article 1 – The limits of the territorial waters of the islands and adjacent islets located in Corisco Bay, southern part of the Rio Muni province, are as follows.

a) For the Elobey Islands and the Bañe [Mbañe], Conga and Cocotier islets, which are the closest to Gabon's coast, the limit of the waters is set at a hypothetical equidistant point between Gabon's coast and that of the said islands and islets.

b) The zone between the Elobey Islands; the Bañe [Mbañe], Conga, and Cocotier islets; and the island of Corisco is unlimited since these all belong to the same national territory.

c) The territorial waters of the island of Corisco extend to 12 nautical miles from its coast to the high seas.

Article 2. – The limits thus fixed form a trapezoid, whose sketch is attached to this Decree.

Article 3. – The Minister of Industry and Mines and other affected Ministries are each responsible for the application of this Decree, which shall be registered, published and communicated wherever necessary.

Article 4. – This Decree shall enter into force on the day it is published in the Official State Gazette.

I hereby decree, in Santa Isabel on this twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand nine hundred seventy.

FRANCISCO MACIAS NGUEMBA

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINES
Ricardo Pelayo Martínez Erimola Yema.

DECREE – ORGANIC LAW
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF DEPOSITS AND DEVELOPMENT
CHAPTER ONE

DENOMINATION, OBJECT, HEADQUARTERS AND
DURATION.

ARTICLE 1. The "National Bank of Deposits and Development of Equatorial Guinea" is an autonomous institution governed by Public Law, with its own legal personality and full capacity, lasting indefinitely. The Bank, as it shall be called in this text, shall be governed by the provisions of this Decree – Law [illegible] and by the Regulations that [illegible] in accordance with the

same. Its dissolution and liquidation may only be [illegible] by provision of the Office of the President of the Republic through a special Law.

ARTICLE TWO. The object of the Bank is to exercise the banking business in the national territory, with "banking business" understood as the operation of gaining domestic or foreign financial resources by accepting deposits of money—which shall be made available on demand, at term, or with prior notice—or by sale and placement of bonds, [illegible] or other assets, or by means of acceptance of loans; and the use of such resources for loans, investments or any other form authorized by the Law or banking uses.

The Bank may perform all necessary or expedient activities in the exercise of its faculties and fulfillment of its missions according to this Decree-Law.

ARTICLE THREE. A.) The Bank shall have its main office in Santa Isabel and a required branch in Bata. The Bank's Board of Directors may agree to establish offices, branches and agencies within the national territory.

B.) The Bank may make correspondent banking agreements with foreign banking institutions by decision of the Board of Directors, whose decision must be approved by the Office of the President of the Republic.

ARTICLE FOUR. The Bank may participate in international Banks via subscription of aliquot shares of stock. This decision shall be adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the Office of the President of the Republic.

CHAPTER TWO

ARTICLE FIVE. A) The Bank's stock shall total seventy million (70,000,000) Equatorial Guinean pesetas which shall be subscribed entirely by the State. For the Bank to be considered incorporated, it is necessary to pay out half the subscribed capital. The rest shall be paid out once or several times as agreed by the Central Bank's Board of Directors, and authorized by the Office of the President of the Republic with the Ministry of the Treasury.

B) The total capital of the Bank shall at all times be required to belong to the State.

C) The Bank's capital may be increased or reduced by following the same authorization procedure established in part A) of this article.

ARTICLE SIX. The resources to finance Bank operations, in addition to capital, may come:

1) From its reserves:

2) From grants, subsidies and advances from the State or international bodies:

3) From mobilization of [illegible] resources, either in the form of loans issued and obligations placed on the public, or in the form of deposits:

4) From access to credit from the Central Bank, in the form of rediscounts, secured loans, personal loans or any other possible method to access credit from the Central Bank, as determined by this:

5) From foreign loans.

ARTICLE SEVEN. The Bank shall be required to keep the following books: the Log of [illegible] [illegible line]



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/08/21

Date



BOLETIN OFICIAL DE LA REPUB. DE G. E.

Aguas Jurisdiccionales

PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA

DECRETO núm. 17/1970, de 24 de septiembre, de la Presidencia de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, estableciendo la delimitación de las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Zona de influencia de la Bahía de Corisco e islotes adyacentes, Sur de la provincia de Río Muni.

En tanto se delimita definitivamente la frontera marítima entre Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón conforme a los principios de Derechos Internacionales, vengo en disponer:

Artículo 1.º — Los límites de las aguas territoriales de las islas e islotes adyacentes que se encuentran en la Bahía de Corisco, parte sur de la provincia de Río Muni, están fijados como sigue.

a) Para las islas Elobeyes y los islotes Bañe, Conga y Cocotier que son los más próximos a la costa gabonesa, el límite de las aguas está fijado a un punto hipotético equidistante entre la costa gabonesa y la de dichas islas e islotes.

b) La zona comprendida entre las islas Elobeyes, los islotes Bañe, Conga, Cocotier y la isla de Corisco es ilimitada puesto que éstos pertenecen todos a un mismo territorio nacional.

c) Las aguas territoriales de la isla de Corisco son llevadas a 12 millas a partir de su costa hacia la alta mar.

Artículo 2.º — Los límites así fijados forman entre sí un trapecio cuyo croquis se adjunta al presente Decreto.

Artículo 3.º — El Ministro de Industria y Minas y otros Ministerios afectados, están encargados cada uno cuanto a lo que les respecta de la aplicación del presente Decreto que será registrado, publicado y comunicado en donde quiera que sea necesario.

Artículo 4.º — El presente Decreto entrará en vigor el mismo día de su publicación en el Boletín Oficial del Estado.

Así lo dispongo por el presente Decreto, dado en Santa Isabel, a veinticuatro de Septiembre de mil novecientos setenta.

FRANCISCO MACIAS NGUEMA

EL MINISTRO DE INDUSTRIA Y MINAS
Ricardo Pelayo Martínez Erimola Yema.

SECRETO — LEY ORGANICA

DEL

BANCO NACIONAL DE DEPOSITO Y DESARROLLO

CAPITULO PRIMERO

DENOMINACION, OBJETO, SEDE Y DURACION.

ARTICULO PRIMERO. El «Banco Nacional de Depósito y Desarrollo de Guinea Ecuatorial» es una institución autónoma de Derecho público, con personalidad jurídica propia y plena capacidad, y de duración indefinida. El Banco, como se designará, en este texto, se regirá por las disposiciones de este Decreto—Ley y por los Reglamentos que se dicten de acuerdo con el

mismo. Su disolución y liquidación sólo podrá ser acordado por disposición de la Presidencia de la República y mediante una Ley especial.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO. El objeto del Banco es ejercer el negocio de banca en territorio nacional, entendiéndose por «negocio de banca» la operación de captar recursos financieros nacionales o extranjeros por medio de la aceptación de depósitos de dinero exigibles a la vista, a plazo o previo aviso, o por medio de la venta y colocación de bonos, cédulas y otros valores, o por medio de la aceptación de empréstitos; y la utilización de tales recursos para préstamos, inversiones o en cualquier otra forma autorizada por la Ley o los usos bancarios.

El Banco podrá realizar toda actividad que sea necesaria o conveniente en el ejercicio de sus facultades y en el cumplimiento de los cometidos de que encargue de acuerdo con este Decreto—Ley.

ARTICULO TERCERO. A) El Banco tendrá su oficina principal en Santa Isabel y obligatoriamente una sucursal en Bata. El Consejo de Administración del Banco podrá acordar el establecimiento de oficinas, sucursales y agencias dentro del territorio nacional.

B) El Banco podrá concertar acuerdos de corresponsabilidad bancaria con instituciones bancarias extranjeras por decisión del Consejo de Administración, que deberá ser aprobada por la Presidencia de la República.

ARTICULO CUARTO. El Banco podrá participar en Bancos internacionales mediante suscripción de partes alícuotas de capital social. Esta decisión deberá ser adoptada por el Consejo de Administración y aprobada por la Presidencia de la República.

CAPITULO SEGUNDO

CAPITAL Y RECURSOS.

ARTICULO QUINTO. A) El capital del Banco será de setenta millones de pesetas guineanas (70.000.000) que será íntegramente suscrito por el Estado. Para que el Banco se considere constituido es necesario el desembolso de la mitad del capital suscrito. El resto se desembolsará en una o varias veces por acuerdo del Consejo de Administración del Banco Central, y con el Ministro de Hacienda, autorizado por la Presidencia de la República.

B) La totalidad del capital del Banco, en todo momento, pertenece preceptivamente al Estado.

C) El capital del Banco podrá aumentarse o reducirse siguiendo el mismo procedimiento de autorización que establece el apartado A) de este mismo artículo.

ARTICULO SEXTO. Los recursos para financiar las operaciones del Banco, además del capital, pueden provenir:

- 1) De sus reservas;
- 2) De dotaciones, subvenciones y anticipos del Estado o de los organismos internacionales;
- 3) De la movilización de los recursos locales, sea bajo la forma de emisión de empréstitos y de colocaciones colocadas en el público, sea bajo la forma de depósito;
- 4) Del acceso al crédito del Banco Central, bajo la forma de redescuento, créditos con garantía, créditos personales y cualquier otra forma posible de acceso al crédito del Banco Central, determinada por éste;
- 5) De los empréstitos exteriores.

ARTICULO SEPTIMO. Los libros que obligatoriamente deberá llevar el Banco serán: el Diario de operaciones, el Mayor, el copilador de cartas y telegramas.

Annex 187

The Gabonese Republic, *Order No. 55-70-PR-MTAC* (5 October 1970)

TRANSLATION

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GABONESE REPUBLIC

UNION – WORK – JUSTICE

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

ORDER No. 55/70/ [illegible]
of October 5, 1970, establishing the [illegible]
territorial waters of the Gabonese
Republic

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Having regard to Constitutional Law No. 1/61 of February 21,
1961, and subsequent amending texts;

Visa:
SUPREME
COURT
[initials]

Having regard to Decree No. 00493/PR of April 1, 1970, relating to
Government reform;

Having regard to Law 10/63 of January 12, 1963, relating to the
Merchant Marine Code;

The Supreme Court having been consulted;

The Council of Ministers having been heard:

ORDERS

ARTICLE 1. – Article 5 – 5th paragraph of Law No. 10/63 of January 12, 1963,
relating to the Gabonese Merchant Marine Code is amended as follows:

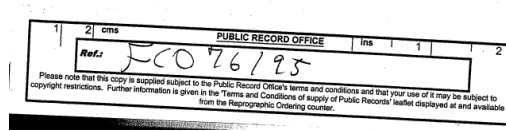
Instead of: “The territorial waters of Gabon are fixed at a distance
of 12 nautical miles starting from the low-tide mark.”

READ: “The boundary of the territorial waters of Gabon is fixed
at 25 nautical miles starting from the low-tide mark.”

.. // ..

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION



- 2 -

ARTICLE 2. – The present order will be carried out as law of the State and published according to the emergency procedure.

Done in Libreville, on 10/5/70

By the President of the
Republic, Head of the
Government.

[signature]
Albert-Bernard Bongo

The Vice President of the
Government, Minister of
Coordination, Minister of
Justice.

Léon Mébiame [signature]

Minister of Transportation
and Civil Aeronautics
in charge of Tourism

[signature]
B.F. Ondo

Minister of Water and Forests

[signature]
R. Landji

Minister of Public Works,
Housing and Urban Planning

[signature]
P. Malékou



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info@waterstreettranslations.com

CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christine Clay, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

06/23/21

Date



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REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
RESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

UNION - TRAVAIL - JUSTICE

ORDONNANCE N° 55/70
du 5 Octobre 1970 fixant la limite
des eaux territoriales de la République
Gabonaise

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT

Vu la loi constitutionnelle n° 1/61 du 21 Février
1961 et les textes modificatifs subséquents ;

Vu le décret n° 00493/PR du 1er Avril 1970 portant
remaniement du Gouvernement ;

Visa :
COUR SUPREME

Vu la loi 10/63 du 12 Janvier 1963 portant Code de
la Marine Marchande ;

Le Cour Suprême consultée ;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendu :

ORDONNE

ARTICLE 1er. - L'article 5 - 5ème paragraphe de la loi n° 10/63
du 12 Janvier 1963 portant code de la Marine Marchande Gabo-
naise est modifié comme suit :

Au lieu de : "Les eaux territoriales du Gabon sont
fixées à une distance de 12 milles marins à compter de la
laisse de la plus basse mer".

L I R E : "La limite des eaux territoriales du Gabon
est fixée à 25 milles marins à compter de la laisse de la plus
basse mer".

.. // ..

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- 2 -

ARTICLE 2.- La présente ordonnance sera exécutée comme loi de l'Etat et publiée selon la procédure d'urgence.

Fait à Libreville, le 9/10/70

Par le Président de la République, Chef du Gouvernement.

[Signature]
Albert-Bernard BONGO

Le Vice-Président du Gouvernement, Ministre de la Coordination, Gardes des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice.

[Signature]
Léon MEBIAME

Le Ministre des Transports et de l'Aéronautique Civile Chargé du Tourisme

[Signature]
B. F. ONDO

Le Ministre des Eaux et Forêts

[Signature]
R. LANDJI

Le Ministre des Travaux-Publics de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme

[Signature]
P. MALEKOU

Annex 188

The Gabonese Republic, *Ordinance No. 58/72 Extending the Outer Limit of Gabon's Territorial Waters to 100 Nautical Miles* (16 July 1972)

TRANSLATION



Embassy of Spain

AFRICA

No. 161

*[handwriting: Party ?]**Date**Sept. 13, 1972*

10' 34, 22/2 6^h 1/2 - 1

10' 34, 22/2 6^h 1/2 - 1



Libreville, September 5, 1972

Subject: Gabon Territorial Waters; forwarding
text of order extending to 100 [nautical] miles



To: MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my message no. 143 dated July 28, 1972, I am forwarding attached hereto the text of Order No. 58/72 of July 16, 1972, extending the outer limit of Gabon's territorial waters to 100 [nautical] miles.

The difficulty in obtaining this text required me to copy it in full from the only copy that I was able to obtain.

May God grant you many years.

Acting Negotiation Manager

[signature]

José-Maria Castroviejo Bolibar

TRANSLATION

[graphic]

Embassy of Spain

Republic of Gabon
Office of the President of the Republic

Unity-Work-Justice

Official approval
Of the Supreme Court

Order No. 58/72
Extending the boundary of Gabon's territorial
waters to 100 nautical miles

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GABON

Whereas the Constitution:

HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Whereas Decree No. 221/PR of February 3, 1972, establishing the composition of the government, and subsequent amendments to it;

Whereas Law No. 13/72 of June 5, 1972, authorizing the President of the Republic to legislate via Orders during the parliament's recess;

The Supreme Court having been consulted;

The Council of Ministers having been heard;

Orders:

Article 1: The boundary of Gabon's territorial waters, established as 30 nautical miles, via Order No. 1/72/PR of January 5, 1972, is increased to 100 nautical miles from the low water line.

Article 2: This Order will be enforced as the country's Law and published under the emergency procedure./.

Executed in Libreville, 7/16/1972
By the President of the Republic
Head of the Government

Albert-Bernard Bongo

Minister of Transportation and
Civil Aviation,
Bonjean François Ondo

Guardian of the Seals
Minister of Justice
Jean-Rémy Ayoune

Minister of Waters and Forests
Rigobert Landji;
Minister of State, Head of
Public Works
Paul Malekou

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

Republic of Gabon
Office of the President of the Republic

Unity-Work-Justice

Official approval
Of the Supreme Court

Order No. 58/72
Extending the boundary of Gabon's territorial
waters to 100 nautical miles

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GABON
HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Whereas the Constitution:

Whereas Decree No. 221/PR of February 3, 1972, establishing the composition of the government, and subsequent amendments to it;

Whereas Law No. 13/72 of June 5, 1972, authorizing the President of the Republic to legislate via Orders during the parliament's recess;

The Supreme Court having been consulted;

The Council of Ministers having been heard;

Orders:

Article 1: The boundary of Gabon's territorial waters, established as 30 nautical miles, via Order No. 1/72/PR of January 5, 1972, is increased to 100 nautical miles from the low water line.

Article 2: This Order will be enforced as the country's Law and published under the emergency procedure./.

Executed in Libreville, 7/16/1972
By the President of the Republic
Head of the Government

Albert-Bernard Bongo

Minister of Transportation and
Civil Aviation,
Bonjean François Ondo

Guardian of the Seals
Minister of Justice
Jean-Rémy Ayoune

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Rigobert Landji;
Minister of State, Head of
Public Works
Paul Malekou



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Corinne McKay, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association (ATA), and Karen Brovey, a linguist certified by the ATA for translations from Spanish into English.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French and Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/08/21

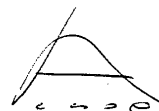
Date



46' 341, 2212, 672. 4 - 1



Embajada de España



Libreville, 5 Septiembre 1972.

AFRICA.
Nº 161.

ASUNTO: Aguas Territoriales
Gabón; remite texto
"ordonnance" extensión
a 100 millas.

Partg
hecho
13-IX-72

Stamp area with illegible text and a checkmark.

Excmo. Señor:

Como continuación a mi despacho Nº 143 del 28 de Julio último, adjunto tengo el honor de remitir a V.E. el texto de la "ordonnance" Nº 58/72 del 16 de Julio del presente año, por la que se extiende a 100 millas el límite exterior de las aguas territoriales del Gabón.

La dificultad en conseguir dicho texto, me ha obligado a copiarlo íntegramente del único ejemplar que he podido disponer.

[Handwritten mark]

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.

El Encargado de Negocios, a.i.

Jose Maria Castroviejo Doblar

JOSE-MARIA CASTROVIEJO DOBLAR.

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES. MADRID.

A



Embajada de España

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE.

VISA
de la Cour Suprême.-

ORDONNANCE N° 58/72
Portant à 100 milles marins la limite
des Eaux Territoriales du Gabon.-

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT,

Vu la Constitution;

Vu le décret N° 221/PR du 3 Février 1972 fixant la
composition du gouvernement et les textes modificatifs subsé-
quents;

Vu la loi N°13/72 du 5 Juin 1972 autorisant le Prési-
dent de la République à légiférer par voie d'Ordonnance pendant-
la période d'intersession parlementaire;

La Cour Suprême consultée;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendu;

ORDONNE:

Article 1er.- La limite des Eaux Territoriales du Gabon fixée à
30 milles marins par Ordonnance N° 1/72/PR du 5 Janvier 1972 est
portée à 100 milles marins à partir de la laisse de la plus basse
mer.

Article 2.- La présente Ordonnance sera exécuté comme Loi de l'E-
tat et publiée selon la procédure d'urgence./-

Fait à Libreville, le 16/7/1972
P. le Président de la République
Chef du Gouvernement.-
Albert-Bernard BONGO.

Le Ministre des Transports
et de l'Aéronautique Civile,
Bonjean Francois ONDO.

Le Garde des Sceaux
Ministre de la Justice.-
Jean-Rémy AYOUNE.-

Le Ministre des Eaux et Forêts.
Rigobert LANDJI;

Le Ministre d'Etat, Chargé des
Travaux Publics.-
Paul MALEKOU.-

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
 PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE.

VISA
 de la Cour Suprême.-

ORDONNANCE N° 58/72
 Portant à 100 milles marins la limite
 des Eaux Territoriales du Gabon.-

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE
 CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT,

Vu la Constitution;

Vu le décret N° 221/PR du 3 Février 1972 fixant la
 composition du gouvernement et les textes modificatifs subsé-
 quents;

Vu la loi N°13/72 du 5 Juin 1972 autorisant le Prési-
 dent de la République à légiférer par voie d'Ordonnance pendant
 la période d'intersession parlementaire;

La Cour Suprême consultée;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendu;

ORDONNE:

Article 1er.- La limite des Eaux Territoriales de Gabon fixée à
 30 milles marins par Ordonnance N° 1/72/PR du 5 Janvier 1972 est
 portée à 100 milles marins à partir de la laisse de la plus basse
 mer.

Article 2.- La présente Ordonnance sera exécuté comme Loi de l'E-
 tat et publiée selon la procédure d'urgence./-

Fait à Libreville, le 16/7/1972
 P. le Président de la République
 Chef du Gouvernement.-
 Albert-Bernard BONGO.

Le Ministre des Transports
 et de l'Aéronautique Civile,
 Bonjean François ONDO.

Le Gardien des Sceaux
 Ministre de la Justice.-
 Jean-Rémy AYOUNE.-

Le Ministre des Eaux et Forêts.
 Rigobert LANDJI;

Le Ministre d'Etat, Chargé des
 Travaux Publics.-
 Paul MALEKOU.-

Annex 189

The Gabonese Republic, *Constitution of The Gabonese Republic* (29 July 1972)

TRANSLATION

CONSTITUTION
OF THE GABONESE
REPUBLIC

July 29, 1972

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 152 -

 10 CONSTITUTION OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC – July 29, 1972

The government shall be bound to give its opinion no later than the session following the date of filing. In the event of a negative opinion by the government and if the draft is not affected by the provisions of Articles 45 and 46, its author may request directly of the National Assembly that it examine his text in the course of the session.

ART. 44. – At its request, the discussion of bills shall focus on the government's text; that of the draft law shall focus on the committee's text.

In the event of a counter-proposal, the discussion shall first focus on the government's text.

ART. 45. – The deputies shall have the right to amendments. The draft laws or amendments presented by the deputies shall be inadmissible if their adoption would have as a consequence either a reduction in receipts or the creation or exacerbation of a public charge without triggering corresponding receipts.

ART. 46. – If in the course of the legislative proceedings it appears that a draft or an amendment is not within the scope of the law or exceeds the limits of the delegation accorded by virtue of Article 42, the president of the Republic or the president of the National Assembly may oppose the inadmissibility.

In the event of disagreement, the Supreme Court, seized by the president of the Republic or the President of the National Assembly, shall rule within a limit of eight days.

Where appropriate, the deadline for promulgation shall be suspended until the Supreme Court has ruled.

ART. 47. – The government shall be informed of the agenda for the work of the Assembly and the committees. The members of the government shall have access to the National Assembly; they shall participate in the debates and may be assisted or represented by government commissioners.

The ministers and their commissioners shall have access to the committees of the Assembly; they shall be heard by them, at their request and the request of the committees.

ART. 48. – The agenda for the work of the National Assembly shall include, by priority and in the order set by the government, the discussion of bills filed by the latter and the draft laws that it has accepted.

ART. 49. – An emergency vote on a law may be requested by the government or the deputies. If it is requested by the government, it shall be allowed. If it is requested by the deputies, the Assembly shall rule on this emergency.

ART. 50. – The means of control by the Assembly over the government shall be:

- written question;
- verbal question without debate;
- investigative committee.

One session per week shall be reserved by priority for the deputies' questions and the government's responses.

The law shall determine the conditions for the organization and functioning of the investigative committees.

**TITLE V
TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

ART. 51. – The president of the Republic shall direct international negotiations. He shall sign and ratify the treaties and international agreements.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 153 -

July 29, 1972 - CONSTITUTION OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC 11

ART. 52. – Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties relating to international organization, treaties that commit the State's finances, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature that relate to the status of persons or that entail cession, exchange, or addition of territory may be ratified only by virtue of a law.

They shall take effect only after having been properly ratified.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the Gabonese people called upon to decide by referendum, after consultation with the populations concerned.

ART. 53. – If the Supreme Court, seized by the president of the Republic or by the president of the National Assembly, has declared that an international commitment includes a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorization to ratify it may be given only after revision of the Constitution.

ART. 54. – From their publication, treaties or agreements that have been properly ratified shall have authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

TITLE IV CONCERNING JUDICIAL POWER

ART. 55. – Justice shall be rendered on the territory of the State in the name of the Gabonese people.

ART. 56. – Judicial power shall be independent. In the exercise of their offices the judges shall be subject only to the authority of the law.

The sitting judges shall be irremovable under the conditions set forth by the law.

ART. 57. – The president of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the judiciary's independence. He shall be assisted in this by the Superior Council of the Magistracy, over which he shall preside.

The organization and powers of the Superior Council of the Magistracy shall be fixed by the law.

ART. 58. – No one may be detained arbitrarily. Each accused shall be presumed innocent until his guilt is established after a proceeding that provides him with the guarantees indispensable to his defense.

Judicial power, the guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of these principles under the conditions provided by the law.

TITLE VII CONCERNING THE SUPREME COURT

ART. 59. – A Supreme Court shall be established, which shall include four chambers:

- the Constitutional Chamber;
- the Judicial Chamber;
- the Administrative Chamber;
- the Chamber of Accounts.



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

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Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/25/21

Date



CONSTITUTION
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
GABONAISE
29 juillet 1972

10. CONSTITUTION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE — 29 juillet 1972

Le gouvernement est tenu de donner son avis au plus tard à la session qui suit la date de dépôt.

En cas d'avis défavorable du gouvernement et lorsque la proposition n'est pas frappée par les dispositions des articles 45 et 46, son auteur peut demander directement à l'Assemblée nationale l'examen de son texte au cours de la session.

ART. 44. — La discussion des projets de loi porte, à sa demande, sur le texte du gouvernement ; celle des propositions de loi porte sur le texte de la commission.

En cas de contre-projet, la discussion porte d'abord sur le texte du gouvernement.

ART. 45. — Les députés ont le droit d'amendements. Les propositions de lois ou amendements présentés par les députés sont irrecevables lorsque leur adoption aurait pour conséquence, soit une diminution des recettes, soit la création ou l'aggravation d'une charge publique sans dégagement des recettes correspondantes.

ART. 46. — S'il apparaît au cours de la procédure législative qu'une proposition ou un amendement n'est pas du domaine de la loi ou dépasse les limites de la délégation accordée en vertu de l'article 42, le président de la République ou le président de l'Assemblée nationale peut opposer l'irrecevabilité.

En cas de désaccord la Cour suprême, saisie par le président de la République ou par le président de l'Assemblée nationale, statue dans un délai de huit jours.

Le délai de promulgation est, le cas échéant, suspendu tant que la Cour suprême ne s'est pas prononcée.

ART. 47. — Le gouvernement est informé de l'ordre du jour des travaux de l'Assemblée et des commissions. Les membres du gouvernement ont accès à l'Assemblée nationale ; ils participent aux débats et peuvent se faire assister ou représenter par des commissaires du gouvernement.

Les ministres et leurs commissaires ont accès aux commissions de l'Assemblée ; ils sont entendus par elles, sur leur demande et à la demande des commissions.

ART. 48. — L'ordre du jour des travaux de l'Assemblée nationale comporte, par priorité et dans l'ordre fixé par le gouvernement, la discussion des projets de loi déposés par celui-ci et des propositions de loi qu'il a acceptées.

ART. 49. — L'urgence du vote d'une loi peut être demandée par le gouvernement ou par les députés. Lorsqu'elle est demandée par le gouvernement, elle est de droit. Lorsqu'elle est demandée par les députés, l'Assemblée se prononce sur cette urgence.

ART. 50. — Les moyens de contrôle de l'Assemblée sur le gouvernement sont :
 — la question écrite ;
 — la question orale sans débats ;
 — la commission d'enquête.

Une séance par semaine est réservée par priorité aux questions des députés et aux réponses du gouvernement.

La loi détermine les conditions d'organisation et de fonctionnement des commissions d'enquête.

TITRE V

DES TRAITÉS ET ACCORDS INTERNATIONAUX

ART. 51. — Le président de la République a la haute direction des négociations internationales. Il signe et ratifie les traités et accords internationaux.

ART. 52. — Les traités de paix, les traités de commerce, les traités relatifs à l'organisation internationale, les traités qui engagent les finances de l'Etat, ceux qui modifient les dispositions de nature législative, qui sont relatifs à l'état des personnes ou qui comportent cession, échange ou adjonction de territoire, ne peuvent être ratifiés qu'en vertu d'une loi.

Ils ne prennent effet qu'après avoir été régulièrement ratifiés.

Nulle cession, nul échange, nulle adjonction de territoire n'est valable sans le consentement du peuple gabonais appelé à se prononcer par référendum, après consultation des populations intéressées.

ART. 53. — Si la Cour suprême, saisie par le président de la République ou par le président de l'Assemblée nationale, a déclaré qu'un engagement international comporte une clause contraire à la Constitution, l'autorisation de la ratifier ne peut intervenir qu'après révision de la Constitution.

ART. 54. — Les traités ou accords régulièrement ratifiés ont, dès leur publication, une autorité supérieure à celle des lois, sous réserve, pour chaque accord ou traité, de son application par l'autre partie.

TITRE VI

DU POUVOIR JUDICIAIRE

ART. 55. — La justice est rendue sur le territoire de l'Etat au nom du peuple gabonais.

ART. 56. — Le pouvoir judiciaire est indépendant. Les juges ne sont soumis, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, qu'à l'autorité de la loi.

Les magistrats du siège sont inamovibles dans les conditions fixées par la loi.

ART. 57. — Le président de la République est garant de l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire.

Il est assisté à cet effet par le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature, qu'il préside.

L'organisation et les attributions du Conseil supérieur de la magistrature sont fixées par la loi.

ART. 58. — Nul ne peut être arbitrairement détenu. Tout prévenu est présumé innocent jusqu'à ce que sa culpabilité ait été établie à la suite d'une procédure lui offrant les garanties indispensables à sa défense.

Le pouvoir judiciaire, gardien de la liberté individuelle, assure le respect de ces principes dans les conditions prévues par la loi.

TITRE VII

DE LA COUR SUPRÊME

ART. 59. — Il est institué une Cour suprême qui comprend quatre chambres :

- la Chambre constitutionnelle ;
- la Chambre judiciaire ;
- la Chambre administrative ;
- la Chambre des comptes.

Annex 190

The Gabonese Republic, *Act No. 9/84 Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone of 200 Nautical Miles* (9 July 1984)

Act No. 9/84
establishing an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles

Article 1

A maritime zone, called the exclusive economic zone, shall be established, situated beyond Gabonese territorial waters and adjacent thereto.

Article 2

The exclusive economic zone shall extend for a distance of 200 nautical miles, calculated from the straight baselines and normal baselines that serve to measure the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 3

Within its exclusive economic zone, the Gabonese State shall have sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed, its subsoil and superjacent waters.

The sovereignty of the Gabonese State shall be asserted through its right to undertake the economic exploitation and exploration of this zone, for example for the production of energy from the water, currents and winds.

Article 4

In this zone, the Gabonese State shall have the exclusive right to construct, use and exploit and to authorize and regulate the construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures for the purposes provided for in article 3 above and other economic purposes.

Article 6

All ships must respect these safety zones and shall comply with generally accepted international standards regarding navigation in the vicinity of artificial islands, installations, structures and safety zones.

Article 7

The Gabonese State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such artificial islands, installations and structures, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration laws and regulations.

Article 8

The Gabonese State shall have exclusive competence within its exclusive economic zone with respect to marine scientific research and the preservation of the marine environment.

Article 9

In the exclusive economic zone, priority fishing rights shall be reserved for vessels flying the Gabonese flag or operated by Gabonese nationals or by legal entities under Gabonese law.

Article 10

The Gabonese State shall determine the allowable catch of the living resources in its exclusive economic zone and shall ensure through proper conservation and management measures that its resources are not overexploited.

Article 11

Where the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone as determined in accordance with the provisions of article 2 above encroach on the exclusive economic zone of a bordering or neighbouring State, joint limits shall be established by agreement with the State in question or in accordance with the generally recognized principles of international law on delimitation.

Article 12

Beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea, the establishment of the exclusive economic zone shall not affect the freedoms of navigation, of overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, or the use of the sea for other internationally authorized purposes related to the exercise of such freedoms.

Article 13

In exercising the freedoms referred to in article 12 above, foreign States and their nationals shall take into account the sovereign rights of the Gabonese State and respect its laws and regulations in accordance with international law.

Article 14

Any foreign vessel exercising the freedoms referred to in article 12 above shall be prohibited from engaging in the exclusive economic zone in any fishing activity, including the stowage of fishing equipment and gear, research and any pollution or endangerment of the marine environment harmful to the resources of the zone or to the economic interests of the Gabonese State.

Article 15

Over an area described as the contiguous zone, situated beyond the territorial sea and adjacent to it and extending up to a distance of 24 nautical miles calculated from the straight baselines and the normal baselines which serve to measure the breadth of the territorial sea, the Gabonese State shall exercise the control necessary to:

- Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, sanitation or immigration laws and regulations;
- Punish infringement of the above laws and regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

Article 16

The provisions of this Act shall not be an obstacle to the principles of international co-operation to which the Gabonese State subscribes and which have been embodied in agreements with other States, without prejudice to its sovereign rights and to respect for its legitimate interests.

Article 17

This Act, which supersedes all previous conflicting provisions, shall be registered, issued in accordance with emergency procedures and implemented as a law of the State.

Annex 191

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Act No. 15/1984 on the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea* (12 November 1984)

Act No. 15/1984 of 12 November 1984
on the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone
of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea(1)

Statement of reasons

Considering article 7, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Basic Law of Equatorial Guinea, which provides that the State shall exercise full sovereignty over its territory and that the extent of the territorial sea shall be defined by law;

Considering also the important changes in international law that have occurred in recent years as a result of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 14 December 1982, which the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has acceded to and ratified;

For these reasons, it has clearly become necessary to issue clear and detailed rules concerning the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone over which the state of Equatorial Guinea exercises full sovereignty and where it may explore and exploit exclusively all natural resources, whether living or non-living, while scrupulously respecting the principles of the above-mentioned Convention and other norms of international law.

By virtue of the foregoing, and in accordance with the law adopted by the House of People's Representatives, I hereby decree the following:

PART I
The territorial sea

Article 1

The sovereignty of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea extends to the entire national territory consisting, in accordance with the boundaries inherited from the colonial era, of the mainland area of Río Muni and the islands of Bioko, Annobón, Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and adjacent islets, internal waters and the adjacent belt of sea described as the territorial sea.

This sovereignty is exercised, in accordance with international law, over the water column, the sea-bed and subsoil, the resources of this sea and the superjacent airspace.

Article 2

The breadth of the territorial sea shall be 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines.

Article 3

The baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast.

Where there are river mouths, bays, ports, islands and other indentations, however, the baselines for

measuring the territorial sea shall be the straight baselines set, in accordance with international law, by the Technical Commission established by this Act.

Article 4

Except where otherwise provided, waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea form part of the internal waters of the Republic of Equatorial Guines.

Article 5

With regard to coastal States the coastline of which is adjacent to or opposite the coastline of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the territorial sea shall not extend beyond a median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of the two States, drawn in accordance with international law, is measured.

Article 6

Ships of all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Article 7

Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Equatorial Guinea.

Passage of a foreign ship shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Equatorial Guinea if in the territorial sea it engages in any of the following activities:

- (a) Any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of Equatorial Guinea, or in any other manner in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;
- (b) Any exercise or practice with weapons of any kind;
- (c) Any act of propaganda or any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defence or security of Equatorial Guinea;
- (d) The launching, landing or taking on board of any aircraft or military device;
- (e) The loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations of Equatorial Guinea;
- (f) Any act of serious international pollution contrary to international law;
- (g) The carrying out of any fishing activities, research activities or hydrographic surveys without the corresponding authorization or licence;
- (h) Any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication or any other facilities or installations of Equatorial Guinea;
- (i) Any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage.

Article 8

In the territorial sea, submarines and any other foreign underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag.

Article 9

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 6 of this Act, foreign ships, by the mere fact of exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea, shall have to comply with any laws and regulations relating to innocent passage enacted by Equatorial Guinea in respect of all or any of the following:

- (a) The safety of navigation and the regulation of maritime traffic;
- (b) The protection of navigational aids and other facilities or installations;
- (c) The protection of cables and pipelines;
- (d) The conservation of the living resources of the sea;
- (e) The prevention of infringement of fisheries laws and regulations;
- (f) The preservation of the environment and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution thereof;
- (g) Marine scientific research and hydrographic surveys;
- (h) The prevention of infringement of customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary laws and regulations.

PART II

The exclusive economic zone

Article 10

The exclusive economic zone is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea.

The exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea extends from the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

Article 11

1. Except where otherwise provided in international treaties concluded with States whose coastlines are opposite or adjacent to those of Equatorial Guinea, the outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of Equatorial Guinea shall not extend beyond the equidistant median line.

2. Equidistant line means that line every point of which is at an equal distance from the nearest points on the line of passage drawn from each State in accordance with international law.

Article 12

In the exclusive economic zone, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploiting, exploring, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation of the zone.

Article 13

In the exclusive economic zone, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has exclusive jurisdiction with regard to:

- (a) Marine scientific research;
- (b) The establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;
- (c) The protection and preservation of the environment;
- (d) Any other matters which the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea may establish, in accordance with international law.

Article 14

In the exclusive economic zone, fishing shall be reserved for nationals of Equatorial Guinea.

Foreign fishermen shall be able to fish in the exclusive economic zone only when a provision to this effect exists in international treaties concluded by the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with the corresponding States or when the competent authority of Equatorial Guinea grants a special licence outside the framework of an international agreement.

Additional provisions

1. There is hereby established a Technical Commission consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation; Water, Woods and Reforestation; National Defence; Justice and Worship; Mines and Hydrocarbons; and Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, which shall be responsible for preparing, for submission to the Council of Ministers, charts of an adequate scale showing the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea, and the limits derived therefrom, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

2. Such charts shall be accompanied by lists of geographical co-ordinates of points, each of which shall specify the geodetic datum. These charts shall form part of this Act.

3. The above-mentioned Ministries shall designate their respective representatives to the Technical Commission within one month from the date of publication of this Act in the official information media.

4. Any matter not covered by this Act shall be covered by the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 30 April 1982.

Final provisions

1. All legislation conflicting with this Act, in particular Decree-Law No. 17/1970 of 24 September 1970 and Decree-Law No. 28/1976 of 17 October 1976, is hereby revoked.

2. This Act shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the official information media.

Done at Malabo on the twelfth day of November, nineteen hundred and eighty-four.

For a Better Guinea,

Signed: Obiang Mguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic

Endnotes

1 (Note - Note)

Original: Spanish

Annex 192

The Gabonese Republic, *Decree 002066/PR/MHCUCDM* (4 December 1992)

TRANSLATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
journal-officiel.ga/8689-2066-pr-mhcucdm

Decree No. 2066/PR/MHCUCDM of December 4, 1992 [...]

[...]

Article 1

The breadth of the territorial sea, which is established at 12 nautical miles or 22.224 kilometers, shall be measured from the straight baselines and the normal baselines.

Article 2

In the maritime zone extending between Cocobeach and Cap Lopez, the territorial sea shall be measured from the straight baselines connecting the following points:

		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A.	COCOBEACH (POINT ASTRO)	1° 00' 02" N	9° 34' 58" E
B.	MBANIE	0° 48' 39" N	9° 22' 50" E
C.	CAP ESTERIAS (POINTE MEGOMBIE)	0° 35' 19" N	9° 19' 01" E
D.	POINTE NGOMBE (LIGHTHOUSE)	0° 18' 35" N	9° 18' 19" E
E.	CAP LOPEZ	0° 37' 54" S	8° 42' 13" E

Article 3

In the maritime zone extending between Cap Lopez and the Gabon-Congo frontier, the territorial sea shall be measured from the low-water line along the coast, as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by Gabon.

Article 4

The ellipsoid and point of origin used to determine the geographical coordinates shall be: The CLARKE 1880 ellipsoid at the following points of origin in UTM zones 32 and 33:

Latitude: 0° 42' 53" 3 S

Longitude: 0° 09' 49" 4 E

Article 5

The maritime boundary of Gabon, established from the baselines thus determined, shall be subject to all of the jurisdictions that flow from Gabon's rights of national sovereignty, as set out in the relevant provisions of Law No. 9/84 of July 9, 1984, creating an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles.

TRANSLATION

Article 6

The present decree, which shall supersede all previous provisions to the contrary, shall be registered and published under the emergency procedure and communicated to all parties who are required to be informed.

Done in Libreville on December 4, 1992

By the President of the Republic
Head of State
El Hadj Omar BONGO

The Prime Minister, Head of the Government
Casimir OYE MBA

Minister of Housing, Land Registry, and Urban Housing
Adrien NKOGHE ESSINGONE



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Eve Hecht, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/09/21

Date



Journal Officiel

 journal-officiel.ga/8689-2066-pr-mhcucdm

Décret N° 2066/PR/MHCUCDM du 04/12/1992 définissant les lignes de base à partir desquelles est mesurée la largeur de la mer territoriale.

Le président de la République,

chef de l'Etat ;

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu les décrets N°s 1481/PR et 1482/PR du 18 août 1992, fixant la composition du gouvernement ;

Vu la loi N° 10/63 du 12 janvier 1963, portant code de la Marine marchande, notamment en son article 5 ;

Vu la loi N° 9/84 du 12 juillet 1984, instituant une zone économique exclusive de 200 milles marins ;

Vu le décret N° 1771/PR/MDCUDM du 4 novembre 1985, portant attributions et organisation du ministère des Domaines, du Cadastre et de l'Urbanisme, chargé du Droit de la mer ;

La chambre administrative de la Cour suprême consultée ;

Le conseil des ministres entendu ;

D E C R E T E :

Article premier : La largeur de la mer territoriale, fixée à 12 milles marins, soit 22,224 kilomètres, est mesurée à partir des lignes de base droites et des lignes de base normales.

Article 2 : Dans la zone maritime comprise entre Cocobeach et le Cap Lopez, la mer territoriale est mesurée à partir des lignes de base droites reliant les points ci-après :

Point A : Cocobeach (point astro), latitude : 1° 00' 02" N, longitude : 9° 34' 58" E.

Point B : Mbanié, latitude : 0° 48' 39" N, longitude : 9° 22' 50" E.

Point C : Cap Estérias (Pointe Megombié), latitude : 0° 35' 19" N, longitude : 9° 19' 01" E.

Point D : Pointe Ngombé (phare), latitude : 0° 18' 35" N, longitude : 9° 18' 19" E.

Point E: Cap Lopez, latitude : 0° 37' 54" S. longitude : 8° 42' 13" E.

Article 3 : Dans la zone maritime comprise entre le Cap Lopez et la frontière Gabon-Congo, la mer territoriale est mesurée à partir de la laisse de basse mer, le long de la côte, telle qu'elle est indiquée sur les cartes marines à grande échelle reconnues officiellement par le Gabon.

Article 4 : L'ellipsoïde et l'origine utilisés dans la définition des coordonnées géographiques sont :

Ellipsoïde de Clarke 1880 - anglais - fuseaux 32 et 33 origine :

Latitude: 0° 42 ' 53 " 3S

Longitude : 9° 09 ' 49 " 4 E

Article 5 : La frontière maritime de l'Etat gabonais, établie à partir des lignes de base ainsi définies, est soumise à l'ensemble des compétences résultant de ses droits de souveraineté nationale, tel que stipulé dans les dispositions pertinentes de la loi N° 9/84 du 9 juillet 1984, instituant une zone économique exclusive de 200 milles marins.

Article 6 : Le présent décret, qui abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires, sera enregistré, publié selon la procédure d'urgence et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Fait à Libreville, le 4 décembre 1992

Par le président de la République,

chef de l'Etat

El Hadj Omar BONGO

Le Premier Ministre, chef du Gouvernement

Casimir OYE MBA

Le Ministre de l'Habitat, du Cadastre et de l'Urbanisme

Adrien NKOGHE ESSINGONE

Annex 193

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Decree No. 1/1999 Designating the Median Line as the Maritime Boundary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea* (6 March 1999)

Page 1

Act No.1/1999 of 6 March 1999 designating the median line
as the maritime boundary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Office of the President

Considering Act No. 15/1984 on the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Considering also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which Equatorial Guinea is a party;
and

In conformity with the geographical environment and the significant features of the area, as well as with the universal criterion of equidistance;


At the proposal of the Ministry of the Interior and Local Corporations and following consideration of the matter by the Council of Ministers at its meeting held on __ March 1999;

I do hereby provide as follows:

Article 1

The boundaries of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the northern maritime zone, off the island of Bioko and the coast of Río Muni, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, are the geodetic lines connecting the following points:


<u>Points</u>	<u>North latitude</u>	<u>East longitude</u>
1	2° 20' 14"	9° 48' 45"
2	2° 20' 57"	9° 48' 04"
3	2° 21' 05"	9° 48' 00"
4	2° 21' 17"	9° 47' 51"
5	2° 22' 40"	9° 47' 21"
6	2° 24' 08"	9° 45' 58"
7	2° 26' 26"	9° 42' 12"
8	2° 27' 50"	9° 38' 39"
9	2° 36' 46"	9° 06' 05"
10	2° 37' 47"	9° 06' 42"
11	2° 42' 34"	9° 09' 21"
12	2° 43' 55"	9° 10' 08"
13	2° 49' 23"	9° 12' 58"
14	2° 51' 56"	9° 14' 05"
15	2° 53' 57"	9° 15' 10"
16	2° 58' 54"	9° 17' 13"
17	3° 02' 05"	9° 18' 29"
18	3° 09' 56"	9° 16' 30"
19	3° 10' 56"	9° 16' 22"

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Page 2

20	3° 13' 22"	9° 15' 59"
21	3° 18' 11"	9° 15' 28"
22	3° 18' 41"	9° 15' 26"
23	3° 21' 56"	9° 15' 34"


<u>Points</u>	<u>North latitude</u>	<u>East longitude</u>
24	3° 25' 00"	9° 15' 48"
25	3° 25' 32"	9° 15' 51"
26	3° 32' 44"	9° 16' 44"
27	3° 35' 09"	9° 15' 25"
28	3° 39' 03"	9° 13' 26"
29	3° 40' 12"	9° 12' 44"
30	3° 40' 21"	9° 12' 36"
31	3° 42' 23"	9° 10' 48"
32	3° 44' 09"	9° 09' 26"
33	3° 45' 40"	9° 08' 05"
34	3° 48' 03"	9° 06' 07"
35	3° 48' 38"	9° 05' 30"
36	3° 51' 06"	9° 03' 13"
37	3° 51' 10"	9° 03' 08"
38	3° 54' 16"	8° 59' 37"
39	3° 54' 41"	8° 58' 25"
40	3° 54' 48"	8° 55' 30"
41	3° 56' 47"	8° 53' 17"
42	3° 57' 46"	8° 49' 53"
43	3° 58' 29"	8° 48' 40"
44	3° 59' 11"	8° 47' 47"
45	4° 05' 04"	8° 40' 51"
46	4° 07' 20"	8° 36' 10"
47	4° 07' 14"	8° 34' 30"
48	4° 06' 40"	8° 33' 14"
49	4° 06' 12"	8° 30' 20"
50	4° 06' 40"	8° 29' 30"
51	4° 05' 51"	8° 27' 20"
52	4° 05' 40"	8° 26' 20"
53	4° 05' 30"	8° 23' 48"
54	4° 04' 30"	8° 21' 05"
55	4° 02' 29"	8° 16' 06"
56	4° 01' 44"	8° 14' 43"
57	4° 01' 00"	8° 13' 30"
58	4° 00' 09"	8° 11' 09"
59	3° 58' 40"	8° 07' 45"
60	3° 57' 34"	8° 05' 30"
61	3° 56' 35"	8° 03' 09,23"
62	3° 55' 06"	8° 00' 55"
63	3° 53' 50"	7° 58' 46"
64	3° 52' 14"	7° 56' 02"

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Page 3

65	3° 50' 39,23"	7° 53' 30"
66	3° 49' 15"	7° 51' 43,84"
67	3° 48' 30"	7° 50' 45"
68	3° 46' 09,23"	7° 48' 04"
69	3° 43' 54"	7° 45' 30"
70	3° 41' 15"	7° 42' 20,77"
71	3° 39' 52"	7° 39' 30"
72	3° 36' 18,46"	7° 36' 09,23"
73	3° 33' 30"	7° 33' 09,23"

<u>Points</u>	<u>North latitude</u>	<u>East longitude</u>
74	3° 31' 50,76"	7° 31' 48,46"
75	3° 29' 18,46"	7° 29' 48,46"
76	3° 27' 38"	7° 28' 08"
77	3° 25' 41,55"	7° 26' 18,46"
78	3° 04' 29"	7° 08' 33"
79	3° 02' 31,75"	7° 07' 17,45"
80	2° 50' 00"	7° 25' 52"
81	2° 38' 34"	7° 42' 13"
82	2° 31' 35,3"	7° 53' 20,4"
83	2° 25' 32"	8° 02' 40"
84	2° 12' 48"	8° 21' 57"
85	2° 04' 01,6"	8° 33' 00,5"
86	1° 54' 45"	8° 31' 15"
87	1° 49' 10"	8° 30' 15"
88	1° 38' 45"	8° 27' 58"
89	1° 24' 14"	8° 24' 08"
90	1° 17' 48"	8° 22' 48"
91	1° 11' 32,65"	8° 21' 38,75"
92	1° 00' 15"	8° 18' 10"
93	0° 37' 25"	8° 11' 42"
94	0° 41' 16"	9° 04' 14"
95	0° 41' 21"	9° 04' 51"
96	0° 42' 37"	9° 15' 06"
97	0° 42' 28"	9° 16' 10"
98	0° 42' 11"	9° 20' 00"
99	0° 42' 15"	9° 21' 10"
100	0° 42' 44"	9° 22' 32"
101	0° 43' 18"	9° 23' 05"
102	0° 43' 34"	9° 23' 28"
103	0° 43' 46"	9° 24' 44"
104	0° 44' 17"	9° 24' 44"
105	0° 44' 17"	9° 24' 45"
106	0° 44' 25"	9° 25' 18"
107	0° 44' 57"	9° 26' 25"
108	0° 45' 56"	9° 28' 12"
109	0° 47' 03"	9° 29' 34"
110	0° 52' 11"	9° 28' 46"

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Page 4

111	0° 52' 16"	9° 28' 46"
112	0° 53' 00"	9° 28' 26"
113	0° 53' 05"	9° 28' 21"
114	0° 57' 08"	9° 31' 31"
115	0° 57' 58"	9° 31' 47"
116	0° 58' 22"	9° 32' 17"
117	0° 59' 13"	9° 32' 54"
118	0° 59' 41"	9° 32' 55"
119	0° 59' 52"	9° 32' 57"
120	1° 00' 37"	9° 32' 53"
121	1° 01' 30"	9° 32' 56"
122	1° 01' 20"	9° 33' 38"
123	1° 01' 20"	9° 34' 10"
124	1° 01' 11"	9° 34' 48"

Article 2

The boundaries of the exclusive economic zone in the southern maritime zone, off the island of Annobón, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, are the geodetic lines connecting the following points:

<u>Points</u>	<u>South latitude</u>	<u>East longitude</u>
125	4° 29' 32"	7° 02' 06"
126	4° 05' 13"	7° 08' 01"
127	4° 03' 12"	7° 08' 27"
128	3° 40' 47"	7° 13' 22"
129	3° 16' 18"	7° 16' 54"
130	2° 23' 04"	7° 22' 23"
131	2° 18' 34"	7° 22' 41"
132	2° 04' 27"	7° 21' 48"
133	1° 38' 49"	7° 18' 28"
134	1° 37' 27"	7° 18' 17"
135	1° 32' 19"	7° 17' 18"
136	1° 30' 20"	7° 16' 49"
137	1° 29' 04"	7° 16' 30"
138	0° 47' 15.8"	6° 11' 30.7"
139	0° 12' 54"	5° 19' 23"
140	0° 41' 45.3"	3° 37' 03.2"
141	0° 54' 59.5"	3° 12' 32.95"

Article 3

Between points 125 and 141, the boundary of the exclusive economic zone shall lie 200 nautical miles out to sea from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

All points and lines are with reference to the World Geodetic System (WGS)84.

Article 4

The boundaries of the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, as designated in articles 1, 2 and 3 of this Act, are intended to be without prejudice to any other decision which the Government may take in

Page 5

the future in relation to each of its neighbouring Governments regarding the boundaries of the aforementioned maritime jurisdiction in the areas in question.

Abrogation of other provisions

All legislative provisions of an equal or lower order which are incompatible with the provisions of this Act are hereby abrogated.

Final provision

This Act shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Boletín Oficial del Estado and in the national information media.

The above are the provisions of the present Act, which I have signed at Malabo, on 6 March 1999.

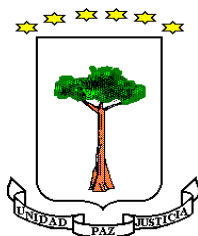
For a better Guinea.

(Signed) OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO
President of the Republic

Annex 194

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, *General Census of Population and Housing: General Status of Population (2002)* (excerpt)

TRANSLATION



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

General Department of Statistics and National Accounts

III GENERAL CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

SUBJECT I

**GENERAL STATUS
OF POPULATION**

Malabo, July 2002

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

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TRANSLATION

Table No. 1: Total population by sex based on region, province, district, and area of residence (2001)

Administrative Unit	Country Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
INSULAR REGION	265,470	134,228	131,242	155,353	79,655	75,698	110,117	54,573	55,544
ANNOBON	5,008	2,093	2,915	5,008	2,093	2,915	0	0	0
San Antonio de Palea	5,008	2,093	2,915	5,008	2,093	2,915	0	0	0
Bioko NORTE	231,428	116,872	114,556	140,248	72,620	67,628	91,180	44,252	46,928
Malabo	211,276	106,923	104,353	132,440	68,739	63,701	78,836	38,184	40,652
Baney	11,893	5,852	6,041	2,363	1,170	1,193	9,530	4,682	4,848
Rebola	8,259	4,097	4,162	5,445	2,711	2,734	2,814	1,386	1,428
Bioko SUR	29,034	15,263	13,771	10,097	4,942	5,155	18,937	10,321	8,616
Luba	23,870	12,453	11,417	9,011	4,421	4,590	14,859	8,032	6,827
Riaba	5,164	2,810	2,354	1,086	521	565	4,078	2,289	1,789
CONTINENTAL REGION	749,529	367,159	382,370	238,649	117,018	121,631	510,880	250,141	260,739
LITORAL	298,414	148,870	149,544	146,352	73,409	72,943	152,062	75,461	76,601
Bata	230,282	115,077	115,205	132,235	66,343	65,892	98,047	48,734	49,313
Machinda	9,387	4,583	4,804	2,440	1,152	1,288	6,947	3,431	3,516
Campo River	4,595	2,216	2,379	931	481	450	3,664	1,735	1,929
Cogo	23,121	11,615	11,506	3,952	1,981	1,971	19,169	9,634	9,535
Corisco	2,443	1,179	1,264	2,140	1,046	1,094	303	133	170
Mbini	20,295	9,843	10,452	3,421	1,779	1,642	16,874	8,064	8,810
Bitica	8,291	4,357	3,934	1,233	627	606	7,058	3,730	3,328
CENTRO SUR	125,856	61,473	64,383	20,505	10,025	10,480	105,351	51,448	53,903
Evinayong	36,521	17,542	18,979	7,997	3,934	4,063	28,524	13,608	14,916
Bicurga	15,346	7,565	7,781	2,251	1,159	1,092	13,095	6,406	6,689
Niefang	37,273	18,251	19,022	4,292	2,079	2,213	32,981	16,172	16,809
Nkimi	16,461	8,107	8,354	3,217	1,501	1,716	13,244	6,606	6,638
Acurenam	20,255	10,008	10,247	2,748	1,352	1,396	17,507	8,656	8,851
KIE NTEM	167,279	79,623	87,656	37,872	17,722	20,150	129,407	61,901	67,506
Ebibeyin	60,747	28,781	31,966	19,515	9,693	9,822	41,232	19,088	22,144
Bidjabidjan	28,144	13,563	14,581	5,167	2,360	2,807	22,977	11,203	11,774
Micomeseng	20,226	9,452	10,774	5,327	2,386	2,941	14,899	7,066	7,833
Ncue	14,955	6,928	8,027	1,740	670	1,070	13,215	6,258	6,957
Nsang	10,228	4,763	5,465	2,194	935	1,259	8,034	3,828	4,206
Nsok Nsomo	32,979	16,136	16,843	3,929	1,678	2,251	29,050	14,458	14,592
WELE NZAS	157,980	77,193	80,787	33,920	15,862	18,058	124,060	61,331	62,729
Mongomo	53,510	26,154	27,356	5,791	2,926	2,865	47,719	23,228	24,491
Mengomeyen	15,644	7,731	7,913	5,294	2,617	2,677	10,350	5,114	5,236
Añisok	40,395	19,625	20,770	7,586	3,185	4,401	32,809	16,440	16,369
Ayene	12,289	5,639	6,650	3,099	1,302	1,797	9,190	4,337	4,853
Nsork	16,037	7,941	8,096	3,355	1,509	1,846	12,682	6,432	6,250
Aconibe	20,105	10,103	10,002	8,795	4,323	4,472	11,310	5,780	5,530
TOTAL	1,014,999	501,387	513,612	394,002	196,673	197,329	620,997	304,714	316,283



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Natalia Misuraca, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the Certified Translators Association of Buenos Aires, Argentina (CTPBA).

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

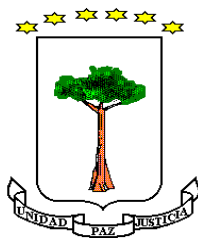
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/11/21

Date





REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
Ministerio de Planificación y Desarrollo Económico

Dirección General de Estadística y Cuentas Nacionales

III CENSO GENERAL DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS

ANALISIS DEMOGRAFICO

TEMA I

ESTADO GENERAL DE LA POBLACION

Malabo, Julio 2.002

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Cuadro n° 1: Población total por sexo según región, provincia, distrito y área de residencia (2001)

Unidad Administrativa	Total país			Urbana			Rural		
	Total	Hombres	Mujeres	Total	Hombres	Mujeres	Total	Hombres	Mujeres
REGION INSULAR	265.470	134.228	131.242	155.353	79.655	75.698	110.117	54.573	55.544
ANNOBON	5.008	2.093	2.915	5.008	2.093	2.915	0	0	0
San Antonio de Palea	5.008	2.093	2.915	5.008	2.093	2.915	0	0	0
Bioko NORTE	231.428	116.872	114.556	140.248	72.620	67.628	91.180	44.252	46.928
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LITORAL	298.414	148.870	149.544	146.352	73.409	72.943	152.062	75.461	76.601
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Río Campo	4.595	2.216	2.379	931	481	450	3.664	1.735	1.929
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Nsok Nsomo	32.979	16.136	16.843	3.929	1.678	2.251	29.050	14.458	14.592
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Añisok	40.395	19.625	20.770	7.586	3.185	4.401	32.809	16.440	16.369
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TOTAL	1.014.999	501.387	513.612	394.002	196.673	197.329	620.997	304.714	316.283

Annex 195

Equatorial Guinea National Statistics Institute, *Equatorial Guinea in Figures* (2019) (excerpt)

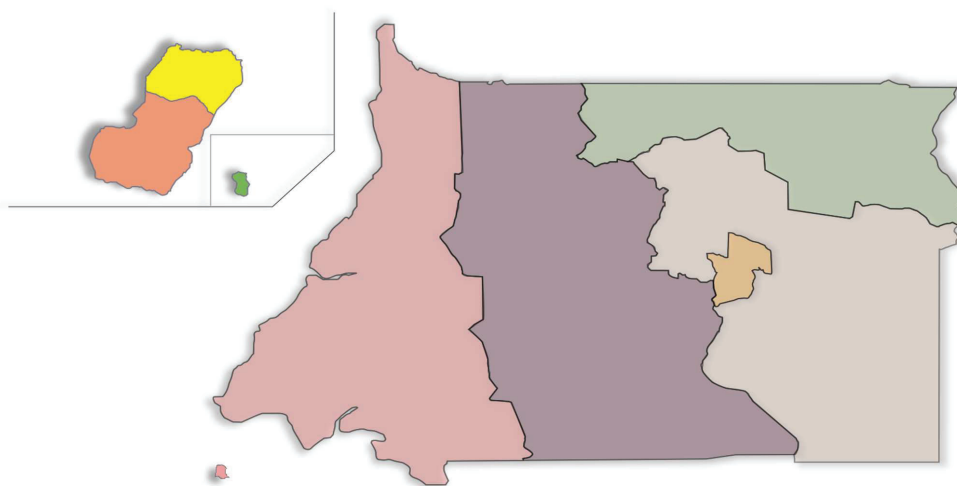
TRANSLATION



INEGE

Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial
[Equatorial Guinea National Statistics Institute]

Equatorial Guinea in Figures 2019



REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
Ministerio de Hacienda, Economía y Planificación



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Equatorial Guinea in Figures 2019

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INTRODUCTION

The National Statistics Institute (INGE) presents the third edition of Equatorial Guinea in Figures (2019). The aim of this publication is to continue satisfying the growing demand for statistics about the different sectors of the country, thus providing all users with reliable and up-to-date information about the country's demographic, socioeconomic, financial, and environmental sectors.

The INEGE thanks each and every institution that has supplied information for the cooperation provided. Likewise, it also thanks the individuals who have participated and cooperated in the process of gathering and publishing all these data.

We trust that this publication will be useful enough and that the reader will find it contains interesting information.

The information is offered here in a summarized fashion. Further information can be obtained free of charge at the INEGE website (www.inege.gq).



TRANSLATION
GUINEA ECUATORIAL EN CIFRAS 2019

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Community Nursing Assistants ¹
ASECNA	Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar
ATS	Technical Health Assistant
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DUE	Graduate of Three-Year Degree in Nursing
CFA F	African Financial Community Franc
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INEGE	Equatorial Guinea National Statistics Institute
MABMA	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Environment
MEEUD	Ministry of Education, University Education and Sports
MEPIP	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Public Investment
MHEP	Ministry of the Treasury, Economy and Planning
MICL	Ministry of the Interior and Local Corporations
MMH	Ministry of Mines and Hydrocarbons
PRODEGE	Equatorial Guinea Educational Development Program
SNIS	National Health Information System
TOFE	State Financial Operations Table
UNGE	National University of Equatorial Guinea

TRANSLATOR'S FOOTNOTE

1 See Table 16 for full explanation of health workers credentials and abbreviations.

1. TERRITORY, CLIMATE, AND ENVIRONMENT

1.1. Geography and Administrative Division of Equatorial Guinea

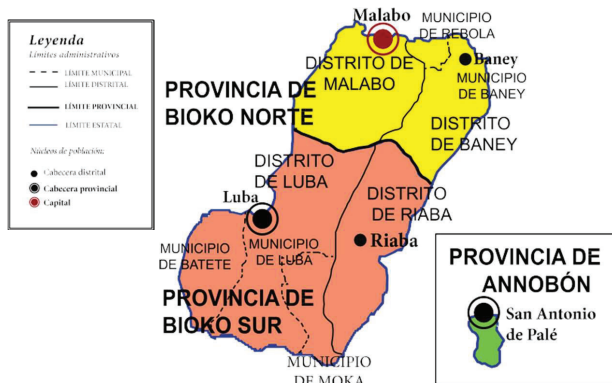
Map 1: Geographic Situation of Equatorial Guinea



Equatorial Guinea has a land area of 28,051.5 km² and a maritime area of 314,000 km² which constitutes the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It is located in the Equatorial zone of the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea. It consists of two regions: the Insular region, and the Continental region.

The country is divided into 8 Provinces, 19 Districts, 37 Municipalities and 65 Urban Districts. Its capital city is Malabo, with Bata, Djibloho, Ebibeyin, Evinayong and Mongomo being other major cities.

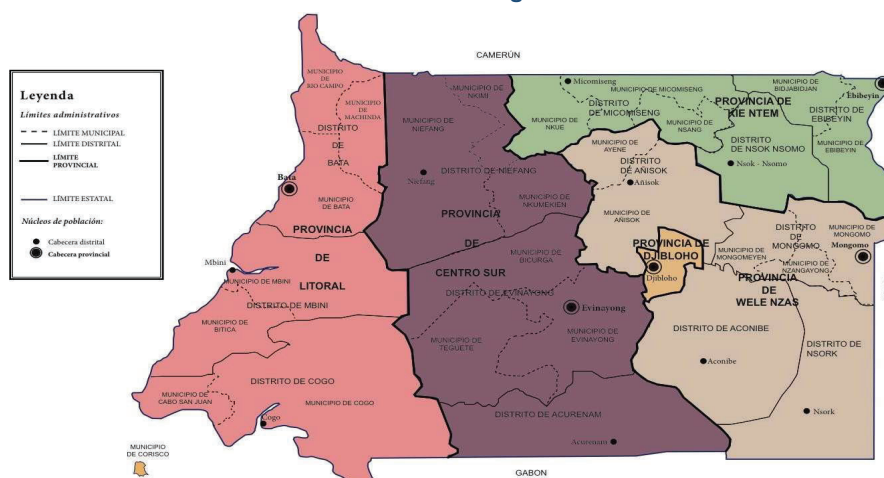
Map 2: Administrative Division of the Insular Region



The Insular Region has an area of 2,034 km²; consisting of the Island of Bioko, where Malabo (political capital of the country) is located, and the island of Annobón, located in the southern hemisphere, 682 kilometers from Malabo.

The Insular Region is divided into three provinces and five districts, namely: province of Bioko Norte, with 776 km², which includes the districts of Malabo and Baney; province of Bioko Sur, with 1,41 km², which has the districts of districts of Luba and Riaba; and the province of Annobón, with 17 km², and a district with the same name.

Map 3: Administrative Division of the Continental Region



The Continental Region, with an area of 26,017.5 km², consists of five provinces: Litoral (Coast Line), Centro Sur (South Central), Kie Ntem, Wele Nzaz and Djibloho. The province of Litoral, with 6,665.7 km², consists of the districts of Bata, Mbini, and Cogo; the latter in turn includes the islets of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and the islets Mbañe and others. The province of Centro-Sur, with 9,930.9 km², consists of the districts of Acurenam, Evinayong, and Niefang. The province of Kie Ntem, with 3,942.9 km², includes the districts of Ebibeyin, Micomiseng, and Nsok Nsomo. The province of Wele Nzaz, with 5,025.6 km², consists of the districts of Añisok, Aconibe, Mongomo and Nsork. The province of Djibloho, with an area of 452.5 km², is a new creation¹ and consists only of one district with the same name.

¹ Law No. 4/2017, dated June 20, 2017.



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Table I: Territorial Area and Administrative Division of Equatorial Guinea

Geographic Area	Area (Km ²)	%
Continental Region	26,017.5	92.7
Centro Sur	9,930.8	35.4
Djibloho	452.5	1.6
Kie Ntem	3,942.9	14.1
Litoral	6,665.7	23.8
Wele Nzaz	5,025.6	17.9
Región Insular	2,034.0	7.3
Annobón	17.0	0.1
Bioko Norte	776.0	2.8
Bioko Sur	1,241.0	4.4
Equatorial Guinea	28,051.5	100

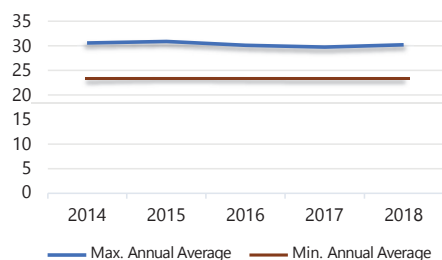
Source: MICL

The Continental Region represents 92.7% of the total dimension of Equatorial Guinea, with the province of Centro Sur the largest (35.4%), followed by the province of Litoral (23.8%). The smallest provinces are Annobón (0.1%), together with Bioko Norte (2.8%).

I.2. Climate and Environment

The country is characterized by a tropical climate, with temperatures of around 30°C throughout the year. The seasons are marked by the intensity of the rains with the presence of storms of medium intensity during the changes of season.

Graph I: Average Annual Temperature of Malabo in °C



Source: ASECNA Malabo

In the Island of Bioko, the dry season takes place from November to April, and the rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature in the city of Malabo during the year 2018 was 26.9°C, slightly higher than the temperature recorded the previous year, which was 26.6°C.



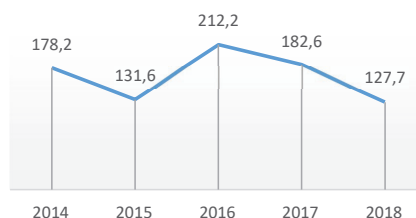


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The rainfall during the 2017-2018 period ranged from 182.6 to 127.7 millimeters, with the highest amount recorded in 2017.

The atmospheric humidity of the city of Malabo shows an annual average of 96%, while the monthly value ranges from 93% to 98%.

Graph 2: Average Annual Rainfall in Malabo in mm



Source: ASECNA Malabo

The Island of Annobón has a dry season from June to October, and a wet season from November to May.

The climate of the Continental Region has two dry seasons and two rainy seasons: the first dry season is from December to mid-February, and the second from July to September. The two rainy seasons are from March to June and from September to November.

2. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

2.1. Population

The Population Censuses and the Municipal Register are the most important sources from which the population figures are obtained, which are given official status.

The Population Census is a statistical operation performed every ten years, which allows us to know, in addition to the basic structure of the population (sex, age, place of residence, etc.), as well as other cultural, economic, and social characteristics of all inhabitants of the country with respect to a specified period.

The Municipal Register is the administrative registry in which the residents of a municipality or urban district are listed. The preparation, maintenance, review and custody of these registers is the task that befalls on the respective municipalities.





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The lack of updated municipal registers at the national level causes the unavailability of the annual structure of the population distribution; therefore, the INEGE only has the data from the censuses to find out the evolution of the population.

With respect to the population data from the Fourth General Population and Housing Census of 2015, the final results were presented in October 2017, which showed that the population figures were 1,225,377 inhabitants.

Table 2: Population by Region in 2015

Region	Total	%
Continental Region	885,015	72.2
Insular Region	340,362	27.8
Equatorial Guinea	1,225,377	100.0

Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census - MEPIP

The Continental Region was the most populated in 2015, with a population of around 72% of the national total.

Table 3: Population (%) by Region, Province and Zone in 2015

Geographic Area	Urban	Rural
Continental Region	70	30
Centro Sur	52.3	47.7
Kie Ntem	38.3	61.7
Litoral	90.2	9.8
Wele Nzaz	40.1	59.9
Insular Region	87.5	12.5
Annobón	100	-
Bioko Norte	88.8	11.2
Bioko Sur	56.9	43.1
Equatorial Guinea	76.1	23.9

Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP

Note: The hyphen (-) implies null or zero data, not resulting from rounding off, in all the tables of the document in which it appears

As shown in Table 3, the population of Equatorial Guinea resided mostly in urban areas in the year 2015 (76.1%). The most populated province was Litoral, which had 30% of the national population, followed by Bioko Norte, with 24.5%. The least populated provinces include Annobón with 0.4% of the population, and Bioko Sur, with 2.8%.

Most of the population resided in urban areas in the two regions with proportions of 87.5% and 70% in the Insular Region and in the Continental Region, respectively. The provinces with high proportions of urban population were Annobón (100%) and Litoral (90.2%).

With the creation of the new Urban Districts in 2017, the distribution of the population by zone may have changed.





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GUINEA ECUATORIAL EN CIFRAS 2019

Table 4: Distribution of the National and Foreign Population by Province and Gender in 2015 (%)

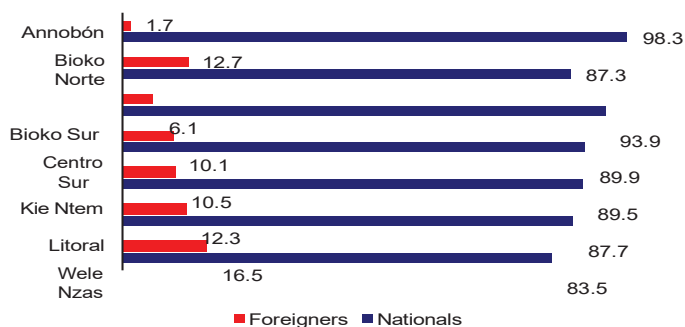
Geographic Area	National		Foreign	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Annobón	48.5	51.5	71.7	28.3
Bioko Norte	49.8	50.2	70.1	29.9
Bioko Sur	50.8	49.2	78.3	21.7
Centro Sur	48.1	51.9	77.9	22.1
Kie Ntem	48.1	51.9	66.1	33.9
Litoral	49.5	50.5	70.5	29.5
Wele Nzas	47.9	52.1	76.7	23.3
Equatorial Guinea	49.2	50.8	71.3	28.7

Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP

Immigration has contributed in part to the increase in the population. According to data from the Fourth General Population and Housing Census for the year 2015, non-national residents represented 12.4% of the total population residing in the country. The province of Wele Nzas was the one with the largest proportion of foreign population (16.5%); Bioko Norte, in second place, with 12.7%. Bioko Sur and Annobón are the provinces with the lowest proportion of foreign population, 6.1% and 1.7%, respectively.

Among the foreign population residing in the country, in 2015 men represented at least 70% in all the provinces except the province of Kie Ntem (6.1%).

Graph 3: Distribution of the Population by Province and Nationality (%) in 2015



Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP

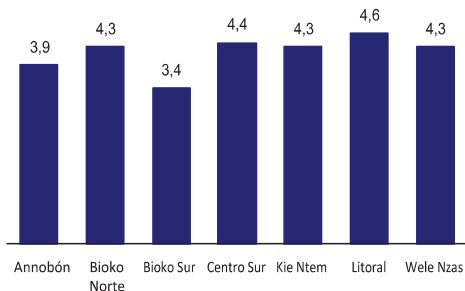
According to Graph 4, in all the provinces of the country we found more than 8 national residents for every 10 residents in 2015. It should be emphasized that the province of Wele Nzas was the one with



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the highest proportion of foreigners in 2015 (16.5%), while the province of Annobón showed a lower proportion (1.7%).

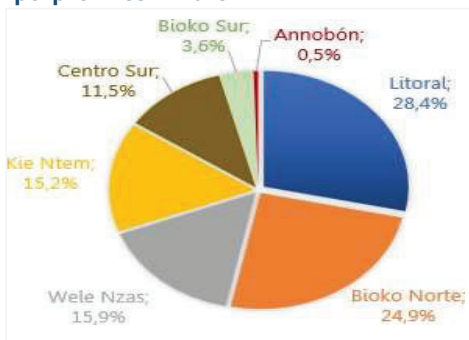
Graph 4: Average Household Size by Province in 2015



Source: IV Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP

In 2015, a total of 284,000 households were surveyed. The average size of the household in the country this year is 4.3 members per household; on the other hand, the provinces of Annobón and Bioko Sur showed an average household size smaller than the national one.

Graph 5: Distribution of Households (%) por province in 2015

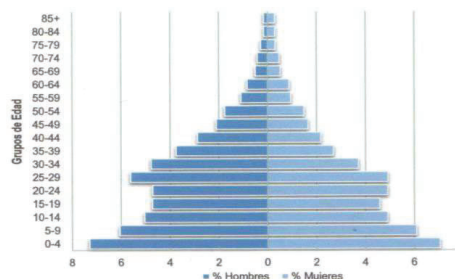


Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP

As can be seen in Graph 5, the province with the highest proportion of households in 2015 was Litoral, with 28.4%, followed by Bioko Norte with 24.9%. Annobón and Bioko Sur are the provinces with fewest households, 0.5% and 3.6%, respectively.

The Equatorial Guinea population pyramid built on the basis of the Fourth General Population and Housing Census 2015 is wider in its lower and central part, with the 0-to-4 age group having the largest population, followed by the 25-to-29 age group. In summary, most of the country's population is young.

Graph 6: Equatorial Guinea Population Pyramid (%) in 2015



Source: Fourth General Population and Housing Census-MEPIP



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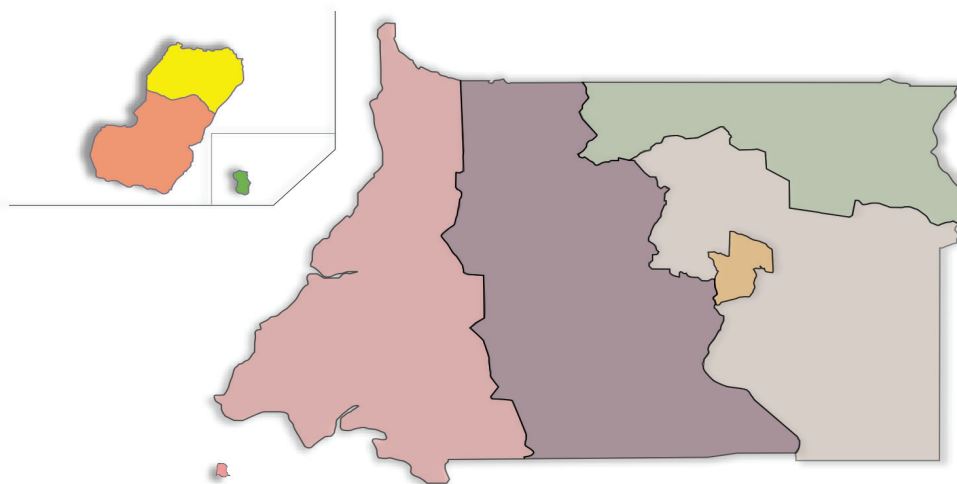




INEGE

Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial

Guinea Ecuatorial en Cifras 2019



REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
Ministerio de Hacienda, Economía y Planificación



GRUPO DEL BANCO MUNDIAL

Guinea Ecuatorial en Cifras 2019

PRESENTACIÓN

El Instituto Nacional de Estadística presenta la tercera edición de Guinea Ecuatorial en Cifras (2019). Esta publicación pretende seguir satisfaciendo la creciente demanda de datos estadísticos sobre diferentes sectores del país, acercando a todos los usuarios información fiable y actualizada sobre los sectores demográfico, socioeconómico, financiero y medio ambiental del país.

El INEGE agradece la colaboración prestada por todas y cada una de las instituciones que han suministrado la información. De la misma forma, agradece a las personas físicas que han participado y colaborado en el proceso de recopilación y publicación de todos estos datos.

Confiamos en que la publicación resulte suficientemente útil y que el lector encuentre en ella información de su interés.

La información que aquí se ofrece de manera resumida puede ser ampliada gratuitamente en la página web del INEGE (www.inege.gq).



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SIGLAS Y ABREVIATURAS

AEC	Auxiliares de Enfermería Comunitaria
ASECNA	Agencia para la Navegación Aérea en África y Madagascar
ATS	Asistente Técnico Sanitario
BEAC	Banco de los Estados de África Central
DUE	Diplomado Universitario en Enfermería
F CFA	Franco de la Comunidad Financiera Africana
FMI	Fondo Monetario Internacional
INEGE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial
IPC	Índice de Precios de Consumo
MABMA	Ministerio de Agricultura, Bosques y Medioambiente
MEEUD	Ministerio de Educación, Enseñanza Universitaria y Deportes
MEPIP	Ministerio de Economía, Planificación e Inversiones Públicas
MHEP	Ministerio de Hacienda, Economía y Planificación
MICL	Ministerio del Interior y Corporaciones Locales
MMH	Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos
PRODEGE	Programa de Desarrollo Educativo de Guinea Ecuatorial
SNIS	Sistema Nacional de Información Sanitaria
TOFE	Tabla de Operaciones Financieras del Estado
UNGE	Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial

1. TERRITORIO, CLIMA Y MEDIOAMBIENTE

1.1. Geografía y división administrativa de Guinea Ecuatorial

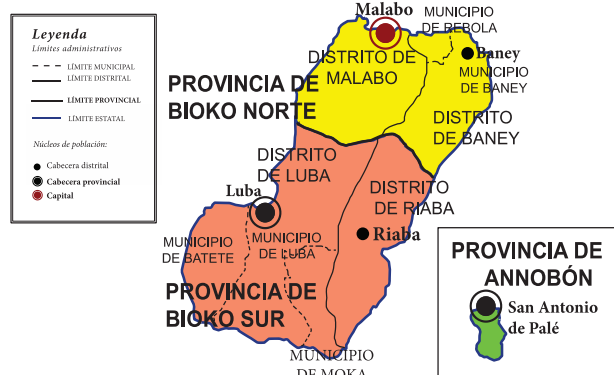
Mapa 1: Situación Geográfica de Guinea Ecuatorial



Guinea Ecuatorial tiene una superficie terrestre de 28.051,5 km² y una marítima de 314.000km² que constituye la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE). Se sitúa en la zona Ecuatorial de la costa Oeste de África, en el Golfo de Guinea. Está compuesta por dos regiones: la Insular, y la Continental.

El país está dividido en 8 Provincias, 19 Distritos, 37 Municipios y 65 Distritos Urbanos. Su capital es la ciudad de Malabo, siendo Bata, Djibloho, Ebibeyin, Evinayong y Mongomo otras ciudades importantes.

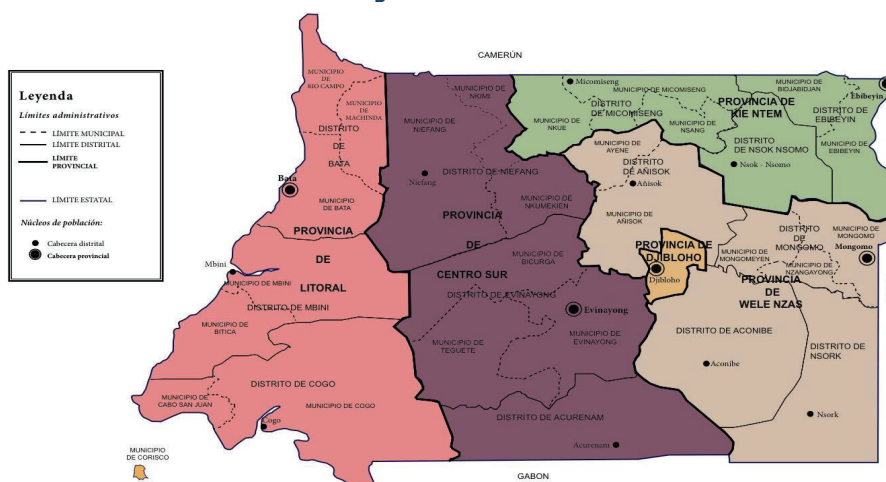
Mapa 2: División administrativa de la Región Insular



La Región Insular tiene una superficie de 2.034 km²; comprende la Isla de Bioko, en la que se encuentra Malabo (capital política del país), y la isla de Annobón, situada en el hemisferio sur, a 682 kilómetros de Malabo.

La Región Insular está dividida en tres provincias y cinco distritos, a saber: provincia de Bioko Norte, con 776 km², que incluye los distritos de Malabo y Baney; provincia de Bioko Sur, con 1.241 km², que cuenta con los distritos de Luba y Riaba; y provincia de Annobón, con 17 km², con un distrito con el mismo nombre.

Mapa 3. División administrativa de la Región Continental



La Región Continental, con una superficie de 26.017,5 km², está compuesta por cinco provincias: Litoral, Centro Sur, Kie Ntem, Wele Nzás y Djibloho. La provincia de Litoral, con 6.665,7 km² está compuesta por los distritos de Bata, Mbini y Cogo; este último comprende a su vez los islotes de Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico y los islotes Mbañe y otros. La provincia de Centro-Sur, con 9.930,9 km², está compuesta por los distritos de Acurenám, Evinayong y Niefang. La provincia de Kie Ntem, con 3.942,9 km², comprende los distritos de Ebibeyin, Micomiseng y Nsok Nsomo. La provincia de Wele Nzás, con 5.025,6 km², está compuesta por los distritos de Añisok, Aconibe, Mongomo y Nsork. La provincia de Djibloho con una extensión superficial de 452,5 km², es de nueva creación¹ y sólo comprende un distrito con el mismo nombre.

¹ Ley Núm. 4/2017, de fecha 20 de junio.

Tabla 1: Superficie territorial y división administrativa de Guinea Ecuatorial

Área geográfica	Superficie (Km ²)	%
Región Continental	26.017,5	92,7
Centro Sur	9.930,8	35,4
Djibloho	452,5	1,6
Kie Ntem	3.942,9	14,1
Litoral	6.665,7	23,8
Wele Nzas	5.025,6	17,9
Región Insular	2.034,0	7,3
Annobón	17,0	0,1
Bioko Norte	776,0	2,8
Bioko Sur	1.241,0	4,4
Guinea Ecuatorial	28,051, 5	100

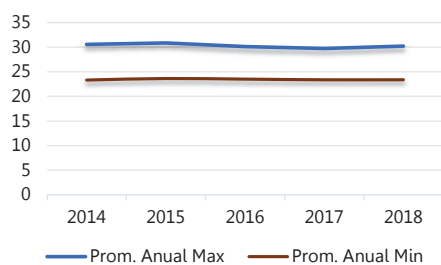
La Región Continental representa el 92,7% del total de la dimensión de Guinea Ecuatorial, siendo la provincia de Centro Sur la más extensa (35,4%), seguida de la de Litoral (23,8%). Las provincias más pequeñas son Annobón (0,1%), junto con Bioko Norte (2,8%).

Fuente: MICL

1.2. Clima y medio ambiente

El País se caracteriza por un clima tropical, con temperaturas en torno a los 30°C durante todo el año. Las estaciones vienen marcadas por la intensidad de las lluvias con presencia de tormentas de intensidad media en los cambios de estación.

Gráfico 1: Temperatura media anual de Malabo en °C



Fuente: ASECNA Malabo

En la Isla de Bioko, la estación seca se registra durante los meses de noviembre a abril, y la lluviosa de mayo a octubre. La temperatura media anual de la ciudad de Malabo durante el año 2018 fue de 26,9°C, ligeramente superior a la registrada en el año anterior, que fue de 26,6°C.

La cantidad de lluvia caída durante el periodo 2017/2018, osciló entre los 182,6 y 127,7 milímetros, habiéndose registrado la máxima cantidad en el año 2017.

La humedad atmosférica de la ciudad de Malabo presenta una media anual de 96%, en tanto que los valores mensuales oscilan entre 93% y 98%.

La Isla de Annobón tiene una estación seca de junio a octubre y otra húmeda de noviembre a mayo.

El clima de la Región Continental presenta dos estaciones secas y dos lluviosas: la primera estación seca se da entre diciembre y mediados de febrero, y la segunda de julio a septiembre. Las dos estaciones lluviosas comprenden de marzo a junio y de septiembre a noviembre.

2. DATOS SOCIODEMOGRÁFICOS

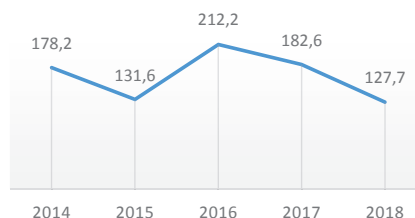
2.1. Población

Los Censos de Población y el Padrón Municipal son las fuentes más importantes de las que se derivan las cifras de población, a las cuales se otorga carácter oficial.

El Censo de población es una operación estadística que se realiza cada diez años y permite conocer, además de la estructura básica de la población (sexo, edad, lugar de residencia, etc.), otras características culturales, económicas y sociales de todos los habitantes residentes del país referidas a un período de tiempo determinado.

El Padrón municipal es el registro administrativo donde constan los vecinos de un municipio o distrito urbano. La elaboración, mantenimiento, revisión y custodia de estos padrones es tarea de los respectivos ayuntamientos.

Gráfico 2: Promedio anual de precipitaciones en Malabo en mm



Fuente: ASECNA Malabo

La inexistencia de padrones municipales actualizados a nivel nacional hace que no se disponga de la estructura anual de la distribución de la población; por lo tanto, el INEGE sólo dispone de datos de los censos para conocer la evolución de la población.

En lo referente al dato de la población del IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas de 2015, se presentaron los resultados definitivos en octubre del año 2017, donde la cifra de la población fue de 1.225.377 habitantes.

Tabla 2: Población por región en 2015

Región	Total	%
Región Continental	885.015	72,2
Región Insular	340.362	27,8
Guinea Ecuatorial	1.225.377	100,0

La Región Continental fue la más poblada en 2015, con una población de alrededor del 72% del total nacional.

Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

Tabla 3: Población (%) por región, provincia y zona en 2015

Área geográfica	Urbana	Rural
Región Continental	70	30
Centro Sur	52,3	47,7
Kie Ntem	38,3	61,7
Litoral	90,2	9,8
Wele Nzaz	40,1	59,9
Región Insular	87,5	12,5
Annobón	100	-
Bioko Norte	88,8	11,2
Bioko Sur	56,9	43,1
Guinea Ecuatorial	76,1	23,9

Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

Nota: El guion (-) implica dato nulo o cero, no resultante del redondeo, en todas las tablas del documento donde aparezca

Como muestra la tabla 3, La población de Guinea Ecuatorial residía mayoritariamente en las zonas urbanas en el año 2015 (76,1%). La provincia más poblada fue Litoral, que albergaba un 30% de la población nacional, seguida de Bioko Norte, con el 24,5%. Entre las provincias menos pobladas destacan Annobón con un 0,4% de la población, y Bioko Sur, con un 2,8%.

La mayor parte de la población residía en las zonas urbanas en las dos regiones con proporciones de 87,5% y 70% en la región Insular y en la región Continental respectivamente. Las provincias con proporciones elevadas de población urbana fueron Annobón (100%) y Litoral (90,2%).

Con la creación de los nuevos Distritos Urbanos en el año 2017, la distribución de la población por zonas podría haber cambiado.



Tabla 4: Distribución de la población nacional y extranjera por provincia y sexo en 2015 (%)

Área geográfica	Nacionales		Extranjera	
	Hombres	Mujeres	Hombres	Mujeres
Annobón	48,5	51,5	71,7	28,3
Bioko Norte	49,8	50,2	70,1	29,9
Bioko Sur	50,8	49,2	78,3	21,7
Centro Sur	48,1	51,9	77,9	22,1
Kie Ntem	48,1	51,9	66,1	33,9
Litoral	49,5	50,5	70,5	29,5
Wele Nzas	47,9	52,1	76,7	23,3
Guinea Ecuatorial	49,2	50,8	71,3	28,7

Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

La inmigración ha contribuido en parte al aumento de la población. Según los datos del IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas del año 2015, los residentes no nacionales representaban el 12,4% de la población total residente en el país. La provincia de Wele Nzas era la que mayor proporción de población extranjera poseía (16,5%); Bioko Norte, en segundo lugar, con 12,7%. Bioko Sur y Annobón son las que menor proporción de población extranjera registraron, con un 6,1% y 1,7%, respectivamente.

Entre la población extranjera residente en el país, los hombres representaban en 2015 al menos el 70% en todas las provincias a excepción de la provincia de Kie Ntem (6,1%).

Gráfico 3: Distribución de la población por provincia y nacionalidad (%) en 2015

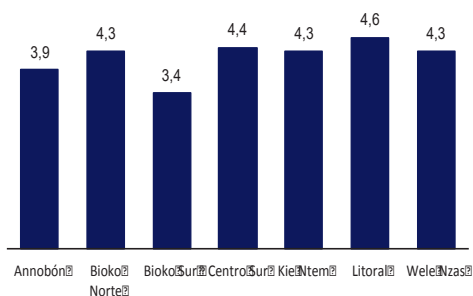


Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

Según el gráfico 4, en todas las provincias del país encontramos más de 8 residentes nacionales por cada 10 en 2015. Cabe resaltar que la provincia de Wele Nzas era la que

mayor proporción de extranjeros registra en 2015 (16,5%), mientras que la provincia de Annobón registró una menor proporción de extranjeros (1,7%).

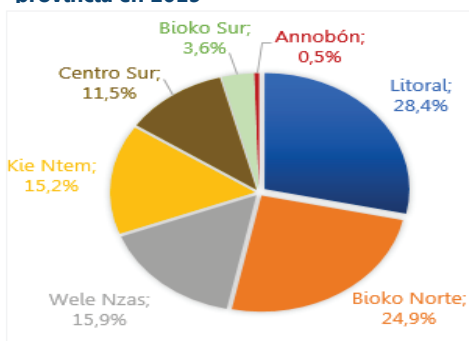
Gráfico 4: Tamaño medio del hogar por provincia en 2015



Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

En el año 2015, se censaron un total de 284.000 hogares. El tamaño medio del hogar en el país en este año es de 4,3 miembros por hogar; por otra parte, las provincias de Annobón y Bioko Sur registraron un tamaño medio de hogar inferior al nacional.

Gráfico 5: Distribución de hogares (%) por provincia en 2015

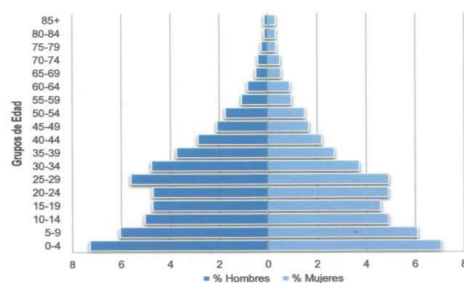


Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

Como se puede apreciar en el gráfico 5, la provincia con más proporción de hogares en 2015 fue Litoral, con el 28,4%, seguida de Bioko Norte con 24,9%. Annobón y Bioko Sur son las provincias con menos hogares, con el 0,5% y el 3,6% respectivamente.

La pirámide poblacional de Guinea Ecuatorial construida en base al IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas 2015 es más ancha en su parte inferior y central, siendo el grupo de edad de 0 a 4 años el de mayor población, seguido del grupo de 25 a 29 años. En resumen, la mayor parte de la población del país es joven.

Gráfico 6: Pirámide de la población de Guinea Ecuatorial (%) en 2015



Fuente: IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas-MEPIP

Annex 196

Equatorial Guinea National Statistics Institute, *Statistical Yearbook of Equatorial Guinea* (2020)
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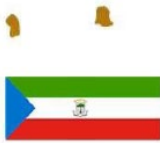


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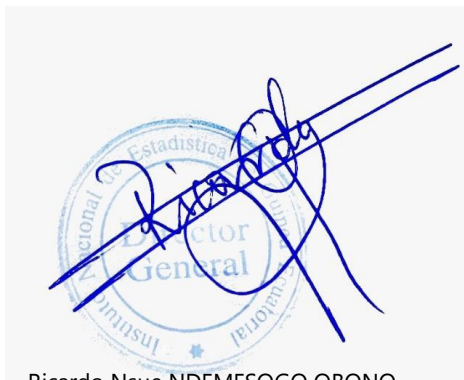
PREFACE

The National Statistical Institute of Equatorial Guinea (INEGE), as the centralized executive organ of the National Statistical System (SEN), collects, processes, analyzes and disseminates national statistical information. In this context, it hereby presents the third edition of the Statistical Yearbook of Equatorial Guinea. This statistical product is a general presentation of the most important quantitative and qualitative aspects of the country's social, demographic, environmental and economic reality.

The principal objective of this Yearbook is to provide users with statistical information that is useful and timely and that enables good decision-making.

The principal sources of information for this edition have been: the IV General Population and Housing Census of 2015, the I General Agricultural Census of 2015, the 2015 Survey of the Active Population, the II Demographic and Health Survey of 2011, as well as administrative records from the different Ministries and other agencies of the National Statistical System.

Our gratitude goes to all the institutions that have assisted in drafting this document by providing data, and to the team that has worked on this project who, with their valuable cooperation and effort, their level of commitment, devotion and dedication, have made this publication possible. We hope this document will be useful to all users here and abroad.



Ricardo Nsue NDEMESOGO OBONO

Director General

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SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

About Equatorial Guinea

Following its independence from the Kingdom of Spain on October 12, 1968, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea became a sovereign, independent, republican, social and democratic state pursuant to the Constitution of Equatorial Guinea, wherein Article 1 establishes the supreme values of unity, peace, justice, liberty and equality.

Territorial, administrative and political division. The land surface area of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea measures 28,051.5 km² and comprises the continental zone, called Rio Muni, and the islands of Bioko, Annobón, Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico, Mbañe, Conga, Leva, Cocotero and adjacent islets. The maritime surface area (EEZ, Exclusive Economic Zone) covers some 314,000 km². Administratively, Equatorial Guinea is divided into two regions, eight provinces, 19 districts, 37 municipalities.

Organs of State. Under the constitution (Arts. 31 and 32), the State exercises its sovereignty through the following branches: the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, and performs its functions through the President of the Republic, the Vice President, the Council of Ministers, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the Judiciary, the Constitutional Court, the Council of the Republic, the National Council for Economic and Social Development, the Court of Accounts, the Ombudsman, and other organs created pursuant to the Constitution and other laws.

National Symbols. The national flag has three horizontal bands of equal size, green (top), white (middle) and red (bottom), with a blue isosceles triangle on the end closest to the mast, and the national shield centered on the white band. The color green symbolizes the riches of the forests, the blue represents the sea that connects the continent to the islands, the white represents peace and the red represents the blood shed in the struggle for independence. The coat of arms has six yellow six-pointed stars (representing the nation's six territories) on a shield showing a ceiba tree, below which is a ribbon bearing the motto "Unity, Peace and Justice." The national hymn, "Let us thread the path of our immense happiness," [was] adopted in 1968, with lyrics created by Messrs. Atanasio Ndong Miyong and Saturnino Ibongo, and music composed by Atanasio Ndong Miyon and Ramiro Sánchez López.

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General Information

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Languages. The official language is Spanish, while French and Portuguese are co-official languages. Vernacular languages include Fang, Bubi, Combe, Bisio and Fadambo; other languages, including "pichi," are also spoken.

Population and density. According to the IV General Population and Housing Census of 2015, the population was 1,225,377 inhabitants and the population density was 44 pop./km². The most populated city is Bata, with 309,345 inhabitants. According to INEGE estimates, the population for the year 2019 is 1,405,704.

Ethnicities. Fang, Bubi, Ndowe, Annobonese, Bisio, Fernandine or Creole.

Religions. The State recognizes and guarantees freedom of religion. Among the religions professed, the most widespread of them includes Christianity, which represents the majority, as well as Islam and others.

Insular Region. This comprises the islands of Bioko and Annobón. It has a total surface area of 2,034 km², of which 2,017 belong to the island of Bioko and 17 km² belong to Annobón.

Bioko Island. It was called Fernando Poo during the Spanish colonial era, in honor of the Portuguese navigator who discovered it. It is located inside the Gulf of Guinea, in the Bay of Biafra, 33 kilometers from the coast of the African continent and across from the Cameroon coast. Its four angles are called Punta Hermosa (N), Punta Europa (NW), Punta Santiago (SE) and Punta Sagre (SW). Some believe that the island constitutes the remainder of a sunken mountain range that included peaks which today represent the islands of Principe, Sao Tomé and Annobón, all of which lie in a straight line from NE to SW. The island is surrounded by a coastal plain measuring five kilometers in width and about 30-40 meters in height, on which three bays are found: the bays associated with the port of Malabo, of Concepción and of Lubá.

Annobón Island. This island is an elongated oval from north to south, with an area of 17 square kilometers. It is located 355 km from the African continent. Its origin is volcanic and it is very craggy, with Pico Fuego (450 m) to the north and a crater holding Lake Mazafín, 600 m long by 400 m wide. The hydrographic network is scarcely developed and the flow is intermittent.

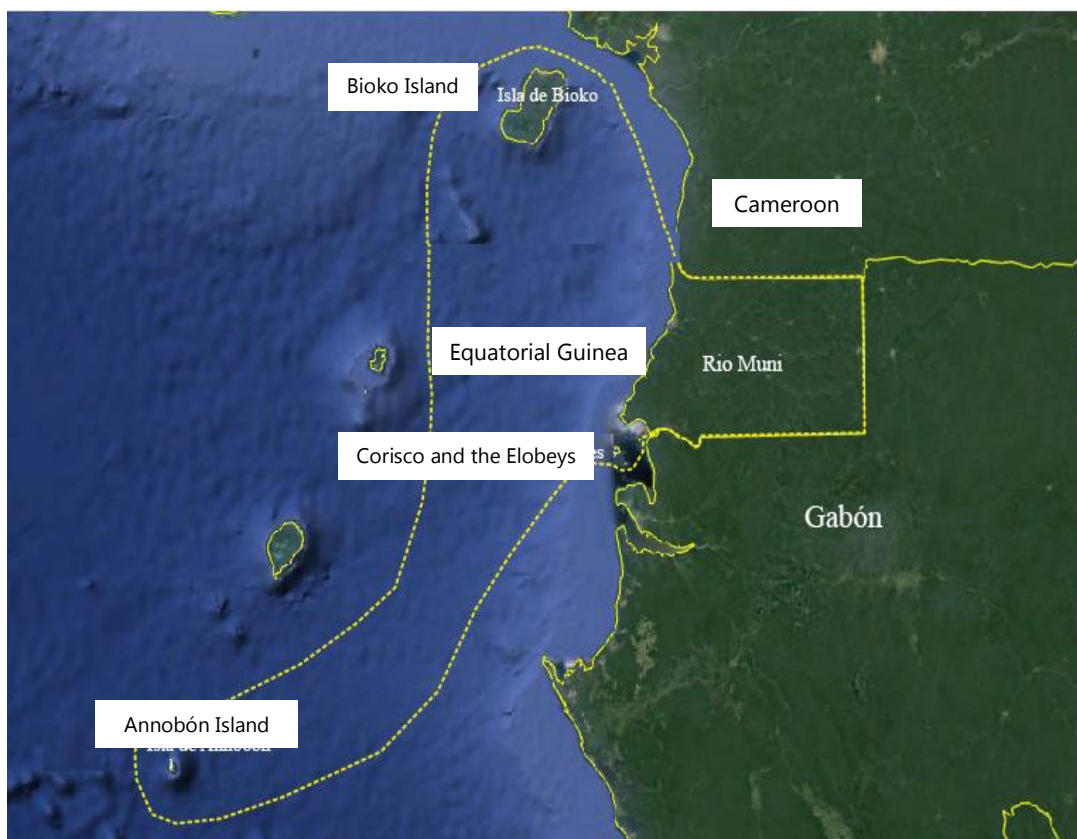
Continental Region. Formerly known as Rio Muni in the colonial era, it comprises the continental portion of the country and the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and Mbañe. It has a total surface area of 26,017 km², of which 26,000 km² belong to the continental portion and the remainder are the island areas. It lies at the heart of the Gulf of Guinea and has an almost perfectly rectangular shape. It is bordered on the north by the Republic of Cameroon for 170 km, on the east by the Republic of Gabon for 110 km, on the

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General Information**E.G. Statistical Yearbook - 2020**

south also by the Republic of Gabon for 190 km, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Its principal rivers originate outside the national territory, have an abundant water flow, and tend to form waterfalls that interrupt navigation due to the layout of the mountains parallel to the coast.

I.1. General Information and Territorial and Administrative Organization**Map I: Geographic Situation of Equatorial Guinea**

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General Information

E.G. Statistical Yearbook - 2020

Chart I: General Country Statistics

Official Name	Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Capital	Malabo
Surface area	28,051.5 km ²
Population	1,225,377 (2015 Census); 1,405,704 (INEGE estimate 2019)
Demonym	Equatorial Guinean
Currency	Central African Franc CFA (FCFA/XAF)
National hymn	Let us Thread the Path of our Immense Happiness
Suffrage	The minimum voting age is 18
Type of government	Presidential Republic
President	His Excellency Teodoro Obiang NGUEMA MBASOGO
National holidays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 1 (New Year) • May 1 (International Workers' Day) • June 5 (Birthday of the President of the Republic) • August 3 (Freedom Coup) • August 15 (Constitution Day) • October 12 (National Independence Day) • December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Patron Saint of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea) • December 25 (Christmas)
Boundaries	<p>Land boundary (528 km)</p> <p>On the north: Republic of Cameroon (183 km) and the Ntem River</p> <p>On the southeast: Republic of Gabon (345 km)</p> <p>On the west: Equatorial Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Coastline (296 km)</p>
Elevation	<p>Average: (577 m)</p> <p>Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean (0 m)</p> <p>Highest point: Pico Basilé (3,011 m)</p>
Geographic coordinates	<p>Longitude east: 10°0'0"</p> <p>Latitude north: 2°0'0"</p>

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E.G. Statistical Yearbook - 2020

1.2. Geographic Aspects

Chart 2: Principal Rivers by Region

Insular Region				Continental Region			
Ábobo	Bao	Eola	Ole-(Tudela)	Abera	Congue	Mven	Mbinda
Agua Negras	Basupú	E-Zalens	Ruma	Afen	Ekuku	Ndjang	Mbomo
Anganchi	Bolabari	Ilachi	Sampaka	Aye	Esimi	Ndolo	Mitemle or Utambondi (116 Km) ¹
Apú	Bolola	Moabá	Tiburones	Bañe	Kie	Ngaba	Mitom
Awal	Cónsul	Mirupururu	Timbabé	Benito or Wele (240 Km) ¹	Komo (230 Km) ¹	Ntem	Mumbe
Balaopi	Copetua	Ogoué	San Nicolás	Binvili	Laña	Mangadjiani	Utonde
				Bisobong	Leng	Mbia	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ranching, Forests and the Environment (MAGBMA)

(1) This is the portion within the national territory.

Chart 3: Distribution of the Principal Altitudes of the Country

Location	Principal Mountains and Elevations	
Annobón	Pico Mazafín (831 m) Pico Quioveo (598 m) Pico Lago (525 m)	Pico Fuego (435 m) Lake A-pot Caldera (150 m)
North Bioko	Pico Basilé (3,011 m)	
South Bioko	Luba Caldera (2,260 m) Pico Bao (2,009 m)	Mount Moka (2,000 m)
Central South	Niefang Range (1,200 m) Mount Chime (1,200 m) Mount Alén (1,200 m) Mount Raíces (800 m) Central Peneplain (400-500 m)	Mount Efacan Sierra Sisima Mount Eyang Mount Akok Ngeng Mount Nfulayong
Kie-Ntem	Kien-Ntem Great Plateau Mount Eborangong Mount Manduma	
Coast	Mount Mitra (1,200 m) Mount Bata (600 m) Mount Bindung	Mount Machinda Sierra Cristal Mongouba Plateau
Wele-Nzas	Piedra Nzás (1,200 m) Mount Nsork Mount Makoga	Mount Yengan Mount Nsama Mount Oveng

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ranching, Forests and the Environment (MAGBMA)



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christina Courtright and Karen Brovey, linguists with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/13/21

Date





INEGE

Instituto Nacional de Estadística
de Guinea Ecuatorial

ANUARIO ESTADÍSTICO DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL 2020



Instituto Nacional de Estadística de
Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE)

ANUARIO ESTADÍSTICO DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL 2020



PRESENTACIÓN

El Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Guinea Ecuatorial (INEGE), como órgano central y ejecutivo del Sistema Estadístico Nacional (SEN), colecta, procesa, analiza y difunde la información estadística nacional; en este marco, presenta la tercera edición del Anuario Estadístico de Guinea Ecuatorial. Este producto estadístico presenta de forma general los aspectos cuantitativos y cualitativos más destacados de la realidad social, demográfica, ambiental y económica del país.

El objetivo principal de este Anuario es proporcionar a los usuarios información estadística útil y oportuna, que permita la buena toma de decisiones.

Las principales fuentes de información de esta edición han sido: el IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas de 2015, el I Censo General de Agricultura de 2015, la Encuesta de Población Activa de 2015, la II Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud de 2011, así como los registros administrativos provenientes de los diferentes Departamentos Ministeriales, y otros organismos del Sistema Estadístico Nacional.

Agradecimientos a todas las instituciones que han colaborado en la elaboración de este documento, facilitando datos, y al equipo que ha trabajado en este proyecto por su compromiso, entrega y dedicación que, con su valiosa colaboración y esfuerzo, han hecho posible esta publicación. Esperamos que este documento sea útil a todos los usuarios a nivel nacional e internacional.

Ricardo Nsue NDEMESOGO OBONO
Director General

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SECCIÓN 1: INFORMACIÓN GENERAL

Acerca de Guinea Ecuatorial

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial, tras su independencia del Reino de España el 12 de octubre de 1968, es un estado soberano, independiente, republicano, social y democrático según la Ley Fundamental de Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 1º establece los valores supremos la unidad, la paz, la justicia, la libertad y la igualdad.

División territorial, administrativa y política. La superficie terrestre de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene una extensión de 28.051,5 Km² y se compone de la zona continental, denominada Rio Muni, y las islas de Bioko, Annobón, Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico, Mbañe, Conga, Leva, Cocotero e islotes adyacentes. La superficie marítima (ZEE, Zona Económica Exclusiva) cubre unos 314.000 Km². Administrativamente, Guinea Ecuatorial está dividida en 2 regiones, 8 provincias, 19 distritos, 37 municipios.

Órganos del Estado. Según la constitución (Art. 31 y 32) el Estado ejerce su soberanía a través de los siguientes poderes: el Poder Ejecutivo, el Poder Legislativo y el Poder Judicial, y ejerce sus funciones a través del Presidente de la República, el Vicepresidente, el Consejo de Ministros, el Senado, la Cámara de Diputados, el Poder Judicial, el Tribunal Constitucional, el Consejo de la República, el Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo Económico y Social, el Tribunal de Cuentas, el Defensor del Pueblo y los demás órganos creados conforme a la Ley Fundamental y otras leyes.

Símbolos Nacionales. La bandera nacional tiene 3 bandas horizontales iguales, verde (arriba), blanco (medio) y rojo (abajo), con un triángulo isósceles azul en el extremo más próximo al mástil y el escudo centrado en la banda blanca. El color verde simboliza la riqueza de los bosques, el azul representa el mar que conecta el continente con las islas, el blanco representa la paz y el rojo representa la sangre derramada en la lucha por la independencia. El escudo de armas tiene seis estrellas amarillas de seis puntas (representando los seis territorios del País) sobre un escudo que lleva un árbol de ceiba y por debajo del cual está un rollo con el lema (Unidad, Paz y Justicia). El himno nacional "Caminemos pisando la senda de nuestra inmensa felicidad", adoptado en 1968; y cuya letra fue concebida por los señores Atanasio Ndong Miyon y Saturnino Ibongo), y la música compuesta por Atanasio Ndong Miyon y Ramiro Sánchez López.

Información General

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Idiomas. El idioma oficial es el español, siendo el francés y el portugués idiomas cooficiales. Como lenguas vernáculas se incluyen el Fang, Bubi, Combe, Bisío y Fadambo; también se habla otras lenguas tales como el "pichi", entre otras.

Población y densidad. La población según el IV Censo General de Población y Viviendas de 2015, era de 1.225.377 habitantes y la densidad de población es de 44 hab./km². La ciudad más poblada es Bata, con 309.345 habitantes. Según las estimaciones del INEGE, la población es de 1.405.704 para el año 2019.

Etnias. Fang, Bubi, Ndowe, Annobonesa, Bisío, Fernandina o Criolla.

Religiones. El Estado reconoce y garantiza la libertad religiosa. Entre las religiones profesadas se destaca el cristianismo, que representa la mayoría, el islamismo y otras.

Región Insular. Comprende las islas de Bioko y Annobón. Tiene una superficie total de 2.034 Km², de los que 2.017 corresponden a la isla de Bioko y 17 Km² a la de Annobón.

Isla de Bioko. Fue llamada Fernando Poo durante la colonización española, en honor al navegante portugués que la descubrió. Se halla en el interior del Golfo de Guinea, en la Bahía de Biafra, a 33 kilómetros de la costa del continente africano, frente a la costa de Camerún. En sus cuatro ángulos se encuentran Punta Hermosa (N), Punta Europa (NO), Punta Santiago (SE) y la Punta Sagre (SO). Algunos consideran que la isla constituye los restos de una cordillera sumergida que comprendía entre sus cimas lo que hoy son las islas de Príncipe, Santo Tomé y Annobón, todas alineadas en línea recta de NE al SO. La isla está rodeada de una planicie litoral de unos 5 kilómetros de anchura y de unos 30 o 40 metros de altura, en los que se divisan tres bahías: La del puerto de Malabo, la de la Concepción y la de Lubá.

Isla de Annobón. Isla de forma alargada y ovalada de norte a sur, tiene 17 kilómetros cuadrados de extensión, y se halla a 355 Km del continente africano. Es de origen volcánica y muy peñascosa, con el pico Fuego (450 m) al Norte, y un cráter que aloja la laguna de Mazafín, de 600 m de longitud por 400 m de anchura. La red hidrográfica está poco desarrollada y el caudal es intermitente.

Región Continental. Anteriormente conocida como Rio Muni en la época colonial, comprende la parte continental y las islas de Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico y Mbañe. La superficie total es de 26.017 Km², de los que 26.000 Km² corresponden a la porción continental y el resto a la insular. Radica en el seno profundo del Golfo de Guinea y tiene una forma rectangular casi perfecta. Limita al Norte con la República de Camerún en 170 Km, al

Este con la República de Gabón en 110 Km, al Sur también con la República de Gabón en 190 Km y al Oeste con el Océano Atlántico.

Sus principales ríos nacen fuera del territorio nacional, caudalosos y por la disposición de las montañas paralelas a la costa, tienden a formar cascadas que interrumpen la navegación.

1.1. Generalidades y organización territorial y administrativa

Mapa 1: Situación Geográfica de Guinea Ecuatorial



Cuadro 1: Generalidades del País

Nombre Oficial	República de Guinea Ecuatorial
Capital	Malabo
Superficie	28.051,5 Km ²
Población	1.225.377 hab. (Censo de 2015); 1.405.704 hab. (estimación INEGE 2019)
Gentilicio	Ecuatoguineano/a
Moneda	Franco CFA de África Central (FCFA/XAF)
Himno Nacional	Caminemos Pisando la Senda de Nuestra Inmensa Felicidad
Sufragio	La edad mínima para votar es de 18 años cumplidos
Tipo de Gobierno	República Presidencialista
Presidente	S.E. Teodoro Obiang NGUEMA MBASOGO
Fiestas Nacionales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 de enero (Año Nuevo) • 1 de mayo (Día Internacional del Trabajo) • 5 de junio (Natalicio del Presidente de la República) • 3 de agosto (Golpe de Libertad) • 15 de agosto (Día de la Constitución) • 12 de octubre (Día de la Independencia Nacional) • 8 de diciembre (Festividad de la Inmaculada Concepción, Patrona de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial) • 25 de diciembre (Navidad)
Límites	<p>Frontera Terrestre (528 Km)</p> <p>Al Norte: República de Camerún (183 Km) y el río Ntem</p> <p>Al Sureste: República de Gabón (345 Km)</p> <p>Al Oeste: Océano Atlántico Ecuatorial</p> <p>Línea de Costa (296 Km)</p>
Elevación	<p>Media (577 m)</p> <p>Punto más bajo: Océano Atlántico (0 m)</p> <p>Punto más alto: Pico Basilé (3.011 m)</p>
Coordenadas Geográficas	<p>Longitud Este: 10°0'0"</p> <p>Latitud Norte: 2°0'0"</p>

1.2. Aspectos geográficos

Cuadro 2: Principales ríos por región

Región Insular				Región Continental			
Ábobo	Bao	Eola	Ole-(Tudela)	Abera	Congue	Mven	Mbinda
Agua Negras	Basupú	E-Zalens	Ruma	Afen	Ekuku	Ndjang	Mbomo
Anganchi	Bolabari	Ilachi	Sampaka	Aye	Esimi	Ndolo	Mitemle o Utambondi (116 Km) ¹
Apú	Bolola	Moabá	Tiburones	Bañe	Kie	Ngaba	Mitom
Awal	Cónsul	Mirupururu	Timbabé	Benito o Wele (240 Km) ¹	Komo (230 Km) ¹	Ntem	Mumbe
Balaopi	Copetua	Ogoué	San Nicolás	Binvili	Laña	Mangadjiani	Utonde
				Bisobong	Leng	Mbia	

Fuente: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Bosques y Medio Ambiente-MAGBMA

(1) Es el recorrido dentro del territorio nacional

Cuadro 3: Distribución de las principales altitudes del país

Ubicación	Principales Montes y Alturas	
Annobón	Pico Mazafín (831 m)	Pico Fuego (435 m)
	Pico Quioveo (598 m)	Caldera del Lago A-pot (150 m)
	Pico Lago (525 m)	
Bioko Norte	Pico Basilé (3.011 m)	
Bioko Sur	Caldera de Luba (2.260 m)	Monte Moka (2.000 m)
	Pico Bao (2.009 m)	
Centro Sur	Cadena de Niefang (1.200 m)	Monte Efacan
	Monte Chime (1.200 m)	Sierra Sisima
	Monte Alén (1.200 m)	Monte Eyang
	Monte Raíces (800 m)	Monte Akok Ngeng
	Penillanura Central (400-500m)	Monte Nfulayong
Kie-Ntem	Gran Meseta Kien-Ntem	
	Monte Eborangong	
	Monte Manduma	
Litoral	Monte Mitra (1.200 m)	Monte Machinda
	Monte Bata (600 m)	Sierra Cristal
	Monte Bindung	Plataforma de Mongouba
Wele-Nzas	Piedra Nzás (1.200 m)	Monte Yengan
	Monte Nsork	Monte Nsama
	Monte Mokoga	Monte Oveng

Fuente: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Bosques y Medio Ambiente-MAGBMA

