

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**LAND AND MARITIME DELIMITATION AND SOVEREIGNTY
OVER ISLANDS (GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA)**

**REPLY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

VOLUME IV

5 OCTOBER 2022

VOLUME IV

ANNEXES

COLONIAL LEGISLATION, CENSUS, AND OFFICIAL REPORTS OF SPAIN AND FRANCE

- Annex 23 The Spanish State, *Decree of 22 March 1946 Stipulating the Division of the Coast of the Spanish Territories of Sovereignty of Morocco, Western Africa, and Guinea and Adjacent Islands into Maritime Provinces and Districts* (22 March 1946)
- Annex 24 The Spanish State, *Decree 1,505/1961* (20 July 1961)
- Annex 25 Office of the President of the Government, Commissariat of the Economic Development Plan, *Economic Development Plan for Equatorial Guinea, Years 1964 to 1967* (October 1963) (excerpt)
- Annex 26 The Spanish State, *Law 191/1963, on Bases on the Autonomous Regime of Equatorial Guinea* (30 December 1963)
- Annex 27 *Letter from Antonio Zamora Ariemendi of Vasco Africana to the Forestry Service* (4 August 1965)
- Annex 28 Government of Equatorial Guinea, Regional Statistics Department, SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE DEMARCATION (YEARS 1932 TO 1965) AND CATALOGUE OF UNITS AND SETTLEMENTS FOR 1965 (1965) (excerpt)

CORRESPONDENCE & OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, AND THIRD STATES FOLLOWING THE PARTIES' INDEPENDENCE

- Annex 29 *Telegram No. 14 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to General Commissioner concerning the Request of Permission for the Ambassador of France* (11 May 1967)
- Annex 30 *Letter No. 161/DAM from the Embassy of the French Republic to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning Maneuvers from Gabonese Armies at Corisco Bay* (6 September 1972)

- Annex 31 *Aide-Mémoire* from the Directorate of Legal Affairs of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the General Secretary concerning M'banie Islands (21 September 1972)
- Annex 32 Foreign Commonwealth Office, The National Archives, *Summary of Address to the Diplomatic Corps at Malabo given by President Macías on Sunday 13 October 1974* (1974)
- Annex 33 *Letter No. 38/DA/DM* from the Embassy of the French Republic to Equatorial Guinea to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the State Visit of President Bongo, 9/12 September 1974 (17 September 1974)
- Annex 34 *Letter No. 509/74* from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the Conflict with Gabon (25 September 1974)
- Annex 35 *Letter No. 125* from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs (27 September 1974)
- Annex 36 *Aide-Mémoire* from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the Cartography Requested by the Ambassador of Spain in Equatorial Guinea (27 September 1974)
- Annex 37 *Letter* from the Director General for Africa of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo concerning Submission of Documents Concerning Corisco (30 September 1974)
- Annex 38 *Letter No. 524/74* from the Ambassador of Spain to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning Meeting in Bata with the President for Life (2 October 1974)
- Annex 39 *Letter* from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning Conversation with the Ambassador of Gabon (2 October 1974)
- Annex 40 *Letter No. 582/74* from the Spanish Embassy in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning Statements by the President for Life before Heads of Missions Accredited Here (16 October 1974)
- Annex 41 *Telegram No. 69-70* from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the Visit of a Ministerial Mission (22 October 1974)

- Annex 42 *Telegram No. 106 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the Visit of President Macias to France (26 October 1974)*
- Annex 43 *Telegram No. 1113-14 from the Embassy of the French Republic to the United Republic of Cameroon concerning President Macia's Approach with the Ambassador of the United States (10 December 1974)*
- Annex 44 *Letter No. 85 from the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo (25 February 1977)*
- Annex 45 *Report from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the Gabon-Equatorial Guinea Point of Cooperation (1986-1994)*
- Annex 46 *Letter No. 293 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to the Embassy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in Gabon concerning Note. No 253.89/AMGE of 16 October 1989 in reference to the Clarion Petroleum Permit Issued to the Company of the Same Name (4 May 1990)*
- Annex 47 *Letter No. 412/90/Amb/Gab/DB from The Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth (28 June 1990)*
- Annex 48 *Note Verbale No. 001989/MAECF/SG/DI from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International and Francophone Cooperation of the Republic of the Gabonese Republic to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea concerning Decree No. n/1/1999 of 6 March 1999 (13 September 1999)*
- Annex 49 *Letter No. 4005 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic (3 January 2001)*
- Annex 50 *Note Verbale No. 0295 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International and Francophone Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in Equatorial Guinea (1 March 2003)*

Annex 51 Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Communiqué from* H.E. the Prime Minister-Head of the Government *concerning* the Visit Carried Out by the Gabonese Minister of National Defense on 26 February to the Islet of Mbañe (11 March 2003)

Annex 52 *Message Text from* the US Department of State EO Systematic *concerning* Equatorial Guinea-Gabon Land Border Problem (20 June 2005)

Annex 23

The Spanish State, *Decree of 22 March 1946 Stipulating the Division of the Coast of the Spanish Territories of Sovereignty of Morocco, Western Africa, and Guinea and Adjacent Islands into Maritime Provinces and Districts* (22 March 1946)

TRANSLATION

Official Gazette of Spain No. 94

April 4, 1946

2555

DECREE of March 22, 1946, stipulating the division of the coast of the Spanish Territories of Sovereignty of Morocco, Western Africa, and Guinea and adjacent islands into Maritime Provinces and Districts.

The Decree of the twenty-fourth of January nineteen hundred and forty-four established the division and naming of our coastal areas as Maritime Provinces and Districts, just as the Colonies of Western Africa and Guinea were the subject of a previous such arrangement.

In accordance with the study conducted by the Bodies in question, the maritime boundaries and the division of our coastline in the Territories of Sovereignty of Morocco, Western Africa, and Guinea are hereby established.

Now therefore, on the motion of the Minister of the Navy and following deliberations by the Council of Ministers,

I DECREE:

Article One. The Spanish Territories of Sovereignty of Morocco, Western Africa, and Guinea and adjacent islands are divided into Maritime Provinces and

Districts, the former and the latter being of first and second class, according to significance.

Article Two. Authority in these Maritime Provinces and Districts shall be according to the same denominations and shall be exercised by Chiefs and Officers of the same categories as provided for in Articles Two and Three of the Decree of the twenty-fourth of January nineteen hundred and forty-four.

Article Three. The administrative division of the coast, for jurisdictional and enlistment purposes, shall be as determined in the addendum.

Article Four. The boundaries and organization of the coast of our Territories of the Protectorate of Morocco and Western Africa shall be established through another decree.

Article Five. Any and all decrees having provisions that contradict those of this Decree are hereby revoked, empowering the Minister of the Navy to dictate such orders as he deems necessary for the development and implementation hereof.

So ordered through this Decree given in Madrid on the twenty-second of March nineteen hundred and forty-six.

FRANCISCO FRANCO

The Minister of the Navy,
FRANCISCO REGALADO RODRIGUEZ

DIVISION OF THE COAST INTO PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

PROVINCES		DISTRICTS		BOUNDARIES
NAME	CLASS	NAME	CLASS	
Melilla	1 st	—	—	The coast of the Territories of Sovereignty corresponding to Melilla and the Chafarinas Islands, the Islet of Alborán, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, and Peñón de Alhucemas.
Ceuta.....	2 nd	—	—	The coast of the Territories of Sovereignty corresponding to Ceuta.
Ifni-Sahara	2 nd	Villa Cisneros	—	From latitude 27° 40' N to 22° 48' N (on the coast of the Spanish Sahara).
		Ifni	2 nd	The coast of the Territory.
		Güera	2 nd	The Spanish coast of the Sahara, from latitude 22° 48' N to the border with Mauritania (Cabo Blanco peninsula).
Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea	2 nd	Fernando Poo	—	Islands of Fernando Poo and Annobón and islets adjacent thereto.
		Continental Guinea	2 nd	The entire coast thereof and the Islands of Corisco and Elobey, with the adjacent islets.

NOTE: The capital of Fernando Poo District shall be Santa Isabel.
 The capital of Continental Guinea District shall be Río Benito.
 The Naval Military Headquarters of the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea shall be subordinate to the jurisdiction of the Maritime Department of Cádiz.
 The Naval Military Headquarters of Melilla and of Ceuta shall be subordinate to the jurisdiction of the Maritime Department of Cádiz.
 The Naval Military Headquarters of the Spanish Territories of Ifni-Sahara shall be included in the demarcation of the coast of the Canary Islands Naval Base.

DECREE of March 22, 1946, authorizing the National Housing Institute to grant the benefits of its organization to the construction of housing for the Board of Houses of the Navy.

The Decree of the twenty-seventh of July nineteen hundred and forty-three authorized the National Housing Institute to attribute to the Board of Military Houses the benefits granted by current law regarding protected housing to carry out the construction of houses intended for staff of the

Army, and in view of the Law Creating the Board of Houses of the Navy, of the seventeenth of March nineteen hundred and forty-five, and its similarity to the aforementioned decree, such benefits must be applicable to this Body.

The limits of the total construction cost of each dwelling, established by Decree dated the twenty-ninth of September nineteen hundred forty-four for the various hierarchies, are now insufficient, as demonstrated not only by the experience obtained through the practical application of the aforementioned



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Laura Nagle, 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

09/14/22

Date



DECRETO de 22 de marzo de 1946 por el que se dispone la división del litoral de los Territorios españoles de Soberanía de Marruecos, de Africa Occidental y la Guinea e islas adyacentes en provincias y Distritos Marítimos.

El Decreto de veinticuatro de enero de mil novecientos cuarenta y cuatro fijó la división y denominación de nuestro litoral en Provincias y Distritos Marítimos, determinando en su artículo quinto que los Territorios de Soberanía y Protectorado en Marruecos, así como las Colonias de Africa Occidental y la Guinea serían objeto de posterior disposición.

De acuerdo con el estudio llevado a cabo por los Organismos afectados, se establecen los límites marítimos y la división de nuestro litoral de los Territorios de Soberanía en Marruecos, Africa Occidental y la Guinea.

En su virtud, a propuesta del Ministro de Marina y previa deliberación del Consejo de Ministros,

DISPONGO:

Artículo primero.—Se divide el litoral de los Territorios españoles de Soberanía de Marruecos, de Africa Occidental y la Guinea e islas adyacentes en Provincias y Distritos

Marítimos; unas y otros, según su importancia, serán de primera o segunda clase.

Artículo segundo.—A los mandos de estas provincias y Distritos Marítimos se les aplicarán las mismas denominaciones y serán ejercidos por Jefes y Oficiales de las mismas categorías que disponen los artículos segundo y tercero del Decreto de veinticuatro de enero de mil novecientos cuarenta y cuatro.

Artículo tercero.—La división administrativa del litoral, a los fines jurisdiccionales y del reclutamiento, será la que se determina en el estado anexo.

Artículo cuarto.—Los límites y la organización del litoral de nuestros Territorios del Protectorado de Marruecos y Africa Occidental serán fijados por otra disposición.

Artículo quinto.—Quedan derogadas cuantas disposiciones se opongan a lo establecido en el presente Decreto, facultándose al Ministro de Marina para dictar las órdenes que estime necesarias para su desarrollo y cumplimiento.

Así lo dispongo por el presente Decreto, dado en Madrid a veintidós de marzo de mil novecientos cuarenta y seis.

FRANCISCO FRANCO

El Ministro de Marina,
FRANCISCO REGALADO RODRIGUEZ

DIVISION DEL LITORAL EN PROVINCIAS Y DISTRITOS

PROVINCIAS		DISTRITOS		LIMITES
NOMBRE	CLASE	NOMBRE	CLASE	
Melilla	1. ^a	—	—	El litoral de los Territorios de Soberanía correspondientes a Melilla y las Islas Chafarinas, el islote de Alborán y Peñones de Vélez de la Gomera y Alhucemas.
Ceuta	2. ^a	—	—	El litoral de los Territorios de Soberanía correspondientes a Ceuta.
Ifni-Sahara	2. ^a	Villa Cisneros	—	Desde el paralelo de 27° 40' N. hasta el de 22° 48' N. (del litoral del Sahara Español).
		Ifni	2. ^a	El litoral del Territorio.
		Güera	2. ^a	El litoral español del Sahara, desde el paralelo de 22° 48' N. hasta el límite con el de Mauritania (península de Cabo Blanco).
Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea...	2. ^a	Fernando Poo	—	Islas de Fernando Poo y Annobón e islotes adyacentes a ellas.
		Guinea Continental	2. ^a	Todo el litoral de la misma y las Islas de Corisco y Elobey, con los islotes adyacentes.

- NOTA.—La capital del Distrito de Fernando Poo será Santa Isabel.
La capital del Distrito de la Guinea Continental será Río Behito.
La Comandancia Militar de Marina de los Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea dependerá jurisdiccionalmente del Departamento Marítimo de Cádiz.
Las Comandancias Militares de Marina de Melilla y Ceuta dependerán jurisdiccionalmente del Departamento Marítimo de Cádiz.
La Comandancia Militar de Marina de Ifni-Sahara se considerará comprendida en la demarcación del litoral de la Base Naval de Canarias.

DECRETO de 22 de marzo de 1946 por el que se autoriza al Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda para otorgar los beneficios de su organización a la construcción de viviendas para el Patronato de Casas de la Armada.

El Decreto de veintisiete de julio de mil novecientos cuarenta y tres facultó al Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda para conceder al Patronato de Casas Militares los beneficios que otorga la vigente legislación de viviendas protegidas para llevar a cabo la edificación de las destinadas a personal del Ejér-

cito, y vista, la Ley de creación del Patronato de Casas de la Armada, de diecisiete de marzo de mil novecientos cuarenta y cinco, y su similitud con el anterior, dichos beneficios deben hacerse extensivos a este Organismo.

Los límites del importe total de la construcción de cada vivienda, establecidos por Decreto de veintinueve de septiembre de mil novecientos cuarenta y cuatro para las distintas jerarquías, son ya hoy día insuficientes, como lo demuestran no sólo la experiencia obtenida por la aplicación práctica de dicha

Annex 24

The Spanish State, *Decree 1,505/1961* (20 July 1961)

TRANSLATION

FILE NO. 65 F.



AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT
OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
FOREST SERVICE

SUBJECT : FOREST CONCESSION OF 20,000 HECTARES AWARDED
TO THE COMPANY VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

FOR REGISTRATION IN THE PROPERTY REGISTER UPON
APPROVAL BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF
THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

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AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT
OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FOREST SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS

RIO BENITO, _____, 196__.

TRANSLATION

APPLICATION BY THE COMPANY "VASCO AFRICANA, S.A." FOR A FOREST CONCESSION OF 20,000 HECTARES LOCATED IN ECHAM (DISTRICT OF COGO AND ACURENAM) IN THE PROVINCE OF RIO MUNI.

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Sequential No.</u>	<u>I T E M</u>
I.	True copy of the public bidding notice with the complete Bidding Specifications. National Official Gazette dated March 20, 1961.
II.	Copy of the Award Order in the National Official Gazette (National Official Gazette No. 200, dated August 22, 1961).
III.	Land and location map.
IV.	Certificate of measurement.
V.	Certificate of acceptance of reserves for villages located within the concession.
VI.	Map of the reserves for villages located within the defined perimeter.
VII.	Certificate of measurement of the reserves.
VIII.	Valuation and tax determination

=====

Rio Benito, January 1966.

AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT
OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FOREST SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS

TRANSLATION

TRUE COPY OF THE PUBLIC BIDDING NOTICE WITH
COMPLETE BIDDING SPECIFICATIONS (NATIONAL
OFFICIAL GAZETTE DATED 3 – 20 – 61)

TRANSLATION

Official Gazette of the Equatorial Region of 4 – 15 – 61.

RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION of the General Directorate of African Towns and Provinces announcing a public bidding process for two forest land plots in the province of Rio Muni (Equatorial Region).

Subject to the Law of May 4, 1948, the Order issued on January 7, 1957, and related provisions, two forest land plots in the province of Rio Muni measuring 20,000 hectares each will be offered through a sealed bidding process at this center (Paseo de la Castellana No. 5, Madrid).

The submission of bids and documents supporting the right to bid will close at 12:00 noon on May 22nd, and the opening of bid documents will take place at the same time on the 25th of the same month.

All other specific conditions pertaining to the bidding processes are posted on the notice board of this General Directorate of African Towns and Provinces, and the hand-drawn maps of the respective lands may be consulted at the competent local Department.

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TRANSLATION

NOTICE: bidding process for forestry operations in the province of Rio Muni (Equatorial Region)

Subject to the Bidding Specifications approved by Order of the Prime Minister on January 7, 1957, and all other Related Provisions governing forestry concessions in the Equatorial Region, the following is established in addition to the special conditions set forth below:

I. The concessions intended for forestry operations at a non-redeemable ground rent and for a period of 20 years will be the subject of separate bidding processes for each of the plots listed below, on the following State-owned private lands located in the province of Rio Muni:

Plot A). State-Owned Forest, located in forest section "c" of the province of Rio Muni, in the place called Rio Laña (demarcation of Evinayong), with a maximum surface area of 20,000 hectares if contained within the boundaries defined in the hand-drawn map included in the file, and which are as follows: NORTH, Suniel and Rio Laña concession; SOUTH, State-Owned Forest; EAST, State-Owned Forest; WEST, State-Owned Forest.

Mr. JUAN ORENSANZ MORENO requests the auctioning of this plot.

Plot b). State-Owned Forest, located in forest section "c" of the province of Rio Muni, in the place called Echam (demarcations of Cogo and Acurenam), with a maximum surface area of 20,000 hectares if contained within the boundaries defined in the hand-drawn map included in the file, and which are as follows: NORTH, land transferred to Mr. Ramón María Camiña and State-Owned Forest (requested by Juan Jover S.A.); SOUTH, land at the border with French Gabon; EAST, State-Owned Forest; WEST, State-Owned Forest.

The Company VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. requests the auctioning of this plot.

II. The concessionaires shall pay the following minimum annual fee for the duration of the forestry activities:

For Plot A), 10 pesetas per hectare and year and 47.20 pesetas for each felled tree.

For Plot b), 10 pesetas per hectare and year and 30.25 pesetas for each felled tree.

For each auction, the sole bidding basis will be the improvement in the rate per felled tree indicated for the respective lot.

If after taking possession of the concession the concessionaire fails to reach the minimum tonnage specified in section V in any year for whatever reason, every 5 tons of cutting and extraction shall be counted as equivalent to one felled tree for purposes of determining the annual fee to be paid to the Government in addition to the fixed amount per hectare.

III. The bond that each bidder must furnish as a deposit in order to participate in the respective bidding process, as required in item one of the Bidding Specifications, shall be as follows for each plot:

For Plot A) 1,514,482.66 pesetas.

For Plot b) 846,300.00 pesetas.

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TRANSLATION

IV. The proof of solvency that each bidder must submit in order to participate in the bidding process is as follows:

For Plot A)	9,000,000 pesetas.
For Plot B)	6,000.000 pesetas.

V. Each year, the concessionaire must extract the following minimum tonnage of exported timber from the lands referred to in the respective bidding process:

For Plot A)	15,000 Tons.
For Plot B)	14,000 Tons.

This obligation shall not be deemed to be breached when the aforementioned minimum extraction is not made due to duly justified force majeure; however, this shall not relieve the concessionaire of the duty to comply with the provisions of the last paragraph of Section II of these Terms and Conditions.

VI. The auctioning of each of the plots shall be carried out through a sealed bidding process in accordance with the model bid form published below. The opening of the Bid Documents will take place in Madrid at the General Directorate of African Towns and Provinces building (Paseo de la Castellana No. 5), starting at 12 noon on the day

VII. Bidders shall submit to the Registry Office of the General Directorate of African Towns and Provinces the documents evidencing their right to participate in the bidding process, separately from and in addition to the sealed Bid Documents, as of the publication of this notice in the National Official Gazette, on working days and morning hours and up to 12:00 noon on the day...

The list of excluded or accepted bidders not be published by the committee until the opening of the sealed bid documents.

VIII. If submitting a bid for more than one plot, bidders shall specify in the bidding document the order of preference in which they request the plots.

Bidders shall also state whether they have a right of first refusal with respect to any plot or plots, specifying such right and providing a brief justification for same.

If the right of first refusal is exercised by several bidders, preference shall be given to the bidder who is also the applicant for the auction of the land in question, and if none of them is, the holder of the largest concession adjacent to the auctioned land shall be given preference.

IX. The concessions of the lots are conditional upon approval by the Government in the Council of Ministers, if it deems such appropriate, of the award proposals that the Office of the Prime Minister may make at the appropriate time, in accordance with Article 26(b) of the law of May 4, 1948.

X. For the purposes of the Order of January 7, 1957, Spanish companies in which no total or partial foreign capital is held are also recognized in Guinea, provided that they are legally incorporated and registered in any of the Commercial Registers of Spain.

The non-transferability to foreigners of the shares or equity interests of bidding joint ventures must be established by statutory agreement before the end of the document acceptance period for the holding of the auction. Proof of exclusive ownership by Spaniards, or

TRANSLATION

companies with fully Spanish capital, of the shares or equity interests of the bidding companies will be confirmed within the same period mentioned above; in the absence of other proof, such ownership may be evidenced by means of certification by the Secretary of the bidding company, with the approval of its President.

XI. When any bidder requests participation in the bidding process for more than one of the aforementioned plots, and assuming that such bidder can only be awarded one plot, it will be sufficient for the bid bond and proof of solvency to be furnished to cover the plot that such bidder has marked highest among those for which the bidder intends to bid.

MODEL BID FORM

Ground rent offered by the bidder for each felled tree in the bidding process for the forest land plots of the province of Rio Muni, announced in the National Official Gazette of and by order of preference as set forth below:

ORDER OF PREFERENCE	Forest Land Plot Letter	Fee per felled tree Current Pesetas (Spelled out)
1.
2.

=====

The undersigned declares that he has a right of first refusal with respect to the forest plot identified with the letter ____ because he is (current concessionaire or adjacent holder of the concession of _____ hectares at site _____, forest section _____, which he will provide timely proof of to the Bidding Committee if necessary.

Madrid _____ of _____, 19____.

(Complete signature stating whether you are signing on your own behalf or on behalf of another party).

Madrid, _____.

TRANSLATION

COPY OF THE AWARD ORDER IN THE NATIONAL
OFFICIAL GAZETTE (NATIONAL OFFICIAL
GAZETTE NO. 200, DATED AUGUST 22, 196____).

TRANSLATION

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Office of the Head of State

DECREE

Decree 1505/1961, of July 20, on the awarding of two forest land plots in the province of Rio Muni (Equatorial Region).

In accordance with Article 26(b) of the Law of May 4, 1948, as it relates to the third subsection of Article 22 of the same Law, for the awarding of two logging plots in the province of Rio Muni, which were announced for public bidding in the "National Official Gazette" of March 20 of this year; at the request of the Deputy Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister and with the prior agreement of the Council of Ministers at its meeting on July 14, 1961,

I HEREBY ORDER:

Sole Article. Subject to the conditions set forth in the Law of May 4, 1948 and related Provisions, and the conditions set forth in the general bid documents and specifications for the auctioning of two forest land plots located in the province of Rio Muni, announced in the "National Official Gazette" of March 20 of this year, said plots are awarded at a non-redeemable ground rent for a period of 20 years as a forest concession and for the respective rate to be established, to the following bidders:

1. To Mr. FRANCISCO BERGAZ SANTOS, for a fee of forty-seven pesetas and fifty cents per felled tree and ten pesetas per hectare and year with respect to Plot A), which is described as follows: State-Owned Forest located in forest section "C" of the Province of Rio Muni, in the place called Rio Laña (demarcation of Evinayong), with a maximum surface area of 20,000 hectares if contained within the boundaries defined in the hand-drawn map included in the file, and which are as follows: North, Suniel and Rio Laña concession; South, State-Owned Forest; East, State-Owned Forest; West, State-Owned Forest.

2. To the COMPANY VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., a Corporation, for a fee of thirty pesetas and twenty-five cents per felled tree and ten pesetas per hectare and year with respect to Plot B), which is described as follows: State-Owned Forest located in forest section "C" of the Province of Rio Muni, in the place called Echam (demarcation of Cogo and Acurenam), with a maximum surface area of 20,000 hectares if contained within the boundaries defined in the hand-drawn map included in the file, and which are as follows: North, land transferred to Mr. Ramón María Camiña and State-Owned Forest (requested by Juan Jover, S.A.); South, land at the border with Gabon; East, State-Owned Forest; West, State-Owned Forest.

So ordered through this Decree, issued in Madrid on July 20, 1961. FRANCISCO FRANCO.- LUIS CARRERO BLANCO, Deputy Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister.

.....//.....

TRANSLATION

LAND AND LOCATION MAP

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

PERIMETER MAP

of the

FOREST CONCESSION

awarded to

CIA. VASCO – AFRICANA S.A.

located in

ECHAM

Districts of Cogo and Acurenam

Delimited surface area: 22,290 Hectares

Excluding:

Excess surface area: 2,290 hectares

Populated surface area: 3,895 = 6,185

Concession Surface Area = 16,105

APPROVED:

Santa Isabel, X 10, 1966

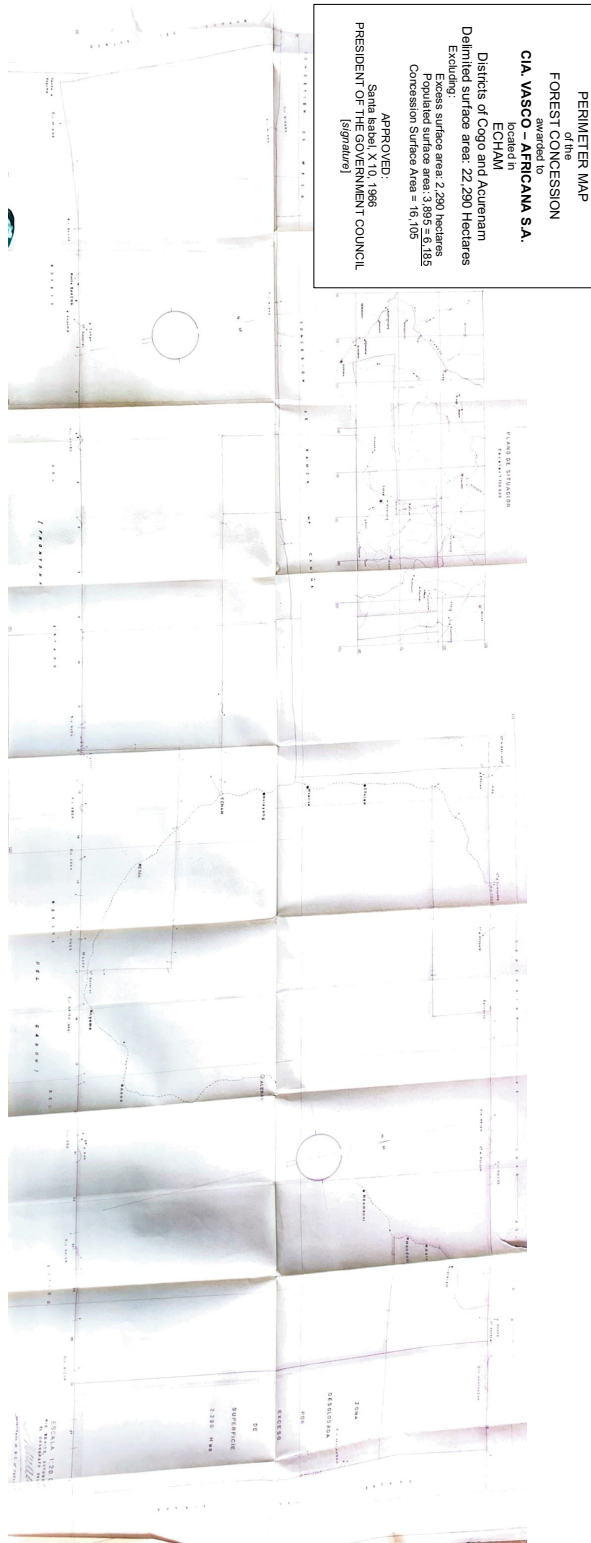
PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

[signature]

[CO]NCESSION OF M.A.S.A.

BIKABA River

TRANSLATION



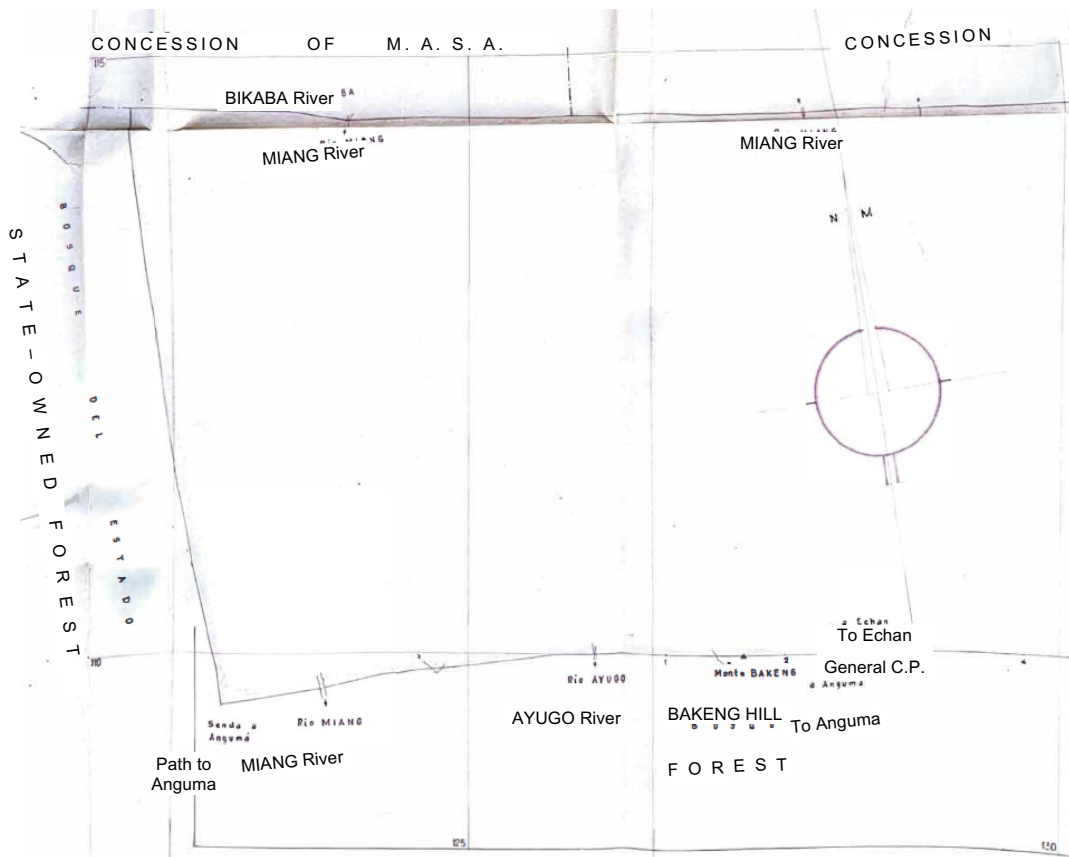
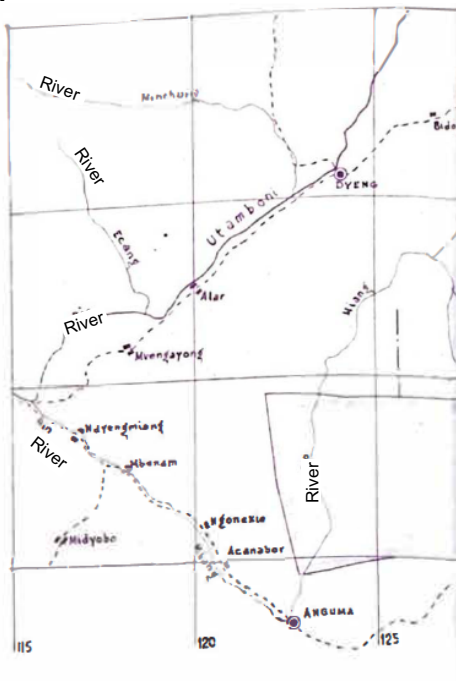
WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

PERIMETER MAP
 of the
 FOREST CONCESSION
 awarded to
CIA. VASCO – AFRICANA S.A.
 located in
 ECHAM
 Districts of Cogo and Acurenam

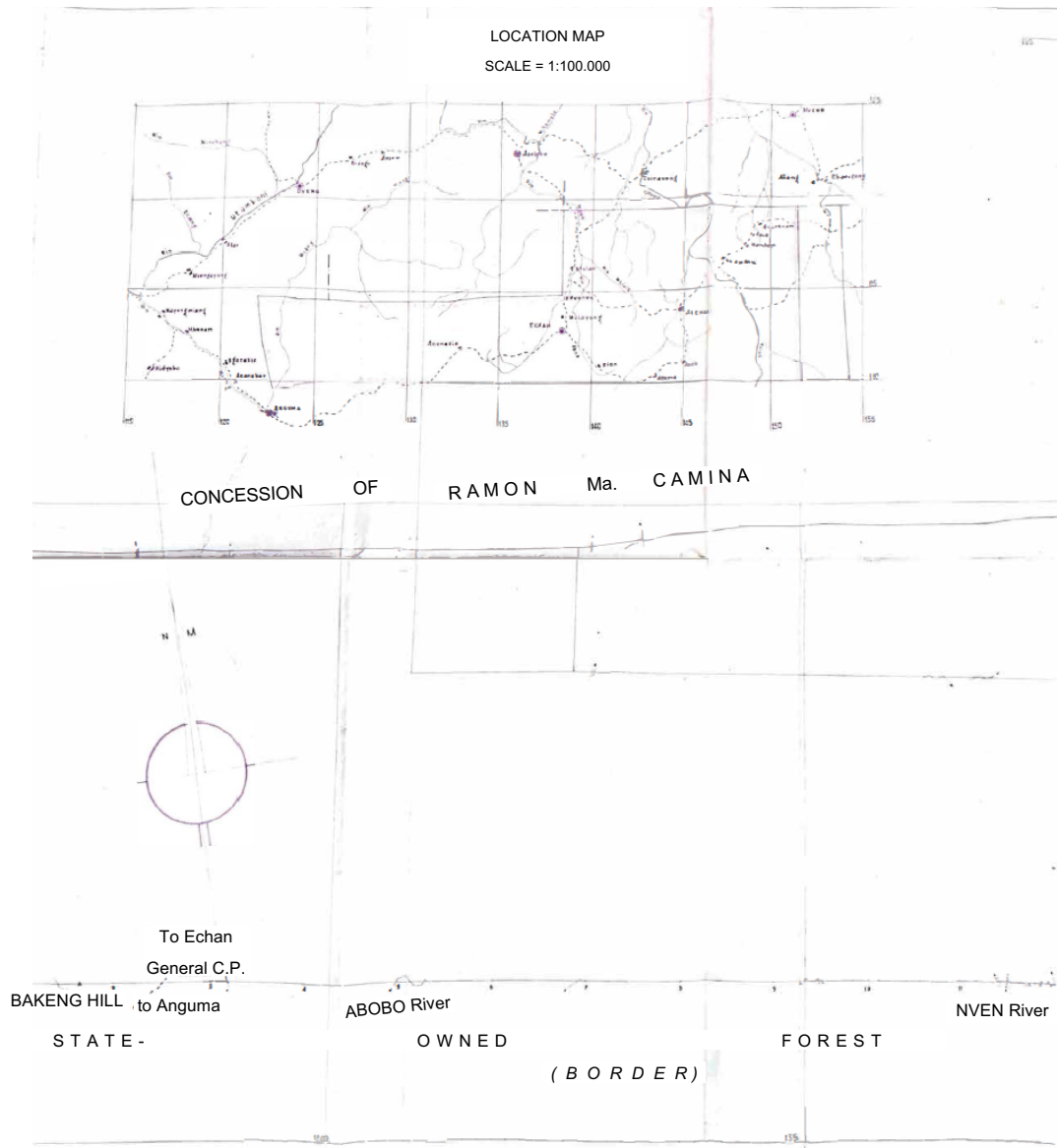
Delimited surface area: 22,290 Hectares
 Excluding:
 Excess surface area: 2,290 hectares
 Populated surface area: 3,895 = 6,185
 Concession Surface Area = 16,105

APPROVED:
 Santa Isabel, X 10, 1966
 PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT COUNCIL
 [signature]

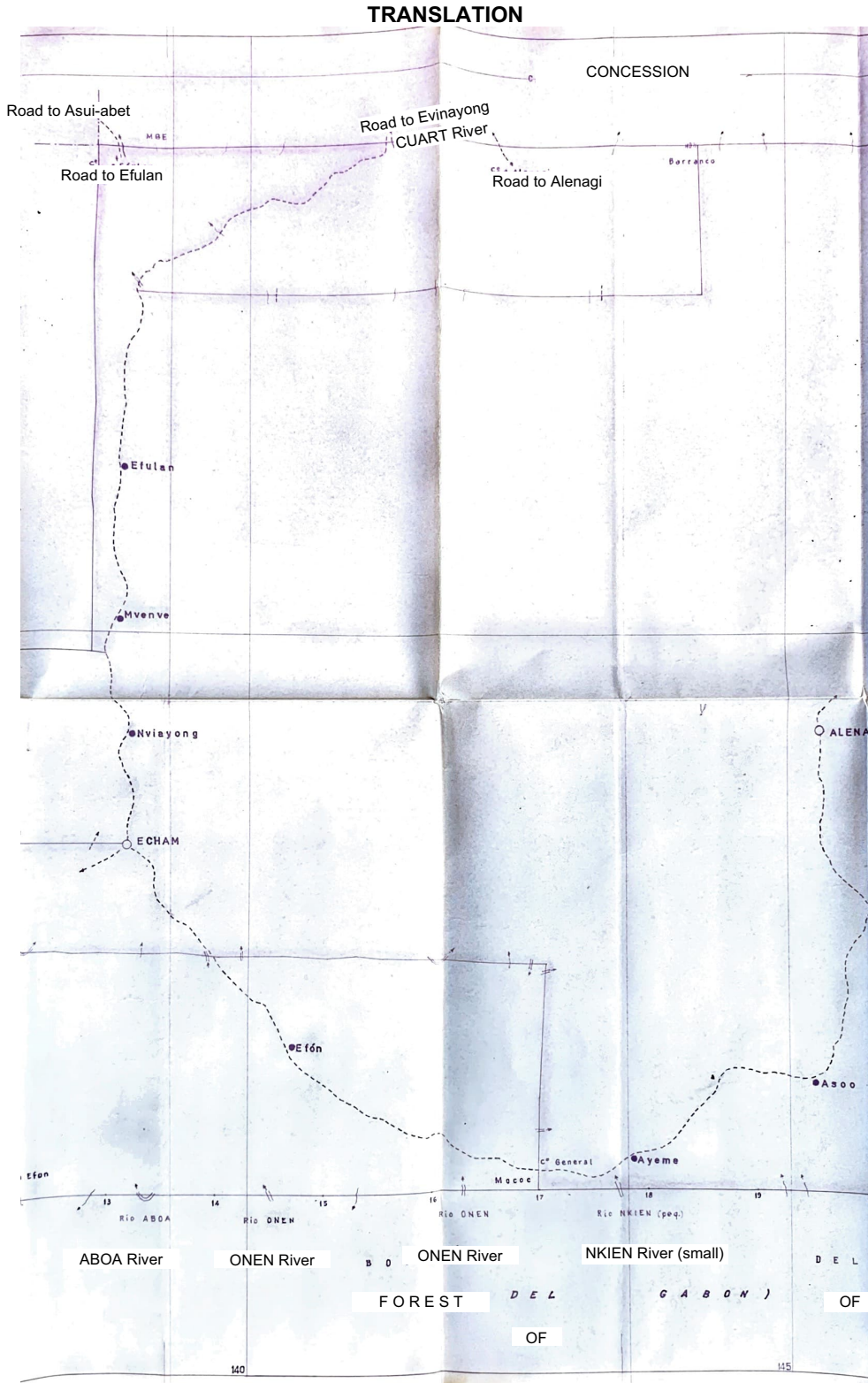


WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

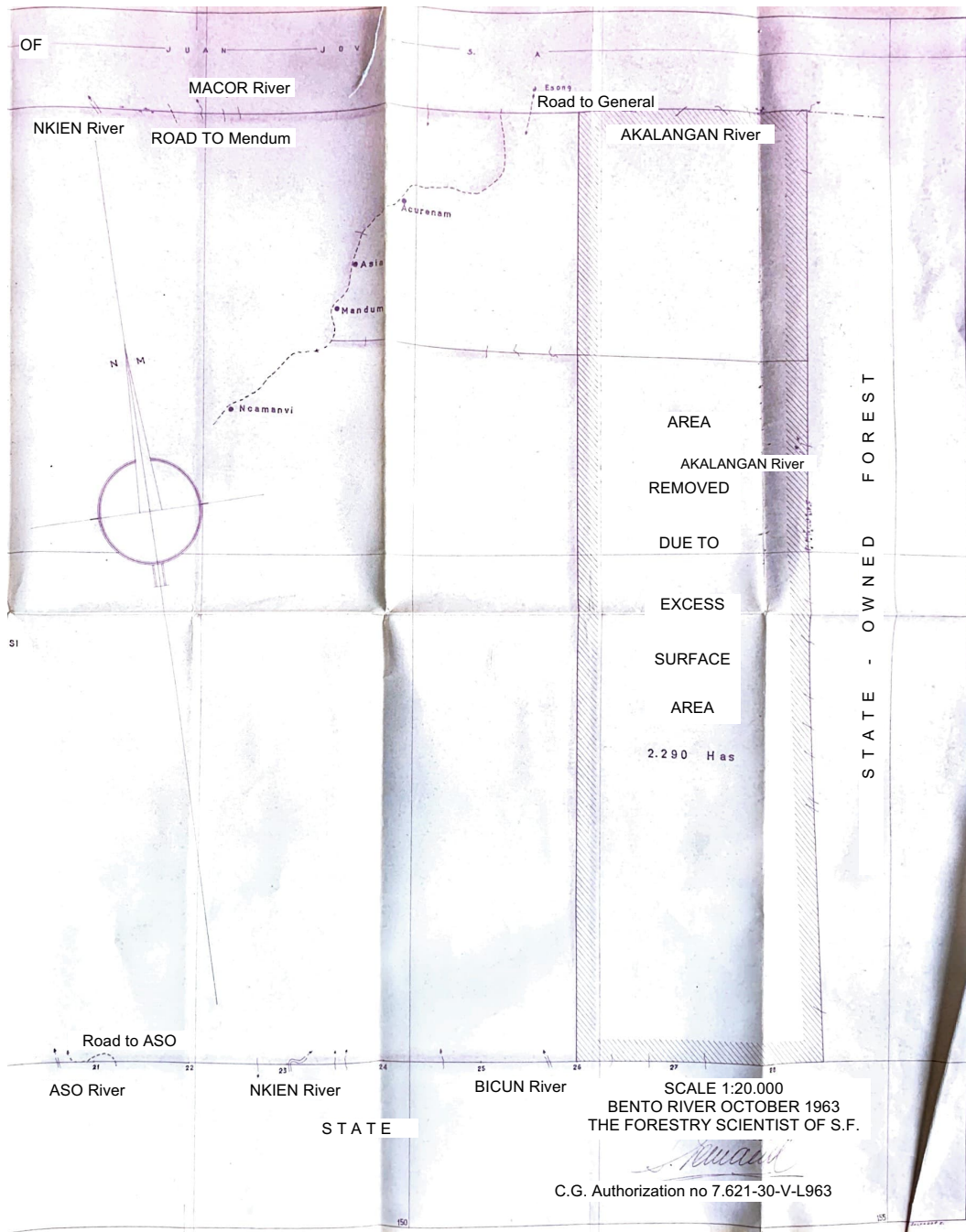


WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



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TRANSLATION



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 Jamie Mullin, 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

09/26/22

Date



EXPEDIENTE NÚM. 65 F.



GOBIERNO AUTONOMO
DE LA
GUINEA ECUATORIAL
SERVICIO FORESTAL

ASUNTO: CONCESION FORESTAL DE 20.000 HAS ADJUDICADA
A LA COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. - - - - -

PARA SU INSCRIPCION EN EL REGISTRO DE LA
PROPIEDAD PREVIA APROBACION POR S.E. EL PRE-
SIDENTE DEL CONSEJO DE GOBIERNO AUTONOMO DE
LA GUINEA ECUATORIAL.-----

-----200-----

GOBIERNO AUTONOMO
DE LA
GUINEA ECUATORIAL
SERVICIO FORESTAL
JEFATURA

RIO BENITO, DE DE 196...

EXPEDIENTE DE SOLICITUD DE UNA CONCESION FORESTAL DE ----
 20.000 HECTAREAS POR LA "COMPANIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A." SI-
 TA EN ECHAM (DISTRITO DE COGO Y ACURENAM) DE LA PROVINCIA
 DE RIO MUNI.-----

INDICE DE DOCUMENTOS

<u>Núm. de Orden</u>	<u>C o n c e p t o</u>
I	Copia literal del anuncio de subasta con el de Pliego de Condiciones íntegro. B.O.E. de fecha 20 de marzo de 1.961.-
II	Copia de la Orden de adjudicación en el Boletín Oficial del Estado. (B.O.E. núm. 200, de fecha 22 de agosto de 1.961).
III	Plano del terreno y de situación.
IV	Certificado de medición.
V	Acta de conformidad sobre reservas a poblados enclavados dentro de la concesión.
VI	Plano de las reservas a poblados enclavados dentro del perímetro delimitado.
VII	-Certificado de medición de las reservas.
VIII	Valoración y fijación de cánon.

Rio Benito, enero de 1.966.



COPIA LITERAL DEL ANUNCIO DE SUBASTA CON
PLIEGO DE CONDICIONES INTEGRO (BOLETIN -
OFICIAL DEL ESTADO DE FECHA 20 - 3 - 61.

Boletín Oficial de la Región Ecuatorial de 15 - 4 - 61.-

RESOLUCION.

RESOLUCION de la Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas por la que se anuncia subasta de dos lotes forestales en la provincia de Rio Muni (Región -- Ecuatorial).

Con sujeción a la Ley de 4 de mayo de 1.948, Orden de 7 de enero de 1.957 y disposiciones concordantes, se subastarán mediante pliego cerrado en este centro (Paseo de la Castellana, núm. 5, Madrid) dos lotes forestales de 20.000 Has. cada uno, de la provincia de Rio Muni.

La presentación de ofertas y documentos justificativos del derecho a licitar terminará a las doce horas -- del día 22 de mayo próximo, y la apertura de pliegos se verificará a la misma hora del día 25 del mismo mes.

Las demás condiciones particulares de las subastas se hallan expuestas en el tablón de anuncios de esta Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas, pudiendo ser consultadas en el Negociado competente de las mismas los croquis de los terrenos respectivos.

.....//.....

ANUNCIO subasta de explotaciones forestales en la provincia de Rio Muni (Región Equatorial).

Con sujeción al Pliego de Condiciones Generales aprobado por Orden de la Presidencia del Gobierno de 7 de enero de 1.957 y a las demás Disposiciones Concordantes que rigen para las concesiones forestales en la Región Equatorial, además de las condiciones particulares que se fijan a continuación, se anuncia:

I.- Serán objeto de subasta distintas para cada lote de -- los que se enumeran a continuación las concesiones destinadas a explotación forestal a censo irredimible y durante un plazo de veinte años, de los siguientes terrenos de propiedad privada del Estado, situados en la provincia de Rio Muni:

Lote A).- Bosque del Estado, enclavado en la zona forestal "c" de la provincia de Rio Muni, en el lugar denominado Rio Laña (demarcación de Evinayong), hasta una superficie de 20.000 Has. si las hubiere dentro de los límites consignados en ~~xxx~~ el croquis integrante del expediente y que son: NORTE, concesión de Suel y Rio Laña; SUR, Bosque del Estado; ESTE, bosque del Estado; OESTE, bosque del Estado.

Solicita su subasta D. JUAN ORENSANZ MORENO.

Lote b).- Bosque del Estado, enclavado en la zona forestal "c" de la provincia de Rio Muni, en el lugar denominado Echam (demarcaciones de Cogo y Acurenam), hasta una superficie de --- 20.000 Has. si las hubiere dentro de los límites consignado en el croquis integrante del expediente y que son: NORTE, terreno concedido a D. Ramón María Camiña y bosque del Estado (solicitado por Juan Jover S.A.); SUR, terreno de la frontera con el --- Gabón Francés; ESTE, bosque del Estado; OESTE, bosque del Estado.

Solicita su subasta la Compañía VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

II.- Los concesionarios pagarán el siguiente cánón mínimo anual por el tiempo que dura la explotación:

Por el Lote A), 10 pesetas por Ha. y año y 47,20 ptas. por árbol apeado.

Por el Lote b), 10 ptas. por Ha. y año y 30,--²⁵ ptas. por árbol apeado.

En cada subasta será base de licitación solamente la mejora del tipo por árbol apeado señalado al lote respectivo.

Si el concesionario no alcanzare algún año, a partir de la toma de posesión, el tonelaje mínimo previsto en el apartado V, cualquiera que sea la causa se computarán cada 5 toneladas del déficit de corta y extracción como equivalentes a un árbol apeado a los efectos de determinar el canon que anualmente deberá percibir la Administración además del tanto fijo por hectárea.

III.- La fianza que deberá presentar cada licitador para tomar parte en la respectiva subasta en concepto de depósito, exigido en el número 1º del Pliego de Condiciones Generales - será para cada lote la siguiente:

Por el Lote A)	1.514.482,66 pesetas.
Por el Lote b)	846.300,00 id.

....//....

IV.- La justificación de solvencia que deberá acreditar cada licitador para tomar parte en la subasta será la siguiente:

Por el Lote A)	9.000.000,--	de ptas.
Por el Lote B)	6.000.000,--	id.

V.- Anualmente deberá extraer el concesionario de los terrenos a que se refiere la respectiva subasta, el siguiente tonelaje mínimo de madera exportada:

Por el Lote A)	15.000	Toneladas.
Por el Lote B)	14.000	id.

No se entenderá incumplida esta obligación, cuando por causa de fuerza mayor debidamente justificada, no se haga la extracción mínima antes expresada; pero ello no releva al concesionario de cumplir cuanto se dispone en el último párrafo del apartado II de este Condicionado.

VI.- La subasta de cada uno de los lotes será por Pliego cerrado conforme al modelo de oferta que se publica a continuación. El acto de apertura de los Pliegos de Oferta, se verificará en Madrid, en el edificio de la Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas (Paseo de la Castellana, núm. 5), comenzando a las 12 horas del día.

VII.- Los licitadores deberán presentar en el Registro de la Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas, los documentos acreditativos de su derecho a concurrir a la subasta, aparte y además del Pliego cerrado de la oferta, a partir de la publicación de este anuncio en el Boletín Oficial del Estado, en días y horas hábiles de la mañana y hasta las 12 horas del día.

No se publicará por la Mesa, la relación de excluidos o admitidos, hasta el momento de la apertura de los Pliegos cerrados de oferta.

VIII.- En el escrito de oferta deberán los licitadores expresar el orden de preferencia en que solicitan los lotes, -- caso de concurrir a la subasta de más de uno de ellos.

También consignarán si les asiste derecho de tanteo respecto de alguno o algunos lotes, especificando cual es y breve fundamentación de tal derecho.

Caso de ejercitar el derecho de tanteo varios licitadores, será preferido el que sea además solicitante de la subasta del terreno de que se trata y de no serlo ninguno el poseedor de -- mayor extensión de concesión colindante con lo subastado.

IX.- Quedan condicionadas las concesiones de los lotes, a la aprobación por el Gobierno en Consejo de Ministros si lo -- juzga procedente, de las propuestas de adjudicación que en su día formule la Presidencia del Gobierno, conforme al apartado b) del Artículo 26 de la Ley de 4 de mayo de 1.948.

X.- A los efectos de la Orden de 7 de enero de 1.957, también se entienden reconocidas en Guinea las Sociedades Españolas en que no participe capital total o parcialmente extranjero, -- siempre que se hallasen legalmente constituidas e inscritas en cualquiera de los Registros Mercantiles de España.

El carácter de intransferible a extranjeros de las acciones o participaciones de capital de las empresas colectivas licitadoras, deberá constar por acuerdo estatutario antes de la terminación del plazo de admisión de documento, para la celebración de la subasta. La justificación de la exclusiva pertenencia

...//...

a españoles o sociedades con capital íntegramente español, de las acciones o participaciones de capital de las sociedades licitadoras, se verificará dentro del mismo plazo antedicho; en el defecto de otra prueba podrá acreditarse mediante certificación del Secretario de la Sociedad licitadora, con el visto bueno de su Presidente.

XI.- Cuando algún licitador solicita concurrir a la subasta, además de un lote de los reseñados y su puesto que no se puede ser adjudicatario más que de uno, lote, bastará que la fianza de licitación que constituya, y solvencia que justifique sean -- las correspondientes al lote que las tenga señaladas más altas entre los que pretenda licitar.

MODELO DE OFERTA.

Oferta de canon por árbol apeado que el licitador..... hace en la subasta de los lotes forestales de la provincia de Rio Muni, anunciada en el Boletín Oficial del Estado de y por orden de preferencia que se consiguan a continuación:

ORDEN DE PREFERENCIA	Letra del lote forestal	Canon por árbol apeado Ptas. Cts. (En letra)
1°
2°

El que suscribe declara asistirle derecho de tanteo, respecto del lote (o lotes) forestal anunciado con la letra..... en razón a ser (concesionario actual o titular colindante de la concesión de hectáreas al sitio, zona forestal), lo que justificará oportunamente a la Mesa de la subasta si fuera necesario.

Madrid.....de.....de 1.9....

(Firma entera expresando si suscribe en nombre propio o por representación).

Madrid,.....

COPIA DE LA ORDEN DE ADJUDICACION EN EL BO-
LETIN OFICIAL DEL ESTADO.(B.O.E. NUM. 200
DE FECHA 22 DE AGOSTO DE 1.96.- - - - -

GOBIERNO DE LA NACION.

Jefatura del Estado.

D E C R E T O .

Decreto 1.505/1.961, de 20 de julio, sobre adjudicación de dos lotes forestales en la provincia de Rio Muni (Región Ecuatorial).

Con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el apartado b) del artículo veintiseis de la Ley de 4 de mayo de 1.948, en su relación con el número tercero del artículo veintidos de la misma Ley, para la adjudicación de dos lotes de explotación forestal en la provincia de Rio Muni, que fueron anunciados a pública subasta en el "Boletín Oficial del Estado" de 20 de marzo último; a propuesta del Ministro Subsecretario de la Presidencia del Gobierno y previo acuerdo de Consejo de Ministros en su sesión del día 14 de julio de mil novecientos sesenta y uno,

D I S P O N G O:

Artículo único.- Con sujeción a las condiciones de todo género establecidas en la Ley de cuatro de mayo de mil novecientos cuarenta y ocho y Disposiciones concordantes, y las de los pliegos de condiciones generales y particulares de la subasta de dos lotes forestales sitos en la provincia de Rio Muni, anunciada en el "Boletín Oficial del Estado" de veinte de marzo último, se adjudican dichos lotes a censo irredimible, durante veinte años, como concesión forestal y por el ~~tipo~~ tipo que, respectivamente, se dirá, a los siguientes postores:

1.- A don FRANCISCO BERGAZ SANTOS, por el canon de cuarenta y siete pesetas cincuenta céntimos por árbol apeado y diez pesetas por hectárea y año respecto del lote A), cuya descripción es la siguiente: Bosque del Estado enclavado en la zona forestal "C" de la Provincia de Rio Muni, en el lugar denominado Río Laña (demarcación de Evinayong), hasta una superficie de veinte mil hectáreas, si las hubiere, dentro de los límites consignados en el croquis integrante del expediente y que son: Norte, concesión de Suniel y Río Laña; Sur, bosque del Estado; Este, bosque del Estado; Oeste, bosque del Estado.

2.- A la COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. Sociedad Anónima, por el canon de treinta pesetas veinticinco céntimos por árbol apeado y diez pesetas por hectárea y año respecto del lote B), cuya descripción es la siguiente: Bosque del Estado enclavado en la zona forestal "C" de la Provincia del Rio Muni, en el lugar denominado Echam (demarcación de Cogo y Acorenam), hasta una superficie de veinte mil hectáreas, si las hubiere, dentro de los límites consignados en el croquis integrante del expediente y que son: Norte, terreno concedido a D. Ramón María Camiña y bosque del Estado (solicitado por Juan Jover, S.A.); Sur, terreno de la frontera con el Gabón; Este, bosque del Estado; Oeste, bosque del Estado.

Así lo dispongo por el presente Decreto, dado en Madrid a veinte de julio de mil novecientos sesenta y uno. FRANCISCO FRANCO.- El Ministro Subsecretario de la Presidencia del Gobierno LUIS CARRERO BLANCO.-

.....///.....

PLANO DEL TERRENO Y DE SITUACION.-

PLANO PERIMETRICO
de la
CONCESION FORESTAL
otorgada a la
CIA. VASCO - AFRICANA S.A.

sita en
ECHAM

Distritos de Cogo y Acurenam

Superficie delimitada 22.290 Ha

A deducir:

Exceso de superficie 2.290 has.
Superficie poblados 3.895 ..

6.185

Superficie concesión = 16.105

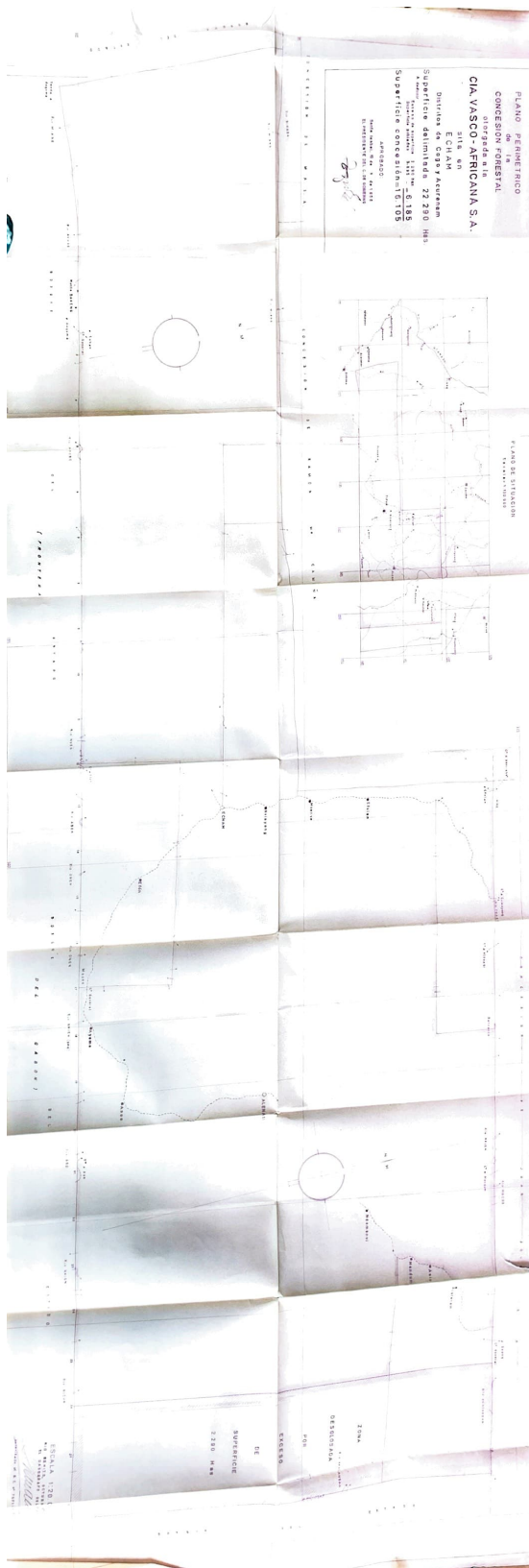
APROBADO:

Santa Isabel, 10 de X de 1.966

EL PRESIDENTE DEL C. DE GOBIERNO

N C E S I O N D E M . A . S . A .

Rio BIKABA



PLANO PERIMETRICO
de la
CONCESION FORESTAL
otorgada a la
CIA. VASCO- AFRICANA S.A.
sita en
ECHAM

Districtos de Cogo y Acurenam

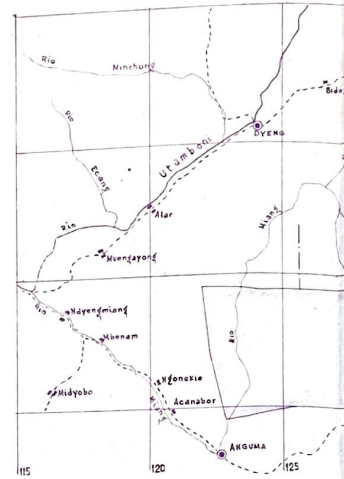
Superficie delimitada 22.290 Has.

A deducir:
Exceso de superficie 2.290 has.
Superficie poblados 3.895 .. = 6.185

Superficie concesión = 16.105

APROBADO:

Santa Isabel, 10 de X de 1966
EL PRESIDENTE DEL C. DE GOBIERNO



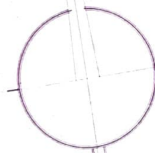
CONCESION DE M. A. S. A.

CONCESION

RIO BIKABA
RIO MIANG

RIO MIANG

N
M



RIO AYUGO

Monte BAKENG

a Echan
CP General
a Anguma

Senda a
Anguma
RIO MIANG

B O S Q U E

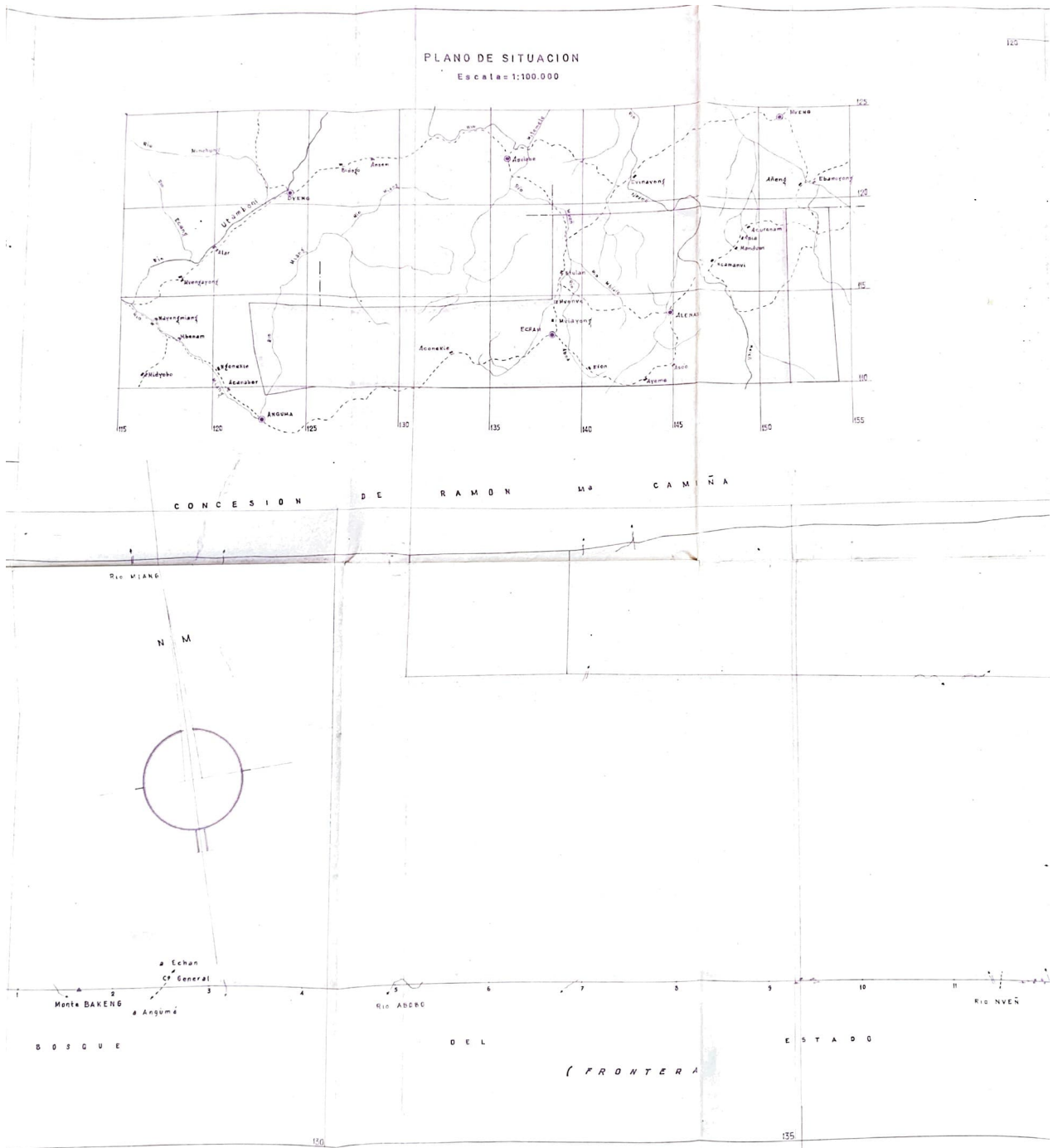
B O S Q U E

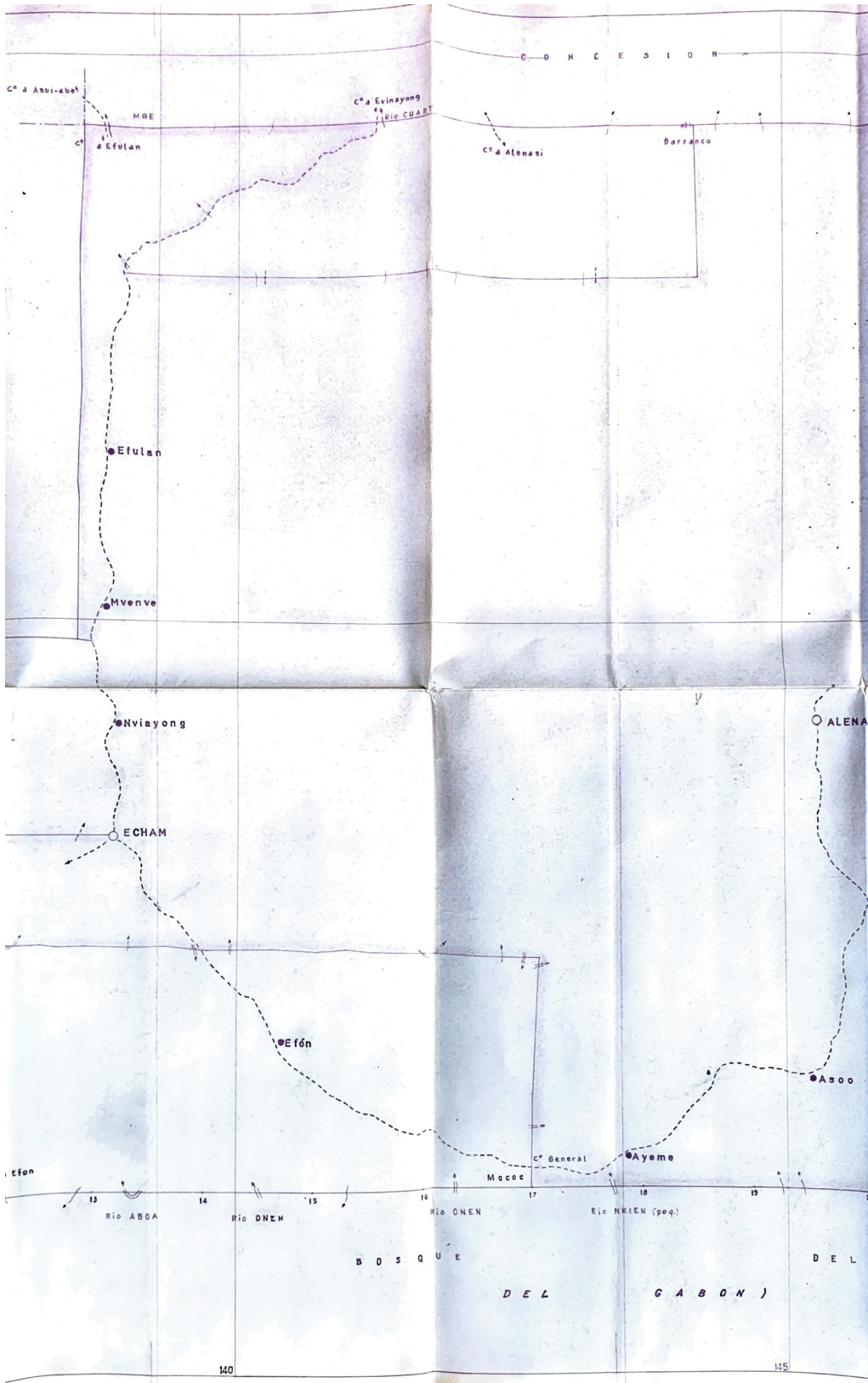
D E L

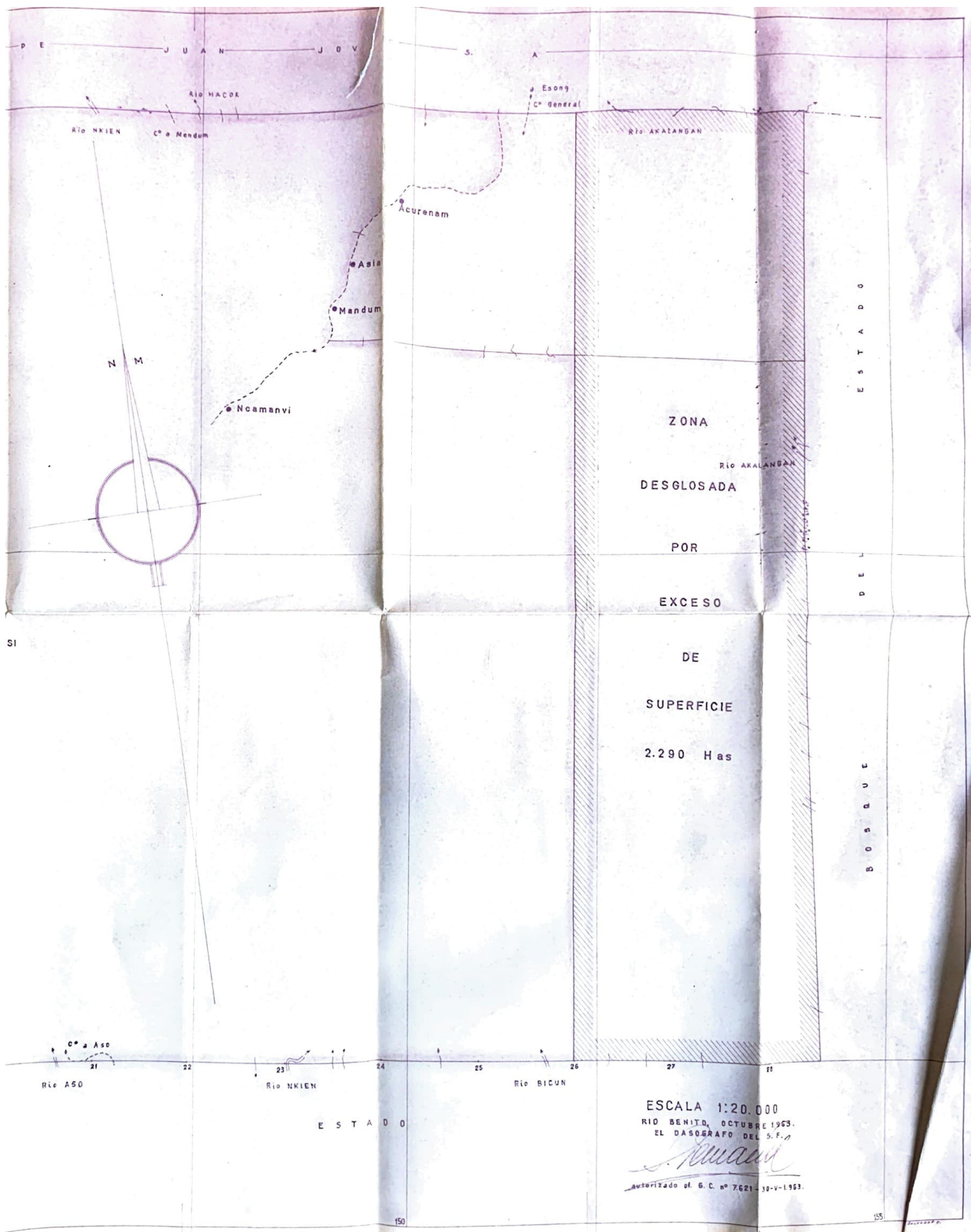
E S T A D O

125

120







Annex 25

Office of the President of the Government, Commissariat of the Economic Development Plan,
Economic Development Plan for Equatorial Guinea, Years 1964 to 1967 (October 1963)
(excerpt)

TRANSLATION

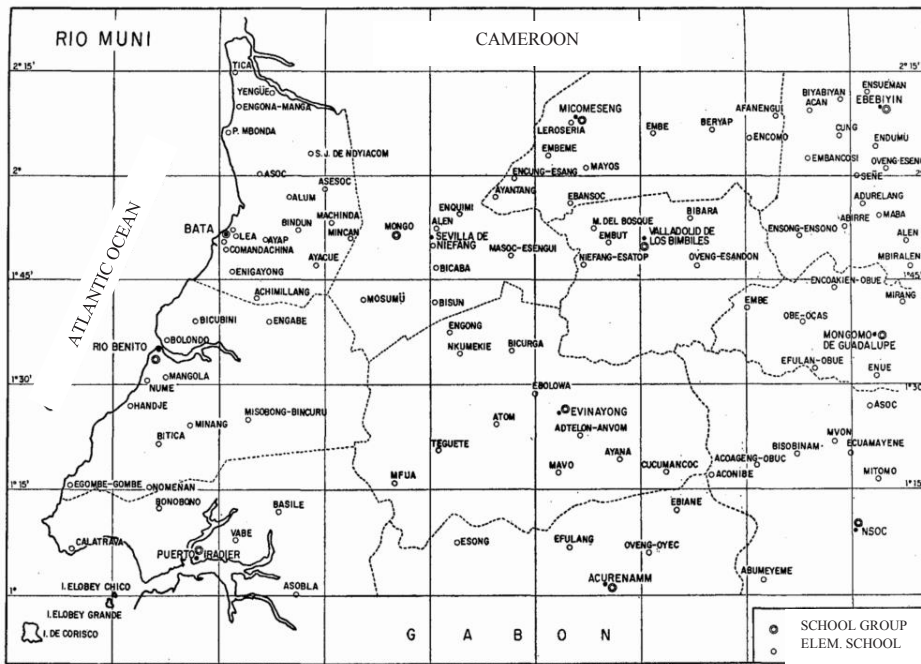
REVISED DOCUMENT

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA
YEARS 1964 TO 1967**

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT
COMMISSARIAT OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OCTOBER 1963

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION



TRANSLATION

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF OFFICIAL SCHOOLS		EXHIBIT 4	SCHOOL	No. of classrooms	Type of construction
FERNANDO POO			Ayacue	1	Local materials
Location	Type of School		Ayap	1	Brick
Santa Isabel	Children's school group		Bindung	1	Brick (in progress)
Santa Isabel	All Girls school group		Comandachina	2	Brick
Santa Isabel	All Girls school group		Engonamanga	1	Local materials
Santa Isabel	Basic school (Reformatory)		Enigayong	2	Brick (in progress)
San Fernando	School group		Etica	1	Local materials
Rebola	School group		Machinda	1	Brick
Zaragoza	Elementary school		Mimoan	1	Brick (in progress)
Basapu del Oeste	Elementary school		Punta Embonda	1	Local materials
Balocri	Elementary school		San Joaquin de Ndjacom	1	Local materials
Batoicopo	Elementary school		San Pedro de Lea	2	Brick
Basupu del Este	Elementary school		Yengue	1	Local materials
San Carlos	School group		COGO:		
Basacato del Oeste	Elementary school		"M. Iradier" school group		
Mocri	Elementary school		from Puerto Iradier	2	Brick
Musola	Elementary school		Assobla	1	Brick
Maule	Elementary school		Basile	1	Brick
Moca	Elementary school		Bonobono	2	Brick
Ureka	Elementary school		Calatrava	1	Brick (in progress)
Belebu	Elementary school		Corisco	1	Brick
Balancha	Elementary school		Vave	2	Brick
Riuche	Elementary school		EBEBIYIN:		
Ehoco	Elementary school		"Cardinal Cisneros" group	3	Brick
Batete	Elementary school		Abiare	2	Local materials
Santiago de Baney	School group		Acam	2	Brick
Basuala	Elementary school		Adurelang	1	Local materials
Basacato de la S. Familia	Elementary school		Alen	2	Brick
Bariobe	Elementary school		Biyabiyen	2	Brick
Bososo	Elementary school		Embagosi	1	Local materials
Bacaque	Elementary school		Embiralen	1	Local materials
Baho	Elementary school		Endumu-Eseng	2	Brick (in progress)
Annonon	Elementary school		Ensoc-Ensomo	1	Local materials
			Ensuemang	2	Brick
			Maba	2	Brick (in progress)
			Ocong	2	Brick
			Oveng-Eseng	2	Brick
			Sene	1	Local materials
			NSOC:		
			"Father Lanjon" group	2	Brick
			Abumeyeme	1	Local materials
			Acoaseng-Obuc	1	Local materials
			Aconibe	2	Brick
			Asoc-Ensore	2	Brick (in progress)
			Bisobinam	2	Brick (in progress)
			Ecuamayene	1	Local materials
			Envom-Oyec	1	Local materials
			Mitomo	1	Brick (in progress)
			EVINAYONG:		
			"Christopher Columbus" group	2	Brick
			Adjelon-Anvom	1	Local materials
			Atom	1	Local materials
			Ayana	2	Brick (in progress)
			Bicurga	2	Brick
			Cucumancoc	2	Brick
			Ebolowa	2	Brick (in progress)
			Encumiquie	1	Brick (in progress)
			Enfua	1	Local materials
			Engong	1	Local materials
			Mavo	1	Brick
			Teguete	2	Brick
SUMMARY ¹					
School groups	6				
Elementary schools	25				
No. of classrooms	55				
RIO MUNI					
SCHOOL	No. of classrooms	Type of construction			
ACURENAM:					
"Lope de Vega" group	2	Brick			
Ebiane-Obuc	1	Local materials			
Esong	1	Local materials			
Efulan	2	Brick			
Oveng-Oyec	1	Local materials			
BATA:					
"General Franco" groups	7	Brick			
"Baby Jesus" school	1	Brick			
Achimilang	1	Local materials			
Alum	1	Brick			
Asesoc	1	Local materials			
Asoc	1	Local materials			

¹ Except for two classrooms, the remaining ones are all made of brick.

TRANSLATION

SCHOOL	No. of classrooms	Type of construction	SUMMARY	
MICOMESENG:			School groups	12
“Menendez Pelayo” group	4	Brick	Elementary schools:	
Afanegui	2	Brick	Made of brick	62
Ayantang	1	Local materials	Made of local materials	39
Beayop	2	Brick	No. of classrooms	176
Embe	2	Brick (in progress)		
Enbeme	2	Brick		
Encomo	1	Local materials		
Encue-Esandon	1	Local materials		
Ensang	1	Brick		
Evansoc	1	Local materials		
Leprosy Facility	1	Brick		
Mayos	2	Brick (in progress)		
MONGOMO:			ALLOTMENT AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION OF TEACHER HIERARCHY	
“Virgin of Guadalupe” group	2	Brick	CATEGORY	Average annual pay including bonuses ¹
Efulan-Obuc	1	Local materials		
Embe-Mongomo	2	Brick	a) <i>Degree holders</i>	
Enuc	1	Brick (in progress)	3 elementary school teachers	105,440
Mibang	1	Brick	15 nationals	94,496
Noaquien-Obuc	1	Local materials	2 career teachers	47,912
Obe-Ocas	2	Brick		
RIO BENITO:			b) <i>Diploma holders in the region</i>	
“Miguel de Cervantes” group	2	Brick	4 elementary school teachers	40,384
Bicubini	1	Brick (in progress)		
Bitica	2	Brick		
Bolondo	1	Brick	c) <i>Teaching auxiliary corps</i>	
Engabe	2	Brick (in progress)	26 teaching auxiliaries	37,500
Handje	1	Local materials	35 elementary teaching auxiliaries	34,500
Igombe-Gombe	1	Local materials	60 secondary teaching auxiliaries	35,440
Mangola	2	Brick	159 tertiary teaching auxiliaries	30,046
Minagn	1	Local materials		
Misobong-Binguru	2	Brick		
Nomenan	1	Local materials	304	
Nume	1	Local materials		
SEVILLA DE NIEFANG:			SOURCE: Equatorial Guinea Budget, 1963.	
“Matias Montero” group	2	Brick		
Alen-Esamatua	2	Brick		
Bicaba	2	Brick (in progress)		
Bisun	2	Brick		
Enquimi	2	Brick		
Mongo	2	Brick		
Mosoc-Esangui	1	Local materials		
Mosumu	1	Brick (in progress)		
VALLADOLID DE LOS BIMBILES:				
“Isabel the Catholic” group	4	Brick		
Bibara	1	Local materials		
Embut-Esawong	2	Brick		
Medina del Bosque	2	Brick		
Niefang-Esatop	2	Brick (in progress)		
Oveng-Esandon	2	Brick		

EXHIBIT 5

SOURCE: Equatorial Guinea Budget, 1963.

¹ These compensation figures include salaries and overtime, as well as bonuses for five years of service, residency, and family assistance, etc.



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

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

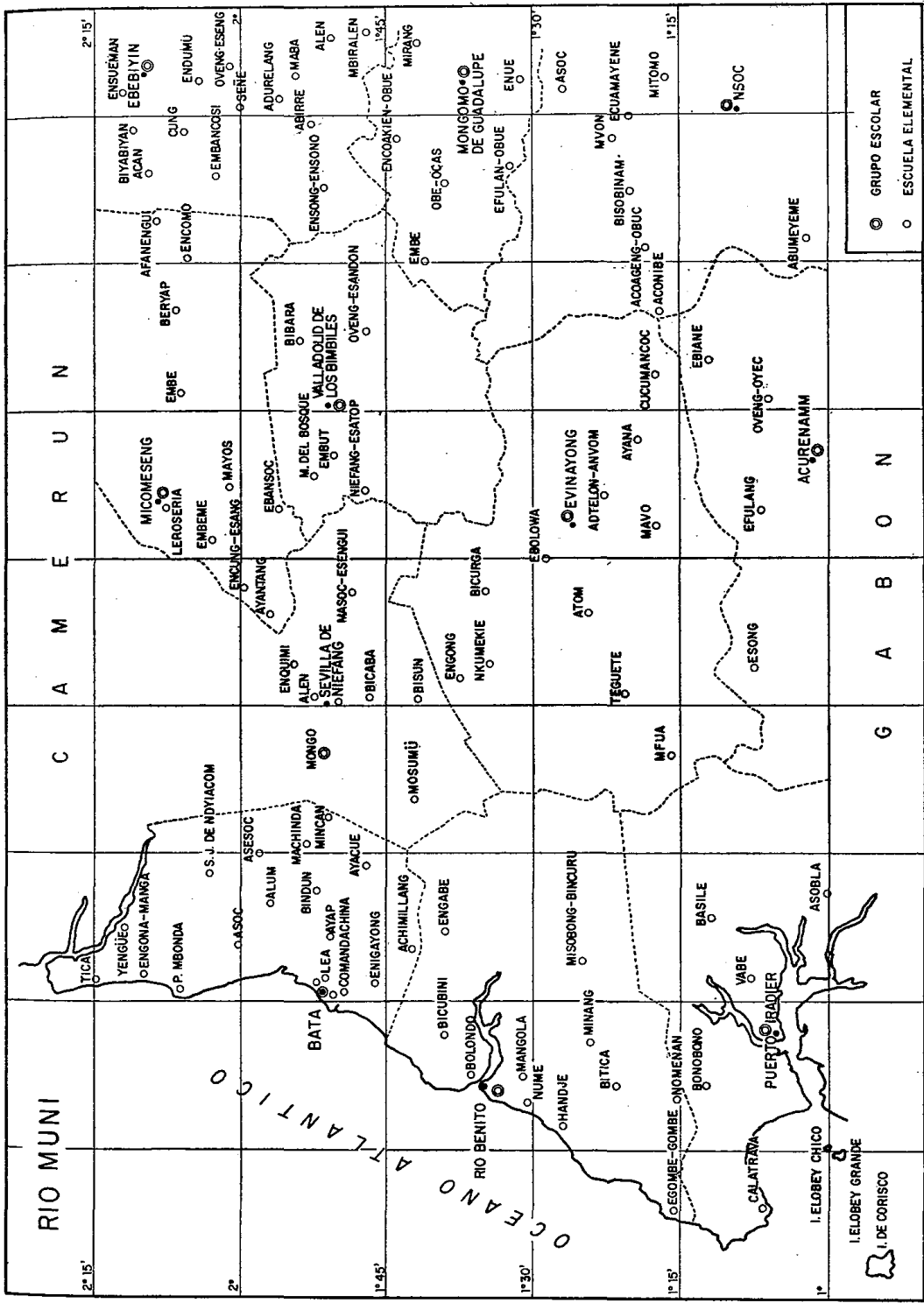
"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date





ANEXO 4

LOCALIZACION GEOGRAFICA DE LAS ESCUELAS OFICIALES

FERNANDO POO	
Localidad	Tipo de escuela
Santa Isabel	Grupo escolar de niños.
Santa Isabel	Grupo escolar de niñas.
Santa Isabel	Grupo escolar de niñas.
Santa Isabel	Escuela elemental (Reformatorio)
San Fernando	Grupo escolar.
Rebola	Grupo escolar.
Zaragoza	Escuela elemental.
Basapú del Oeste	Escuela elemental.
Balocri	Escuela elemental.
Batoicopo	Escuela elemental.
Basupú del Este	Escuela elemental.
San Carlos	Grupo escolar.
Basacato del Oeste	Escuela elemental.
Mocri	Escuela elemental.
Musola	Escuela elemental.
Maule	Escuela elemental.
Moca	Escuela elemental.
Ureka	Escuela elemental.
Belebú	Escuela elemental.
Balanchá	Escuela elemental.
Riuché	Escuela elemental.
Ehoco	Escuela elemental.
Batete	Escuela elemental.
Santiago de Baney	Grupo escolar.
Basuala	Escuela elemental.
Basacato de la S. Familia.	Escuela elemental.
Bariobé	Escuela elemental.
Bososo	Escuela elemental.
Bacaque	Escuela elemental.
Bahó	Escuela elemental.
Annobón	Escuela elemental.

RESUMEN (1)

Grupos escolares	6
Escuelas elementales	25
Número de aulas	55

RÍO MUNI

ESCUELA	Número de aulas	Tipo de construcción
ACURENAM:		
Grupo «Lope de Vega»	2	Mampostería.
Ebiane-Obuc	1	Materiales del país.
Esong	1	Materiales del país.
Efulán	2	Mampostería.
Oveng-Oyec	1	Materiales del país.
BATA:		
Grupos «Generalísimo Franco» (niños y niñas)	7	Mampostería.
Colegio «Niño Jesús»	1	Mampostería.
Achimilang	1	Materiales del país.
Alum	1	Mampostería.
Asesoc	1	Materiales del país.
Asoc	1	Materiales del país.
Ayacue	1	Materiales del país.
Ayap	1	Mampostería.
Bindung	1	Mampostería (en construcción).

(1) Excepto dos aulas, todas las demás están construidas con material de mampostería.

ESCUELA	Número de aulas	Tipo de construcción
Comandachina	2	Mampostería.
Engonamanga	1	Materiales del país.
Enigayong	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Etica	1	Materiales del país.
Machinda	1	Mampostería.
Mimoán	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
Punta Embonda	1	Materiales del país.
San Joaquín de Ndjacom	1	Materiales del país.
San Pedro de Lea	2	Mampostería.
Yengüe	1	Materiales del país.
COGO:		
Grupo escolar «M. Iradier», de Puerto Iradier	2	Mampostería.
Assobla	1	Mampostería.
Basilé	1	Mampostería.
Bonobono	2	Mampostería.
Calatrava	1	Mampostería (en construcción.)
Corisco	1	Mampostería.
Vabe	2	Mampostería.
EBEBIYIN:		
Grupo escolar «Cardenal Cisneros»	3	Mampostería.
Abiare	2	Materiales del país.
Acam	2	Mampostería.
Adurelang	1	Materiales del país.
Alén	2	Mampostería.
Biyabiyán	2	Mampostería.
Embagosí	1	Materiales del país.
Embiralén	1	Materiales del país.
Endumu-Eseng	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Ensoc-Ensomo	1	Materiales del país.
Ensuemang	2	Mampostería.
Mabá	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Ocong	2	Mampostería.
Oveng-Eseng	2	Mampostería.
Señé	1	Materiales del país.
NSOC:		
Grupo escolar «Padre Lanjón».	2	Mampostería.
Abumeyeme	1	Materiales del país.
Acoaseng-Obuc	1	Materiales del país.
Aconibe	2	Mampostería.
Asoc-Ensore	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Bisobinam	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Ecuamayene	1	Materiales del país.
Envom-Oyec	1	Materiales del país.
Mitomo	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
EVINAYONG:		
Grupo escolar «Cristóbal Colón».	2	Mampostería.
Adjelón-Anvom	1	Materiales del país.
Atom	1	Materiales del país.
Ayana	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Bicurga	2	Mampostería.
Cucumancoc	2	Mampostería.
Ebo'owa	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Encumique	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
Enfúa	1	Materiales del país.
Engong	1	Materiales del país.
Mavó	1	Mampostería.
Tegueté	2	Mampostería.

RESUMEN

ESCUELA	Número de aulas	Tipo de construcción
MICOMESENG:		
Grupo escolar «Menéndez Pe- layo»	4	Mampostería.
Afanengui	2	Mampostería.
Ayantang	1	Materiales del país.
Beayop	2	Mampostería.
Embé	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Embeme	2	Mampostería.
Encomo	1	Materiales del país.
Encué-Esandón	1	Materiales del país.
Ensang	1	Mampostería.
Evansoc	1	Materiales del país.
Leprosería	1	Mampostería.
Mayos	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
MONGOMO:		
Grupo escolar «Virgen de Gua- dalupé»	2	Mampostería.
Efulán-Obuc	1	Materiales del país.
Embé-Mongomo	2	Mampostería.
Enuc	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
Mibang	1	Mampostería.
Noaquien-Obuc	1	Materiales del país.
Obe-Ocás	2	Mampostería.
RIO BENITO:		
Grupo escolar «Miguel de Cer- vantes»	2	Mampostería.
Bicubini	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
Bitica	2	Mampostería.
Bolondo	1	Mampostería.
Engabe	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Handje	1	Materiales del país.
Igombe-Gombe	1	Materiales del país.
Mangola	2	Mampostería.
Minagn	1	Materiales del país.
Misobong-Binguru	2	Mampostería.
Nomenán	1	Materiales del país.
Nume	1	Materiales del país.
SEVILLA DE NIEFANG:		
Grupo escolar «Matías Monte- ro»	2	Mampostería.
Alén-Esamatua	2	Mampostería.
Bicaba	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Bisún	2	Mampostería.
Enquimi	2	Mampostería.
Mongó	2	Mampostería.
Mosoc-Esangui	1	Materiales del país.
Mosumu	1	Mampostería (en construcción).
VALLADOLID DE LOS BIM- BILES:		
Grupo escolar «Isabel la Cató- lica»	4	Mampostería.
Bibara	1	Materiales del país.
Embut-Esawong	2	Mampostería.
Medina del Bosque	2	Mampostería.
Niefang-Esatop	2	Mampostería (en construcción).
Oveng-Esandon	2	Mampostería.

Grupos escolares	12
Escuelas elementales:	
De mampostería	62
De materiales del país	39
Número de aulas	176

ANEXO 5

DOTACIONES Y REMUNERACION MEDIA DEL ESCALAFON DEL MAGISTERIO

CATEGORIA	Remuneración media anual incluidas todas las gratificaciones (*)
a) <i>Titulados:</i>	
3 Maestros de primera	105.440
15 Maestros nacionales	94.496
2 Maestros de oficio	47.912
b) <i>Diplomados por la Región:</i>	
4 Maestros de primera ense- ñanza	40.384
c) <i>Cuerpo de Auxiliares de Ense- ñanza:</i>	
26 Auxiliares de enseñanza	37.500
35 Auxiliares de enseñanza de primera	34.500
60 Auxiliares de enseñanza de segunda (con diploma)	35.440
159 Auxiliares de enseñanza de tercera	30.046
304	

FUENTE: Presupuesto de la Guinea Ecuatorial. Año 1963.

(*) En estas remuneraciones están incluidos los sueldos y sobresueldos, gratificaciones por quinquenios, residencia y ayuda familiar, etc.

Annex 26

The Spanish State, *Law 191/1963, on Bases on the Autonomous Regime of Equatorial Guinea*
(30 December 1963)

TRANSLATION

18124

December 30, 1963

Official State Gazette No. 312

I. General Provisions

HEAD OF STATE

Basic LAW No. 191/1963, dated December 20, on the autonomous status of Equatorial Guinea.

True to its tradition, Spain, which considers it a badge of honor to be "the root of a great family of peoples with a feeling of indissoluble unity," has always approached its actions in Fernando Poo and Río Muni with an eye to promoting the well-being of their inhabitants, driving their advancement in all areas of life, and accepting the sacred duty of ensuring their future.

In accordance with this age-old policy, the organization and legal system of the aforementioned territories were established through prior Laws, giving their inhabitants the same rights as other Spaniards, without prejudice to the advantages of continuing to invest entirely in their territories the income arising from their own resources without having to contribute any amount for the general needs of the State.

Thanks to the actual experience of recent years, during which municipal life has enjoyed extensive development, the time has come to structure a new system inspired, given the geographic distance and specific characteristics of these territories, by the right of their populations to self-determination, clearly proclaimed by the Spanish state.

The Bases establishing an autonomous status for the Equatorial Region having been drawn up by the Cortes Españolas [*Spanish parliament*], the text thereof was submitted to a plebiscite in which all nationals and residents of those territories over twenty-one years of age participated and was approved by a majority of the voters.

In accordance with the proposal of the Cortes and with the true and direct expression of the will of the population of Equatorial Guinea,

I DECREE:

Basis I

One. Equatorial Guinea, constituted by the territories of Fernando Poo and Río Muni, shall enjoy a system of autonomy regulated by this Basic Law and by the regulations enacted in accordance herewith.

Two. The territory of Fernando Poo includes the island by that name, the adjacent islets, and the island of Annobón. The territory of Río Muni encompasses the continental area and the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico, and the adjacent islets.

Basis II

One. The natural nationals of Fernando Poo and Río Muni have the same rights and obligations as those recognized for other Spaniards by the Fundamental Laws.

Two. The right to representation in the Cortes remains guaranteed as it has been to this point.

Basis III

One. The Laws of the Nation, prior to taking effect in Equatorial Guinea, will be examined by the General Assembly, which will report on the introduction and application thereof and will, where applicable, propose to the Government any special adaptive regulations deemed necessary.

Two. When there are no specific or customary legal provisions, general legislation will apply in a supplementary capacity.

Basis IV

One. Equatorial Guinea will be exempt from contributing whatsoever to the interests of the State and will have its own general budget of income and expenses.

Two. Income arising from its own resources will be invested entirely in Fernando Poo and Río Muni, without prejudice

to the indirect subsidies granted by the Government and the direct subsidies that may be granted through the General Budgets of the State to supplement its financial resources.

Three. The expenses incurred by the Administration of Justice and the Armed Forces, as well as those of the General Commissariat, will be defrayed through the General Budgets of the State.

Four. So long as the State directly or indirectly subsidizes the economy of Equatorial Guinea, its budget will be subjected annually to the approval of the Cortes Españolas.

Basis V

One. The government and the administration of Equatorial Guinea will be representative in nature and will be entrusted to a General Assembly and a Governing Council.

Two. The General Assembly will be made up of the joint meeting of the Provincial Councils of Fernando Poo and Río Muni.

Three. The Governing Council will be made up of a President and eight Councillors, four from Fernando Poo and four from Río Muni.

Basis VI

One. The presidency of the General Assembly falls, in alternating years, to the President of one or the other Provincial Council, beginning with the elder of the two.

Two. The General Assembly will be in session during at least two periods per year, each lasting as long as necessary for examination of pending matters. The sessions will alternate between Santa Isabel and Bata.

Three. The General Assembly, in accordance with the General Commissariat, will draw up its own Regulations. Any dissent will be resolved by the Office of the President of the National Government.

Basis VII

One. The President of the Governing Council will be named by Decree, chosen from a list of three candidates proposed by the Governing Council.

Two. The eight Councillors will be elected by the Assembly and appointed, upon its proposal, by Decree.

Basis VIII

One. The President and Councillors of the Governing Council will be accountable for their acts to the General Assembly to the extent of the Assembly's competency, and to the National Government. Their removal will be decided by the National Government at the proposal of the General Commissariat or the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority.

The civil and criminal liability of the President and Councillors of the Governing Council will be exacted before the Courts of Justice.

Two. The term of the Governing Council and of its President will be four years, with new appointments being made at the end of the full renewal term of the Provincial Governments.

Basis IX

One. In addition to the powers granted in Bases III and VIII, the General Assembly is responsible for:

a) Producing, on its own initiative or by proposal of the Governing Council, legal standards applicable to the territorial area, complementing and further developing the Laws. The approval of these standards will be the responsibility of the General Commissariat, which may return the standards to the Assembly for reexamination and, should the Assembly maintain its prior agreement, the approval, where applicable, will be the responsibility of the President of the National Government.

TRANSLATION

Official State Gazette No. 312

December 30, 1963

18125

b) Approving the general budget of income and expenses prepared by the Governing Council, without prejudice to the provisions under point four of Basis IV.

c) Requesting, by a two-thirds majority, amendments to existing legislation.

Basis X

One. The Governing Council will be responsible for:

a) Performing the functions of the Autonomous Administration and those functions which currently fall to the Governor General, with the exception of those assigned in Basis XIII to the General Commissariat. Each of the members may be assigned responsibility, by appointment of the President, to one or more Services of the Autonomous Administration.

b) Refer drafts of the provisions it deems necessary to the General Assembly for its consideration.

c) Draw up the annual draft of the general budget of income and expenses.

d) Oversee the execution of the agreements adopted and of the legal standards approved by the General Assembly, within the scope of its competency.

Basis XI

One. In each of the territories of Fernando Poo and Rio Muni, there will be a Civil Governor appointed by Decree from a list of three candidates proposed by the Governing Council.

Two. As representative of the Governing Council in his territory, the Civil Governor will have the powers inherent in that representative role.

Basis XII

One. The Provincial Councils, the Town Councils, and the Neighborhood Councils will be organized in accordance with the principles of a structured, representative nature.

Two. The Presidents of the Provincial Councils will be elected from among their members by a two-thirds majority of the members of the same Board. If the two-thirds majority is not reached, a second and third round of voting will be held, and the election will be won by the candidate with the highest number of votes in this third round. The naming of the President-Elect will be formalized by Order of the Office of the President of the National Government.

Three. The Mayor-Presidents of the Town Councils and Presidents of the Neighborhood Councils will be appointed from among the respective Councilors or Board Members by the Civil Governor from a list of three candidates proposed by the Municipal Board or Neighborhood Council. However, the Mayor-Presidents of the Town Councils of Santa Isabel and Bata will be appointed by Order of the President of the Governing Council from a list of three candidates proposed by the Municipal Board in question.

Four. In order to be elected as a member of any Municipal Board, one must meet the requirement of being a national residing in the territory in question.

Basis XIII

One. The National Government is represented by a General Commissioner, appointed by Decree.

Two. The General Commissioner will have the following duties:

a) Coordinate the Autonomous Administration with the Central Administration and advise the Governing Council in the performance of its duty.

b) Possess the powers that fall to the National Government, by delegation thereof.

c) Ensure the integrity of the territory and of public order, to which end the Armed Forces will, for all intents and purposes, be under his command. The above-referenced powers regarding the maintenance of public order may be delegated by the General Commissioner to the respective Civil Governor at the time, in the form, and to the extent the General Commissioner deems suitable.

d) Assume responsibility for relations with any authority external to Equatorial Guinea.

Three. The General Commissioner may propose to the National Government the suspension of the acts of the Governing Council in the following cases:

a) When they lapse into matters outside their sphere of competency.

b) When they constitute a crime.

c) When they are contrary to public order.

d) When they constitute a clear infraction of the Laws.

If the execution of the said acts should cause severe harm that would be difficult to correct, he may suspend them on his own authority, notifying the President of the Government.

Four. The General Commissioner will be assisted in his duties by a Deputy Commissioner, also appointed by Decree, who will stand in for him in the event of absence, illness, or vacancy in the position.

Basis XIV

One. The Governing Council of Equatorial Guinea may designate a delegate to Madrid to carry out any processes entrusted to him regarding the better resolution of matters of the Autonomous Administration pertaining to the competency of the various official bodies.

Basis XV

One. Responsibility for the Administration of Justice will fall exclusively to the judicial bodies, which will act with absolute independence of the governing bodies.

Two. A Superior Court will be established and will have the competency granted by the Laws to Territorial Hearings and to the Central Court of Labor, so that its decisions may be appealed only, through the appropriate means, before the Supreme Court of the Nation.

Basis XVI

Law number forty-six / nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, of July the thirtieth, and any provisions in opposition to the foregoing, are hereby revoked.

Final Provisions

One. The Government is authorized to dictate the text of this Law, at the proposal of the President of the Government and with a hearing of the representatives of Equatorial Guinea.

Two. The new autonomous system established through this Law will take effect starting from the first of January nineteen hundred and sixty-four, as soon as the General Assembly and Governing Council of Equatorial Guinea have been constituted following elections for the designation of Neighborhood Councils, Town Councils, and Provincial Councils.

Done in the Palace of El Pardo on the twentieth of December nineteen hundred and sixty-three.

FRANCISCO FRANCO

LAW No. 193/1963, dated December 28, on the General Budgets of the State for the two-year period 1964-65.

In accordance with the proposal developed by the Cortes Españolas,

I DECREE:

Article One. Credits are granted for the ordinary expenses of the State during the fiscal year of nineteen hundred and sixty-four, up to the amount of one hundred twenty thousand nine hundred sixty-six million three hundred ten thousand three hundred sixty-five pesetas, distributed in the form shown in the attached statement A. The ordinary income for the same fiscal year is calculated at one hundred twenty thousand eight hundred forty-three million four hundred ninety-three thousand five hundred pesetas, as detailed in the attached statement B.

Article Two. The credits included in the attached statement A are considered extended up to an amount equal to the obligations that are recognized and settled, the details of which are as follows:

One. Those represented in Section five of General Obligations of the State, intended for payment of interest, amortization, and expenses of the Debts of the State, of the Treasury, or of existing Special Circumstances.

Two. All those in Section six of General Obligations of the State, "Passive Classes," and those represented for the same purpose in the corresponding Sections of the Ministerial Departments.



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This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Laura Nagle, 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

09/26/22

Date



I. Disposiciones generales

JEFATURA DEL ESTADO

LEY 191/1963, de 20 de diciembre, de Bases sobre el régimen autónomo de la Guinea Ecuatorial.

Fiel a su tradición, España, que tiene como timbre de honor ser cráiz de una gran familia de pueblos con los que se siente indisolublemente hermanada, en su acción en Fernando Poo y Río Muni ha venido velando siempre por la promoción del bienestar de sus habitantes, impulsando su adelanto en todos los órdenes de la vida y aceptando el encargo sagrado de asegurar su futuro.

En consonancia con esta secular política, por Leyes anteriores se estableció la organización y régimen jurídico de dichos territorios, dando a sus habitantes los mismos derechos que a los demás españoles, sin perjuicio de las ventajas de seguir invirtiendo íntegramente en sus territorios los ingresos procedentes de sus propios recursos y de no tener que aportar cantidad alguna para las necesidades generales del Estado.

La experiencia habida en estos últimos años, en los que la vida municipal ha tenido un amplio desarrollo, permite ya proceder a la estructuración de un nuevo sistema que, habida cuenta del alejamiento geográfico y características propias de estos territorios, se inspire en el derecho de autodeterminación de sus poblaciones, claramente proclamado por el Estado español.

Elaboradas por las Cortes Españolas las Bases por las que se establece un régimen autónomo en la Región Ecuatorial, su texto, sometido a plebiscito en el que participaron todos los nacionales y vecinos de aquellos territorios, mayores de veintidós años, ha sido aceptado por la mayoría de los mismos.

De conformidad con la propuesta de las Cortes y con la expresión auténtica y directa de la voluntad de la población de la Guinea Ecuatorial,

DISPONGO:

Base I

Uno.—La Guinea Ecuatorial, constituida por los territorios de Fernando Poo y Río Muni, gozará de un régimen de autonomía regulado por la presente Ley de Bases y por las normas que conforme a ella se dicten.

Dos.—El territorio de Fernando Poo comprende la isla de su nombre, islotes adyacentes y la isla de Annobón. El de Río Muni abarca la zona continental y las islas de Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico y los islotes adyacentes.

Base II

Uno.—Los nacionales naturales de Fernando Poo y Río Muni tienen los mismos derechos y deberes reconocidos a los demás españoles por las Leyes Fundamentales.

Dos.—El derecho de representación en Cortes queda garantizado como hasta el presente.

Base III

Uno.—Las Leyes de la Nación, antes de su entrada en vigor en la Guinea Ecuatorial, serán examinadas por la Asamblea General, la que informará sobre la introducción y aplicación de aquéllas, proponiendo, en su caso, al Gobierno las normas especiales de adaptación que se estimen necesarias.

Dos.—Cuando no existan disposiciones legales específicas o de derecho consuetudinario, regirá con carácter supletorio la legislación general.

Base IV

Uno.—La Guinea Ecuatorial estará exenta de contribuir por ningún concepto a las atenciones del Estado y dispondrá de su propio presupuesto general de ingresos y gastos.

Dos.—Los ingresos procedentes de sus propios recursos serán invertidos íntegramente en Fernando Poo y Río Muni, sin per-

juicio de las subvenciones indirectas que el Gobierno acuerde y de aquellas directas que puedan concederse con cargo a los Presupuestos Generales del Estado, para completar sus recursos financieros.

Tres.—Los gastos ocasionados por la Administración de Justicia y las Fuerzas Armadas, así como los de la Comisaría General, serán sufragados con cargo a los Presupuestos Generales del Estado.

Cuatro.—En tanto el Estado subvencione en forma directa o indirecta la economía de la Guinea Ecuatorial, su presupuesto será sometido anualmente a la aprobación de las Cortes Españolas.

Base V

Uno.—El gobierno y la administración de la Guinea Ecuatorial tendrá carácter representativo y estará encomendado a una Asamblea General y a un Consejo de Gobierno.

Dos.—La Asamblea General estará constituida por la reunión conjunta de las Diputaciones de Fernando Poo y Río Muni.

Tres.—El Consejo de Gobierno estará constituido por un Presidente y ocho Consejeros, cuatro de Fernando Poo y cuatro de Río Muni.

Base VI

Uno.—La presidencia de la Asamblea General corresponde, por rotación anual, al Presidente de una y otra Diputación, comenzando por el de mayor edad.

Dos.—La Asamblea General celebrará, al menos, dos períodos de sesiones anuales, con la duración que exija el examen de los asuntos pendientes. Dichas sesiones tendrán lugar, alternativamente, en Santa Isabel y Bata.

Tres.—La Asamblea General, de acuerdo con el Comisario general, redactará su propio Reglamento. El diseño se resolverá por la Presidencia del Gobierno de la Nación.

Base VII

Uno.—El Presidente del Consejo de Gobierno será nombrado por Decreto, a propuesta en terna del Consejo de Gobierno.

Dos.—Los ocho Consejeros serán elegidos por la Asamblea y nombrados, a propuesta de ésta, por Decreto.

Base VIII

Uno.—El Presidente y Consejeros del Consejo de Gobierno responderán de sus actos ante la Asamblea General en la medida de la competencia de ésta y ante el Gobierno de la Nación. Su remoción será acordada por el Gobierno de la Nación a propuesta del Comisario general o de la Asamblea General por mayoría de dos tercios.

La responsabilidad civil y penal del Presidente y Consejeros del Consejo de Gobierno será exigida ante los Tribunales de Justicia.

Dos.—El mandato del Consejo de Gobierno y de su Presidente será de cuatro años, procediéndose a nueva designación al término del plazo de renovación total de las Diputaciones.

Base IX

Uno.—Corresponde a la Asamblea General, además de las competencias que le atribuyen las Bases III y VIII:

a) Elaborar, por propia iniciativa o a propuesta del Consejo de Gobierno, normas jurídicas aplicables al ámbito territorial, como complemento y desarrollo de las Leyes. La sanción de aquéllas corresponderá al Comisario general, quien podrá devolver a la Asamblea para nuevo examen las normas elaboradas, y si la Asamblea mantuviese su acuerdo anterior, la sanción, en su caso, corresponderá al Presidente del Gobierno de la Nación.

b) Aprobar el presupuesto general de ingresos y gastos elaborado por el Consejo de Gobierno, sin perjuicio de lo dispuesto en el punto cuatro de la Base IV.

c) Solicitar, por mayoría de dos tercios, las modificaciones de la legislación vigente.

Base X

Uno.—Será competencia del Consejo de Gobierno:

- a) Ejercer las funciones de la Administración autónoma y de las que en la actualidad competen al Gobernador general, a excepción de las que en la Base XIII se asignan al Comisario general, pudiendo encargarse cada uno de sus miembros, por designación del Presidente, de uno o varios Servicios de aquella.
- b) Remitir a la Asamblea General, para su consideración, los proyectos de disposiciones que estime necesarios.
- c) Elaborar el proyecto anual del presupuesto general de ingresos y gastos.
- d) Velar por la ejecución de los acuerdos adoptados y de las normas jurídicas aprobadas por la Asamblea General dentro de la esfera de su competencia.

Base XI

Uno.—En cada uno de los territorios de Fernando Poo y Río Muni existirá un Gobernador civil, nombrado por Decreto a propuesta, en terna, del Consejo de Gobierno.

Dos.—Al Gobernador civil, como representante del Consejo de Gobierno en su territorio, corresponden las facultades inherentes a esta representación.

Base XII

Uno.—Las Diputaciones, los Ayuntamientos y las Juntas vecinales se organizarán con arreglo a los principios de carácter representativo orgánico.

Dos.—Los Presidentes de las Diputaciones serán elegidos entre sus miembros por una mayoría de dos tercios de los componentes de la propia Corporación. De no alcanzarse dicha mayoría se procederá a segunda y tercera votación, resultando elegido el que en esta última resulte con mayor número de sufragios. El nombramiento del Presidente electo se formalizará por Orden de la Presidencia del Gobierno de la Nación.

Tres.—Los Alcaldes-Presidentes de los Ayuntamientos y Presidentes de las Juntas vecinales serán nombrados, entre los respectivos Concejales o Vocales, por el Gobernador civil a propuesta en terna de la Corporación municipal o Junta vecinal. No obstante, los Alcaldes-Presidentes de los Ayuntamientos de Santa Isabel y Bata serán nombrados por Orden de la Presidencia del Gobierno a propuesta en terna de la respectiva Corporación.

Cuatro.—Para poder ser elegido miembro de cualquier Corporación será preciso reunir la condición de nacional vecindado del territorio a que corresponda.

Base XIII

Uno.—El Gobierno de la Nación está representado por un Comisario general, nombrado por Decreto.

Dos.—El Comisario general tendrá las siguientes atribuciones:

- a) Coordinar la Administración autónoma con la Administración Central y asesorar al Consejo de Gobierno en el desempeño de su función.
- b) Ostentar, por delegación del Gobierno de la Nación, las facultades que a éste corresponden.
- c) Velar por la integridad del territorio y el orden público, con cuya finalidad dependerán de él a todos los efectos las Fuerzas Armadas. Dichas facultades en cuanto al mantenimiento del orden público, las podrá delegar el Comisario general en el respectivo Gobernador civil en el tiempo, forma y alcance que estime oportuno.
- d) Asumir las relaciones con cualquier autoridad ajena a la Guinea Ecuatorial.

Tres.—El Comisario general podrá proponer al Gobierno de la Nación la suspensión de los actos del Consejo de Gobierno, en los siguientes casos:

- a) Cuando recaigan en asuntos que no sean de su competencia.
- b) Cuando constituyan delito.
- c) Cuando sean contrarios al orden público.
- d) Cuando constituyan infracción manifiesta de las Leyes.

Si la ejecución de dichos actos hubiera de ocasionar graves perjuicios de difícil reparación, podrá suspenderlos por sí mismo dando cuenta a la Presidencia del Gobierno.

Cuatro.—El Comisario general será asistido en sus funciones por un Comisario adjunto, nombrado igualmente por Decreto, que le sustituirá en caso de vacante, ausencia o enfermedad.

Base XIV

Uno.—El Consejo de Gobierno de la Guinea Ecuatorial podrá designar un delegado en Madrid para llevar a cabo cuantas gestiones se le encomienden en orden a la mejor resolución de los asuntos de la Administración autónoma relacionados con la competencia de los distintos organismos oficiales.

Base XV

Uno.—La Administración de Justicia estará exclusivamente a cargo de órganos judiciales, que actuarán con independencia absoluta de los gubernativos.

Dos.—Se establecerá un Tribunal Superior, que tendrá la competencia atribuida por las Leyes a las Audiencias Territoriales y al Tribunal Central de Trabajo, con el fin de que sus decisiones tan sólo sean impugnables, mediante los recursos procedentes, ante el Tribunal Supremo de la Nación.

Base XVI

Quedan derogadas la Ley cuarenta y seis/mil novecientos cincuenta y nueve, de treinta de julio, y cuantas disposiciones se opongan a la presente.

Disposiciones finales

Primera.—Se faculta al Gobierno para dictar, a propuesta de la Presidencia del Gobierno y con audiencia de los representantes de la Guinea Ecuatorial, el texto articulado de la presente Ley.

Segunda.—El nuevo régimen autónomo que por ésta Ley se establece entrará en vigor a partir de uno de enero de mil novecientos sesenta y cuatro, tan pronto como, efectuadas elecciones para la designación de Juntas vecinales, Ayuntamientos y Diputaciones, queden constituidas la Asamblea General y el Consejo de Gobierno de la Guinea Ecuatorial.

Dada en el Palacio de El Pardo a veinte de diciembre de mil novecientos sesenta y tres.

FRANCISCO FRANCO

LEY 192/1963, de 28 de diciembre, sobre Presupuestos Generales del Estado para el bienio 1964-65.

De conformidad con la propuesta elaborada por las Cortes Españolas.

DISPONGO:

Artículo primero.—Se conceden créditos para los gastos ordinarios del Estado durante el año económico de mil novecientos sesenta y cuatro, hasta la suma de ciento veinte mil novecientos sesenta y seis millones trescientas diez mil trescientas sesenta y cinco pesetas, distribuidas en la forma que expresa el adjunto estado letra A. Los ingresos ordinarios para el mismo ejercicio se calculan en ciento veinte mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres millones cuatrocientas noventa y tres mil quinientas pesetas, según se detalla en el adjunto estado letra B.

Artículo segundo.—Se consideran ampliados hasta una suma igual al importe de las obligaciones que se reconozcan y liquiden los créditos comprendidos en el adjunto estado letra A., que a continuación se detallan:

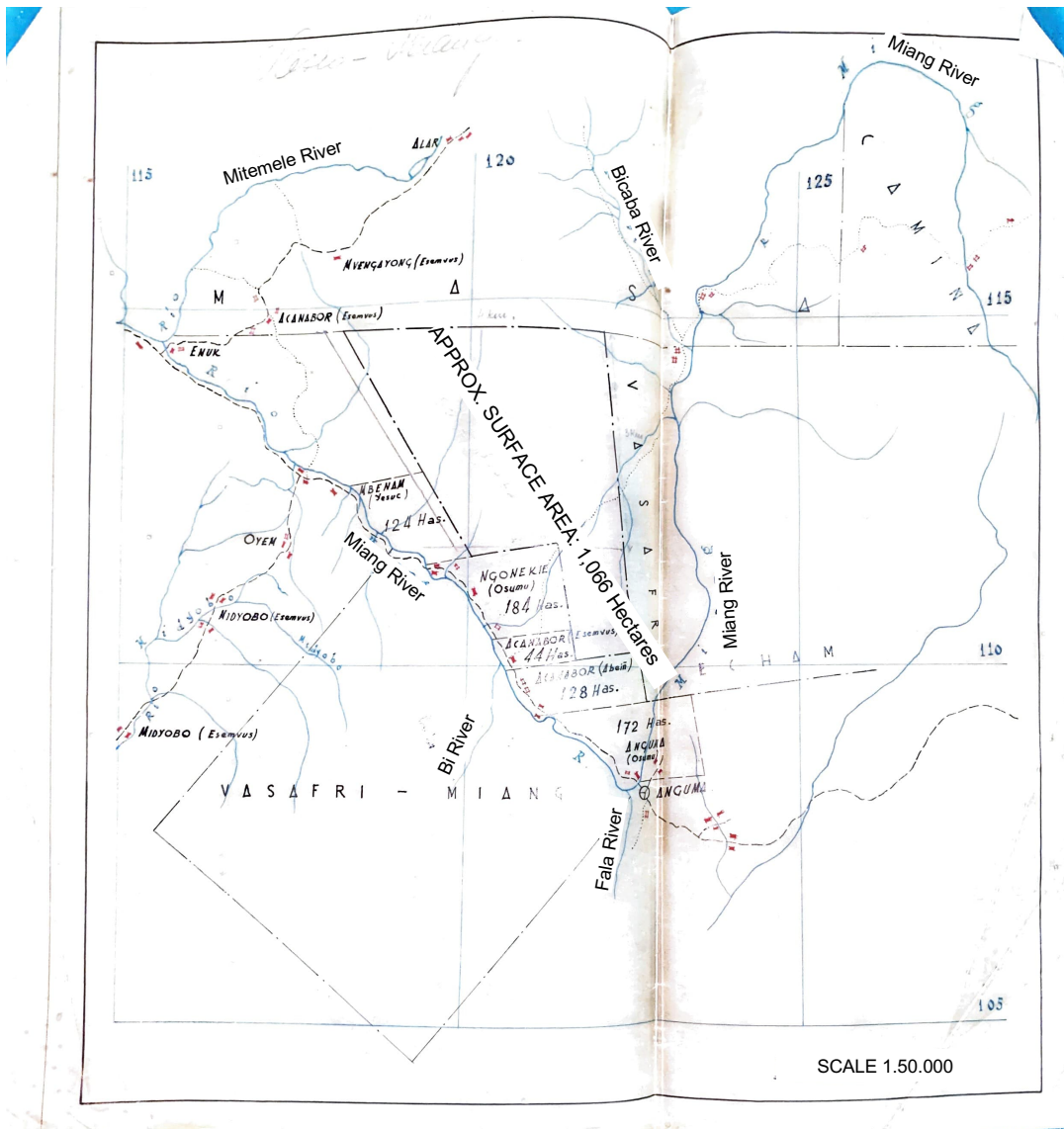
Uno. Los figurados en la Sección cinco de Obligaciones generales del Estado con destino al pago de intereses, amortización y gastos de las Deudas del Estado, del Tesoro o de las Especiales existentes.

Dos.—Todos los de la Sección seis de Obligaciones generales del Estado «Clases Pasivas», y los que con la misma finalidad figuran comprendidos en las Secciones correspondientes de los Departamentos ministeriales.

Annex 27

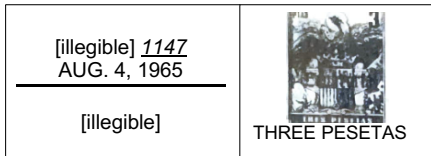
*Letter from Antonio Zamora Ariemendi of Vasco Africana to the Forestry Service
(4 August 1965)*

TRANSLATION



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YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I, ANTONIO ZAMORA ARIEMENDI, a native of Güeñes (Vizcaya), of legal age, a resident of Puerto Iradier (Rio Muni) Equatorial Guinea, for and on behalf of CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., with registered address in Puerto Iradier, acting as its legal representative, have the honor of writing to you to

STATE:

That according to the attached sketch, there is an area of approximately 1,000 hectares of State forest near the access road to the 20,000-hectare concession granted to CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. in Echam (Districts of Cogo and Acurenam), and as this Company wishes to develop the forest resources of the aforesaid plot,

I HEREBY REQUEST:

That you authorize CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. to cut down the existing trees on the plot shown in the accompanying sketch, upon completion of any formalities you may deem appropriate.

It is a courtesy that I am confident I will receive from Your Excellency's righteous conduct, and may God protect your life for many years to come.

Puerto Iradier, August 4, 1965.

[illegible signature]

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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 Jamie Mullin, 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.”

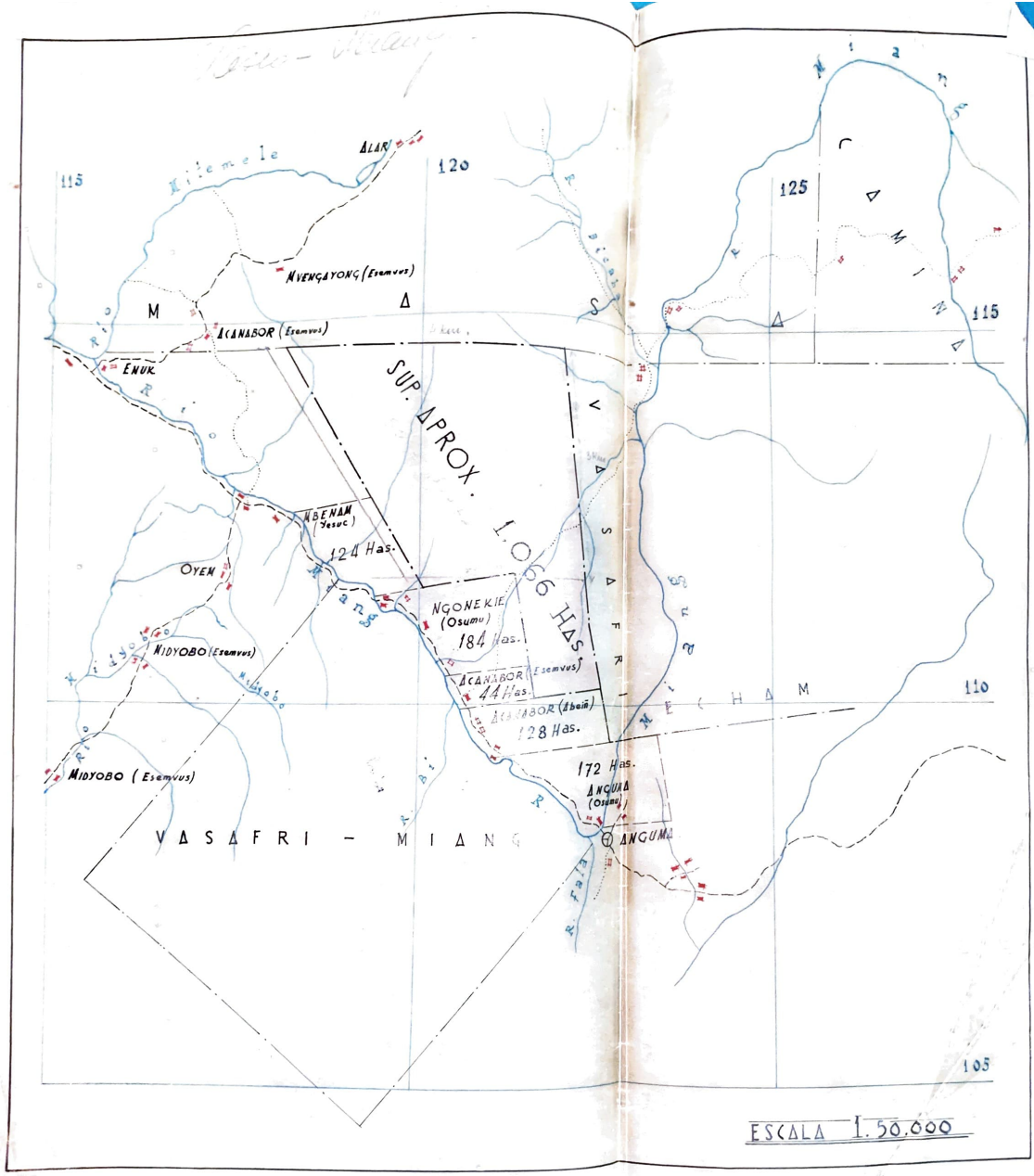
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

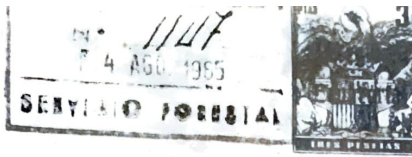
Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/19/22

Date







EXCMO. SEÑOR:

ANTONIO ZARORA ARIEMENDI, natural de Güeñes (Vizcaya), mayor de edad, vecino de Puerto Iradier (Río Muni) Guinea Ecuatorial, en nombre y representación de CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., con domicilio en Puerto Iradier y cuya legal representación ostenta, a V.E. tiene el honor de

EX P O N E R:

Que existiendo en las proximidades de la carretera de acceso a la concesión de 20,000 Has. otorgada a dicha CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. en Echam (Distritos de Cogo y Acurenam), una zona de unas 1.000 Has. de bosque del Estado, conforme al croquis que se adjunta, y deseando esta Compañía explotar la riqueza forestal de la parcela indicada,

S U P L I C A:

Que previo los trámites que considere oportunos, autorice a CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. para apeaar los árboles existentes en la parcela que se refleja en el croquis que se acompaña.

Es gracia que no cuda alcanzar del reevo proceder de V.E. cuya vida guarde Dios muchos años.-

Fuerto Iradier, a cuatro de Agosto de 1.965.-

EXCMO. Sr. Presidente del Consejo de Gobierno At. onomo de la Guinea Ecuatorial
 SANTA ISABEL

Annex 28

Government of Equatorial Guinea, Regional Statistics Department, SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE DEMARCATION (YEARS 1932 TO 1965) AND CATALOGUE OF UNITS AND SETTLEMENTS FOR 1965 (1965) (excerpt)

TRANSLATION

1
242820

AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Regional Statistics Department

- **SUMMARY** demographics of the Demarcation
(Years 1932 to 1965)
- **CATALOGUE** of Units and Settlements,
for 1965

RIO MUNI

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PROLOGUE

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-2-

As we stated in the prologue of the Catalogue of Fernando Poo, this booklet referring to the Demarcation of Rio Muni, with the same characteristics as the one for the island, is now available. The delay in its readiness was due to the complexity in preparing the general lists of the population and distances we covered, which have been verified thanks to the generous cooperation of the respective mainland Municipalities. Literacy efforts have been carried out in the settlements, favoring prosodic rather than orthographic nomenclature, so any errors in positioning them will likely be due to linguistic rather than topographical inadequacy.

This publication's scope was broadened with global migratory movement data, which has special significance on the mainland due to the ongoing and numerous displacements of its residents, either between the islands and the mainland or between the mainland and abroad (the Peninsula and beyond). Furthermore, a numeric summary of the Electoral Census was included, with its figures corrected on December 31, 1967, listing the number of Electoral Sections, number of polling stations and breakdown of total head of household voters and European voters, in each municipality.

Information on the average altitude of each settlement was not acquired, as no background information on this matter exists.

[stamp:] MADRID NATIONAL LIBRARY

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AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

**OFFICE
OF
STATISTICS**

**Final results of the Census taken December 31, 1965,
in the Provinces of Fernando Poo and Rio Muni**



1966

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Autonomous Government Of Equatorial Guinea

OFFICE OF STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS TAKEN ON DECEMBER 31, 1965

No	PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES (2)	WHITE INHABITANTS								NON-WHITE INHABITANTS								De Facto Population (15)	De Jure Population (16)				
		RESIDENTS				TRANSIENT				RESIDENTS				TRANSIENT									
		PRESENT		ABSENT		Male		Female		Male		Female		PRESENT		ABSENT				Male		Female	
		Male (3)	Female (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Male (9)	Female (10)	Male (11)	Female (12)	Male (13)	Female (14)	Male (15)	Female (16)	Male (17)	Female (18)			Male (19)	Female (20)		
1	Annobón	11	1	—	—	—	—	582	839	360	222	2	1	1,436	2,015								
2	San Carlos	300	186	81	96	—	—	3,266	2,975	407	509	10,062	3,333	20,122	7,820								
3	San Fernando	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,834	2,035	235	333	52	29	4,950	5,437								
4	Santa Isabel	2,341	1,606	446	556	14	6	13,703	11,270	771	870	6,289	1,923	37,152	31,563								
	Total for the Prov. of Fdo. Poo	2,652	1,793	527	652	14	6	20,385	17,119	1,773	1,934	16,405	5,286	63,660	46,835								
	PROVINCE OF RIO MUNI																						
	Municipality of:																						
1	Acurenán	7	3	6	10	1	—	3,852	4,347	905	508	33	26	8,269	9,638								
2	Bata	865	633	225	195	361	—	14,402	3,357	570	472	602	254	30,474	30,719								
3	Ebebiyin	55	42	11	9	—	—	15,525	7,526	1,524	837	333	155	33,636	35,529								
4	Evinayong	25	26	8	6	—	—	8,320	9,208	992	579	246	136	17,961	19,164								
5	Micomensong	52	34	12	9	—	—	8,868	9,698	871	599	144	35	18,831	20,143								
6	Mongomo de Guadalupe	31	14	12	3	3	1	5,715	6,963	488	269	270	232	12,829	13,095								
7	Nsorc	7	—	—	—	—	—	4,024	4,701	823	598	101	106	8,939	10,153								
8	Puerto Iradier (1)	106	71	34	36	20	—	4,763	5,118	1,259	1,174	2,217	422	12,717	12,561								
9	Rio Benito	162	97	69	66	20	2	5,669	6,157	656	581	1,368	373	13,848	13,457								
10	Sevilla de Niefang	72	61	11	18	4	—	8,452	9,377	1,174	857	642	276	18,884	20,022								
11	Valladolid de los Bimbiles	5	2	—	—	—	—	6,834	7,590	702	492	131	74	14,636	15,625								
	Total for the Prov. of Rio Muni	1,387	983	388	352	409	3	86,424	773,642	9,964	6,966	6,087	2,089	191,024	200,106								
	TOTALS FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEA	4,039	2,776	915	1,004	423	9	106,809	970,761	11,737	8,900	22,492	7,375	254,684	246,941								

/(handwritten) 6,815
432
7,247/

(1) Includes the population of Corisco and Elobeyes.

Approved by
The Prime Minister,

Bonifacio Ondó Edu

Santa Isabel, October 6, 1966
The Statistics Officer,

Andrés Torre Serrano

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TRANSLATION

- 27 B -

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance Km(1)	DE FACTO			DE JURE			TOTAL
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	
22-18	Abogokola	P, Iradier	..	23	29	52	23	29	52	
22-19	Abogonsu-Yebcoon	Evinayong	20	44	46	90	59	54	113	
22-20	Abomndama-Yekpoo	S. Niefang	25	12	13	25	14	14	28	
22-21	Aboransam-Oyec	Evinayong	26	10	2	12	10	2	12	
22-22	Abumnsok-Eacuein	Rfo Benito	66.1	14	21	35	14	21	35	
22-23	Abumyeme-Oyec	Nsorc	40	89,	68	157	102	75	177	
22-24	Acac-Oyec	Ebebeyin	26	37	30	67	44	37	81	
22-25	Acahasi-Olaa	Evinayong	8	63	78	141	64	79	143	
22-26	Acam	V. Bimbiles	17	21	24	45	17	24	41	
22-27	Acam-Esaguong	S. Niefang	39	21	26	47	21	26	47	
22-28	Acam-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	7	56	71	127	59	71	130	
22-29	Acam-Esandón	Ebebeyin	51	116	115	231	121	115	236	
22-30	Acam-Esis	S. Niefang	46	46	55	101	50	57	107	
22-31	Acamas i-Obuc	Nsorc	70	42	54	96	60	68	128	
22-32	Acam-Ocas	Evinayong	42	42	52	94	53	60	113	
22-33	Acanabor	P, Iradier	..	12	6	18	12	6	18	
22-34	Acanabor Alar	P, Iradier	..	3	4	7	3	4	7	

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

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TRANSLATION

-34-

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO		DE JURE		
				M	F	M	F	TOTAL
149	Alarmitangan-Efac	S. Niefang	3	2	2	1	1	2
150	Alarmitangan-Esaboc	S. Niefang	2	1	1	1	1	2
151	Alarmitangan-Esaguong	S. Niefang	3	145	167	155	169	324
152	Alarmitangan-Esangui	S. Niefang	2	4	3	4	3	7
153	Alarmitangan-Esangui	Bata	6	22	23	22	23	45
154	Alarmitangan-Esesis	S. Niefang	3	1	2	1	2	3
155	Alarmitangan-Nsomo	S. Niefang	2	1	1	1	1	2
156	Alarmitangan-Nitun	S. Niefang	3	6	5	6	5	11
157	Alarmitangan-Obuc	S. Niefang	2	1	2	1	2	3
158	Alarmitangan-Onvang	S. Niefang	2	7	8	7	8	15
159	Alarmitangan-Onvang	Nsorc	0,6	60	66	65	69	134
160	Alarmitangan-Oserengom	S. Niefang	1	1	1	1	1	2
161	Alarmitangan-Oyec	S. Niefang	3	1	0	2	1	3
162	Alarmitangan-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	3	9	6	9	6	15
163	Alcolen-Elonsoc-Efac	Mongomo de G.	18	49	64	57	68	125
164	Alén-Angüok	Ebebeyín	45	64	67	73	71	144
165	Alén y Alum-Oyec	Nsorc	48	48	57	54	59	113
166	Alén-Ansoc	S. Niefang	10	23	25	25	48	73
167	Alén Cameroún	S. Niefang	10	5	2	8	2	10
168	Alén-Ebaa	S. Niefang	12	11	12	10	12	22
169	Alén-Ebaa	S. Niefang	30	11	12	10	11	22
170	Alén-Efac	Ebebeyín	25	69	90	70	90	160

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

-37-

[note: page 36 does not appear in the PDF; the right-hand column of this page is cut off]

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO			DE JURE		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
215	Anguek-Ansok	Bata	35	16	14	30	16	14	30
216	Angola-Esakora	Bata	19	5	6	11	8	11	11
217	Angong-Obuc	Mongomo	1	33	43	76	33	47	47
218	Angong-Oyec	Nsorc	90	39	38	77	47	43	43
219	Angonoweñ-Esasom	V. Bimbiles	38	60	73	133	59	73	73
220	Angonoweñ-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	5	34	43	77	37	47	47
221	Ango Sok-Efac	Ebebeyín	44.2	72	71	143	73	71	71
222	Ango Sok-Eсандón	Ebebeyín	..	43	53	96	43	53	53
223	Angua-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	20	30	36	66	24	29	29
224	Anguma	P. Iradier	..	16	17	33	16	17	17
225	Anguma-Ndong	S. Niefang	42	9	13	22	12	17	17
226	Anguok-Bacueñ	Bata	23	53	57	110	65	70	70
227	Anguoc-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	15	32	30	62	33	32	32
228	Ansem	P. Iradier	..	18	18	36	14	17	17
229	Ansem-Eseng	Evinayong	46	8	14	22	8	14	14
230	Ansem-Obuc	Acurenam	19	39	50	89	44	57	57
231	Ansem	P. Iradier	..	18	18	36	14	17	17
232	Ansem-Olaa	Evinayong	19.5	30	26	56	35	26	26
233	Anvak-Obuc	Acurenam	37	48	55	103	63	61	61
234	Anungom-Esabeñ	Ebebeyín	49.3	107	116	223	109	117	117
235	Atonio Sánchez	P. Iradier	..	75	26	101	17	7	7
236	Anvam-Bacueñ	S. Niefang	53	9	13	22	13	17	17
237	Anvam-Eсандон	S. Niefang	15	18	26	44	18	30	30
238	Anvam-Esangui	S. Niefang	52	32	51	83	47	67	67

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

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-50-

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO		DE JURE		TOTAL
				M	F	M	F	
524	Dimbala-Obuc	Mongomo de G.	1	56	59	56	63	119
525	Djanbeme-Nchun	Evinayong	9	62	70	70	84	154
526	Djeng	P. Iradier	..	33	39	31	39	70
527	Djó-Efac	Acurenam	38	29	30	31	30	61
528	Djobete-Obachomo	Ebebeyin	5	53	59	60	62	122
529	Duba and Nume-Balengue	Rio Benito	13	1	3	1	3	4
530	Dum	Bata	46	21	24	21	24	45
531	Dum-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	15	57	43	64	46	110
532	Dumanduiñ-Esamandón	S. Niefang	25	35	45	35	44	79
533	Dumanduiñ-Esambec	S. Niefang	25	48	60	48	60	108
534	Dumanduiñ-Esarvus	Evinayong	34	47	53	57	56	113
535	Dumanduiñ-Eseng	Ebebeyin	24.6	20	30	28	36	64
536	Dumanduiñ-Odjip	S. Niefang	27	6	6	8	7	15
537	Dumu-Esesis	Nsorc	34	120	159	131	170	301
538	Dyamboga-Obuc	Nsorc	95	87	69	109	82	191
539	Ebaiñ-Acurenam-Anvom	Evinayong	6	31	29	31	29	60
540	Ebaiñ-Cogo-Anvom	Evinayong	19	46	58	54	68	122
541	Ebaiñ-Esabang	S. Niefang	7	3	4	4	5	9
542	Ebaiñ-Esandon	Ebebeyin	53.5	36	41	38	42	80
543	Ebaiñ-Ncochueiñ	Mongomo de G.	17	24	27	26	28	54
544	Ebaiñ-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	7	127	180	153	193	346
545	Ebamayong-Osumu	Acurenam	63	8	9	14	10	24
546	Eban-Obuc	Acurenam	..	25	25	27	25	52
547	Ebang-Ebaa	Bata	55	34	46	34	46	80

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

-52-

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE
Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO			DE JURE		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
572	Ebolua-Ocas	Evinayong	10	55	60	115	62	61	123
573	Ebomincú-Esambira	Nsorc	25	42	44	86	45	45	90
574	Ebomincú-Oyec	Nsorc	71	34	50	84	45	55	100
575	Ebomitom-Atamkek	Bata	26	13	22	35	13	22	35
576	Eboo-Esatop	Ebebeyin	74	64	65	129	67	69	136
577	Eboo-Nsomo and Yekpoo	Ebebeyin	31.5	32	42	74	33	42	75
578	Eboobut-Oserengom	S. Niefang	55	38	42	80	44	42	86
579	Eboobut	P. Iradier	..	7	4	11	7	4	11
580	Eboogoo-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	20	26	37	63	26	37	63
581	Ecoc-Esangui	Mongomo de G.	17	29	23	52	29	22	51
582	Ecoc-Onvang	Mongomo de G.	25	77	78	155	85	80	165
583	Ecoc-Yebinvein	Mongomo de G.	27	24	54	78	30	56	86
584	Ecowong-Eseng	Evinayong	43	10	9	19	10	9	19
585	Ecowong-Ansok	Bata	28	108	109	217	110	111	221
586	Ecowong-Esaguong	S. Niefang	44	11	12	23	11	13	24
587	Ecowong-Esamangón	S. Niefang	44	22	28	50	23	29	52
588	Ecowong-Esandón	S. Niefang	20	33	38	71	36	38	74
589	Ecowong-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	15	27	19	46	28	21	49
590	Ecuac-Esenvus	Acurenam	28	31	42	73	37	42	79
591	Ecuac-Mbon	Mongomo de G.	4	118	134	252	126	149	275
592	Ecuamayene-Esambira	Nsorc	34	51	99	150	71	110	181
593	Ecuc-Obuc	Acurenam	59	49	45	94	56	50	106
594	Ecumanguama-Anvom	Río Benito	28	51	65	116	61	81	142
595	Ecum-Ebain-Esandón	S. Niefang	19	33	38	71	36	38	74

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

TRANSLATION

-53-

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO			DE JURE		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
596	Ecumdum-Esayega	V. Bimbiles	..	12	20	32	12	21	23
597	Ecumdum-Esang	S. Niefang	18	22	30	52	26	33	59
598	Ecumdum-Yebinveifñ & Ongoma-Yenguifñ	Nsorc	12	57	71	128	61	82	143
599	Ecumongom-Esamatu	Rio Benito	25	29	30	59	32	36	68
600	Echaesiá-Anvom	Evinayong	39	23	14	37	23	14	37
601	Echam	P. Iradier	..	47	62	109	45	62	107
602	Echam-Esambee	Micomeseng	16	120	126	246	127	131	258
603	Echam-Esanvus	Acurenam	91	14	14	28	20	19	39
604	Echam-Osumu	Acurenam	..	34	41	75	41	47	88
605	Echam-Oyec	Nsorc	63	21	24	45	28	25	53
606	Echele	P. Iradier	..	13	26	39	13	26	39
607	Ededem-Ansie	Bata	6	13	12	25	13	12	25
608	Edjabe	Bata	..	38	31	69	38	31	69
609	Edjidjigaelón-Yebecon	Bata	32	70	69	139	73	72	145
610	Edjometo-Esamangón	S. Niefang	37	35	42	77	37	42	79
611	Edum-Obuc	Mongomo de G.	16	51	64	115	71	73	144
612	Edum-Obuc	Acurenam	13	23	39	62	27	42	69
613	Edum-Yemanchim	S. Niefang	9	144	178	322	185	202	387
614	Edumnsoc-Yebinveifñ	V. Bimbiles	30	56	68	124	61	76	137
615	Efong-Obuc	Acurenam	89	34	40	74	52	54	106
616	Efot-Esangui	S. Niefang	26	23	37	60	25	37	60
617	Efulán-Anvom	S. Niefang	2	5	2	7	5	2	7
618	Efulán-Esabang	S. Niefang	3	73	65	138	78	68	146
619	Efulán-Esacunan	S. Niefang	39	24	31	55	28	32	60

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

-55-

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT OR SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance in km (1)	DE FACTO			DE JURE		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
644	Elat-Esanguac	S. Niefang	39	19	13	32	20	14	34
645	Elende I	Bata	68	8	13	21	8	13	21
646	Elende II	Bata	69	17	14	31	17	14	31
647	Elón	P. Iradier	..	50	61	111	50	61	111
648	Elong-Oyec	Nsorc	48	56	58	114	66	77	143
649	Emanengos-Anvom	Río Benito	49.4	24	19	43	24	19	43
650	Endamayat-Yenvam	S. Niefang	1	25	29	54	25	29	54
651	Endembe	P. Iradier	..	13	24	37	13	24	37
652	Endem-Onvang	S. Niefang	15	6	6	12	8	8	16
653	Engemelen-Onvang	S. Niefang	37	5	8	13	5	8	13
654	Engó-Oyec	V. Bimbiles	33	31	28	59	37	30	67
655	Engomongomo-Esanvus	Acurenam	41.8	17	15	32	25	18	43
656	Engong-Anvom	Evinayong	28	52	42	94	55	45	100
657	Engong-Anvom	Río Benito	22	80	99	179	92	109	201
658	Engong-Bacueñ	Río Benito	23	10	6	16	10	7	17
659	Engong-Esendeng	Evinayong	25	34	35	69	38	36	74
660	Engong-Nchun	Evinayong	31	43	37	80	44	37	81
661	Engong-Nsomo	Evinayong	50	58	73	131	71	80	151
662	Engong-Obuc	Acurenam	15	44	42	86	67	53	120
663	Engong-Obuc Ncomo River	Acurenam	18	25	34	59	34	36	70
664	Engong-Onvang	S. Niefang	9	74	54	128	78	56	134
665	Engong-Oyec	Nsorc	60	239	226	465	278	252	530
666	Engong-Yemandjim	Río Benito	24	24	32	56	25	35	60
667	Engong-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	16	11	15	26	14	17	31
668	Engongom-Obuc	Nsorc	93	39	47	86	55	47	102

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

TRANSLATION

- 57 -

Table 14 (continued)

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O		TOTAL	D E J U R E		TOTAL
				M	F		M	F	
693	Esong-Esanvus	Evinayong	36	42	34	76	52	41	93
694	Esong-Eseng	Evinayong	45	10	14	24	10	14	24
695	Esong-Obuc	Acurenam	18.1	47	57	104	69	72	141
696	Esong-Ocas	Mongomo G.	23	26	24	50	26	24	50
697	Esong-Onvang	S. Niefang	34	17	22	39	17	22	39
698	Esong-Oyec	Evinayong	42	32	32	64	42	37	79
699	Esong y Nvom-Oyec	Nsorc	40	93	142	235	132	173	305
700	Esong-Yemanchim	V. Bimbiles	17	19	21	40	22	22	44
701	Esong-Yenvam	Mongomo G.	13	40	42	82	40	4.2	8.2
702	Esum	Bata	10	50	52	102	56	58	114
703	Eteveif-Efac	Ebebeyin	-	61	76	137	66	76	142
704	Etembue-Alena	Río Benito	55	522	284	806	301	278	579
705	Etembue-Gdia. Trial	Río Benito	56	7	10	17	10	13	23
706	Etembue-Malaspina	Río Benito	55	19	2	21	0	0	0
707	Etembue Surroundings	Río Benito	55	3	1	4	4	3	7
708	Etembue-Yesuk	Río Benito	62	14	21	35	16	21	37
709	Etecteiñ-Angpoc	Ebebeyin	-	42	54	96	43	54	97
710	Etom-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	18	30	42	72	30	42	72
711	Etom-Obuc	Evinayong	57	46	53	104	48	60	103
712	Etom-Onvang	Mongomo G.	31	102	101	203	111	104	215
713	Etom-Yembiang	S. Niefang	19	35	33	73	39	44	83
714	Evara (Okang)	Bata	10	21	27	48	21	27	48
715	Eves	P. Iradier	-	4	4	8	4	4	8
716	Eves-Esandon	Ebebeyin	18	139	130	269	168	148	316

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 63 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
837	Makoga-Esandón	Ebebeyín	-	7	8	15	7	8	15
838	Makoga-Esasom	Ebebeyín	39.2	49	59	108	49	59	108
839	Makoga-Esasom	Ebebeyín	-	23	13	36	26	14	40
840	Makoga-Eseng	Ebebeyín	45	3	6	9	3	7	10
841	Makoga-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	46	37	28	65	41	30	71
842	Makoga-Onvang	Ebebeyín	41	23	13	36	26	14	40
843	Makoga-Osesie	Bata	10	94	82	176	100	86	186
844	Makoga-Yebinveñ	Ebebeyín	46	61	65	126	62	65	127
845	Makomo-Eseng	Bata	17	98	85	183	104	96	200
846	Makomo-Ngama	Bata	19	61	76	137	68	81	149
847	Makomo-Yembii	Bata	17	42	58	100	42	58	100
848	Makón-Ngueñ	P. Iradier	-	13	19	32	13	19	32
849	Makora	Bata	67	5	4	9	5	4	9
850	Makula-Yenguñ y Etom-Ngañ	Nsorc	19	60	65	125	62	65	127
851	Malan-Ocas	Evinayong	18.5	31	36	67	35	36	71
852	Malancha	P. Iradier	-	99	112	211	96	110	206
853	Malén-Esangui	Evinayong	51	61	65	126	67	68	135
854	Malén-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	14	106	133	239	112	137	249
855	Malén-Ncoye	Mongomo G.	6	62	77	139	67	75	142
856	Malén-Nsomo	Evinayong	46	44	40	84	52	42	94
857	Malén-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	7	75	71	146	78	72	150
858	Malén-Onvang	Ebebeyín	31	92	107	299	98	110	208
859	Malón-Yenvam	Mongomo	26	83	98	181	88	100	188
860	Mameni-Esamangón	S. Niefang	47	30	33	63	33	40	73

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 65 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
885	Masa-Ngañ	Nsorc	0.7	50	73	123	71	80	151
886	Masaa-Esatop	Ebebeyin	68	40	54	94	42	54	96
887	Masama-Esabeiñ	Ebebeyin	49	54	65	119	57	66	123
888	Masama-Esatuk	Ebebeyin	49.2	24	26	50	52	29	81
889	Masama-Eseng	Ebebeyin	27	76	109	185	84	110	194
890	Masama-Yemanchin	Ebebeyin	38	115	123	238	132	136	268
891	Masamabeiñ	P. Iradier	14	32	37	69	32	37	69
892	Maseng-Abeiñ	V. Bimbiles	34	111	96	207	127	124	251
893	Maseng-Ocas	Mongomo G.	6	22	30	52	22	30	52
894	Maseyeme-Esangui	Mongomo G.	11	81	99	180	87	102	189
895	Masoc-Esangui	Evinayeng	48	65	93	158	75	108	183
896	Masoc-Esasom	Acurenam	27	14	25	39	20	26	46
897	Masogo-Obuc de S. José	Acurenam	-	59	85	144	67	93	160
898	Masoogo	P. Iradier	-	14	11	25	14	11	25
899	Masugmening	P. Iradier	-	44	35	79	43	35	78
900	Mataxnesi-Esasom	Ebebeyin	48.2	59	65	124	61	68	129
901	Mate-Yenvam	Evinayong	-	11	9	20	11	9	20
902	Matom-Esaguong	Evinayong	62	29	28	57	29	28	57
903	Matondo-Balengua	Río Benito	10	15	17	32	17	18	35
904	Matondo-Bujeba	Río Benito	11.2	12	11	23	12	11	23
905	Matondo-Combi	Río Benito	11	5	3	8	5	3	8
906	Matondo-Esaguong	Río Benito	9.5	2	2	4	2	2	4
907	Matongu-Mary	Bata	50	24	24	48	26	24	50
908	Mavoo	P. Iradier	15.5	33	26	59	33	26	59

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 67 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
933	Mbe-Anvom	Evinayong	39	62	60	122	65	60	125
934	Mbeayop-Esatuk	Mongomo G.	5	34	36	70	36	39	75
935	Mbeayop-Ncoye	Mongomo G.	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
936	Mbedumu-Esabok	Ebebeyin	47	48	48	95	49	149	100
937	Mbedumu-Ncochueñ	Ebebeyin	33.3	71	70	141	76	74	150
938	Mbedumu-Oyec I, II	Ebebeyin	31.4	73	76	149	85	86	171
939	Mbedumu-Yefaa	Ebebeyin	31.5	24	26	50	27	29	56
940	Mbee-Eseng	Evinayong	43	30	24	54	31	24	55
941	Mbee-Nsomo	Micomeseng	13	339	402	741	349	415	764
942	Mbee-Nsomo	Evinayong	7	45	55	100	53	63	116
943	Mbee-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	18	41	44		64	53	117
944	Mbee-Yenkeng	Mongomo G.	40	69	58	127	74	61	135
945	Mbee-Esangpac	Bata	19	26	22	48	27	23	50
946	Mbeme-Esandon	Micomeseng	18	700	730	1,430	805	814	1,619
947	Mbenkogo-Nsomo	Ebebeyin	20.4	62	63	125	63	63	126
948	Mbiert-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	5	82	91	173	89	93	182
949	Mbintang-Ansoc	S. Niefang	39	9	13	22	10	13	23
950	Mbiralén-Esamangón	Bata	30	49	43	92	49	43	92
951	Mbiralén-Esandón	Ebebeyin	51	64	83	147	85	89	174
952	Mbiralén-Esatuk	Ebebeyin	53	57	63	120	81	73	154
953	Mboc-minam-Esasom	V. Bimbiles	35	33	24	57	37	25	62
954	Mboete	Bata	35	97	75	172	107	77	184
955	Mboete	P. Iradier	-	6	8	14	6	8	14
956	Mboete-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	13	38	56	94	41	59	100

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 69 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
981	Mbuiñbuiñ-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	15	29	44	73	32	46	78
982	Mbum-Esatop	Ebebeyín	-	74	75	149	81	76	157
983	Mbum-Esatop	Ebebeyín	42	74	75	149	81	76	157
984	Mbut-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	11	77	79	156	80	92	172
985	Mbut-Nsomo	Evinayong	55	6	13	19	8	13	21
986	Mobaiñ-Nsomo	S. Niefang	14	16	26	42	19	29	48
987	Mebeguolo-Esacora	S. Niefang	6	12	17	29	15	22	37
988	Mebonde	P. Iradier	18	72	83	155	72	83	155
989	Mebonde I	P. Iradier	-	70	80	150	68	77	145
990	Mebonde II	P. Iradier	-	88	67	155	87	65	152
991	Mebongo-Yebintfeñ	Mongomo G.	42	36	41	77	42	41	83
992	Medina del Bosque Ayene	V. Bimbiles	17	335	394	729	363	424	787
993	Medumá-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	13	31	40	71	35	42	77
994	Medung-Esangui	S. Niefang	50	33	52	85	38	29	67
995	Medyom-Yenguiñ	Nsorc	17	19	41	60	27	41	68
996	Melén-Becueiñ	S. Niefang	38	25	31	56	29	32	61
997	Meloo-Angoc I	Ebebeyín	40	45	44	89	48	46	94
998	Meloo-Angoc II	Ebebeyín	40.1	34	40	74	34	40	74
999	Mengui-Eseng II	Ebebeyín	7.8	37	68	105	41	69	110
1,000	Mengumengok-Eseng I	Ebebeyín	6	23	31	54	23	31	54
1,001	Mengumengok-Eseng II	Ebebeyín	42	67	71	138	71	74	145
1,002	Mepemba-Esacurucu	Río Benito	6	8	9	17	8	9	17
1,003	Mepemba-Yenfeñ	Río Benito	5	33	38	71	33	36	69
1,004	Mesá-Esangui	S. Niefang	61	22	26	48	29	28	57

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 70 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL
1,005	Mesa-Obuc	S. Niefang	27	30	31	61	30	31	61
1,000	Meseng-Nsomo	Ebebeyin	-	29	43	72	29	43	72
1,007	Meseng-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	27	53	72	125	56	73	129
1,008	Mesia-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	18	25	34	59	22	34	56
1,009	Mesoc-Yemanchim	V. Bimbiles	18	12	12	24	13	12	25
1,010	Miang-Ndong	P. Iradier	-	17	30	47	16	29	45
1,011	Miang-Yembiang	Bata	65	24	35	59	28	37	65
1,012	Mibam-Esansop	V. Bimbiles	38	26	28	54	37	33	70
1,013	Mibamingaa-Atamkek	Rio Benito	48.8	12	22	34	12	23	35
1,014	Mibamingaa-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	22	18	14	32	24	19	43
1,015	Mibamingaa-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	22	13	9	22	20	15	35
1,016	Mibamingaa-Eseng	S. Niefang	28	60	43	103	77	56	133
1,017	Mibamingaa-Yenvam	S. Niefang	4	22	17	39	25	21	46
1,018	Mibang-Esacunan	Bata	-	24	25	49	24	25	49
1,019	Mibang-Esaguong	Mongomo G.	21	140	157	297	146	157	303
1, 020	Mibangminguii-Asogbo	Ebebeyin	37.6	15	17	32	17	18	35
1,021	Mibaya-Anvom	Rio Benito	25	45	43	88	50	49	99
1,022	Micala-Obuc	Acurenam	40	22	24	46	26	24	50
1,023	Mácaosi-Nsomo	Evinayong	8	52	53	105	60	55	115
1,024	Micoc-Esaguong	S. Niefang	45	70	73	143	83	84	167
1,025	MICOMESENG	VILLA	0	969	965	1,934	1,031	1,012	2,043
1,026	Micomibee	Nsorc	90	57	53	110	63	56	119
1,027	Micomocomo y Minang-Ochap	Río Benito	28.3	43	43	86	43	43	86
1,028	Micomocomo-Yenvam	Río Benito	28	14	37	51	15	38	53

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 73 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,077	Mitonio-Yengüin	Nsorc	20	65	80	145	72	84	156
1,078	Mitomo-Yenveiñ	Río Benito	28.9	3	4	7	3	4	7
1,079	Mitong-Efac	Nsorc	41	26	24	50	26	24	50
1,080	Miyamingon	P. Iradier	-	72	26	98	30	20	50
1,081	Miyoto-Esacora	S. Niefang	17	76	75	151	78	76	154
1,082	Miyoman-Esamangón	Bata	8	39	44	83	39	44	83
1,083	Mobong-Ngüeiñ	V. Bimbiles	13	8	8	16	9	8	17
1,084	Moca-Esaguong	Evinayong	54	59	58	117	62	59	121
1,085	Moca-Esaguong	Evinayong	-	73	86	159	81	96	177
1,086	Mococ-Esambee	V. Bimbiles	2	61	53	114	72	60	132
1,087	Mocoga Bocuieñ	S. Niefang	58	24	35	59	26	36	62
1,088	Mocomo-Esangui	Mongomo G.	3	86	117	203	91	118	209
1,089	Mocomo-Efac	Ebebeyin	27.3	72	71	143	74	71	145
1,090	Mocomo-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	17	18	19	37	18	19	37
1,091	Mocomo-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	30	19	21	40	24	24	48
1,092	Mocomo-Evusok	Mongomo G.	33	65	65	130	73	66	139
1,093	Momomo-Obuc	S. Niefang	36	35	39	74	37	40	77
1,094	Mocomo-Oyec	S. Niefang	32	10	15	25	13	15	28
1,095	Mocomo-Yenvam	Mongomo G.	30	37	36	73	41	38	79
1,096	Mocomongona-Esaboc	Ebebeyin	36	40	67	107	48	69	117
1,097	Mocomongona-Esangui	Ebebeyin	36	28	29	57	28	29	57
1,098	Mocomongona-Oyec	Ebebeyin	37	28	29	57	31	31	62
1,099	Mocomosoc-Ochip	Ebebeyin	29	24	26	50	29	27	56
1,100	Mocomongona-Oyec	V. Bimbiles	14	44	42	86	55	51	106

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 74 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				V	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,101	Moconanam-Yefaa	S. Niefang	38	9	8	17	15	10	25
1,102	Mofub-Oyec	Acurenam	-	51	52	103	57	55	112
1,103	Moganda	Bata	2	673	459	1,132	696	479	1,175
1,104	Mokoga-Nsomo	S. Niefang	20	32	40	72	49	49	98
1,105	Mokomo-Efac	Ebebeyin	72	74	173	247	74	175	249
1,106	Mokomo-Eseng S. Agustín	Ebebeyin	13.5	61	75	136	66	84	150
1,107	Mokomo-Eseng, S. José Ob	Ebebeyin (2)	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,108	Mokomo-Nosomo	Ebebeyin	64.6	16	15	31	18	17	35
1,109	Mokomosok-Ochip	Ebebeyin	-	24	26	50	29	27	56
1,110	Molong-Efac	Acurenam	25	57	77	134	62	79	141
1,111	Mondoc-Bocueif	Bata	63.1	2	2	4	2	2	4
1,112	Mondoc-Esacora	S. Niefang	15	42	38	80	53	52	105
1,113	Mondoc-Esambec	S. Niefang	15	3	3	6	3	3	6
1,114	Mondoc-I-Esaguong	S. Niefang	34	22	34	56	26	35	61
1,115	Mondoc-2 Esaguong	S. Niefang	35	26	29	55	33	34	67
1,116	Mondoc-Eseng	S. Niefang	15	2	1	3	2	1	3
1,117	Mondoc-Onvang	S. Niefang	35	1	5	6	1	5	6
1,118	Mondoc-Yemanchim	S. Niefang	15	6	12	18	8	13	21
1,119	Mondoc-Yebanchim	Ebebeyin	43	14	23	37	15	24	39
1,120	Mondoc-Yebinveif	Nsorc	3	36	43	79	36	42	78
1,121	Mondung-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	10	40	52	92	43	52	95
1,122	Mongom-Ngama	S. Niefang	5	14	24	38	14	24	38
1,123	MONGOMO DE GUADALUPE	VILLA	0	216	224	440	199	177	376
1,124	Mongomo-Obuc	Mongomo G.	1	154	134	288	58	73	131

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 81 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,268	Nfama-Ocas	Evinayong	12	62	69	131	69	74	143
1,269	Nfama-Yemanchim	Evinayong	41	37	42	79	40	47	87
1,270	Nfaman	P. Iradier	-	6	3	9	6	3	9
1,271	Nfaman-Bacueñ	Bata	64	13	12	25	13	12	25
1,272	Nfaman-Cameroún	S. Niefang	14	8	4	12	11	4	15
1,273	Nfaman-Esangpag I, II, III	S. Niefang	14	74	85	159	99	99	198
1,274	Nfaman-Obuc	Acurenam	7	21	22	43	24	27	51
1,275	Nfaman-Obuc	Mongomo G.	17	15	19	34	17	19	36
1,276	Nfaman-Obuc	S. Niefang	40	46	51	97	56	55	111
1,277	Nfaman-Oyec	V. Bimbiles	34	39	34	73	39	34	73
1,278	Nfaman-Yekpoo	V. Bimbiles	10	23	24	47	22	24	46
1,279	Nfaman-Yenvam	Evinayong	48	20	34	54	20	34	54
1,280	Nfana-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	25	54	84	138	72	99	171
1,281	Nfein-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	26	38	28	66	48	35	83
1,282	Nfeme-Yemanchim	Evinayong	38	132	171	303	149	174	323
1,283	Nfinbangan-Esangui	S. Niefang	18	30	30	60	30	30	60
1,284	Nfonga-Bacueñ	Baba	9	94	87	181	95	90	185
1,285	Nfua-Anvom	Evinayong	58	86	118	204	94	118	211
1,286	Nfua-Esabeñ S. J. Bautista	Ebebeyín	34	29	31	60	30	31	61
1,287	Nfua-Esabeñ de S. Pedro	Ebebeyín	39	26	32	58	26	32	58
1,288	Nfulayong-Esandon	V. Bimbiles	12	73	72	145	84	7	91
1,289	Nfulayong-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	14	39	56	95	41	57	98
1,290	Nfulayong-Mong. Bacueñ	Evinayong	10	45	52	97	49	53	102
1,291	Nfulayong-Ndong	Acurenam	27	110	112	222	149	134	283

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 82 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,292	Nfulayong-Nsorc-Bacueñ	Evinayong	7	15	18	33	20	20	40
1,293	Nfulayong-Ocas	Evinayong	24	38	40	78	41	43	84
1,294	Nfulayong-Esangui	S. Niefang	56	35	43	78	46	55	101
1,295	Nfuloncoc-Yenkeng	Evinayong	12	68	73	141	75	75	150
1,296	Nfumajii-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	9	22	26	48	22	26	48
1,297	Nfumayop-Esabang	Mongomo G.	15	76	81	157	77	82	159
1,298	Nfumayop-Esambira	Mongomo G.	16	20	26	46	24	26	50
1,299	Nfumayop-Esambira	Mongomo G.	15	7	15	22	7	15	22
1,300	Nfumayop Alto-Obuc	Mongomo G.	11.5	12	20	32	13	20	33
1,301	Nfumu Villa-Esangui	Mongomo G.	17	45	70	115	48	70	118
1,302	Ngabe-Munoz	Rio Benito	44.2	61	19	80	1	0	1
1,303	Ngabe-Oyec	Rio Benito	42	181	213	394	186	211	397
1,304	Ngang-Nsomo	Ebebeyin	35	122	149	271	125	153	278
1,305	Ngogon-Esatop	Ebebeyin	10	50	57	107	53	58	111
1,306	Ngokon-Esabok	Ebebeyin	-	50	57	107	53	58	111
1,307	Ngolensorc-Ndong	Acurenam	22	49	54	193	69	60	129
1,308	Ngolo surroundings	Bata	3	228	171	399	228	171	399
1,309	Ngolom-Mbon	Mongomo G.	7	97	124	221	108	125	233
1,310	Ngokua-Eseng	Ebebeyin	13	95	100	195	102	101	203
1,311	Ngom-Esambira	S. Niefang	40	25	19	44	29	20	49
1,312	Ngom-Nchun	Evinayong	10	20	27	47	22	31	53
1,313	Ngomba-Mbiko	P. Iradier	13	4	2	6	4	2	6
1,314	Ngomete-Ncochueñ	Ebebeyin	62	110	118	228	158	121	279
1,315	Ngonamangaa-Baseke	Bata	48	62	66	128	64	69	133

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 84 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,340	Niamitangan-Obuc	Nsorc	82	25	24	49	26	28	54
1,341	Niansang-Ansoc	S. Niefang	15	5	5	10	13	11	24
1,342	Niansang-Esambira	S. Niefang	16	11	11	22	10	13	23
1,343	Niansam-Esandon	S. Niefang	16	18	21	39	17	23	40
1,344	Niefang-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	25	92	96	188	94	96	190
1,345	Niefang-Esenvé	Bata	13	30	31	61	34	34	68
1,346	Niefang-Nsomo	Evinayong	12	31	46	77	35	48	83
1,347	Niefang-Yenvam	S. Niefang	1	133	159	292	144	166	310
1,348	Niemeyong-Yekpoo	V. Bimbiles	12	24	20	44	24	20	44
1,349	Niemitangan-Yebinveñ	V. Bimbiles	29	27	32	59	30	33	63
1,350	Nkasie-Eseng	Ebebeyin	12	42	52	94	43	56	99
1,351	Nkasie-Yensok	Ebebeyin	11	26	31	57	26	34	60
1,352	Nkin-Esabok	V. Bimbiles	27	73	87	160	84	95	179
1,353	Nkinfala	Bata	13	107	95	202	109	98	207
1,354	Nkoakom	Bata	31	23	17	40	23	17	40
1,355	Nkoakom-Esangpac	Bata	37	12	9	21	12	9	21
1,356	Nkobibo-Esamangon	Bata	41	52	68	120	58	68	126
1,357	Nkoebe-Esacora	Bata	59.1	4	5	9	4	5	9
1,358	Nkoebe-Esangui	Bata	-	2	3	5	2	3	5
1,359	Nkoekieñ-Ngama	Bata	19	97	149	246	92	122	214
1,360	Nkoekieñ-Esandon I	Ebebeyin	47	17	17	34	20	18	38
1,361	Nkoekieñ-Esandon II	Ebebeyin	48	34	41	75	36	41	77
1,362	Nkoekieñ-Esandon III	Ebebeyin	48.5	45	27	72	50	29	79
1,363	Nkoekieñ-Esandon IV	Ebebeyin	49	42	39	81	43	41	84

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 89 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,460	Nterngaa-Oyec	Evinayong	63	45	50	95	49	50	99
1,461	Ntobo-Esansop	V. Bimbiles	16	30	32	62	31	31	62
1,462	Nturna-Esacora	S. Niefang	12	50	57	107	48	58	106
1,463	Ntoba-Esamangón	Bata	18	40	57	97	40	57	97
1,464	Ntobo-Esangui	Bata	7	71	54	125	72	56	128
1,465	Ntobo-Ngama	Bata	4	21	20	41	22	23	45
1,466	Ntobo-Nsomo	Bata	5	127	123	250	132	126	258
1,467	Ntobo-Yembiang	Bata	8	48	52	100	53	54	107
1,468	Ntoho-Anvom	Río Benito	64.7	36	39	75	39	40	79
1,469	Ntoo-Eseng	Ebebeyín	26	75	106	181	84	112	196
1,470	Ntorayop-Obuc	Nsorc	87	28	21	49	49	28	77
1,471	Ntun-Angpoc I	Ebebeyín	44.1	31	44	75	33	45	78
1,472	Ntun-Angpoc II	Ebebeyín	44.2	59	58	117	65	68	133
1,473	Nume-Anvom	Río Benito	8	32	29	61	33	31	64
1,474	Nume-Balengue	Río Benito	13	47	48	95	52	53	105
1,475	Nume-Bapuku	Río Benito	13.8	2	1	3	2	1	3
1,476	Nume-Bujeba	Río Benito	12	12	15	27	14	19	33
1,477	Nume-Calabar	Río Benito	8	2	1	3	2	2	4
1,478	Nume-Combe	Río Benito	13	38	49	87	47	53	100
1,479	Nume-Esanvus	Río Benito	7.9	12	14	26	17	15	32
1,480	Nume-Yemanchim	Río Benito	7.9	35	35	70	36	34	70
1,481	Nvan-Esangui	Mongomo	8	34	37	71	37	38	75
1,482	Nvan-Onvang	Mongomo	7.5	25	34	59	24	33	57
1,483	Nveayong-Esangui	S. Niefang	55	44	39	83	52	47	99

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 93 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,556	Oveng-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	1.7	44	67	111	49	71	120
1,557	Oveng-Obecuñ	S. Niefang	69	10	10	20	13	11	24
1,558	Oveng-Obecuñ	V. Bimbiles	24	20	20	40	23	25	48
1,559	Oveng-Obuc	Acurenam	-	70	67	137	79	71	150
1,560	Oveng-Obuc	V. Bimbiles	35	19	26	45	21	29	50
1,561	Oveng-Obuc of Río Benito	Acurenam	-	39	62	101	58	73	131
1,562	Oveng-Ocas	Mongomo G.	20	64	73	137	64	74	138
1,563	Oveng-Oyec	Acurenam	-	27	30	57	46	41	87
1,564	Oveng-Oyec	S. Niefang	20	11	10	21	11	10	21
1,565	Oveng-Yebecon	Evinayong	11.5	17	18	35	19	18	37
1,566	Oveng-Yemanchim	Evinayong	27	36	35	71	38	35	73
1,567	Oveng-Yenvam	Evinayong	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
1,568	Oveng Ansem-Ndong	Mongomo G.	31.5	73	87	160	76	87	163
1,569	Oveng Asi-Esangui	Mongomo G.	10	30	34	64	37	39	76
1,570	Oveng Asi-Ndong i	Acurenam	-	98	115	213	124	121	245
1,571	Oyala-Esandon	V. Bimbiles	48	21	27	48	23	27	50
1,572	Oyem-Eseng	Ebebeyin	12.5	33	36	69	37	39	76
1,573	Oyem-Ndong	Ebebeyin	1	60	60	120	63	64	127
1,574	Oyie-Eseng	Ebebeyin	18	35	31	66	41	33	74
1,575	Pública-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	16	19	27	46	27	33	60
1,576	Pueblo Nuevo-Yefan	Mongomo G.	5	77	87	164	88	89	177
1,577	PUERTO IRADIER	VILLA	0	621	502	1,123	447	402	849
1,578	Points Paga and Nehoni V.	Río Benito	50	56	62	118	58	64	122
1,579	Point Yeke	P. Iradier	-	11	17	28	11	17	28

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

- 94 -

Table 14 (continued)

No.	GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE	UNIT/SETTLEMENT	MUNICIPALITY	Distance km (1)	D E F A C T O			D E J U R E		
					M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1,580	Quinanongo-Yembii	Río Benito		12	15	13	28	15	13	28
1,581	RÍO BENITO	VILLA		0	752	645	1,397	710	673	1,383
1,582	Río Campo (garrison)	Bata		56	27	23	50	27	23	50
1,583	Río Ecu	Bata		5	174	167	341	174	167	341
1,584	Río Nisie-Cooperativa	Ebebeyin		32.5	27	23	50	27	23	50
1,585	Saba-Bacueñ	Río Benito		8	20	21	41	21	17	38
1,586	San Antonio Obuc	Acurenam		36	35	39	74	39	41	80
1,587	San Carlos	P. Iradier		-	30	24	54	24	23	47
1,588	San Carlos	P. Iradier		12	23	17	40	23	17	40
1,589	San Carlos	P. Iradier		21.5	11	9	20	11	9	20
1,590	San Carlos-Ncochueñ	Nsorc		64	132	159	291	142	173	315
1,591	San Carlos-Ncoye	Mongomo G.		9	60	53	113	67	54	121
1,592	San Carlos-Obuc	Acurenam		5	76	84	160	82	87	169
1,593	San Carlos-Obuc	Evinayong		26.5	34	28	62	34	29	63
1,594	San Carlos-Yenvam	V. Bimbiles		36	7	7	14	10	8	18
1,595	Sanduma-Ansok	Bata		19.1	40	32	72	41	34	75
1,596	Sangay (old neighborhood)	Bata		2.1	535	427	962	536	434	970
1,597	S. José de Masogo-Obuc	Acurenam		-	59	85	144	67	93	160
1,598	S. José surroundings	Evinayong		-	49	53	102	53	55	108
1,599	San Pedro de Lea	Bata		2.1	262	241	503	281	253	534
1,600	Seiles 1 and 2	Bata		12	50	66	116	50	66	116
1,601	Senche-Bacueñ	Bata		62	20	23	43	18	23	41
1,602	Senche-Anvom	Río Benito		37	1	3	4	3	3	6
1,603	Senche Izaguirre	Río Benito		38	459	144	603	176	142	318

(1) Distance to the seat of the municipal district.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Dawn Gable, Jamie Mullin, Laura Nagle, and Marshall McCormick, 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.”

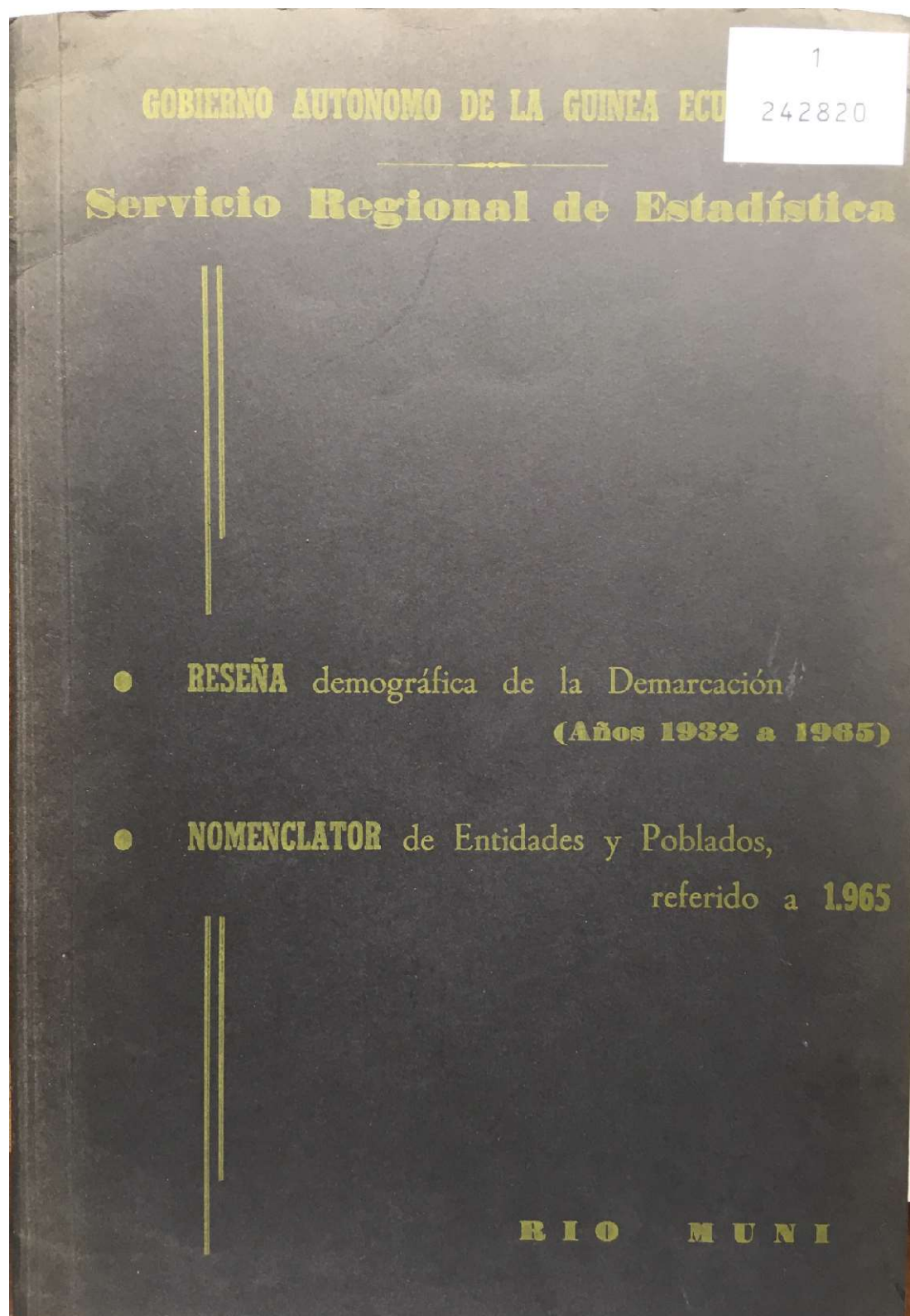
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kent G. Heine', written over a horizontal line.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/16/22

Date





GOBIERNO AUTONOMO DE LA GUINEA ECU

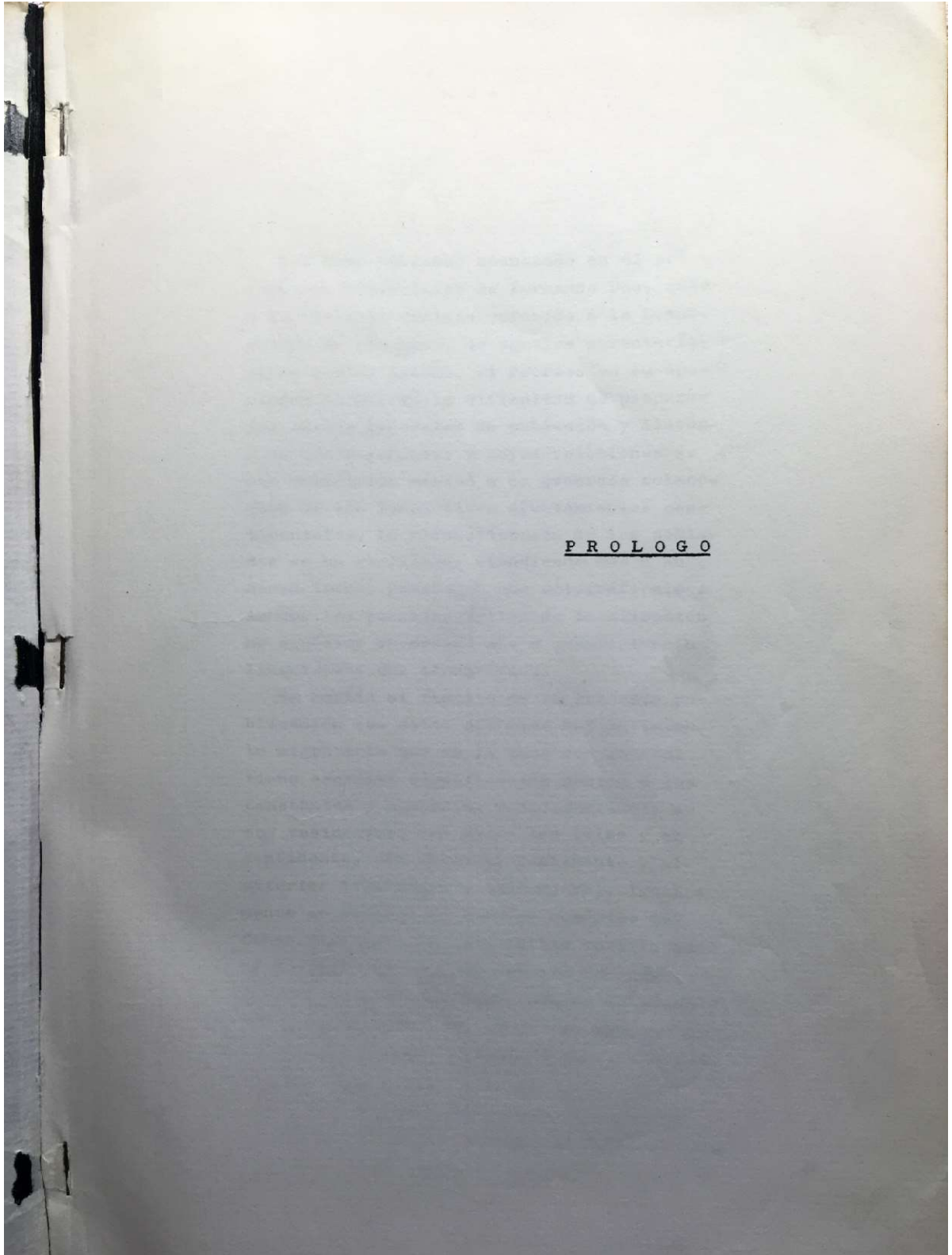
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242820

Servicio Regional de Estadística

- **RESEÑA** demográfica de la Demarcación
(Años 1932 a 1965)
- **NOMENCLATOR** de Entidades y Poblados,
referido a 1965

R I O M U N I



- 2 -

Tal como habíamos anunciado en el prólogo del Nomenclator de Fernando Poo, sale a la luz este folleto referido a la Demarcación de Río Muni, de iguales características que el isleño. El retraso en su aparición lo motivó la dificultad de preparar las listas generales de población y distancias que reseñamos; y cuyas relaciones se han verificado merced a la generosa colaboración de los respectivos Ayuntamientos continentales. La alfabetización de los poblados se ha realizado, atendiendo más a su nomenclatura prosódica que ortográfica, por lo que los posibles fallos de localización de aquéllos obedecerá más a insuficiencia lingüística que topográfica.

Se amplía el temario de la presente publicación con datos globales del movimiento migratorio que en la zona continental tiene especial significación debido a los constantes y numerosos desplazamientos de sus residentes, ora entre las islas y el continente, ora entre el continente y el exterior (Península y extranjero). Igualmente se inserta un resumen numérico del Censo Electoral, en sus cifras rectificadas al 31-12-1.967, con el detalle del número de Secciones electorales, número de mesas y desglose del total de electores cabezas de familia y electores europeos, dentro de cada municipio.

No se ha podido conseguir información de las altitudes medias de cada poblado por no existir antecedentes sobre este particular.



GOBIERNO AUTONOMO DE LA GUINEA ECUATORIAL

**DELEGACION
DE
ESTADISTICA**

**Resultados definitivos del Padrón de Habitantes de 31 de diciembre
de 1965 en las Provincias de Fernando Poo y Río Muni**



SANTA ISABEL

1.966

Gobierno Autónomo de la Guinea Ecuatorial

DELEGACION DE ESTADISTICA

RESUMEN GENERAL DEL PADRON DE HABITANTES DE 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1965

Núm.	PROVINCIAS Y AYUNTAMIENTOS	HABITANTES DE RAZA BLANCA						HABITANTES DE RAZA DE COLOR						Población de Hecho (15)	Población de Derecho (16)		
		RESIDENTES		AUSENTES		Transcúritas	RESIDENTES		AUSENTES		Transcúritas						
		Hombres (1)	Mujeres (4)	Hombres (5)	Mujeres (6)		Hombres (7)	Mujeres (8)	Hombres (9)	Mujeres (10)		Hombres (11)	Mujeres (12)			Hombres (13)	Mujeres (14)
(1)																	
	PROVINCIA DE EDO. POO																
	Ayuntamiento de:																
1	Anobon.....	11	1	—	—	—	—	582	839	360	222	2	1	1.436	2.015		
2	San Carlos.....	300	186	81	96	—	—	3.286	2.975	407	509	10.062	3.333	20.122	7.820		
3	San Fernando.....	—	—	446	556	—	—	2.834	2.035	235	333	52	29	4.950	5.437		
4	Santa Isabel.....	2.341	1.606	446	556	14	6	13.703	11.270	771	870	6.289	1.923	37.152	31.563		
	Totales de la Prov. de Edo. Poo	2692	1.793	527	652	14	6	20.385	17.119	1.773	1.934	16.405	5.286	63.660	46.835		
	PROVINCIA DE RIO MUNI																
	Ayuntamiento de:																
1	Acuenam.....	7	3	6	10	1	—	3.882	4.347	905	508	33	26	8.269	9.638		
2	Bata.....	865	633	225	195	361	—	14.402	3.357	570	472	602	254	30.474	30.719		
3	Ebeoyin.....	55	42	11	9	—	—	15.525	7.526	1.524	837	333	155	33.636	35.529		
4	Eywayong.....	25	28	8	6	—	—	8.320	9.208	992	579	246	138	17.961	19.164		
5	Micomenseng.....	52	34	12	9	—	—	8.868	9.698	871	599	144	35	18.831	20.143		
6	Mongomo de Guadalupe.....	31	14	12	3	3	1	5.715	6.563	488	269	270	232	12.829	13.095		
7	Nsorc.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	4.024	4.701	823	598	101	106	8.939	10.153		
8	Puerto Indier (1).....	106	71	34	36	20	—	4.763	5.118	1.259	1.174	2.217	422	12.717	12.561		
9	Rio Benito.....	182	97	69	66	20	2	5.669	5.157	656	581	1.368	373	13.848	13.457		
10	Serilla de Niefang.....	72	61	11	18	4	—	8.452	9.377	1.174	857	642	276	18.884	20.022		
11	Valldolla de los Bimbiles.....	5	2	—	—	—	—	6.834	7.590	702	492	131	74	14.636	15.625		
	Totales de la Prov. de Rio Muni	1.387	983	388	352	409	3	86.424	3.642	9.964	6.966	6.087	2.089	191.024	200.106		
	TOTALES DE LA GUINEA ECUATORIAL	4.039	2.776	915	1.004	423	9	106.809	1.761	11.737	8.900	22.492	7.375	254.684	246.941		

(1) Incluida la población de Conso y Eboueyes.

V.º B.º
El Presidente del Consejo de Gobierno,
Bonifacio Ondú Edú

Santa Isabel 6 de Octubre de 1966
El Delegado de Estadística,
Andrés Torre Serrano

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		V D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
22-18	Abogokola	P. Iradier	..	23	29	23	29	52
22-19	Abogonsu-Yebecon	Evinayong	20	44	46	59	54	113
22-20	Abomndama-Yekpoo	S. Niefang	25	12	13	14	14	28
22-21	Aboransam-Oyec	Evinayong	26	10	2	10	2	12
22-22	Abumnsok-Bacuein	Río Benito	66'1	14	21	14	21	35
22-23	Abumyeme-Oyec	Nsorc	40	89	68	102	75	177
22-24	Acac-Oyec	Ebebeyin	26	37	30	44	37	81
22-25	Acahasí-Olaa	Evinayong	8	63	78	64	79	143
22-26	Acam	V. Bimbiles	17	21	24	17	24	41
22-27	Acam-Esaguong	S. Niefang	39	21	26	21	26	47
22-28	Acam-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	7	56	71	59	71	130
22-29	Acam-Esandón	Ebebeyin	51	116	115	121	115	236
22-30	Acam-Esisis	S. Niefang	46	46	55	50	57	107
22-31	Acamasi-Obuc	Nsorc	70	42	54	60	68	128
22-32	Acam-Ocas	Evinayong	42	42	52	53	60	113
22-33	Acanabor	P. Iradier	..	12	6	12	6	18
22-34	Acanabor Alar	P. Iradier	..	3	4	3	4	7

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.

- 34 -
 Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL
				TOTAL					
149	Alarmitangan-Efac	S.Niefang	3	2	2	4	1	1	2
150	Alarmitangan-Esaboc	S.Niefang	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
151	Alarmitangan-Esaguong	S.Niefang	3	145	167	312	155	169	324
152	Alarmitangan-Esangui	S.Niefang	2	4	3	7	4	3	7
153	Alarmitangan-Esangui	Bata	6	22	23	45	22	23	45
154	Alarmitangan-Esesis	S.Niefang	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
155	Alarmitangan-Nsomo	S.Niefang	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
156	Alarmitangan-Ntun	S.Niefang	3	6	5	11	6	5	11
157	Alarmitangan-Obuc	S.Niefang	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
158	Alarmitangan-Onvang	S.Niefang	2	7	8	15	7	8	15
159	Alarmitangan-Onvang	Nsorc	0'6	60	66	126	65	69	134
160	Alarmitangan-Oserengom	S.Niefang	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
161	Alarmitangan-Oyec	S.Niefang	3	1	0	1	2	1	3
162	Alarmitangan-Yenkeng	S.Niefang	3	9	6	15	9	6	15
163	Alcolea-Elonsoc-Efac	Mongomo G.	18	49	64	113	57	68	125
164	Alén-Angtok	Ebebeyín	45	64	67	131	73	71	144
165	Alén y Alum-Oyec	Nsorc	48	48	57	105	54	59	113
166	Alén-Ansoc	S.Niefang	10	23	25	48	25	48	73
167	Alén Cameroun	S.Niefang	10	5	2	7	8	2	10
168	Alén-Ebaa	S.Niefang	12	11	12	23	10	12	22
169	Alén-Ebaa	S.Niefang	30	11	12	23	10	11	22
170	Alén-Efac	Ebebeyín	25	69	90	159	70	90	160

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia (1) (Km)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	T
215	Anguek-Ansok	Bata	35	16	14	30	16	14	14
216	Angola-Esakora	Bata	19	5	6	11	8	11	11
217	Angong-Obuc	Mongomo	1	33	43	76	33	47	47
218	Angong-Oyec	Nsorc	90	39	38	77	47	43	43
219	Angonoveñ-Esasom	V. Bimbiles	38	60	73	133	59	73	73
220	Angoveñ-Ovvang	V. Bimbiles	5	34	43	77	37	47	47
221	Ango Sok-Efac	Ebebeyín	44.2	72	71	143	73	71	71
222	Ango Sok-Esandón	Ebebeyín	..	45	55	96	43	53	53
223	Angua-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	20	30	36	66	24	29	29
224	Anguma	P. Iradier	..	16	17	33	16	17	17
225	Anguma-Ndong	S. Niefang	42	9	13	22	12	17	17
226	Anguk-Bacueñ	Bata	23	53	57	110	65	70	70
227	Anguoc-Ovvang	V. Bimbiles	15	32	30	62	33	32	32
228	Ansem	P. Iradier	..	18	18	36	14	17	17
229	Ansem-Eseng	Evinayong	46	8	14	22	8	14	14
230	Ansem-Obuc	Acurenam	19	39	50	89	44	57	57
231	Ansem	P. Iradier	..	18	18	36	14	17	17
232	Ansem-Olac	Evinayong	19.5	30	26	56	35	26	26
233	Anvak-Obuc	Acurenam	37	48	55	103	63	61	61
234	Anungom-Esabeñ	Ebebeyín	49.3	107	116	223	109	117	117
235	Atonio Sánchez	P. Iradier	..	75	26	101	17	7	7
236	Anvam-Bacueñ	S. Niefang	53	9	13	22	13	17	17
237	Anvam-Esandon	S. Niefang	15	18	26	44	18	30	30
238	Anvam-Esangui	S. Niefang	52	32	51	83	47	67	67

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL	TOTAL			
524	Dimbala-Obuc	Mongomo G.	1	56	59	56	63	119
525	Djanbeme-Nehun	Evinayong	9	62	70	70	84	154
526	Djeng	P. Iradier	..	33	39	31	39	70
527	Djó-Efac	Acurenam	38	29	30	31	30	61
528	Djobete-Obachomo	Ebebeyin	5	53	59	60	62	122
529	Duba y Nume-Balengue	Rfo Benito	13	1	3	1	3	4
530	Dum	Bata	46	21	24	21	24	45
531	Dum-Esagong	V. Bimbiles	15	57	43	64	46	110
532	Dumanduiñ-Esamandón	S. Niefang	25	35	45	35	44	79
533	Dumanduiñ-Esambee	S. Niefang	25	48	60	48	60	108
534	Dumanduiñ-Esanvus	Evinayong	34	47	53	57	56	113
535	Dumanduiñ-Eseng	Ebebeyin	24'6	20	30	28	36	64
536	Dumanduiñ-Odjip	S. Niefang	27	6	6	8	7	15
537	Dumt-Esesis	Nsorc	34	120	159	131	170	301
538	Dyamboga-Obuc	Nsorc	95	87	69	109	82	191
539	Ebaiñ- Acurenam -Auroum	Evinayong	6	31	29	31	29	60
540	Ebaiñ-Cogo-Arvom	Evinayong	19	46	58	54	68	122
541	Ebaiñ-Esabang	S. Niefang	7	3	4	4	5	9
542	Ebaiñ-Esandon	Ebebeyin	53'5	36	41	38	42	80
543	Ebaiñ-Ncochueiñ	Mongomo G.	17	24	27	26	28	54
544	Ebaiñ-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	7	127	180	153	193	346
545	Ebamayong-Osumu	Acurenam	63	8	9	14	10	24
546	Eban-Obuc	Acurenam	..	25	25	27	25	52
547	Ebang-Eban	Bata	55	34	46	34	46	80

(1) (Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-)

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
572	Ebolua-Ocas	Evinayong	10	55	60	62	61	123
573	Ebominod-Esambira	Nsorc	25	42	44	45	45	90
574	Ebominod-Oyec	Nsorc	71	34	50	45	55	100
575	Ebomitom-Atamkek	Bata	26	13	22	13	22	35
576	Eboo-Esatop	Ebebeyin	74	64	65	67	69	136
577	Eboo-Nsomo y Yekpoo	Ebebeyin	31,5	32	42	33	42	75
578	Eboobut-Oserongom	S.Niefang	55	38	42	44	42	86
579	Eboobut	P.Iradier	••	7	4	7	4	11
580	Eboongoo-Nsomo	V.Bimbiles	20	26	37	26	37	63
581	Ecoc-Esangui	Mongomo G.	17	29	23	29	22	51
582	Ecoc-Orvang	Mongomo G.	25	77	78	85	80	165
583	Ecoc-Yebinvein	Mongomo G.	27	24	54	30	56	86
584	Ecowong-Eseng	Evinayong	43	10	9	10	9	19
585	Ecowong-Ansok	Bata	28	108	109	110	111	221
586	Ecowong-Esaguong	S.Niefang	44	11	12	11	13	24
587	Ecowong-Esamangon	S.Niefang	44	22	28	23	29	52
588	Ecowong-Esandon	S.Niefang	20	33	38	36	38	74
589	Ecowong-Esatop	V.Bimbiles	15	27	19	28	21	49
590	Ecuac-Esenvus	Acurenam	28	31	42	37	42	79
591	Ecuac-Mbon	Mongomo G.	4	118	134	126	149	275
592	Ecuamayene-Esambira	Nsorc	34	51	99	71	110	181
593	Ecuc-Obuc	Acurenam	59	49	45	56	50	106
594	Ecumanguma-Anvom	Rfo Benito	28	51	65	61	81	142
595	Ecum-ebaiñ-Esandon	S.Niefang	19	33	38	36	38	74

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 53 -

NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
596	Ecumdum-Esayega	V. Bimbiles	..	12	20	12	21	23
597	Ecumdum-Eseng	S. Niefang	18	22	30	26	33	59
598	Ecumdum-Yebinvein y Ongona-Yenguin	Nsorc	12	57	71	61	82	143
599	Ecumongom-Esamatue	Río Benito	25	29	30	32	36	68
600	Echaesiá-Anvom	Evinayong	39	23	14	23	14	37
601	Echam	P. Iradler	..	47	62	45	62	107
602	Echam-Esambee	Micomoseng	16	120	126	127	131	258
603	Echam-Esanvus	Acurenam	91	14	14	20	19	39
604	Echam-Ostumu	Acurenam	..	34	41	41	47	88
605	Echam-Oyec	Nsorc	63	21	24	28	25	53
606	Echele	P. Iradler	..	13	26	13	26	39
607	Ededem-Ansie	Bata	6	13	12	13	12	25
608	Edjabe	Bata	..	38	31	38	31	69
609	Edjidjigaelón-Yebecon	Bata	32	70	69	73	72	145
610	Edjomete-Esamangón	S. Niefang	37	35	42	37	42	79
611	Edum-Obuc	Mongomo G.	16	51	64	71	73	144
612	Edum-Obuc	Acurenam	13	23	39	27	42	69
613	Edum-Yemanchim	S. Niefang	9	144	178	185	202	387
614	Edunnsoc-Yebinvein	V. Bimbiles	38	56	68	61	76	137
615	Efong-Obuc	Acurenam	89	34	40	52	54	106
616	Efot-Esangui	S. Niefang	26	23	37	25	37	60
617	Efulán-Anvom	S. Niefang	2	5	2	5	2	7
618	Efulán-Esabang	S. Niefang	3	73	65	78	68	146
619	Efulán-Esacunan	S. Niefang	39	24	31	28	32	60

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
644	Elat-Esangpac	S.Niefang	39	19	13	20	14	34
645	Elende I	Bata	68	8	13	8	13	21
646	Elende II	Bata	69	17	14	17	14	31
647	Elón	P.Iradier	..	50	61	50	61	111
648	Elong-Oyec	Nsorc	48	56	58	66	77	143
649	Emanengos-Anvom	Río Benito	49,4	24	19	24	19	43
650	Endamayat-Yenvam	S.Niefang	1	25	29	25	29	54
651	Endembe	P.Iradier	..	13	24	13	24	37
652	Endendem-Onvang	S.Niefang	15	6	6	8	8	16
653	Enegmelen-Onvang	S.Niefang	37	5	8	5	8	13
654	Engó-Oyec	V.Bimbiles	33	31	28	37	30	67
655	Engomongo-Esanvus	Acurenam	41,8	17	15	25	18	43
656	Engong-Anvom	Evinayong	28	52	42	55	45	100
657	Engong-Anvom	Río Benito	22	80	99	92	109	201
658	Engong-Bacueñ	Río Benito	23	10	6	10	7	17
659	Engong-Esendeng	Evinayong	25	34	35	38	36	74
660	Engong-Nchun	Evinayong	31	43	37	44	37	81
661	Engong-Nsomo	Evinayong	50	58	73	71	80	151
662	Engong-Obuc	Acurenam	15	44	42	67	53	120
663	Engong-Obuc R.Ncomo	Acurenam	18	25	34	34	36	70
664	Engong-Onvang	S.Niefang	9	74	54	78	56	134
665	Engong-Oyec	Nsorc	60	239	226	278	252	530
666	Engong-Yemandjim	Río Benito	24	24	32	25	35	60
667	Engong-Yenkeng	S.Niefang	16	11	15	14	17	31
668	Engongum-Obuc	Nsorc	93	39	47	55	47	102

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 57 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		TOTAL	D E R E C H O			TOTAL
				V	M		V	M		
				TOTAL			TOTAL			
693	Esong-Esanvus	Evinayong	36	42	34	76	52	41	93	
694	Esong-Eseng	Evinayong	45	10	14	24	10	14	24	
695	Esong-Obuc	Aourenam	18'1	47	57	1 04	69	72	141	
696	Esong-Ocas	Mongomo G.	23	26	24	50	26	24	50	
697	Esong-Onvang	S.Niefang	34	17	22	39	17	22	39	
698	Esong-Oyec	Evinayong	42	32	32	64	42	37	79	
699	Esong y Nvom-Oyec	Nsorc	40	93	142	235	132	173	305	
700	Esong-Yemanchim	V.Bimbiles	17	19	21	40	22	22	44	
701	Esong-Yenvam	Mongomo G.	13	40	42	82	40	42	82	
702	Esum	Bata	10	50	52	102	56	58	114	
703	Etaoveñ-Efac	Ebebeyín	..	61	76	137	66	76	142	
704	Etembue-Alena	Río Benito	55	522	284	806	301	278	579	
705	Etembue-Gdia.Trial.	Río Benito	56	7	10	17	10	13	23	
706	Etembue-Malaspina	Río Benito	55	19	2	21	0	0	0	
707	Etembue Varios	Río Benito	55	3	1	4	4	3	7	
708	Etembue-Yesuc	Río Benito	62	14	21	35	16	21	37	
709	Eteeteñ-Angroc	Ebebeyín	..	42	54	96	43	54	97	
710	Etom-Esantop	V.Bimbiles	18	30	42	72	30	42	72	
711	Etom-Obuc	Evinayong	57	46	58	104	48	60	108	
712	Etom-Onvang	Mongomo G.	31	102	101	203	111	104	215	
713	Etom-Yembiang	S.Niefang	19	35	38	73	39	44	83	
714	Evara (Okang)	Bata	10	21	27	48	21	27	48	
715	Eves	P.Iradier	..	4	4	8	4	4	8	
716	Eves-Beandon	Ebebeyín	18	139	130	269	168	148	316	

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 63 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
837	Makoga-Eсандón	Ebebeyín	..	7	8	7	8	15
838	Makoga-Esasm	Ebebeyín	39'2	49	59	49	59	108
839	Makoga-Esasom	Ebebeyín	..	23	13	26	14	40
840	Makoga-Eseng	Ebebeyín	45	3	6	3	7	10
841	Makoga-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	46	37	28	41	30	71
842	Makoga-Onvang	Ebebeyín	41	23	13	26	14	40
843	Makoga-Yebinvein	Bata	10	94	82	100	86	186
844	Makoga-Osesie	Ebebeyín	46	61	65	62	65	127
845	Makomo-Eseng	Bata	17	98	85	104	96	200
846	Makomo-Ngama	Bata	19	61	76	68	81	149
847	Makomo-Yembii	Bata	17	42	58	42	58	100
848	Makón-Ngtein	P. Iradier	..	13	19	13	19	32
849	Makora	Bata	67	5	4	5	4	9
850	Makula-Yenghñ y Etom-Ngah	Nsorc	19	60	65	62	65	127
851	Malan-Ocas	Evinayong	18'5	31	36	35	36	71
852	Malancha	P. Iradier	..	99	112	96	110	206
853	Malén-Esangui	Evinayong	51	61	65	67	68	135
854	Malén-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	14	106	133	112	137	249
855	Malén-Ncoye	Morgomo G.	6	62	77	67	75	142
856	Malén-Nsomo	Evinayong	46	44	40	52	42	94
857	Malén-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	7	75	71	78	72	150
858	Malén-Onvang	Ebebeyín	31	92	107	98	110	208
859	Malén-Yenvam	Mongomo	26	83	98	88	100	188
860	Mameni-Esamangón	S. Niefang	47	30	33	33	40	73

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
885	Masa-Ngañ	Nsorc	0'7	50	73	71	80	151
886	Masaa-Esatorp	Ebebeyín	68	40	54	42	54	96
887	Masama-Esabeif	Ebebeyín	49	54	65	57	66	123
888	Masama-Esatuk	Ebebeyín	49'2	24	26	52	29	81
889	Masama-Eseng	Ebebeyín	27	76	109	84	110	194
890	Masama-Yemanohim	Ebebeyín	38	115	123	132	136	268
891	Masamebeif	P. Iradier	14	32	37	32	37	69
892	Maseng-Abeif	V. Bimbiles	34	111	96	127	124	251
893	Maseng-Ocas	Mongomo G.	6	22	30	22	30	52
894	Maseyoma-Esangui	Mongomo G.	11	81	99	87	102	189
895	Masoc-Esangui	Evinayong	48	65	93	75	108	183
896	Masoc-Esasom	Evinayong	27	14	25	20	26	46
897	Masogo-Obuc de S. José	Acurenam	..	59	85	67	93	160
898	Masogo	P. Iradier	..	14	11	14	11	25
899	Masugmening	P. Iradier	..	44	35	43	35	78
900	Matamesi-Esasom	Ebebeyín	48'2	59	65	61	68	129
901	Mate-Yenvam	Evinayong	..	11	9	11	9	20
902	Matom-Esaguong	Evinayong	62	29	28	29	28	57
903	Matondo-Balengue	Río Benito	10	15	17	17	18	35
904	Matondo-Hujeba	Río Benito	11'2	12	11	12	11	23
905	Matondo-Combes	Río Benito	11	5	3	5	3	8
906	Matondo-Esaguong	Río Benito	9'5	2	2	2	2	4
907	Matongu-Mary	Bata	50	24	24	26	24	50
908	Maroo	P. Iradier	15'5	33	26	33	26	59

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 67 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL		
				V	M	TOTAL	V		M	TOTAL
933	Mbe-Anvom	Evinayong	39	62	60	122	65	60	125	
934	Mbeayop-Esatuk	Mongomo G.	5	34	36	70	36	39	75	
935	Mbeayop-Ncoye	Mongomo G.	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	
936	Mbedumu-Esabok	Ebebeyín	43	48	48	96	48	100	100	
937	Mbedumu-Ncochusif	Ebebeyín	33'3	71	70	141	76	74	150	
938	Mbedumu-Oyec I, II	Ebebeyín	31'4	73	76	149	85	86	171	
939	Mbedumu-Yefaa	Ebebeyín	31'5	24	26	50	27	29	56	
940	Mbee-Eseng	Evinayong	43	30	24	54	31	24	55	
941	Mbee-Nsomo	Micomeseng	13	339	402	741	349	415	764	
942	Mbee-Nsomo	Evinayong	7	45	55	100	53	63	116	
943	Mbee-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	18	41	44	85	64	53	117	
944	Mbee-Yenkeng	Mongomo G.	40	69	58	127	74	61	135	
945	Mbee-Esangpac	Bata	19	26	22	48	27	23	50	
946	Mbeme-Esandon	Micomeseng	18	700	730	1.430	805	814	1.619	
947	Mbenkogo-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	20'4	62	63	125	63	63	126	
948	Mbiert-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	5	82	91	173	89	93	182	
949	Mbintang-Ansok	S. Niefang	39	9	13	22	10	13	23	
950	Mbiralón-Esamangón	Bata	30	49	43	92	49	43	92	
951	Mbiralón-Esandón	Ebebeyín	51	64	83	147	85	89	174	
952	Mbiralón-Esatuk	Ebebeyín	53	57	63	120	81	73	154	
953	Mboe-minam-Esasom	V. Bimbiles	35	33	24	57	37	25	62	
954	Mboete	Bata	35	97	75	172	107	77	184	
955	Mboete	P. Iradier	..	6	8	14	6	8	14	
956	Mboete-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	13	38	56	94	41	59	100	

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	
981	Mbuñbuiñ-Onvang	V. Bimbiles	15	29	44	32	46	78
982	Mbum-Esatop	Ebebeyín	..	74	75	81	76	157
983	Mbum-Esatop	Ebebeyín	42	74	75	81	76	157
984	Mbut-Esaguong	V. Bimbiles	11	77	79	80	92	172
985	Mbut-Nsomo	Evinayong	55	6	13	8	13	21
986	Mebaiñ-Nsomo	S. Niefang	14	16	26	19	29	48
987	Mebeguolo-Esacora	S. Niefang	6	12	17	15	22	37
988	Mebonde	P. Iradier	18	72	83	72	83	155
989	Mebonde I	P. Iradier	..	70	80	68	77	145
990	Mebonde II	P. Iradier	..	88	67	87	65	152
991	Mebongo-Yebinfeñ	Mongomo G.	42	36	41	42	41	83
992	Medina del Bosque Ayend	V. Bimbiles	17	335	394	363	424	787
993	Medumá-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	13	31	40	35	42	77
994	Medung-Esangui	S. Niefang	50	33	52	38	29	67
995	Medyom-Yenguñ	Nsorc	17	19	41	27	41	68
996	Melén-Bocueñ	S. Niefang	38	25	31	29	32	61
997	Meloc-Angoc I	Ebebeyín	40	45	44	48	46	94
998	Meloc-Angoc II	Ebebeyín	40'1	34	40	34	40	74
999	Mengui-Eseng I	Ebebeyín	7'8	37	68	41	69	110
1.000	Mengui-Eseng II	Ebebeyín	6	23	31	23	31	54
1.001	Mengumengok-Eseng	Ebebeyín	42	67	71	71	74	145
1.002	Mepemba-Esacurucu	Río Benito	6	8	9	8	9	17
1.003	Mepemba-Yenfeñ	Río Benito	5	33	38	33	36	69
1.004	Mesá-Esangui	S. Niefang	61	22	26	29	28	57

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 79 -

MUNICIPIO GENERAL DE VEGACION

Gobierno Municipal (Segunda Sesión)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	Distancia Km (1)	A. D. C. A. O.		M. R. E. S. H. O.		TOTAL
			V	M	V	M	
1.005	Mesa-Obuc	27	30	31	30	31	61
1.006	Meseng-Nsomo	..	29	43	29	43	72
1.007	Mesia-Onvang	27	53	72	56	73	129
1.008	Mesia-Onvang	18	25	34	22	34	56
1.009	Mesoc-Yemanchim	18	12	12	13	12	25
1.010	Miang-Ndong	..	17	30	16	29	45
1.011	Miang-Yembiang	65	24	35	28	37	65
1.012	Mibam-Esansop	38	26	28	37	33	70
1.013	Mibamingaa-Atamkek	48'8	12	22	12	23	35
1.014	Mibamingaa-Esaguong	22	18	14	24	19	43
1.015	Mibamingaa-Esaguong	22	13	9	20	15	35
1.016	Mibamingaa-Eseng	28	60	43	77	56	133
1.017	Mibamingaa-Yenvam	4	22	17	25	21	46
1.018	Mibang-Esacunan	..	24	25	24	25	49
1.019	Mibang-Esaguong	21	140	157	146	157	303
1.020	Mibangminguil-Asogbo	37'6	15	17	17	18	35
1.021	Mibaya-Anvom	25	45	43	50	49	99
1.022	Micala-Obuc	40	22	24	26	24	50
1.023	Micaosi-Nsomo	8	52	53	60	55	115
1.024	Micoc-Esaguong	45	70	73	83	84	167
1.025	MICOMESENG	0	969	965	1.031	1.012	2.043
1.026	Micomibee	90	57	53	63	56	119
1.027	Micomocomo Y Minang - Ochap	28'3	43	43	43	43	86
1.028	Micomocomo-Yenvam	28	14	37	15	38	53

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 73 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
1.077	Mitomo-Yengüñ	Nsorc	20	65	80	72	84	156
1.078	Mitomo-Yenveñ	Rfo Benito	2819	3	4	3	4	7
1.079	Mitong-Efac	Nsorc	41	26	24	26	24	50
1.080	Miyamingon	P. Iradier	..	72	26	30	20	50
1.081	Miyobo-Esacora	S. Niefang	17	76	75	78	76	154
1.082	Miyoman-Esamangón	Bata	8	39	44	39	44	83
1.083	Mobong-Ngdeñ	V. Bimbiles	13	8	8	9	8	17
1.084	Moca-Esaguong	Evinayong	54	59	58	62	59	121
1.085	Moca-Esaguong	Evinayong	..	73	86	81	96	177
1.086	Mococ-Esambee	V. Bimbiles	2	61	53	72	60	132
1.087	Mocoga Bocueñ	S. Niefang	58	24	35	26	36	62
1.088	Mocom-Esangui	Mongomo G.	3	86	117	91	118	209
1.089	Mocomo-Efac	Ebebeyñ	2713	72	71	74	71	145
1.090	Mocomo-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	17	18	19	18	19	37
1.091	Mocomo-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	30	19	21	24	24	48
1.092	Mocomo-Evusok	Mongomo G.	33	65	65	73	66	139
1.093	Momomo-Obuc	S. Niefang	36	35	39	37	40	77
1.094	Mocomo-Oyec	S. Niefang	32	10	15	13	15	28
1.095	Mocomo-Yenvam	Mongomo G.	30	37	36	41	38	79
1.096	Mocomongona-Esaboc	Ebebeyñ	36	40	67	48	69	117
1.097	Mocomongona-Esangui	Ebebeyñ	36	28	29	28	29	57
1.098	Mocomongona-Oyec	Ebebeyñ	37	28	29	31	31	62
1.099	Mocomosoc-Ochip	Ebebeyñ	29	24	26	29	27	56
1.100	Moconanam-Oyec	V. Bimbiles	14	44	42	55	51	106

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 74 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km. (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
				TOTAL		TOTAL		
1.101	Moconanam-Yefaa	S. Niefang	38	9	8	17	10	25
1.102	Mofub-Oyec	Acurenam	..	51	52	103	55	112
1.103	Moganda	Bata	2	673	459	1.132	479	1.175
1.104	Mokoga-Nsomo	S. Niefang	20	32	40	72	49	98
1.105	Mokomo-Efac	Ebebeyín	72	72	173	145	173	145
1.106	Mokomo-Eseng S. Agustín	Ebebeyín	13'5	61	75	136	84	150
1.107	Mokomo-Eseng, S. José Ob	Ebebeyín(2)	18'5	0	0	0	0	0
1.108	Mokomo-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	64'6	16	15	31	17	35
1.109	Mokomosok-Ochip	Ebebeyín	..	24	26	50	27	56
1.110	Molong-Efac	Acurenam	25	57	77	134	79	141
1.111	Mondoc-Bocueñ	Bata	63'1	2	2	4	2	4
1.112	Mondoc-Esacora	S. Niefang	15	42	38	80	52	105
1.113	Mondoc-Esambee	S. Niefang	15	3	3	6	3	6
1.114	Mondoc I-Esaguong	S. Niefang	34	22	34	56	35	61
1.115	Mondoc-2º Esaguong	S. Niefang	35	26	29	55	34	67
1.116	Mondoc-Eseng	S. Niefang	15	2	1	3	1	3
1.117	Mondoc-Onvang	S. Niefang	35	1	5	6	5	6
1.118	Mondoc-Yemanchim	S. Niefang	15	6	12	18	13	21
1.119	Mondoc-Yebánvbiñ	Ebebeyín	43	14	23	37	24	39
1.120	Mondoc-Yebinveñ	Nsorc	3	36	43	79	42	78
1.121	Mondung-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	49	40	52	92	52	95
1.122	Mongom-Ngama	S. Niefang	5	14	24	38	24	38
1.123	MONGOMO DE GUADALUPE	VILLA	0	216	224	440	177	376
1.124	Mongomo-Obuc	Mongomo G.	1	154	134	288	73	131

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal (2) Población incluida en Abeng-Eseng.-

- 81 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL
				V	M	V	M	
1.268	Nfama-Ocas	Evinayong	12	62	69	69	74	143
1.269	Nfama-Yemanchim	Evinayong	41	37	42	40	47	87
1.270	Nfaman	P. Iradier	..	6	3	6	3	9
1.271	Nfaman-Bacueñ	Bata	64	13	12	13	12	25
1.272	Nfaman-Camerofn	S. Niefang	14	8	4	11	4	15
1.273	Nfaman-Esaungpag I II	S. Niefang	14	74	85	99	99	198
1.274	Nfaman-Obuc	Acurenam	7	21	22	24	27	51
1.275	Nfaman-Obuc	Mongomo G.	17	15	19	17	19	36
1.276	Nfaman-Obuc	S. Niefang	40	46	51	56	55	111
1.277	Nfaman-Oyec	V. Bimbiles	34	39	34	39	34	73
1.278	Nfaman-Yekpoo	V. Bimbiles	10	23	24	22	24	46
1.279	Nfaman-Yenvam	Evinayong	48	20	34	20	34	54
1.280	Nfana-Nsomo	Ebebeyfn	25	54	84	72	99	171
1.281	Nfein-Esaung	V. Bimbiles	26	38	28	48	35	83
1.282	Nfeme-Yemanchim	Evinayong	38	132	171	149	174	323
1.283	Nfintangan-Esaungui	S. Niefang	18	30	30	30	30	60
1.284	Nfonga-Bacueñ	Bata	9	94	87	95	90	185
1.285	Nfua-Anvom	Evinayong	58	86	118	94	118	211
1.286	Nfua-Esabeñ S. J. Bautis	Ebebeyfn	34	29	31	30	31	61
1.287	Nfua-Esabeñ de S. Pedro	Ebebeyfn	39	26	32	26	32	58
1.288	Nfulayong-Esandon	V. Bimbiles	12	73	72	84	7	91
1.289	Nfulayong-Esatop	V. Bimbiles	14	39	56	41	57	98
1.290	Nfulayong-Mong. Bacueñ	Evinayong	10	45	52	49	53	102
1.291	Nfulayong-Ndong	Acurenam	27	110	112	149	134	283
						222		

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O MUNICIPIO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL
1.292	Nfulayong-Nsorc-Bacueñ	Evinayong	7	15	18	33	20	20	40
1.293	Nfulayong-Ocas	Evinayong	24	38	40	78	41	43	84
1.294	Nfulesong-Esangui	S. Niefang	56	35	43	78	46	55	101
1.295	Nfuloncoc-Yenkeng	Evinayong	12	68	73	141	75	75	150
1.296	Nfuman-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	9	22	26	48	22	26	48
1.297	nfulayop-Esabang	Mongomo G.	15	76	81	157	77	82	159
1.298	Nfulayop-Esambira	Mongomo G.	16	20	26	46	24	26	50
ñ.299	Nfulayop-Esambira	Mongomo G.	15	7	15	22	7	15	22
1.300	Nfulayop Alto-Obuc	Mongomo G.	11,5	12	20	32	13	20	33
1.301	Nfumu Villa-Esangui	Mongomo G.	17	45	70	115	48	70	118
1.302	Ngabe-Munoz	Río Benito	44,2	61	19	80	1	0	1
1.303	Ngabe-Oyec	Río Benito	42	181	213	394	186	211	397
1.304	Ngang-Nsomo	Ebebeyín	35	122	149	271	125	153	278
1.305	Ngogon-Esatop	Ebebeyín	10	50	57	107	53	58	111
1.306	Ngokon-Esabok	Ebebeyín	..	50	57	107	53	58	111
1.307	Ngolensorc-Ndong	Acurenam	22	49	54	103	69	60	129
1.308	Ngolo varios	Bata	3	228	171	399	228	171	399
1.309	Ngolom-Mbon	Mongomo G.	7	97	124	221	108	125	233
1.310	Ngokua-Eseng	Ebebeyín	13	95	100	195	102	101	203
1.311	Ngom-Esambira	S. Niefang	40	25	19	44	29	20	49
1.312	Ngom-Nchun	Evinayong	10	20	27	47	22	31	53
1.313	Ngomba-Mbiko	P. Iradier	13	4	2	6	4	2	6
1.314	Ngomete-Ncochueñ	Ebebeyín	62	110	118	228	158	121	279
1.315	Ngonamangaa-Baseke	Bata	48	62	66	128	64	69	154

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 84 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O		D E R E C H O		TOTAL	
				V	M	V	M		
				TOTAL		TOTAL			
1.340	Niamitangan-Obuo	Nsorc	82	25	24	49	26	28	54
1.341	Niansang-Ansoc	S.Niefang	15	5	5	10	13	11	24
1.342	Niansang-Esambira	S.Niefang	16	11	11	22	10	13	23
1.343	Niansam-Esandon	S.Niefang	16	18	21	39	17	23	40
1.344	Niefang-Esatop	V.Bimbiles	25	92	96	188	94	96	190
1.345	Niefang-Esenvé	Bata	13	30	31	61	34	34	68
1.346	Niefang-Nsomo	Evinayong	12	31	46	77	35	48	83
1.347	Niefang-Yenvam	S.Niefang	1	133	159	292	144	166	310
1.348	Niemeyong-Yekpoo	V.Bimbiles	12	24	20	44	24	20	44
1.349	Niemitangan-Yebinven	V.Bimbiles	29	27	32	59	30	33	63
1.350	Nkasie-Eseng	Ebebeyin	12	42	52	94	43	56	99
1.351	Nkasie-Yensok	Ebebeyin	11	26	31	57	26	34	60
1.352	Nkin-Esabok	V.Bimbiles	27	73	87	160	84	95	179
1.353	Nkinfala	Bata	13	107	95	202	109	98	207
1.354	Nkoakom	Bata	31	23	17	40	23	17	40
1.355	Nkoakom-Esangpac	Bata	37	12	9	21	12	9	21
1.356	Nkobibe-Esamangon	Bata	41	52	68	120	58	68	126
1.357	Nkoobe-Esacora	Bata	59'1	4	5	9	4	5	9
1.358	Nkoobe-Esangui	Bata	..	2	3	5	2	3	5
1.359	Nkoekieñ-Ngama	Bata	19	97	149	246	92	122	214
1.360	Nkoekieñ-Esandon I	Ebebeyin	47	17	17	34	20	18	38
1.361	Nkoekieñ-Esandon II	Ebebeyin	48	34	41	75	36	41	77
1.362	Nkoekieñ-Esandon III	Ebebeyin	48'5	45	27	72	50	29	79
1.363	Nkoekieñ-Esandon IV	Ebebeyin	49	42	39	81	43	41	84

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	NOMENCLATOR GENERAL DE POBLACION	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL
1.460	Nterngaa-Oyec	Evinayong	63	45	50	95	49	50	99
1.461	Ntobo-Esansop	V.Bimbiles	16	30	32	62	31	31	62
1.462	Ntoma-Esacora	S.Niefang	12	50	57	107	48	58	106
1.463	Ntoba-Esamangon	Bata	18	40	57	97	40	57	97
1.464	Ntobo-Esanguí	Bata	7	71	54	125	72	56	128
1.465	Ntobo-Ngama	Bata	4	21	20	41	22	23	45
1.466	Ntobo-Nsomo	Bata	5	127	123	250	132	126	258
1.467	Ntobo-Yembiang	Bata	8	48	52	100	53	54	107
1.468	Ntoho-Anvom	Rfo Benito	64.7	36	39	75	39	40	79
1.469	N too-Eseng	Ebebeyín	26	75	106	181	84	112	196
1.470	Ntoraypp-Obuc	Nsorc	87	28	21	49	49	28	77
1.471	Ntun-Angpoc I	Enebeyín	44.1	31	44	75	33	45	78
1.472	Ntun-Angpoc II	Ebebeyín	44.2	59	58	117	65	68	133
1.473	Nume-Anvom	Rfo Benito	8	32	29	61	33	31	64
1.474	Nume-Balengue	Rfo Benito	13	47	48	95	52	53	105
1.475	Nume-Bapuku	Rfo Benito	13.8	2	1	3	2	1	3
1.476	Nume-Bujeba	Rfo Benito	12	12	15	27	14	19	33
1.477	Nume Calabar	Rfo Benito	8	2	1	3	2	2	4
1.478	Nume-Combe	Rfo Benito	13	38	49	87	47	53	100
1.479	Nume-Esanvius	Rfo Benito	7.9	12	14	26	17	15	32
1.480	Nume-Yemanohim	Rfo Benito	7.9	35	35	70	36	34	70
1.481	Nvan-Esangui	Mongomo	8	34	37	71	37	38	75
1.482	Nvan-Onvang	Mongomo	7.5	25	34	59	24	33	57
1.483	Nveayong-Esangui	S.Niefang	55	44	39	83	52	47	99

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 93 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AVUNTAMIENTO	Distancia, Km (1)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O			TOTAL
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL	
				H E C H O			D E R E C H O			
1.556	Oveng-Nsomo	V. Bimbiles	1'7	44	67	111	49	71	120	
1.557	Oveng-Obecudiñ	S. Niefang	69	10	10	20	13	11	24	
1.558	Oveng-Obecudiñ	V. Bimbiles	24	20	20	40	23	25	48	
1.559	Oveng-Obuc	Acurenam	..	70	67	137	79	71	150	
1.560	Oveng-Obuc	V. Bimbiles	35	19	26	45	21	29	50	
1.561	Oveng-Obuc del Río Bee	Acurenam	..	39	62	101	58	73	131	
1.562	Oveng-Ocas	Mongomo G.	20	64	73	137	64	74	138	
1.563	Oveng-Oyec	Acurenam	..	27	30	57	46	41	87	
1.564	Oveng-Oyec	S. Niefang	20	11	10	21	11	10	21	
1.565	Oveng-Yebecon	Evinayong	11'5	17	18	35	19	18	37	
1.566	Oveng-Yemanchim	Evinayong	27	36	35	71	38	35	73	
1.567	Oveng-Yenvam	Evinayong	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	
1.568	Oveng-Ansem-Ndong	Mongomo G.	31'5	73	87	160	76	87	163	
1.569	Oveng Asi-Esangui	Mongomo G.	10	30	34	64	37	39	76	
1.570	Oveng Asi-Ndong	..Acurenam	..	98	115	213	124	121	245	
1.571	Oyala-Esandon	V. Bimbiles	48	21	27	48	23	27	50	
1.572	Oyem-Eseng	Ebebeyín	12'5	33	36	69	37	39	76	
1.573	Oyem-Ndong	Ebebeyín	1	60	60	120	63	64	127	
1.574	Oyie-Eseng	Ebebeyín	18	35	31	66	41	33	74	
1.575	Pública-Yenkeng	S. Niefang	16	19	27	46	27	33	60	
1.576	Pueblo Nuevo-Yefaa	Mongomo G.	5	77	87	164	88	89	177	
1.577	PUERTO IRADIER	VILLA	0	621	502	1.123	447	402	849	
1.578	Puntas Paga y Nchoni	V. Río Benito	50	56	62	118	58	64	122	
1.579	Punta Yeke	P. Iradier	..	11	17	28	11	17	28	

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

- 94 -

Cuadro 14 (continuación)

Nº	ENTIDAD O POBLADO	AYUNTAMIENTO	Distancia Km (1)	H E C H O			D E R E C H O		
				V	M	TOTAL	V	M	TOTAL
1.580	Quinanongo-Yembi	Río Benito	12	15	13	28	15	13	28
1.581	RIO BENITO	VILLA	0	752	645	1.397	710	673	1.383
1.582	Río Campo (Destacamento)	Bata	56	27	23	50	27	23	50
1.583	Río Ecuu	Bata	5	174	167	341	174	167	341
1.584	Río Nsie-Cooperativa	Ebebeyín	32'5	27	23	50	27	23	50
1.585	Saba-Bacueñ	Río Benito	8	20	21	41	21	17	38
1.586	Sana-Antón-Obuc	Acurenam	36	35	39	74	39	41	80
1.587	San Carlos	P. Iradier	..	30	24	54	24	23	47
1.588	San Carlos	P. Iradier	12	23	17	40	23	17	40
1.589	San Carlos	P. Iradier	21'5	11	9	20	11	9	20
1.590	San Carlos-Ncochueñ	Nsorc	64	132	159	291	142	173	315
1.591	San Carlos-Ncoye	Mongomo G.	9	60	53	113	67	54	121
1.592	San Carlos-Obuc	Acurenam	5	76	84	160	82	87	169
1.593	San Carlos-Obuc	Evinayong	26'5	34	28	62	34	29	63
1.594	San Carlos-Yenvam	V. Bimbiles	36	7	7	14	10	8	18
1.595	Sanduma-Ansok	Bata	19'1	40	32	72	41	34	75
1.596	Sangay (barrio viejo)	Bata	2'1	535	427	962	536	434	970
1.597	S. José de Masogo-Obuc	Acurenam	..	59	85	144	67	93	160
1.598	S. José varios	Evinayong	..	49	53	102	53	55	108
1.599	San Pedro de Lea	Bata	2'1	262	241	503	281	253	534
1.600	Selies 1º y 2º	Bata	12	50	66	116	50	66	116
1.601	Senche-Bacueñ	Bata	62	20	23	43	18	23	41
1.602	Senche-Arvom	Río Benito	37	1	3	4	3	3	6
1.603	Senche Izaguirre	Río Benito	38	459	144	603	176	142	318

(1) Distancia a la cabecera del término municipal.-

Annex 29

Telegram No. 14 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to General Commissioner concerning the Request of Permission for the Ambassador of France (11 May 1967)

TRANSLATION

<p>[emblem]</p> <p>OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT</p> <p>----</p> <p>GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF AFRICAN POSTS AND PROVINCES</p> <p>----</p> <p>Division: <u>GUINEA</u> [illegible]</p> <p>Madrid, <u>May 11, 1967</u>.</p>	<p>TELEGRAM _____</p> <hr/> <p>Sent at _____ Duty Officer</p> <p>[stamp:] <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center; padding: 5px;"><tr><td>ENCODED AND PROCESSED</td></tr></table></p>	ENCODED AND PROCESSED
ENCODED AND PROCESSED		

From DIRPROA

To COMISGRAL

_____ in Santa Isabel, Fernando Póo

Number [handwritten: 14]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY REPORTS THAT AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN
LIBREVILLE REQUESTS PERMISSION TO AUTHORIZE THE AMBASSADOR OF
FRANCE IN THAT CAPITAL ACCOMPANIED BY TWELVE OTHER PERSONS TO
TRAVEL TO THE ISLET OF MBANE FROM SATURDAY THE 13 TO MONDAY THE 15
OF THIS MONTH STOP PLEASE REPORT YOUR OPINION ON THIS MATTER STOP
REGARDS

SEND.



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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:

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/14/22

Date



1960

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del.

de enero
Comisaría
número 18. Co-

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QUE GEREN-
ALOJAMEN-
Y OTRAS

ara su co-

TELEGRAMA

PRESIDENCIA DEL GOBIERNO
DIRECCION GENERAL DE
PLAZAS Y PROVINCIAS AFRICANAS

Sección GUINEA 288

Madrid, 14 de Mayo de 1960 7.

Transmitido a las 11.00 de la mañana del 14 de Mayo de 1960

G I F R A D O
Y
C U R S A D O

El DIRECTOR GENERAL
A/ Santa Isabel de Fernando P60.

Número 14

MINISTERIO ASUNTOS EXTERIORES COMUNICA QUE
EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN LIBREVILLE SOLICITA
PERMISO PARA QUE SE AUTORICE AL EMBAJADOR
DE FRANCIA EN DICHA CAPITAL ACOMPAÑADO DE
DOCE PERSONAS MAS SE TRASLADÉ AL ISOLOTE DE
MBANE DESDE EL SABADO DIA 13 AL LUNES 15 DEL
PRESENTE MES PUNTO HOJEGOLE COMUNIQUE SU PARÉ
CER SOBRE ESTE ASUNTO PUNTO SALUDOLE

TRANSMITASE.

Annex 30

Letter No. 161/DAM from the Embassy of the French Republic to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *concerning* Maneuvers from Gabonese Armies at Corisco Bay (6 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

FRENCH REPUBLIC

[stamp:]

SANTA ISABEL, September 6, 1972

FRENCH EMBASSY
IN
EQUATORIAL
GUINEA[illegible]
SEP. 13, 1972
- ARRIVED -Henri Bernard
French Ambassador
in Equatorial Guinea

to

161/DAMHis Excellency Mr. Maurice Schumann
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Department of African and Malagasy Affairs

Subject: Maneuvers by the Gabonese
Army in the Bay of Corisco

The operation launched by the Gabonese Army on the islet of Bañe has provoked strong feelings and high tensions in the leading circles of Guinea.

From August 30 to September 4, the Council of Ministers met each day where the President is staying in Bata. The only one not attending the deliberations was the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Alfonso Oyono, who, generally charged with foreign missions, is currently in Dar-es-Salam.

Two notes, the translations of which are attached, were distributed to the embassies on the evening of September 2. It appears that the Guinean authorities learned of the occupation of Bañe only after about three days. Official silence has prevailed on this particular point, and a fortiori on the detention of several hours of three Guinean militiamen.

It is probably due to his pride that Mr. Macias imposed this discretion, but one imagines that this humiliation must have made him furious. Even so, the news began to spread, and in a distorted manner. It is thus that one report from Bata states the garrison of Corisco, and no longer that of Bañe, has retreated to the Rio Muni, chased from its post by a revolt of the population, which is Gabonese by race and by conviction.

It can be stated that the notes addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Gabon, even if they contain energetic protests, nevertheless call for conciliation.

.../...

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

It is the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs who is responsible for this attitude. Supporting the Guinean contention, which by the way, has always been his since colonial times, he advised the Guinean government to never abandon the issue. His position being legally well-founded, he could not believe that Gabon would not accept a settlement in the end, or that the Court in the Hague, seized with the matter, would fail to agree with Equatorial Guinea. The Gabonese government could use force, but its adversary, by remaining on the level of the law and by insisting on peaceable means, would in the end win over it. The Ministers, whom Mr. Macias sent to Madrid some time ago to discuss the affair, asked the Legal Adviser of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draw up for them a full study that might serve them as a basis for negotiations or for recourse to international instances. The latter responded that he could not take charge of this because he had been prohibited from advising two governments at once. However, he did give them the name of a professor of international law from Madrid who, at this time, may have already finished writing his advisory opinion.

Here, everyone is convinced that France is not only supporting Gabon, but is still exhorting it to toughen its position. For us, our petroleum interests, which coincide with those of the Gabonese, would take precedence over any other consideration. That is certainly the opinion of President Macias, and it is not the participation of French militiamen in the Ba'ne operation that will change it; on the contrary.

I am thus astonished that I have not yet been summoned by the Guinean Head of State. If I am, I foresee that the meeting will be painful. Naturally, if he speaks to me of the participation by our compatriots in the operation, I will respond that I will inquire with the Department. In any event, I will say that this participation could be explained only by the fact that our technical assistants are under the orders of the Gabonese command, whose government, jealous of its prerogatives, certainly did not consult us on the advisability of this maneuver, initially presented

.../...

TRANSLATION

in Libreville as a routine exercise. But I doubt that I will thus be able to appease a man who is deeply concerned and humiliated.

It would be naïve and inadmissible, on the part of an ambassador, to claim to have only pleasant missions to fulfill, and to seek from his government a policy that assures him his tranquility. I will take care, all the more so in that case, that certain aspects of the affair may have escaped me.

I will permit myself only to convey the impression that the good faith of the Gabonese position has not been emphatically demonstrated on a purely legal level. Under these conditions, perhaps it would be good if our military assistants were to henceforth be kept apart from the involvements of the Gabonese army in the disputed zone, and that we might be able to give such assurance to the Guinean government.

[signature]



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

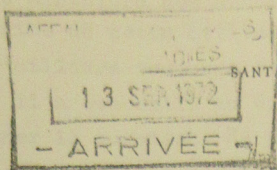
09/26/22

Date



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
 AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
 EN
 GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE

161/DAN



SANTA ISABEL, LE 6 Septembre 1972

Henri BERNARD
 Ambassadeur de France
 en Guinée Equatoriale

à

Son Excellence Monsieur Maurice SCHUMANN
 Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Direction des Affaires Africaines et Malgaches

a/s Manoeuvres de l'Armée
 gabonaise dans la Baie de
 Corisco

L'opération lancée par l'Armée gabonaise sur l'ilot de Bañe a provoqué, dans les milieux dirigeant guinéens, une vive sensation et une forte tension.

Du 30 août au 4 septembre, le Conseil des Ministres s'est réuni chaque jour à Bata, où séjourne le Président. Seul n'assistait pas aux délibérations le Ministre des Travaux Publics, M. Alfonso OYONO, qui, généralement chargé des missions extérieures se trouve en ce moment à Dar-es-Salam.

Deux notes, dont traduction ci-jointe, ont été distribuées aux Ambassades dans la soirée du 2 septembre. Il semble que les autorités guinéennes n'aient appris l'occupation de Bañe qu'au bout d'environ trois jours. Il est fait officiellement silence sur ce point précis, et a fortiori sur la détention, durant quelques heures, de trois militaires guinéens.

C'est probablement par amour-propre que M. MACIAS a imposé cette discrétion, mais on imagine que cette humiliation a dû le mettre en fureur. Au demeurant, la nouvelle a commencé à filtrer, et de manière déformée. C'est ainsi qu'on rapporte de Bata que la garnison de Corisco, et non plus de Bañe, s'est repliée au Rio Muni, chassée de son poste par une révolte de la population, gabonaise de race et de coeur.

On constate que les notes adressées au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Gabon, si elles contiennent d'énergiques protestations, font néanmoins appel à la conciliation.

.../...

C'est le Ministère des Affaires Extérieures espagnol qui est à l'origine de cette attitude. Soutenant la thèse guinéenne, qui a d'ailleurs toujours été la sienne du temps de la colonisation, il a conseillé au Gouvernement guinéen de ne jamais abandonner la question. Sa position étant juridiquement fondée, il ne se pouvait pas que le Gabon ne vînt finalement à admettre un arrangement, ou alors la Cour de La Haye, saisie du litige, ne manquerait^{pas} de donner raison à la Guinée Equatoriale. Le Gouvernement gabonais pourrait employer la force, mais son adversaire, en restant sur le plan du droit et en s'en tenant à des voies pacifiques, l'emporterait finalement. Les Ministres que M. MACIAS a envoyés à Madrid, il y a quelque temps, pour discuter de l'affaire ont demandé au Jurisconsulte du Ministère des Affaires Extérieures espagnol de leur établir une étude complète qui pût leur servir de base pour des négociations ou pour un recours aux instances internationales. Ce dernier a répondu qu'il ne pouvait s'en charger, car il lui était interdit de conseiller deux gouvernements à la fois. Il leur a cependant indiqué le nom d'un Professeur de Droit International de Madrid qui, à l'heure qu'il est, a peut-être déjà fini de rédiger sa consultation.

Ici, tout le monde est convaincu que la France, non seulement soutient le Gabon, mais encore l'exhorte à durcir sa position. Pour nous, nos intérêts pétroliers, qui coïncident avec ceux des Gabonais, primeraient toute autre considération. Telle est certainement l'opinion du Président MACIAS, et ce n'est pas la participation de militaires français à l'opération de Baïe, qui l'en fera changer, bien au contraire.

Je m'étonne donc de n'avoir pas encore été convoqué par le Chef de l'Etat guinéen. Si je le suis, je prévois que l'entrevue sera pénible. Naturellement, s'il me parle de la participation de nos compatriotes à l'opération, je répondrai que je vais me renseigner auprès du Département. De toute manière cette participation, dirai-je, ne pourrait s'expliquer que par le fait que nos assistants techniques sont placés sous les ordres du Commandement gabonais, dont le Gouvernement, jaloux de ses prérogatives, ne nous a certainement pas consultés sur l'opportunité de cette manœuvre, présentée tout d'abord

.../...

à Libreville comme un exercice de routine. Mais je doute d'apaiser ainsi un homme profondément inquiet et humilié.

Il serait naïf et inadmissible, de la part d'une Ambassadeur, de prétendre n'avoir à remplir que des missions agréables, et de solliciter de son Gouvernement une politique qui lui assure la tranquillité. Je n'en garderai d'autant plus, en l'occurrence, ^{que} certains aspects de l'affaire ont pu m'échapper.

Je me permettrai seulement de manifester l'impression que le bien-foné de la position gabonaise n'est pas péremptoirement démontré, sur le plan purement juridique. Dans ces conditions, peut-être serait-il bon que nos assistants militaires soient dorénavant tenus à l'écart des évolutions de l'Armée gabonaise dans la zone litigieuse, et que nous puissions en donner l'assurance au Gouvernement guinéen.

Henri Sey - 1

Annex 31

Aide-Mémoire from the Directorate of Legal Affairs of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the General Secretary *concerning* M'banie Islands (21 September 1972)

TRANSLATION

Legal Directorate, MAE
Opion [sic] on M'Banie

QONT 250

3 copies

MINISTRY
OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Paris, September 21, 1972

DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

No. 785 DJ/GL/JD

NOTE

FOR THE SECRETARY GENERAL

RE: M'Banie islands –

The Directorate of Legal Affairs was referred three requests regarding the dispute between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea.

1. The first is regarding the arguments that Gabon could assert in support of its thesis. It was the subject of note No. 783 dated September 20, 1973.

2. The second involves the value of the preference clause contained in Article 7 of the Franco-Spanish Convention of 1900. This was answered in note No. 784 dated today.

3. But the African Commission dealing with this matter also asked both us and Spain for "clarifications on the identity of the power that, on the eve of the independence of the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, was responsible for the administration of the M'Banie, Cocotier and Conga islands."

.../...

TRANSLATION

[cut off text]

Opion [sic] on M'Banie

QONT 250

- 2

Yet answering this question poses a difficult problem.

a) In general, the government refused to take a stance, by a precise interpretation, on the boundary disputes of France's successor States. This was notably the case in disputes between States in the Maghreb.

The rule appears to be a wise one and breaking it would establish a precedent that could be invoked to have us take sides in numerous potential quarrels between France's successor States.

b) In the specific case of the M'Banie islands, the Directorate of Legal Affairs must stress that the response that would appear most accurate to the Directorate would hardly be favorable to Gabon. For the reasons indicated in its note No. 784, we lack a definite legal basis to assert that, on the eve of Gabon's independence, France was responsible for the administration of the islands in question. This was already the Department's opinion during the 1955 incident and the Directorate of Legal Affairs sees even less reason to go back on this opinion because the way this incident was settled (which unfortunately remains unknown) risks being a major argument in support of Equatorial Guinea's claims.

Since there is no question of providing an unfavorable response to Gabon, and since giving a favorable response would only be detrimental to its legal integrity, the Directorate of Legal Affairs believes that the wisest course of action would be to answer that the French government has a rule to not directly take sides in boundary disputes involving the French Republic's successor States and that it does not intend to depart from this rule.

If this suggestion is not accepted and the decision is made to provide a response on the merits of this matter, it would then be appropriate, in the Directorate of Legal Affairs' opinion, to limit ourselves to say that, on the eve of independence, the question remained disputed and

TRANSLATION

Legal Directorate, MAE
Opion [sic] on M'Banie

QONT 25

- 3 -

was not explicitly settled between the two States involved./ [illegible
handwriting]



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/14/22

Date



Direction Juridique, MAE
Opinion on M'Banie

PONT 250

30

MINISTÈRE
DES
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PARIS, LE 21 septembre 1972

DIRECTION DES AFFAIRES JURIDIQUES

n° 785 DJ/GL/JD

N O T E

POUR LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

a/s : iles M'Banie -

La Direction des Affaires juridiques a été saisie de trois demandes à propos du différend entre le Gabon et la Guinée Equatoriale.

1°/ La première est relative aux arguments que le Gabon pourrait faire valoir à l'appui de sa thèse. Elle a fait l'objet de la note n° 783 en date du 20 Septembre 1972.

2°/ La seconde a trait à la valeur de la clause de préférence contenue dans l'article 7 de la convention franco-espagnole de 1900. Il y a été répondu par note n° 784 en date de ce jour.

3°/ Mais, de plus, la Commission africaine qui s'occupe de cette affaire, nous a demandé, ainsi qu'à l'Espagne, "des précisions sur l'identité de la puissance qui, à la veille de l'accession à l'indépendance de la République gabonaise et de la République de Guinée Equatoriale, avait la responsabilité de l'administration des iles M'Banie, Cocotier et Conga".

.../...

Or la réponse à cette question pose un problème difficile.

a) D'une manière générale, le Gouvernement a refusé de prendre position, par une interprétation précise, à propos de contestations relatives aux frontières d'Etats successeurs de la France. Il en a notamment été ainsi à propos des différends entre Etats du Maghreb.

La règle paraît sage et l'abandonner constituerait un précédent qui pourrait être invoqué pour nous amener à prendre parti dans de nombreuses querelles, éventuellement entre Etats successeurs de la France.

b) Dans le cas précis des îles M'Banie, la Direction des Affaires juridiques doit souligner que la réponse qui lui paraîtrait la plus exacte ne serait guère favorable au Gabon. Pour les raisons indiquées dans sa note n°784, nous manquons d'une base juridique sûre pour affirmer que, à la veille de l'indépendance du Gabon, la France avait la responsabilité de l'administration des îles en question. C'était déjà l'avis du Département lors de l'incident de 1955 et la Direction des Affaires juridiques voit d'autant moins de raison de revenir sur cet avis que la manière dont cet incident s'est réglé (et qui demeure malheureusement inconnue) risque d'être un argument majeur à l'appui des prétentions de la Guinée Equatoriale.

Comme il n'est pas question de fournir une réponse défavorable au Gabon et comme on ne pourrait donner une réponse favorable qu'au détriment de sa rectitude juridique, la Direction des Affaires juridiques considère que le plus sage serait de répondre que le Gouvernement français se fait une règle de ne pas prendre directement parti dans les litiges frontaliers intéressant les Etats successeurs de la République Française et qu'il n'entend pas se départir de cette règle.

Si cette suggestion n'était pas acceptée et s'il était décidé de fournir une réponse portant sur le fond de cette affaire, il conviendrait alors, de l'avis de la Direction des Affaires juridiques, de se borner à dire que, à la veille de l'indépendance, la question demeurerait contestée et n'avait

Direction Juridique, MAE
Opion on M'Etienne PONT 25

- 3 -

pas fait l'objet d'un règlement explicite entre les deux
Etats intéressés. /.

0/

⋮

La Direction des Affaires Juridiques a été
informée que récemment le Gouvernement
a fait savoir à l'égard de sa reconnaissance de
l'indépendance des Iles d'Andros.
Les arguments sont indiqués ci-dessous.
Il se dit que leur reconnaissance n'est
pas contraire au maintien de cette Direction sur
le territoire de France.
La France soutient que cette reconnaissance
n'est pas contraire à la reconnaissance de 1964.
Elle se fonde sur le fait que la reconnaissance
de 1964 a été faite en vertu de l'article 11
de la Constitution de la République Française.

Annex 32

Foreign Commonwealth Office, The National Archives, *Summary of Address to the Diplomatic Corps at Malabo given by President Macías on Sunday 13 October 1974* (1974)

4 cms	The National Archives	ms	1	2
Ref: FC065/1466				
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FRONTIER DISPUTES BETWEEN GABON AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

1. The following is a summary of a lengthy address to the Diplomatic Corps at Malabo given by President Macias on Sunday 13 October.
2. President Macias said that he was concerned to deny tendentious information that had been put out with regard to the frontier with Gabon. The Equatorial Guinean position was fundamentally peaceful: he would not be led into armed conflict. It had been said that the USSR, China, Cuba, Korea and other friendly countries were pushing Equatorial Guinea to war. This was not true. They had not taken the initiative in supplying arms; this had lain with the Government of Equatorial Guinea, which had bought arms from the Soviet Union and China to guarantee its independence and eliminate internal subversion and disturbances. He would fight for justice but not kill his brothers.
3. The trouble had started with the Gabonese occupation of the islet of Mbane in 1972. Presidents Mobutu and Ngouabi were appointed mediators; they met at Kinshasa and asked the Spanish and French Governments for their interpretation of the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1900 as regards the ownership of Mbane. Spain said it belonged to Equatorial Guinea, while France allotted it to Gabon. After long discussions the mediators declared Mbane neutral, and all four Heads of State signed a document accordingly, which left a decision to the arbitration Committee of the OAU. Many months passed without further contact.
4. Difficulties then arose in the north eastern frontier area. False news was put out about concentrations of Equatorial Guinean forces near the frontier. To clear this up he went to Gabon at President Bongo's invitation and the two Chiefs of State, having visited the area, agreed that the stories were false. President Bongo proposed further negotiations and President Macias accepted.
5. According to the 1900 Treaty the frontier lies on the meridian 11° 20' east. In the south the frontier lies on the 1st parallel. Gabon asked that a mixed Commission should fix the boundary at 11° 20' east. Equatorial Guinea put forward another proposal. For unknown reasons the colonial powers did not respect the lines in the Treaty, but took the River Kié as the frontier throughout the colonial period. The Spaniards built a bridge over the Kié at Mongomo, and 2½ kilometres of road leading to it without any objection from the other side. He did not know of any negotiations about the frontier between the independence of Gabon in 1960 and that of Equatorial Guinea in 1968. Equatorial Guinea had put up frontier boards at Ebibiya and Mongomo, but the Gabonese removed them by night.
6. Negotiations started in the mixed Commission but both sides stuck to their positions. The Spanish encroachment over the line amounted to 259 square kilometres, while the French encroachment on the southern frontier amounted to 91 square kilometres. Eventually
/President Macias

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-2-

President Macias accepted the 11° 20' line. He agreed to hand back 159 square kilometres (his arithmetic representing the difference between the two encroachments), and to take back all the Guineans in this zone, some 3000 people, leaving behind all their fixed assets. This area included President Macias' own home village. He had written to President Bongo to ask for compensation for the assets which would be left behind, valued at 192 million pesetas. President Bongo rejected this and President Macias would not insist. He was prepared to hand back the 159 square kilometres of territory at any time.

7. This would settle the land frontier, but difficulties still remained over Corisco Bay. He was prepared to leave Mbane to Gabon, since its ownership was not defined in the 1900 Treaty. Corisco and its territorial waters and the two Elobey Islands should go to Equatorial Guinea in accordance with the Treaty. Gabon did not accept the line of 1° North at sea, but claimed a line further north so that all the waters went to Gabon, with the exception of 6 miles around Corisco Island. President Macias proposed to keep the waters round the Elobays, but rather less water around Corisco; this would join up with undisputed Equatorial Guinean waters; he would also leave all the water south of 1° to Gabon, with free passage of vessels to both sides. He had already given a prospecting concession to the (American) Uraca Petroleum Corporation.

8. Although his offer would give three islands to each side, yielding Mbane to Gabon in spite of its being declared neutral by the mediators, the Gabonese side in the mixed Commission had refused to discuss the proposal. The matter had still to be discussed between the Heads of State.

Annex 33

Letter No. 38/DA/DM from the Embassy of the French Republic to Equatorial Guinea to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the State Visit of President Bongo, 9/12 September 1974 (17 September 1974)

TRANSLATION

FRENCH EMBASSY IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA	<i>DAM – 1</i> [illegible hw] [stamp:] DAM _ 2 SEP 24, 1974 ARRIVED	<i>GE III C Gabon</i> Malabo, September 17, 1974
No. 38/DA/DAM		

NEWS DISPATCH
FOR
PARIS DIPLOMACY
Department of African and Malagasy Affairs (2)

Subject: State visit by President Bongo
(September 9/12, 1974).

Confirmed only two days in advance, the announcement of the visit by the president of Gabon was the cause of a great deal of excitement: buildings repainted in haste, private vehicles requisitioned, etc. ...

Mr. Albert-Bernard Bongo, President of the Gabonese Republic, accompanied by a retinue that reached the “fantastic” number (according to Equatorial Guinean radio) of one hundred persons – which, to me, seemed greatly exaggerated – was received on September 9 by a crowd of rather mediocre size with muted enthusiasm. Perhaps the reason might be found in the driving rain that fell that day.

After the national anthems and the twenty-one-gun salute, President Macias welcomed

(List of addressees on the reverse side)

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

his guest, making reference to African solidarity and the OAU. No mention of these themes appeared in the response from President Bongo who, moreover, failed to accord President Macias the ritual title of "President for Life," an omission that the translator took upon himself to rectify. Very much at ease, perhaps even cavalier, the Gabonese head of state greeted the persons present and retired to the former Spanish embassy, since baptized "Palace of the Revolution" where he was to stay.

No information filtered through concerning the meetings that the two heads of state were in principle to have during the late morning and the private lunch.

At 4:00 pm, the President of Gabon received in a joint audience all of the heads of diplomatic missions. The meeting was not very animated. Having been placed, doubtless by chance, to the right of President Bongo, it was with me that the Gabonese Head of State conducted the nearest thing to a conversation, naturally very anodyne; he spoke to me of the putsch by the white elements of Lourenco Marques, which concerned him, of his coming visit to France, then to China, of the book by Mr. Roger Peyrefitte, of our ambassador to the Ivory Coast and of Mr. Hubert Dubois, who succeeded me as 1st Counselor of Mr. Raphael-Leygues and who had just been named ambassador to Cameroon, etc. He did also address a few words to the Ambassador from Nigeria, dean of the diplomatic corps, situated at his left, but the conversation petered out with Mr. Bongo knowing no more English than Mr. Bassey knows French. The Gabonese president had a few words for the representative of the OAU, with the chargé d'affaires from Cameroon, and with the counselor from the embassy representing the Ambassador for the People's Republic of China, and finally an exchange of views with the

TRANSLATION

– 3 –

Cuban Ambassador, to whom Mr. Bongo did not conceal the fact that he demanded a resident ambassador in Libreville from Mr. Fidel Castro. Mr. Marturelos having responded that Cuba also wished to have a resident Gabonese ambassador, he assured him: "It will happen." Not a word was addressed to the Soviet Ambassador, although he had been placed very near the Gabonese head of state and speaks French very well, nor to the Spanish Ambassador, nor to the chargé d'affaires of the D.D.R., nor to the representative of the UN.

A visit to the capital took up the rest of the afternoon, in the course of which President Bongo received the title of Honorary Mayor of Malabo at City Hall.

In the evening we were invited to a "gala" dinner at the presidential palace by the "Father of the Revolution" on the occasion of the visit by Gabonese president "to the Guinean Revolution." In fact, this meal took place in a former open-air restaurant incorporated into the presidential compound and revolutionary-style food, absolutely inedible, was served in the greatest possible chaos while an appalling folkloric spectacle was performed and the national orchestra, "Ty y yo" endlessly repeated the local "hit song": "Africa and Equatorial Guinea, we condemn colonialism." The conversation appeared to languish between the two heads of state perched on separate thrones. In the speech at the end of the meal, President Bongo sought to make a clear distinction between underdeveloped countries (among which Equatorial Guinea had no difficulty seeing itself) and the "countries under construction," such as Gabon.

The next day, September 10, was marked by a visit to the new Kope Bridge, built by the Spanish some

TRANSLATION

– 4 –

fifty km from the capital and then, in the afternoon, by the visit to an agricultural plantation and by the distribution of 800,000 CFA francs to 36 members of the Gabonese colony. Meanwhile, working sessions and private meetings had been planned, about which the most absolute mystery continues to prevail here. At the most, incontrollable rumors once again circulated, according to which Equatorial Guinea could be called upon to cede to Gabon the island of Corisco in exchange for territories located between meridian 11°20' and the Kye River.

On September 11, with simplicity and precision, the two presidents arrived at the airport and, in the presence of a crowd that was more numerous and more friendly than upon arrival, took their places in President Macias's Antonov to go to Bata, where they were to be provided with, in particular, military parade as well as a reception offered by the PUNT in the sumptuous Africa Palace, constructed three years ago by a French company, S.F.E.D.T.P., and that had never been used until now.

It was announced that on September 12, before President Bongo's departure for his capital, a joint communiqué would be signed. I presume that our embassy in Gabon is in possession of this text, if it exists, but in Malabo, where we are deprived of any written press and where the radio is broadcasting more and more in the Fang dialect, as of September 17 no one had the slightest indication of the result of this state visit and concerning the decisions that it may have brought with it, particularly concerning the delimitation of the boundary of Rio Muni. I would have appreciated it if the information, probably collected by Mr. Ribo, had been communicated to me by telegram. Deprived of any enlightenments coming from

TRANSLATION

– 5 –

Libreville, and in the absence of my Gabonese colleague (by the way, closed like a prison door for the last two months) , it is necessarily with reservations that I deliver the information that reached me today from Bata and that might well provide the explanation for the very suspicious silence that the Equatorial Guinean government continues to maintain, and of which the official radio has not even recounted the purely formal aspects of the end of the state visit. Even though President Bongo agreed to extend his stay in Bata by several hours on September 12, no specific common ground on the question of boundaries could be found between the president of Gabon and his difficult and suspicious interlocutor. The latter is said to have further been met with a categorical refusal on the part of Mr. Bongo when he demanded, yet again, that the members of his opposition who were benefiting from the right of asylum in Gabon be handed over to him.

The two presidents thus apparently left without signing any communiqué, all the contentious questions between the two countries remaining unresolved pending new and hypothetical meetings.

In concluding, I wish to note, without necessarily attributing any particular significance to the fact, that the ambassador from the USSR, an official counselor of President Macias in defense matters, and who “painted the town red” during the entire duration of the visit, was received in Bata by the Equatorial Guinean head of state the day after the departure of President Bongo.

[signature]

RAGUENET



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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.”

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

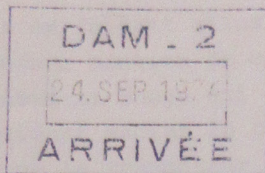
09/26/22

Date



AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
EN GUINEE EQUATORIALE

N° 38/DA/DAM



Malabo, le 17 septembre 1974

□) E P E C H E D' □) C T U A L I T E
pour

DIPLOMATIE PARIS
Direction des Affaires Africaines et Malgaches (2)

a.s. Visite d'Etat du Président BONGO.
(9/12 septembre 1974).

Confirmée avec deux jours seulement d'anticipation, l'annonce de la visite du Président du Gabon a donné lieu ici à une vive effervescence : bâtiments repeints en hâte, voitures particulières réquisitionnées, etc...

M. Albert-Bernard Bongo, Président de la République Gabonaise, accompagné d'une suite atteignant le chiffre "fantastique" (selon la radio équato-guinéenne) d'une centaine de personnes - ce qui m'a paru fortement exagéré - a été accueilli le 9 septembre à Malabo par une foule d'importance médiocre à l'enthousiasme mitigé. Peut-être faut-il en chercher la raison dans la pluie battante qui tombait ce jour-là.

Après les hymnes nationaux et les vingt et un coups de canon, le Président Macias a souhaité la bienve-

.../...

(Liste des destinataires au verso)

- 2 -

nue à son hôte en faisant allusion à la solidarité africaine et à l'OUA. Aucune mention de ces thèmes n'a figuré dans la réponse du Président Bongo qui a, par ailleurs, négligé de donner au Président Macias le titre rituel de "Président à Vie", lacune que le traducteur a pris sur lui de réparer. Très à l'aise, voire désinvolte, le Chef d'Etat gabonais a salué les personnalités présentes et s'est retiré à l'ancienne ambassade d'Espagne, désormais baptisée "Palais de la Révolution", où il allait loger.

Aucun renseignement n'a filtré au sujet des entretiens que les deux chefs d'Etat devaient en principe avoir pendant la fin de la matinée et le déjeuner intime.

A 16 heures, le Président du Gabon a reçu en audience collective les Chefs de missions diplomatiques venus au complet. La séance fut peu animée. Ayant été placé, sans doute par hasard, à la droite du Président Bongo, c'est avec moi que le Chef d'Etat gabonais a conduit le plus clair d'une conversation, bien entendu, très anodine ; il m'a parlé du putsch des éléments blancs de Lourenço-Marquès qui le préoccupait, de sa prochaine visite en France, puis en Chine, du livre de M. Roger Peyrefitte, de notre ambassadeur en Côte d'Ivoire et de M. Hubert Dubois qui m'a succédé comme 1er Conseiller de M. Raphael-Leygues et vient d'être nommé ambassadeur au Cameroun, etc... Il adressa pourtant quelques mots aussi à l'Ambassadeur du Nigéria, doyen du Corps Diplomatique, placé à sa gauche, mais la conversation fit long feu, M. Bongo ne sachant pas plus d'anglais que M. Basse de français. Le Président gabonais eut un mot pour le représentant de l'OUA, un autre pour le chargé d'affaires du Cameroun, un autre encore pour le conseiller d'ambassade représentant l'Ambassadeur de Chine Populaire, enfin quelque échange de propos avec l'Ambas-

.../...

- 3 -

sadeur de Cuba auquel M. Bongo ne cacha pas qu'il exigeait d'avoir à Libreville un ambassadeur résident de M. Fidel Castro. M. Marturelos ayant répondu que Cuba souhaitait aussi avoir un ambassadeur gabonais résident, il lui fut assuré : "Cela viendra". Pas un mot ne fut adressé à l'Ambassadeur soviétique, pourtant placé tout près du Chef d'Etat gabonais et qui parle fort bien le français, ni à l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne, ni au Chargé d'affaires de la D.D.R, ni au représentant de l'ONU.

Une visite de la capitale occupa le reste de l'après-midi, au cours de laquelle le Président Bongo reçut à l'Hôtel de Ville le titre de Maire honoraire de Malabo.

Dans la soirée, nous étions invités à un dîner "de gala" au Palais présidentiel par le "Père de la Révolution" à l'occasion de la visite du Président gabonais "à la Révolution guinéenne". En fait, ce repas eut lieu dans une ancienne guinguette désormais englobée dans l'enclos présidentiel et des nourritures de style révolutionnaire, absolument immangeables, furent servies dans le plus grand désordre tandis que se produisait un spectacle folklorique affligeant et que l'orchestre national "Ty y yo" répétait inlassablement le "tube" local : "Africa y Guinea Ecuatorial, condenamos el colonialismo". La conversation paraissait languissante entre les deux chefs d'Etat juchés sur des trônes disparates. Dans l'allocution qu'il prononça à la fin du repas, le Président Bongo tint à faire nettement la distinction entre les pays sous-développés (en lesquels la Guinée Equatoriale n'avait aucune peine à se reconnaître) et les "pays en construction", comme le Gabon.

Le lendemain, 10 septembre, fut marqué par une visite au nouveau Pont de Kope, construit par les Espagnols à une

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- 4 -

cinquantaine de km de la capitale, puis, dans l'après-midi, par la visite d'une exploitation agricole et par la distribution de 800 000 francs cfa aux 36 membres de la colonie gabonaise. Entretemps, des sessions de travail et des entretiens privés étaient prévus sur lesquels le mystère le plus complet continue à régner ici. Tout au plus des rumeurs incontrôlables courraient-elles de nouveau selon lesquelles la Guinée Equatoriale pourrait être appelée à céder au Gabon l'île de Corisco en échange des territoires situés entre le méridien 11° 20' et la rivière Kye.

Le 11 septembre, avec simplicité et exactitude, les deux présidents gagnèrent l'aéroport et, en présence d'une foule plus nombreuse et plus chaleureuse qu'à l'arrivée, prirent place dans l'Antonov du Président Macias pour se rendre à Bata, où étaient notamment prévus un défilé militaire ainsi qu'une réception offerte par le PUNT dans le somptueux Palais Africa, construit il y a trois ans par une société française, la S.F.E.D.T.P, et qui n'avait jusqu'à présent jamais été utilisé.

Il était annoncé que, le 12 septembre, avant le départ du Président Bongo pour sa capitale, un communiqué conjoint serait signé. Je présume que notre ambassade au Gabon est en possession de ce texte, - s'il existe - mais à Malabo, où nous sommes privés de toute presse écrite et où la radio émet de plus en plus en dialecte fang, personne n'avait eu jusqu'au 17 septembre la moindre indication sur le résultat de cette visite d'Etat et sur les décisions qu'elle avait pu comporter, notamment en ce qui concerne la délimitation de la frontière du Rio Muni. J'aurais apprécié que les renseignements, probablement recueillis par M. Ribo, me fussent communiqués par télégramme. Privé de lumières en provenance de

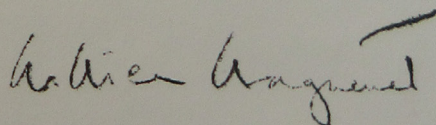
.../...

- 5 -

Libreville, et en l'absence de mon collègue gabonais (d'ailleurs depuis deux mois fermé comme une porte de prison), c'est forcément avec réserve que je livre l'information qui m'est parvenue aujourd'hui de Bata et qui pourrait bien fournir l'explication du silence fort suspect que continue à observer le gouvernement équato-guinéen, dont la radio officielle n'a même pas rendu compte des aspects purement protocolaires de la fin de la visite d'Etat. Bien que le Président Bongo ait accepté de prolonger de quelques heures, le 12 septembre, son séjour à Bata, aucun terrain précis d'entente sur la question des frontières n'aurait pu être trouvé entre le Président du Gabon et son difficile et soupçonneux interlocuteur. Celui-ci aurait en outre essuyé un refus catégorique de M. Bongo lorsqu'il avait réclamé, une fois de plus, que lui fussent livrés les membres de son opposition jouissant du droit d'asile au Gabon.

Les deux présidents se seraient donc quittés sans avoir signé aucun communiqué, toutes les questions litigieuses entre les deux pays restant en suspens jusqu'à de nouveaux et hypothétiques entretiens.

Je signale en terminant, sans attribuer nécessairement à ce fait une signification particulière, que l'Ambassadeur d'URSS, conseiller officieux du Président Macias en matière de défense et qui "faisait la tête" pendant toute la durée de la visite, a été reçu à Bata par le Chef d'Etat équato-guinéen dès le lendemain du départ du Président BONGO./.



RAGUENET

Annex 34

Letter No. 509/74 from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the Conflict with Gabon (25 September 1974)

46'341.222(671.8)-2 (871.8)



ANZ/mc

D

TRANSLATION

Malabo, September 25, 1974

A
x

Embassy of Spain

Subject: CONFLICT WITH GABON

NO.509/74

AFRICA.

OFFICE OF THE SUBSECRETARY.

CONFIDENTIAL

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

[illegible stamp]

As a continuation to my recent Dispatches No. 435/74 from August 24 and 466/74 from the 11th of this month, I am honored to inform Your Excellency that on Monday the 23rd, a Government Commission from this Country travelled to Libreville in order to continue negotiations to resolve the boundary conflict with Gabon, and returned yesterday, at the same time as a Gabonese Commission arrived for the same purpose.

The Gabonese Commission departed today and, consistent with conversations held this afternoon by the Secretary of this Office, Mr. Navarro de Zuvillaga, with Mr. Santiago Nsobeya, Assistant Head of Protocol for this country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the negotiations have not, at present, yielded an agreement between both parties.

According to Mr. Nsobeya, it is fundamentally false that Equatorial Guinea will cede even a single portion of National territory, let alone the islands of Corisco or Annobon, with rumors to that effect likely attributable to Gabonese deceitfulness intended to sow confusion among this country's residents.

Mr. Nsobeya stated that the conflict is limited to the area of Ebebiyin and Acurenan, and there are three possible solutions to the problem:

AI

- 1) Respect the "status quo" prior to the Gabonese invasion in the district of Ebebiyin (See my Dispatch No. 342/74 dated July 2), adhering to the natural boundary formed by the Kye River, which has traditionally served as a boundary, both during the French colonial presence in Gabon and after it became independent in its relations, first with

.....

SEE A
42/74

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



Embassy of Spain

the Spanish authorities and, since 1968, with the Authorities of this Republic.

2) Proceed with a strict delimitation on the ground of the 11°20" parallel and, also, of course, of the 1° parallel, as it affects the district of Acurenan, in which case it is very likely that Gabon would end up losing, since the area it claims in Ebebiyin is considerably smaller and has less importance than the area it currently occupies in Acurenan, where there is also a landing strip for military planes.

3) Carefully assess, in the true spirit of African brotherhood and in the context of the good relations that should exist between neighbors, the claims of each party and come to an agreement that is satisfactory to both, based on justice, international law, and the brotherhood of the African people.

Mr. Nsobeya also indicated that the Guineans have inherited, along with Spanish civilization, the steadfast sense of law and justice that always characterizes our Nation. As a result, we never resort to violent measures to resolve disputes with their neighbors, with whom they also feel united by the ties of the racial community and continental brotherhood. In this matter, Equatorial Guinea is fully proceeding with sound judgment, although, unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Gabon, and ultimately, if the Authorities in Libreville definitively refuse to adhere to reason and justice, then Equatorial Guinea will make its position public and will draw on all peaceful means at its disposal to have its rights recognized and respected.

Finally, Mr. Navarro de Zuvillaga stated that, while no public information about this matter had been provided as of yet, this was due to the fact that they were attempting

...../.....



Embassy of Spain

TRANSLATION

--- 3 ---

to resolve the problem amicably and do not like to publicly air these petty disagreements between brothers; that the information now provided had not been given to any other country and they were doing so because it was Spain, insofar as they did not want the former colonial power to think that they had been incapable of defending the integrity of the territory they received from Spain at the time, and that going forward, as the matter evolves, he will keep this Office informed of its progress and of any outcome attained in the future.

May God keep Your Excellency for many years

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN

[signature]

-Ignacio de Casso-

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. MADRID.

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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."

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

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

04/29/21

Date





ANZ/ma

Embajada de España

NUM. 509/74

AFRICA.

SUBSECRETARIA.

RESERVADO

Malabo, 25 de Septiembre de 1974

Asunto: CONFLICTO CON GABON

46'341.222(671.8)-2 (871.8)

EXCMO. SEÑOR:

Como continuación en último término a mis Despachos N^{os}. 435/74 de 24 de Agosto y 466/74 de 11 del corriente, tengo la honra de informar a V.E. que el pasado lunes día 23, una Comisión Gubernamental de este País se trasladó a Libreville con objeto de continuar las negociaciones para la resolución del conflicto fronterizo con Gabón, regresando ayer, a la vez que arribaba una Comisión gabonesa con el mismo propósito.

La Comisión gabonesa ha partido hoy y, según conversación mantenida esta tarde por el Secretario de esta Representación, Sr. Navarro de Zuñillaga, con D. Santiago Nsobeya, Jefe Adjunto de Protocolo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de este País, hasta el momento las negociaciones no han desembocado en un acuerdo entre ambas partes.

Según el Sr. Nsobeya, es radicalmente falso que Guinea Ecuatorial vaya a ceder ni un solo pedazo del territorio Nacional, y mucho menos las islas de Corisco o Annobón, debiendo achacarse los rumores en tal sentido a insidias gabonesas destinadas a crear el confusionismo entre la población de éste País.

El Sr. Nsobeya manifestó que el conflicto se halla limitado a la zona de Ebebiyin y Acurenán, existiendo tres posibles soluciones al problema:

1a) Respetar el "status quo" anterior a la invasión gabonesa en el distrito de Ebebiyin (Ver mi Despacho N^o 342/74 de 2 de Julio), ateniéndose a la frontera natural que forma el río Kye que es la que tradicionalmente ha venido sirviendo de límite, tanto durante la presencia colonial francesa en Gabón como una vez independizado éste en sus relaciones, primero con

FE A/.....
 26/9/74



Embajada de España

----- 2 -----

las Autoridades españolas y, desde 1968, con las Autoridades de esta República.

2a) Proceder a una delimitación estricta sobre el terreno del paralelo 11º 20" y, también, por supuesto, a la del paralelo 1º, por lo que afecta al distrito de Acurenán, en cuyo caso, es muy posible que el Gabón saliera perdiendo, ya que la zona que reclama en Ebebiyin es bastante más pequeña y de menor importancia que la que actualmente ocupa en Acurenán, - donde, incluso, existe una pista de aterrizaje para aviones -- militares.

3a) Evaluar cuidadosamente, con auténtico espíritu de fraternidad africana y dentro del marco de las buenas relaciones que deben existir entre vecinos, las pretensiones de una y otra parte y llegar a un acuerdo satisfactorio para ambos, basadas en la justicia, el derecho internacional y la hermandad de -- los pueblos de Africa.

El Sr. Nsobeya, indicó igualmente que los guineanos han heredado, junto con la civilización española, el sentido permanente de la justicia y del derecho que siempre caracteriza a nuestra Nación. Que por ello, no recurrimos jamás a medios violentos para el arreglo de diferencias con sus vecinos, a los que, además, se sienten unidos por los lazos de la comunidad de raza y de la hermandad continental. Que en este asunto, Guinea Ecuatorial esta procediendo con toda sensatez, -- aunque, desgraciadamente, no pueda decirse lo mismo del Gabón, y que si, llegando el caso, las Autoridades de Libreville se niegan definitivamente a atenerse a la razón y a la -- justicia, entonces Guinea Ecuatorial hará pública su postura y recurrirá a todos los medios pacíficos a su alcance para -- que sean reconocidos y respetados sus derechos.

Indicó finalmente al Sr. Navarro de Zuñillaga que, si hasta ahora no se había suministrado información sobre este tema con carácter público, ello se debía a que estaban tratand

...../.....



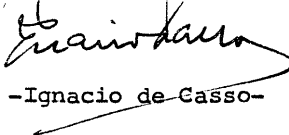
Embajada de España

----- 3 -----

do de arreglar amigablemente el problema y no les gustaba airear publicamente estas pequeñas diferencias entre hermanos; que la información que ahora suministraba no se había dado a ningún otro país y que lo hacía por tratarse de España, ya que no querían que la antigua potencia colonizadora pudiera pensar que ellos no habían sido capaces de defender la integridad del territorio que en su momento recibieron de España, y que más adelante, según vaya evolucionando el asunto, mantendrá informada a esta Representación de su desarrollo y de los eventuales resultados que se alcancen.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA


-Ignacio de Casso-

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES.-

MADRID.-

Annex 35

Letter No. 125 from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs (27 September 1974)

TRANSLATION

AC
XMalabo, September 27, 1974

Route:

Time:

Official:

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN MALABO

to Minister of Foreign Affairs

No.: 125

Type: ~~ENCRYPTED~~ Plain text

URGENT

SECRET

*Copy arrived
by pouch today
[illegible]/10 [initials]*OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY
AFRICA

YESTERDAY, 9 AT NIGHT, I RECEIVED VISIT AT RESIDENCE FROM MR. DANIEL OYONO, CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REITERATING TO ME URGENT PRESIDENTIAL REQUEST TO SEND GEOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS FOR GUINEAN BORDER DELIMITATION ACCORDING TO PARIS TREATY. I MADE HIM NOTE THAT SHOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE THEM, THE MOST PREPARED EXPERTS WOULD HAVE TO BE MILITARY; THAT THE DURATION OF DELIMITATION OPERATIONS WOULD BE LONG, AT LEAST TWO MONTHS, AND THEIR SUCCESS WOULD DEPEND ON METEOROLOGICAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MIGHT OR MIGHT NOT ALLOW ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MR. OYONO WAS URGENTLY CALLED BY PRESIDENT FOR LIFE AT MY RESIDENCE FROM WHERE HE EXPLAINED THE SITUATION AS I STATED IT TO HIM. HE LATER TOLD ME THAT THE PRESIDENT URGED DISPATCH OF THE REFERENCED MILITARY EXPERTS;

[initials]

[initials]

A
173/2

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

Malabo, _____, 197__

[cut off]:

Time:

Official:

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN MALABO

to _____

No.: 125 (page no. 2)

Type:

THAT THEY WOULD NOT FIND OBSTACLES TO THEIR MISSION AS GUINEAN GOVERNMENT ADVISORS, AS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN AND ARE NOT HINDERED BY THE GUINEAN GOVERNMENT FRENCH MILITARY ADVISORS WORK FOR GABONESE GOVERNMENT; THAT IT IS STILL DRY SEASON IN RIO MUNI, WHICH WILL ALLOW A LONG PERIOD OF BORDER DELIMITATION ACTIVITIES BASED ON ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AND THAT SUCH DELIMITATION IS PRIOR CONDITION FOR REACHING AGREEMENTS IN PRINCIPLE BETWEEN GABON AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA. I HAVE DELIVERED CONTINENTAL GUINEAN ROUTE MAPS AS WELL AS TOPOGRAPHICAL AND FORESTRY MAPS AND COPY OF THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER DELIMITATION COMMISSION RECORD. HOWEVER, THIS ONLY REFERS TO MERIDIONAL BORDER ALTHOUGH THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF THAT RECORD IS A NOTE THAT CLEARLY MENTIONS THAT "ON THE EASTERN BORDER, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE PROPER NAMES HAVE BEEN PUT IN PARENTHESES AS WRITTEN AND PRONOUNCED IN SPANISH," IMPLYING THAT EASTERN BORDER DELIMITATION WAS ALSO DONE, WHICH MOST INTERESTS PRESIDENT MACIAS IN CURRENT PHASE OF CONFLICT AND CORRESPONDING NEGOTIATIONS.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

Malabo, _____, 197__

[cut off]:

Time:

Official:

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN MALABO

to _____

No.: 125 (page no. 3)

Type:

I ENTREAT YOUR EXCELLENCY TO SEEK AND IMMEDIATELY DELIVER THIS REPORT RECORD.

TOMORROW I MUST GO TO BATA OFFICIALLY INVITED + BANQUET PRESIDENT FOR LIFE WILL OFFER NATIONAL GRAND PALACE AFRICA SUNDAY 29 COMMEMORATION OF HIS ELEVATION TO POWER AND HE WILL SURELY WANT TO SPEAK WITH ME.

THIS TELEGRAM WILL CONTINUE.

CONTINUATION OF TELEGRAM NUMBER 125/

I CONSIDER IMMEDIATE PROVISION OF THIS TECHNICAL ADVICE BY UN-UNIFORMED, MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS VERY IMPORTANT, GIVEN THE ENORMOUS INTEREST EXPRESSED BY THIS PRESIDENT, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN CALM IN SPANISH-GUINEAN RELATIONS. FURTHERMORE, PRESIDENT MACIAS COULD LEGITIMATELY CONSIDER HIMSELF ABANDONED BY SPAIN IN CONFLICT IN WHICH FRANCE IS PROVIDING ALL ITS SUPPORT AND COUNSEL TO GABON. NEVERTHELESS, YOUR EXCELLENCY WILL DECIDE. END

Casso –

DATED AT 12:00

4 OCT. 1974

[illegible]

[signature]

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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 Spanish text attached herewith."

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/10/22

Date





Via : Malabo, 27 de Septiembre de 1974
Hora :
Func. :

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN MALABO

a ~~Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores~~

N.º : 125
Clase : ~~URGENTE~~ *Clase*

Copia Magada
por Valera
4/10

URGENTE.
SECRETO
SUBSECRETARIA.
AFRICA.

AYER, 9 NOCHE, RECIBI VISITA EN RESIDENCIA DON DANIEL OYONO, JEFE PROTOCOLO PRESIDENCIA REPUBLICA, CON OBJETO REITERARME PETICION PRESIDENCIAL URGENTE ENVIO INGENIEROS GEOGRAFOS PARA DELIMITACION FRONTERAS GUINEA SEGUN TRATADO PARIS. HICELE OBSERVAR QUE, EN CASO EVENTUAL SE PUDIERAN PROPORCIONAR, EXPERTOS MAS PREPARADOS HABRIAN DE SER MILITARES; QUE DURACION OPERACIONES DELIMITACION SERIAN LARGAS, MINIMO DOS MESES Y, SU EXITO DEPENDERIA CIRCUNSTANCIAS METEOROLOGICAS QUE PERMITIERAN O NO OBSERVACIONES ASTRONOMICAS.

SEÑOR OYONO FUE LLAMADO URGENTEMENTE POR PRESIDENTE VITALICIO A MI PROPIA RESIDENCIA DESDE DONDE LE EXPLIQUÉ LA SITUACION POR MI MANIFESTADA, COMUNICANDOLE DESPUES QUE PRESIDENTE URGIA ENVIO CITADOS EXPERTOS MI

AC

P.F.
A
173/2

Malabo, de de 197.....
 Hora :
 Func. :

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN MALABO

N.º : 125 (hoja nº 2)
 Clase :

LITARES; QUE NO ENCONTRARIAN OBSTACUIOS SU MISION
 COMO ASESORES GOBIERNO GUINEA, COMO NO HABIAN ENCON
 TRADO NI ENCUENTRAN OBSTACULO POR PARTE GOBIERNO GUI
 NEANO ASESORES MILITARES FRANCESES TRABAJAN PARA GOBI
 BIERNO GABONES; QUE TODAVIA EN RIO MUNI PREDOMINA ES
 TACION SECA QUE PERMITIRA DURANTE LARGO TIEMPO AUN
 OPERACIONES DELIMITACION FRONTERAS BASADAS ABSERVA++
 CIONES ASTRONOMICAS Y QUE DICHA DELIMITACION ES PRE-
 VIA CONDICION PARA LLEVAR BUEN TERMINO ACUERDOS DE -
 PRINCIPIO ENTRE GABON Y GUINEA ECUATORIAL.
 HE ENTREGADO CARTAS ITINERARIAS GUINEA CONTINENTAL
 ASI COMO MAPAS TOPOGRAFICOS Y FORESTALES Y COPIA --
 ACTA COMISION FRANCO-ESPAÑOLA DELIMITACION FRONTE-
 RAS. SIN EMBARGO, ESTA REFIERESE SOLAMENTE FRONTERA
 MERIDIONAL AUN CUANDO ULTIMO PARRAFO DICHA ACTA ES
 UNA NOTA QUE ALUDE CLARAMENTE A QUE " EN FRONTERA O
 ORIENTAL, POR EL CONTRARIO, SE HAN PUESTO ENTRE PA-
 RENTESIS LOS NOMBRES PROPIOS CON SRREGLO A LA ESCRI-
 TURA Y PRONUNCIACION ESPAÑOLAS", LO QUE HACE SUPONER
 TAMBIEN SE HIZO DELIMITACION FRONTERA ORIENTAL, LA
 QUE MAS INTERESA A PRESIDENTE MACIAS EN ACTUAL FASE
 CONFLICTO Y NEGOCIACIONES CORRESPONDIENTES.

Malabo, de de 197.....
 Hora :
 Func. :

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN MALABO

N.º : 125 (hoja nº 3)
 Clase :

RUEGO V.E. BUSQUEDA Y URGENTE ENVIO ESTA PARTE AC-
 TA.

MAÑANA DEBERE ACUDIR BATA OFICIALMENTE INVITADO +
 BANQUETE PRESIDENTE VITALICIO OFRECERA GRAN PALACIO
 NACIONAL APRICA DOMINGO 29 CONMEMORACION SU EXALTA-
 CION AL PODER Y SEGURAMENTE DESEARA ENTREVISTARSE CO-
 MIGO.

CONTINUARA ESTE TELEGRAMA.

CONTINUACION DEL TELEGRAMA NUMERO 125/

CONSIDERO IMPORTANTISIMA PRESTACION INMEDIATA ESTE
 ASESORAMIENTO TECNICO ^{POR} INGENIEROS GEOGRAFOS MILI-
 TARES, NO UNIFORMADOS, DADO ENORME INTERES MANIFESTA
 DO ESTE PRESIDENTE, PARA MANTENIMIENTO SITUACION CAL-
 MA RELACIONES HISPANO-GUINEANAS. POR OTRA PARTE PRE-
 SIDENTE MACIAS PODRIA LEGITIMAMENTE CONSIDERARSE ABA-
 DONADO POR ESPAÑA EN CONFLICTO EN QUE FRANCIA PRESEA
 TODO SU APOYO Y ASESORAMIENTO A GABON. NO OBTANTE
 V.E. RESOLVERA. FIN

Caso -

FECHO A LAS 12⁴⁶ -

4 OCT. 1974

EL JEFE DE
 OFICINA

[Handwritten signature]

Annex 36

Aide-Mémoire from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs *concerning* the Cartography
Requested by the Ambassador of Spain in Equatorial Guinea (27 September 1974)

TRANSLATION

EC/MG [emblem]
 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
 GENERAL OFFICE ON AFRICA,
 NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

*Good report – Go back to Africa and proceed
 according to points 8 and 9*
 [illegible] [initials]

SEP. 27, 1974.

NOTE FOR THE UNDERSECRETARY

SUBJECT: Cartography requested by the Ambassador
 of Spain in Equatorial Guinea.

1. The Cartography requested by the Ambassador of Spain in Equatorial Guinea, through the Dispatches mentioned in the Note dated Sep. 21, 1974 from the Director of International Treaties and Agreements, has not been found in any of the ministry's archives. Neither did it appear in the Office of the President, the National Historical Archives, or the Geographical and Cadastral Institute. At the Defense High Command Geographical Department, only the maps created by the Spanish Army after 1955 were found.

2. After being authorized by the Defense High Command, the Colonel Head of the Army Geographical Service sent, just the day before yesterday, 10 complete sets of the "Topographic and Forestry Map of Equatorial Guinea" at 1/100,000 scale, which is the largest scale. Prior to that, on July 17, 1974, the "Carta Itineraria" [Route Map], at 1/200,000 scale had already been sent by Order to Malabo. Of the "Topographic and Forestry Map of Equatorial Guinea" 7 sets were sent to Malabo through yesterday's pouch, with instructions to urgently deliver 5 sets to Macias and keep 2 in the Embassy.

3. A photocopy of the Minutes from the work of the "French-Spanish Gulf of Guinea Delimitation Commission" was also obtained from the Army Geographical Service. In it, they propose that the "natural boundary is the most convenient and the one they consider to be most in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty." However, this is limited to the southern boundary. For your interest, a photocopy of this document is forwarded to the Office of Treaties. Even so, the document that definitively confirms the establishment of boundaries, which should have been signed by both governments, is still missing.

4. The Army Geographical Service reported by telephone that sending a mission to delimit the land boundaries presents numerous problems. First it would require the express approval of Gabon; to do otherwise

.I.

TRANSLATION

GENERAL OFFICE
ON AFRICA NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Page no. 2

would be very risky. Furthermore, taking into account that the cloudiness in that territory makes astronomical observations extraordinarily difficult, the mission -which would in principle be comprised of two geodesists- would last at least two months. Even so, the Geographical Service had submitted a proposal to the Army Undersecretary indicating its willingness to participate, but requesting that we obtain more details about President Macías intentions and determine who would be responsible for the expenses of the expedition beforehand.

5. According to reports from our Embassy in Libreville, Presidents Macías and Bongo -the latter recently visiting Malabo- had reached an agreement in principle. Our Embassy in Malabo indicates, however, that it's not true and that the conflict continues on. The Guinean authorities have asked to be provided with the international legal documents in which the land boundary delimitations were carried out. Inexplicably, these documents cannot be found in any of the archives of the Spanish Administration.

6. It is evident that Spain, in a conflict in which it appears to be historically implicated, must maintain the line and policy that was adopted in relation to the dispute over Corisco Island and the adjacent islets, providing all necessary assistance to the Guinean authorities, even when trying to appear before the Gabonese as having an attitude of simple neutrality favorable to Equatoria Guinea, a position that President Bongo must - and seems to- understand.

*If they are
found ...*

7. If the complementary documents to the 1900 Treaty of Paris are found, including its annexes, which are essential for resolving the conflict, serious consideration should be given to sending a member of the Legal Counsel of this Ministry, acting as Legal Advisor, thus granting the wish expressed by the Guinean President to our Ambassador in Malabo.

** [illegible
handwriting]*

8. The possibility of redeploying the Army Geographic Service mission should also be considered. In this case, incentive payments could be promised and paid out from the Technical Cooperation funds that CTI [International Technical Cooperation] has in reserve.

** do this*

9. An officer of Army Geographical Service intends to search the archives of that Service in order to find those documents that, like the one mentioned in paragraph 3, could be of interest, or to discover clues that could help us find all those not yet located.

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/18/22

Date



EC/MG



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

DIRECCION GENERAL DE AFRICA,
PROXIMO Y MEDIO ORIENTE

27.9.74

NOTA PARA EL SEÑOR SUBSECRETARIOASUNTO: Cartografía solicitada por Embajador
de España en Guinea Ecuatorial.

1. La cartografía solicitada por el Embajador de España en Guinea Ecuatorial por los Despachos mencionados en la Nota de -- 21.9.74 del Director de Tratados y Acuerdos Internacionales no se hallaba en ninguno de los archivos ministeriales. Tampoco apareció ni en Presidencia del Gobierno ni en el Archivo Histórico Nacional, ni en el Instituto Geográfico y Catastral. En Alto Estado Mayor, Servicio Geográfico, se encontraron sólo los mapas levantados por el Ejército español a partir de 1.955.

2. El Coronel Jefe del Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, después de recabar la autorización de Estado Mayor envió, precisamente antesdeayer, 10 juegos completos del "Mapa Topográfico y Forestal de Guinea Ecuatorial" a escala 1/100.000, que es el de mayor escala. Con anterioridad -el 17.7.74- se había ya enviado por Orden a Malabo la "Carta Itineraria", escala 1/200.000. Del Mapa Topográfico y Forestal se remitieron 7 juegos a Malabo por la valija de ayer, con instrucciones de entregar urgentemente al Presidente Macías 5 juegos, y conservar 2 en la Embajada.

3. Asimismo se consiguió del Servicio Geográfico del Ejército fotocopia del Acta de los trabajos de la "Comisión Franco-Española de Delimitación del Golfo de Guinea". En ésta se propone como "frontera natural la más conveniente y la que consideran como más conforme con el espíritu del Tratado". En realidad se limitan a la frontera sur. Por su interés se pasa fotocopia de este documento a la Dirección de Tratados. Aún así falta el documento en que se aprueba definitivamente la fijación de fronteras, que es de suponer debió ser firmado por ambos Gobiernos.

4. El Servicio Geográfico del Ejército informó telefónicamente que el envío de una misión para delimitar sobre el terreno la -- frontera presentaba numerosos problemas. Primero habría que contar con la aprobación expresa de Gabón, pues de otra forma se co--

./.

rrerían riesgos graves. Por otra parte, teniendo en cuenta que la eva-
poración en aquel territorio hacen extraordinariamente difíciles las -
observaciones astronómicas, la misión -que estaría en principio com-
puesta por dos geodestas- duraría un mínimo de dos meses. Aún así,
el Servicio Geográfico había elevado una propuesta al Subsecretario -
del Ejército indicando su voluntad de colaborar, solicitando sin embar-
go que previamente se exigieran mayores precisiones sobre las inten-
ciones del Presidente Macías, y se determinara con cargo a quien co-
rrerían los gastos de la expedición.

5. Según los informes de nuestra Embajada en Libreville
los Presidentes Macías y Bongo -en reciente visita de este último a Ma-
labo- habían alcanzado un acuerdo de principio. Nuestra Embajada en
Malabo señala, sin embargo, que no es así, y que el conflicto sigue en
pié. Las Autoridades guineanas han solicitado que se les proporcionen
los documentos legales internacionales en que se procedía a la delimi-
tación sobre el terreno de las fronteras. Inexplicablemente estos docu-
mentos no se encuentran en ninguno de los archivos de la Administra-
ción española.

6. Es evidente que España, en un conflicto en que aparece
históricamente implicada, deberá mantener la línea y política que se -
adoptó en relación con la disputa sobre la Isla de Corisco y los islotes
adyacentes, aportando toda la ayuda precisa a las Autoridades guinea-
nas, aún cuando se procure aparecer frente a los gaboneses en actitud
de simple neutralidad favorable a Guinea Ecuatorial, postura que el --
Presidente Bongo debe -y parece- comprender.

7. Si se encontrasen los documentos complementarios al
Tratado de París de 1.900, incluyendo sus anejos, piezas fundamenta-
les para resolver las diferencias, debería considerarse seriamente
el envío de un miembro de la Asesoría Jurídica de este Ministerio, -
en funciones de Consejero Legal, accediendo así al deseo manifestado
por el Presidente guineano a nuestro Embajador en Malabo.

8. También habría que plantearse la posibilidad de reac-
tivar el envío de la misión del Servicio Geográfico del Ejército. En -
este caso se podría prometer el pago de incentivos con cargo a los -
fondos de Cooperación Técnica que CTI tiene en reserva.

9. Un funcionario de estos Servicios se propone hacer -
una búsqueda en los archivos del Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, con
el objeto de hacerse de aquellos documentos que, como el mencionado
en el apartado 3, pudieran ser de interés, o descubrir las pistas que
ayuden a encontrar el resto de los aún no localizados.

fi le
encuentran...

* Confirme,
aclararlo

* q. la haga

Annex 37

Letter from the Director General for Africa of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo concerning Submission of Documents Concerning Corisco (30 September 1974)

TRANSLATION

[Shield]
EC / MH
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
General Directorate for Africa,
Near and Middle East

Madrid, September 30, 1974

SUBJECT: Submission of documents concerning Corisco.

Your Excellency:

Attached hereto Your Excellency will find a collection of documents related to the operations of the gunboat "Cánovas del Castillo," during the years 1955 and 1956, and concerning the Island of Corisco and the adjacent islets, - which were located in the Naval Archives.

Your Excellency can provide these documents to the government of Equatorial Guinea, in case they might be of use to it in connection with its sovereignty dispute over these islands with the Government of Gabon.

May God keep Your Excellency for many years.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

[Signature]

[Stamp]
EMBASSY OF SPAIN
RECEIVED
[Illegible]
SANTA ISABEL

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN

MALABO



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/28/21

Date



46.

Conflicto con Gabon



EC/MH
MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

DIRECCION GENERAL DE AFRICA,
PROXIMO Y MEDIO ORIENTE

Madrid, 30 de Septiembre de 1974

ASUNTO: Se remiten documentos s/ Corisco.

260

Excmo. Señor:

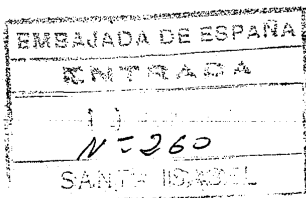
Adjunto se remiten a V.E. una colección de -
documentos relativos a las operaciones del cañonero "Cáno
vas del Castillo", durante los años 1955 y 1956, y en re-
lación con la Isla de Corisco y los islotes adyacentes, -
que obraban en el Archivo Histórico de la Armada.

T

Puede V.E. proporcionar estos documentos al
Gobierno de la Guinea Ecuatorial, por si pudieran serle de
utilidad en función de su disputa de soberanía sobre estas
islas con el Gobierno del Gabón.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.

✓ EL DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Caamaño



SEÑOR EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN

M A L A B O

Annex 38

*Letter No. 524/74 from the Ambassador of Spain to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs
concerning Meeting in Bata with the President for Life (2 October 1974)*

TRANSLATION

Malabo, October 2, 1974

ICG/jea

Subject: MEETING IN BATA WITH PRESIDENT PRESIDENT FOR LIFE

NO. 524/74

DEPUTY SECRETARY

AFRICA

O.C.I.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Last Saturday, September 28, a half hour after my arrival in Bata to attend the events commemorating President Macias' rise to power (September 29, 1968) (See my Dispatch No. 523/74 dated today) as a special guest, Mr. Agustin Nsé Mfumu, Protocol Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Friendly Relations with the Peoples, asked me to accompany him immediately to the Palace.

In the very short time it took for me to change out of my light gray morning suit into a more formal blue suit, Mr. Agustin had begun acting nervous to the point of telling the First Secretary, Mr. Antonio Navarro de Zuillaga, that the President could accuse him of incompetency if I were late, since he had told him that he wanted to see me within five minutes. My immediate appearance appeased Mr. Agustin.

Once at the Palace, there wasn't enough time for me to finish smoking the cigarette I lit upon arriving.

President Macias received me surrounded by Mr. Miguel Eyegue, Vice President of the Republic, Mr. Jesus Alfonso Oyono, Secretary of State for Missions and Information, Mr. Gaudencio Asumu Oyono, the Secretary General of the Presidency, and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Felipe Ondó Asi, who were introduced to me even though I already knew them.

Immediately, he told me that:

1. He was receiving me in the presence of his colleagues in order to avoid misunderstandings;
2. He knew some ambassadors ("not you, Mr. Ambassador") had complained about the lack of information, and it was precisely for that reason that he summoned me to provide me with such information;
3. He had always consulted with Spain on all matters before any other country;
4. He was honored to have and to have had many good

TRANSLATION

.... 2.-

friends in Spain. He named, among others, Admiral Carrero Blanco, Captain General Muñoz Grandes, General Díaz de Villegas, Messrs. Castiella, Fraga, López Bravo, "and many others";

5) If at any time there had been "small differences, they weren't significant: "The odd pointed word here and there, nothing more";

6) Before Russia sold him the presidential airplane, over the long-term and at a low interest rate, he had approached Spain, because he believed it was his duty and right of friendship with Spain, requesting an aircraft, which he was denied, and that it was only after this refusal that he approached Russia;

7) He had also approached Spain before any other nation to request arms, and was also unsuccessful in his efforts to acquire arms in Spain. And that it was only after his request was not fulfilled that he was forced to approach other nations;

8) If he had requested arms, it was never with an aim to use them against any other country, but rather for the internal security of Equatorial Guinea, to maintain order and safety and to combat internal subversion;

9) As always, he also wanted to approach Spain on this occasion before any other nation so that the Ambassador of Spain, objectively and without distorting his words, would inform the Spanish Government of the current status of the border conflict with Gabon;

10) Consistent with his principles, he had approached Spain requesting legal advice and assistance from technical experts who were also advising Guinean officials on the delimitation of borders and the valuation of the investments made in the regions that had been occupied by the Spanish government, without opposition by the French, at 11° 20' East of the Meridian;

11) He had always been willing to abide by the International Agreements signed by Spain before the Independence of Equatorial Guinea, and had informed the Spanish Government of this;

12) He missed having the cooperation of Spain in that regard;

TRANSLATION

.... 3.-

- 13) In 1971, Gabon had commenced its actions to recover possession;
- 14) Based on his pacifist principles, he had always tried to find a solution to the problem through strictly peaceful means;
- 15) Gabon's pressures and claims had become increasingly insistent and accusatory;
- 16) Gabon has the advisory assistance and cooperation of France;
- 17) In this situation, he can find no alternative other than to concede to the majority of Gabon's claims;
- 18) As a result, he is willing to recognize Meridian 11° 20' and Parallel 1 as the border;
- 19) Gabon only grants them a right to compensation for the 91 Km. it occupies to the North of Parallel 1 in the Medouneau region (see page 4-III, District of Akurenam, of the Topographic and Forest Map of Guinea prepared by the Army's Geographic Service);
- 20) By contrast, they are not given any compensation for the over two hundred Km. to the East of Meridian 11° 20';
- 21) Gabon further demands the delineation of the jurisdictional waters of the islands of Corisco and the Elobays, so as to achieve a lasting solution with respect to the division between continental and insular jurisdictional waters;
- 22) Gabon also demands the prolongation of its jurisdictional waters, not along Parallel 1°, but rather along a line that would result from an extension of the "thalweg" of the Muni River to the West at its meeting point with the line that separates Punta Dieke in Guinea, and Coco Beach in Gabon, such that it would form a parallel but not coincident line to the North of Parallel 1°.
- 23) Equatorial Guinea seeks to have the jurisdictional waters to the North of Corisco merge with the jurisdictional waters to the South of continental Guinea, in the region between Cabo San Juan and Punta Mosquitos, and for the jurisdictional waters of the Elobey Islands to merge with the continental waters between Punta Dieke and Punta Mosquitos;
- 24) Gabon, by contrast, does not concede to the islands the three miles of jurisdictional waters in any direction, not even the midline of the insular jurisdictional waters and the waters of [text cut off] Gabon;

TRANSLATION

..... 4.-

25) This is why the conflict has not yet been resolved, and is also the reason a joint communiqué was not signed during President Bongó's visit to Equatorial Guinea;

26) Equatorial Guinea needed to know which waters were the jurisdictional waters of the islands of Corisco, the Elobeys and Pagalu (formerly Annobón) in order to attempt to resolve this issue;

27) If Gabon did not concede on any point, Equatorial Guinea would be forced to accept the conditions demanded by President Bongó;

28) He kindly requested that this information be relayed, with no misinterpretations, to the Spanish Government and the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations.

* * * * *

The meeting, Your Excellency, lasted two hours, from 11:50 a.m. to 1:50 p.m.

Not only did the President speak during that time, but he also arranged to have the maps he already had brought in, along with the maps I had sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which maps had travelled on the same plane that brought me to Bata, and which I had to mention when I saw that they didn't have them. This came as a surprise to the President and caused some anxiety among those present, as the President for Life stated irately: "And why haven't they been delivered to me?!" They appeared, naturally, immediately thereafter.

He also showed me some illustrations on tracing paper, which were sketches of the Gabonese and Guinean positions with respect to the jurisdictional waters I described to you above.

At one point, the President told me that he would prefer for me to explain what I told you above, both in person and in writing, because, according to him, he does not have a good enough command of Spanish to draft a document setting out all of the points discussed.

After praising his perfect Spanish, I asked the President to allow me to make a request: for me to at least receive a brief Verbal Note, which, schematically, would reflect the matters discussed.

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I also asked him for copies or photocopies of the illustrations of the jurisdictional waters, showing the Guinean and Gabonese positions. Although uncertain and addressing his colleagues, he asked them if this could be done, and they all responded unanimously: "Yes, Excellency!"

Unfortunately, I have not received the Note or the illustrations he requested.

I have not sent a telegram to inform you of this meeting for two reasons: the first is the high cost of a Telegram in which I could reproduce the President's long statement; the second, and while the first would be sufficient, is that it is not possible to send correspondence by telegraph due to the serious defects in the main motor that supplies the electrical fluid needed for transmission, a problem I mentioned in my Dispatch 530, dated today.

I may have failed to capture the full meaning of the President's request for me to inform you, as I have done, and for this information to be relayed to the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations. Did the President for Life intend for Spain to raise the issue at the United Nations Assembly? As you well know, President Macías may make inferences, but he never wants to ask for anything.

As you can see, this meeting confirms, at least in part, my most recent telegraph correspondence about the matter. It confirms, for the time being, that an agreement was not reached. It also refutes the rumor that the agreement could eventually be reached based on the ceding of Corisco. However, there was some basis to that rumor, since the main problem currently under discussion may be the issue of the jurisdictional waters of Corisco and the Elobeys.

May God protect Your Excellency for many years to come.

THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN,

[signature]

- Ignacio de Casso –

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MADRID.-



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Mullin, 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

09/25/22

Date



Malabo, 2 de Octubre de 1974

IGG/jca

Asunto: ENTREVISTA EN BATA CON PRESIDENTE VITALICIO

NUM. 524/74

SUBSECRETARIA.

AFRICA.

O.C.I.

EXCMO. SEÑOR:

El pasado sábado, día 28 de Septiembre, media hora después de mi llegada a Bata, para asistir, como invitado especial, al los actos conmemorativos de la Exaltación al poder del Presidente Macías (29 de Septiembre de 1968) (V. mi Despacho Nº 523/74 de esta misma fecha), fui requerido por el Jefe de Protocolo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Amistad con los Pueblos, D. Agustín Nsô Nfumu, para que le acompañara, inmediatamente, a Palacio.

Durante el brevísimo tiempo que me tomé para cambiar el mañana-nero traje gris claro por otro azul, más protocolario, D. Agustín dió muestras de nerviosismo hasta el punto de que dijo al Primer Secretariô, D. Antonio Navarro de Suvillaga, que el Presidente podía acusarlo de incompetencia si me retrasaba, ya que le había dicho que deseaba verme dentro de cinco minutos. Mi inmediata aparición tranquilizó a D. Agustín.

Ya en Palacio, no me dió tiempo a terminar de fumar el cigarrillo que había encendido a mi llegada.

El Presidente Macías me recibió rodeado del Vicepresidente, de la República, D. Miguel Nyegue, el Secretario de Estado, Encargado de Misiones e Información, D. Jesus Alfonso Oyono, el Secretario General de la Presidencia, D. Gaudencio Asumu Oyono, y el Secretario General del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, D. Felipe Ondó Así, a quienes me presentó, aunque ya los conocía.

Inmediatamente, me dijo:

1º.- que, con el fin de evitar malentendidos, me recibía en presencia de sus colaboradores;

2º.- que, que sabía que algunos Embajadores ("no Vd., Señor Embajador?") se habían quejado de falta de información, y que, precisamente para ello, me había llamado: Para proporcionármela;

3º.- que él siempre había consultado todos los asuntos con España antes que con cualquier otro país;

4º.- que tenía el honor de haber tenido y tener muchos y buenos

amigos en España. Citó, entre otros, al Almirante Carrero Blanco, al Capitán General Muñoz Grandes, al General Díaz de Villegas, a los Sres. Castiella, Fraga, López Bravo "y otros muchos";

5a).- Que, si en algún momento, había habido "pequeñas diferencias" estas no habían sido de importancia: "Palabritas, nada más";

6a).- Que antes de que Rusia le ~~vandiera~~, a largo plazo y con bajos intereses, el avión presidencial, él se había dirigido, por que así creía que era su deber y su derecho de amistad hacia España, en solicitud de un avión que le había sido negado, y que, solo después de esa negativa, se había dirigido a Rusia;

7a).- Que también había acudido, antes que ninguna otra potencia, a España en solicitud de armamento, que tampoco había recibido satisfacción en su deseo de adquirir las armas en España y que, también solamente después de ver insatisfechas sus pretensiones, se había visto obligado a dirigirse a otras potencias;

8a).- Que, si él había pedido armas, no había sido nunca pensando en utilizarlas contra ningún país sino para la seguridad interna de Guinea Ecuatorial, para mantener el orden y la seguridad y combatir la subversión interna;

9a).- Que, como siempre, también en esta ocasión quería dirigirse a España antes que a ninguna otra potencia para que el Embajador de España, objetivamente y sin dar otro sentido a sus palabras, informase al Gobierno español sobre la situación actual del conflicto fronterizo con Gabón;

10a).- Que, consecuente con sus principios, se había dirigido a España en demanda de asesoramiento jurídico y de expertos técnicos que también asesoraban a los funcionarios guineanos para la delimitación de las fronteras y la valoración de las inversiones realizadas en las zonas que habían sido ocupadas por la Administración española, sin oposición por parte francesa, al Este del Meridiano 11º 20';

11a).- Que siempre había estado dispuesto, y en este sentido había informado al Gobierno español, a respetar los Acuerdos Internacionales firmados por España antes de la Independencia de Guinea Ecuatorial;

12a).- Que echaba de menos la cooperación de España en este aspecto;

.... //

..... 3.-

13a).- Que, en 1.971, Gabón había iniciado sus reivindicaciones;
 14a).- Que, de acuerdo con sus principios pacifistas, siempre había tratado de encontrar una solución del problema por medios exclusivamente pacíficos;

15.- que las presiones y pretensiones de Gabón se habían ido haciendo mas insistentes y acusadas;

16a).- que Gabón cuenta con el asesoramiento y la cooperación de Francia;

17.- que, en esta situación, no encuentra otra alternativa que ceder a la mayoría de las pretensiones gabonesas;

18a).- que, en consecuencia, está dispuesto a reconocer como -- frontera el Meridiano 11a 20' y el Paralelo 1;

19a).- que Gabón solamente le concede un derecho de compensación por los 91 Km. que ocupa al Norte del Paralelo 1 en la zona de Medouneau (v. hoja 4-III, Distrito de Akurenam, del Mapa Topográfico y Forestal de Guinea formado por el Servicio Geográfico del -- Ejército);

20a).- que, en cambio, no le concede compensación alguna por los doscientos y pico de Km. al Este del Meridiano 11a 20';

21a).- que Gabón exige, además, la limitación de las aguas jurisdiccionales de las islas de Corisco y Elobeyes, de tal manera que se produce una solución de continuidad entre las aguas jurisdiccionales continentales y las insulares;

22a).- que, por otra parte, Gabón exige la prolongación de sus aguas jurisdiccionales, no por el Paralelo 1a sino por una línea que resultaría de prolongar hacia el Oeste el "thalweg" del Rio Muni en su conjunción con la línea que separa la Punta Dieke, en Guinea, y Coco Beach, en Gabón, de tal manera que constituiría una línea paralela, pero no coincidente, al Norte del Paralelo 1a.

23a).- que Guinea Ecuatorial pretende que las aguas jurisdiccionales al Norte de Corisco se unan con las aguas jurisdiccionales al Sur de Guinea continental, en la zona comprendida entre Cabo San Juan y la Punta Mosquitos, y que las aguas jurisdiccionales de los Elobeyes se unieran a las continentales entre Punta Dieke y Punta Mosquitos;

24a).- que Gabón, en cambio, no concede a las islas aguas jurisdiccionales de tres millas en todos los sentidos, ni siquiera la línea media de las aguas jurisdiccionales isleñas y las de Gabón

.... 4.-

25a).- Que ésta es la causa de que el conflicto no se haya resuelto aún y de que, por tanto, no se hubiera llegado a la firma de un comunicado conjunto con ocasión de la visita a Guinea Ecuatorial del Presidente Bongó;

26a).- Que Guinea Ecuatorial necesitaba conocer cuáles eran las aguas jurisdiccionales de las islas de Corisco, los Elobeyes y Pagulu (antes Anobón) para poder intentar resolver este problema;

27a).- Que, si Gabón no cediera en ningún punto, Guinea Ecuatorial se vería obligada a aceptar las condiciones exigidas por el Presidente Bongó;

28a).- Que rogaba que esta información llegara, sin malentendidos al Gobierno español y que fuera comunicada al Representante Permanente de España ante las Naciones Unidas.

.....

La entrevista, Excmo. Señor, duró dos horas, desde las doce menos diez hasta las dos menos diez de la tarde.

Durante ella, no solo habló el Presidente sino que se hizo traer los mapas de que disponía antes y los que, enviados por mí al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, habían viajado en el mismo avión que se había llevado a Bata y a los que hube de aludir al ver que no se manejaban, con lo cual causé sorpresa al Presidente y cierta inquietud en los presentes, ya que el Vitalicio dijo airadamente: " ¿ Y porqué no me han sido entregados?! ". Aparecieron, de luego, inmediatamente.

Por otra parte, me mostró unos gráficos en papel cebolla, en los que se dibujaban las posturas gabonesa y guineana respecto de las aguas jurisdiccionales que arriba expreso a V. E.

En cierto momento, el Sr. Presidente me había dicho que prefería exponerme lo que, por mi parte, he expuesto a V.E., personalmente y de palabra, ya que, según él, no domina el español hasta el punto de redactar un escrito en el que se recogieran todos los puntos tratados.

A mi vez, después de elogiar su perfecto castellano, rogué al Presidente que me permitiera hacerle una petición: la de que, al menos, pudiera yo recibir una breve Nota Verbal en la que, esquemáticamente, se reflejaran las cuestiones tratadas.

.... //

Tambien le pedí copias o fotocopias de los gráficos de las -- aguas jurisdiccionales, según las posturas guineana y gabonesa. -- Aunque dubitativo y dirigiéndose a sus colaboradores, les preguntó si ésto podía hacerse, a lo que todos contestaron con un unánime: "¡ Sí, Excelencia! "

Desgraciadamente, no he recibido ni la Nota ni los gráficos -- que solicité.

No he informado telegráficamente a V. E. de esta entrevista -- por un doble motivo: el primero, el enorme costo de un telegrama -- en el que hubiera podido reproducir la larga exposición presiden-- cial; el segundo, y bastaría con ésto, es la imposibilidad de tele-- grafiar a causa de los graves desperfectos sufridos por el motor -- principal que suministra el fluido eléctrico indispensable para la transmisión, problema al que me refiero en mi Despacho 530, de fecha hoy.

No se me alcanza el pleno sentido que pudiera tener la petición hecha por el Presidente de que informe a V.E., como lo he hecho, y de que esta información sea comunicada al Representante Permanente de España en las Naciones Unidas. ¿ Pretendería el Vitalicio que -- España suscitara el tema en la Asamblea de las Naciones Unidas? -- Bien sabe V.E. que el Presidente Macías puede sugerir, pero no quiere pedir nunca nada.

Como podrá observar V.E., esta entrevista confirma, al menos -- en parte, mis últimas comunicaciones telegráficas sobre el tema. -- Confirma, por lo pronto, que no se había llegado a un acuerdo. Por otra parte, desmiente el rumor de que, eventualmente, el arreglo pudiera llevarse a cabo sobre la base de la cesión de Corisco. Sin embargo, alguna base tenía el rumor, ya que quizás el principal problema en discusión actualmente sea el de las aguas jurisdiccionales de Corisco y los Elobeyes.

Dios' guarde a V.E. muchos años.

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA,

+ Ignacio de Casco -

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES.

MADRID.-

Annex 39

*Letter from the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs
concerning Conversation with the Ambassador of Gabon (2 October 1974)*

TRANSLATION

Malabo, October 2, 1974

Subject: CONVERSATION WITH THE AMBASSADOR OF GABON

[Illegible]

DEAR SIR,

During the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Ambassador of Nigeria to commemorate the anniversary of his country's independence, the Embassy Secretary, Mr. Antonio Navarro de Zuillaga, had a conversation with the Ambassador of Gabon, Mr. Ndouna-Depenaud, in this capital.

As I have informed Your Honor in due time (see Note No. [illegible]), the Ambassador of Gabon is a man of few words who, even when asked directly, usually refuses to answer or changes the subject when the questions are related to political matters. I am still unsure if this is due to his naturally reserved character or to a complete lack of information from his Government.

In any case, yesterday the Ambassador of Gabon was extremely talkative despite his natural reservation—I do not know if it was because of the whiskey he had drunk, due to political interest, or due to any other unknown reason.

Having started the conversation himself with the Secretary of this Embassy, Mr. Navarro de Zuillaga, after a few friendly comments, asked about his health, since the Ambassador of Gabon had excused himself from attending due to a sudden illness during the third anniversary celebrations of the "Only Miracle of Equatorial Guinea's" rise to power. In response, he said that he was perfectly fine and he seemed surprised by the question. After realizing the reason for the question, he quickly said that he was indeed completely recovered.

Given the tone of his voice and the expression on his face, Mr.

TRANSLATION

Navarro de Zuvillaga dared to say, “*c’était, peut-être, une indisposition diplomatique*” [“maybe it was a diplomatic indisposition”], with which the Gabonese Ambassador happily agreed with wild gestures and noisy laughs.

Continuing the conversation, and in view of the unusual verbosity and good disposition of his partner, the Secretary of this Agency dared to ask about the situation of the boundary conflict between Guinea and Gabon with the purpose of obtaining, at least, a general overview from the point of view of the Gabonese party. After debating with himself and stating that he had no information, the Ambassador of Gabon ended up saying that the immediate origin of the conflict went back to the year 1971; that the Guineans had started the issue, irately demanding the return of an area in the district of Akurenam, which had been for a long time peacefully occupied by Gabon to the 1st parallel North. In addition, for a long time, first Spain and then Equatorial Guinea had been settling and occupying territories to the East of meridian 11° 20', which are now the cause of the dispute. He said that initially, Gabon did not give much importance to the issue and tried to solve the problem peacefully, as should be done whenever two brother and neighbor African countries are involved. However, the Guinean intransigence and bad manners over these two recent years had finally led President Bongo and his government to fully enforce their rights and consequently go back to the border established in the 1900 Paris Convention between France and Spain, which is the only legal text that should be used in this matter, since as with Spanish America in the past, the principle of *uti possidetis* has been strictly applied upon Africa's decolonization. This is the only way of preserving the new national identities on a continent where the former colonial powers had divided the territories as they pleased without any actual knowledge of the land and their inhabitants. In summary,

TRANSLATION

Gabon only defended the validity of international conventions and the right arising from the aforementioned convention. For that reason, they had agreed to return to Equatorial Guinea the area that was occupied without legal basis to the 1st parallel North. As fair consideration, they demanded the complete return of all the territories unduly occupied by Guinea to the East of the aforementioned meridian, not because these territories were of any interest for the Gabonese Republic, but only because they wished to enforce their rights and respond to the bad manners shown by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

As Your Honor can assume, this long statement was not made in a single declaration, but in response to different questions asked by Mr. Navarro de Zuvillaga.

Lastly, on the subject of territorial waters, the Secretary of this Agency, the Ambassador of Gabon, Mr. Ndouna-Depenaud, undoubtedly exhausted after such a long speech, avoided answering and finally left after politely saying goodbye to Mr. Navarro de Zuvillaga and to some Spanish people who had approached at the time.

As Your Honor will undoubtedly notice, the Gabonese version of the conflict generally agrees with the one presented by the Life Officer in his interview with me (see Note No. 524/74 of this same date), although naturally, the roles are inverted: in this case, Gabon is the righteous party and Guinea, the aggressor.

May God Protect Your Honor for many years.

[Illegible]

[Signature]

Ignacio de Casso

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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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.”

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



Malabo, 2 de Octubre de 1974

Asunto: CONVERSACION CON EL ENBAJADOR DEL GABÓN

SECRETARIA.

RELC.

RECIBO. ANEXOS:

Durante la recepción celebrada en la tarde de ayer en la residencia del Embajador de Liberia, con motivo del 50 aniversario de la Independencia de su País, el secretario de esta Embajada, Sr. Antonio Navarro de Luvilleja, tuvo ocasión de mantener una conversación con el embajador del Gabón en esta Capital, Sr. Kouma-Depenaud,

Como ya tuve la honra de informar a V.E. en su momento (V. el Despacho nº 456/74), el Embajador del Gabón es hombre poco dado a las expresiones verbales, que, incluso preguntándole directamente, suele renunciar responder o cambiar de tema cuando las preguntas versan sobre temas políticos. Que esto se deba a un natural retraído o a una muy posible falta total de información por parte de su Gobierno, es materia sobre la que todavía no he podido llegar a formar una opinión concreta.

En todo caso, y pese a su habitual reticencia, ayer, no se sabe si por amor del whisky ingurgitado, por interés político, o por cualquier otra causa desconocida, el Embajador del Gabón mostrase extremadamente locuaz para lo que él acostumbra.

Habiendo iniciado él la conversación con el secretario de esta Embajada, Sr. Navarro de Luvilleja, éste, tras unos cortesios preliminares, le interrogó sobre el estado de su salud, ya que durante las fiestas celebradas con motivo del 50 aniversario de la exaltación al Poder del "Único Milagro de Quinto Centenario", el Embajador del Gabón había excusado su asistencia alegando una súbita enfermedad. Al contestar, indicó que se hallaba perfectamente y pareció sorprendido por la pregunta. Llegado de pronto a estas razones de esta se apresuró a decir que, efectivamente, se encontraba totalmente restablecido.

Dado el tono de su voz y la expresión de su cara, el

varro de "villages se avreivió a inquirir: "c'était, peut-être, une indisposition diplomatique?", a lo que con grandes espavientos y ruidosas carcajadas el embajador gabonés asintió complacido.

Prosiguiendo la conversación, y a la vista de la inusitada verbosidad y buena disposición de ánimo de su interlocutor, el secretario de esta Representación se avreivió a preguntar sobre la situación del conflicto fronterizo guineano-gabonés con objeto de obtener, al menos, una sonora versión desde el punto de vista de la parte gabonesa. A esto, y tras debatirse consigo mismo y afirmar que él no estaba enterado de nada, el embajador gabonés terminó por decir que el origen inmediato del conflicto se remonta al año 1971; que fueron los guineanos quienes iniciaron el asunto reclamando, airadamente, la devolución de la zona ~~-----~~ que, en el distrito de Scurenán, se hallaba desde hacía tiempo ocupada pacíficamente por Gabón al Norte del paralelo 12. Que, además, y desde hace tiempo, tanto los españoles primero como Guinea Ecuatorial después, habían venido asentando población y ocupando los territorios al Este del meridiano 112 20' que hoy han venido a constituir el motivo de la disputa. Que Gabón, en un primer momento no dió importancia al asunto y trató de arreglarlo pacíficamente el problema como corresponde a dos países africanos hermanos y vecinos. Pero que la intransigencia guineana y las malas maneras puestas de manifiesto a lo largo de estos dos últimos años habían decidido finalmente al Presidente Bongo y a su Gobierno a hacer respetar íntegramente sus derechos y volver, por consiguiente, a la frontera fijada en el Tratado de París de 1.900 entre Francia y España, que es el único texto jurídico que debe servir de base a esta cuestión, ya que al igual que antaño en la América española, al producirse la descolonización en África se ha venido aplicando rigurosamente el principio de "uti possidetis", única forma de conservar las nuevas identidades nacionales en un continente que las antiguas potencias colonizadoras habían dividido a su capricho sin un conocimiento real del terreno y de sus habitantes. Que, en definitiva,

...../.....

Gabón solo defendía la validez de los Tratados Internacionales y el propio derecho que del citado acuerdo se deriva, y que, por ello, habían accedido a devolver a Guinea Ecuatorial la zona que, sin base jurídica, ocupaba al norte del paralelo 10, pero que en justa correspondencia, exigía la devolución íntegra de todos los territorios indebidamente ocupados por Guinea al este del meridiano mencionado, y no por que estos territorios tuvieran en sí ningún interés para la República gabonesa, sino simplemente para hacer respetar sus derechos y corresponder así a la mala voluntad demostrada por el Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Como V.E. podrá suponer, esta larga declaración no fué formulada de corrido, sino respondiendo a diversas cuestiones que le planteó el Sr. Navarro de Lavillaça.

Por último, y al tocar el tema de las aguas jurisdiccionales el Secretario de esta Representación, el Embajador del Gabón, Sr. Ndouna-Depeaud, fatigado, sin duda, de tan largo discurso, eludió la respuesta y se alejó definitivamente tras saludar muy cortemente al Sr. Navarro de Lavillaça y a algunos españoles que en aquel momento se acercaron.

Como no dejará, sin duda, de advertir V.E., la versión gabonesa del conflicto responde en gran medida a la presentada por el Vitalicio en la entrevista conmigo mantenida (V. el Despacho NG 524/74 de esta misma fecha), aunque, naturalmente, los papeles se hayan invertidos: en este caso Gabón es el justiciero y Guinea la potencia agresora.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años

EL EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA



-Ignacio del Casso-

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES.-

MADRID.-

Annex 40

Letter No. 582/74 from the Spanish Embassy in Malabo to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning Statements by the President for Life before Heads of Missions Accredited Here (16 October 1974)

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

Malabo, October 16, 1974

ANZ/mca

Spanish Embassy Re: STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT FOR LIFE
BEFORE HEADS OF MISSIONS ACCREDITED HERE NO.
582 /74

[illegible
stamp]

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:

OCT 18 1974

Last Sunday the 13th, at nine twenty-five in the morning, I received a phone call from the Vice Minister of Foreign Relations himself, telling me that at ten [a.m.], the President wanted to meet with all the Heads of Missions accredited here.

I went to the meeting and, astonishingly, with only a half-hour delay, the President met with all of us in a hall in the Ministry, accompanied by high officials of this Government.

He started by greeting all of us and saying that he was going to speak in Spanish even though he could not do it better than a Spaniard; it is the language that he has to use to address all the Heads of Missions of friendly countries. He asserted that all the words would be translated into English and French by the official interpreter, as indeed it happened, and regretted that he could not do the same in Russian and Chinese.

In addressing the subject matter, he indicated that he was going to deal with the border problem with Gabon and that he wanted to take advantage of the circumstance that the Representatives of the most powerful Countries on Earth were gathered together in Malabo as well as those from so many powerful members of the United Nations, so that they could hear directly from his mouth the source and development of the conflict. That way there would be no room for false interpretations and misrepresentations of the facts.

1. He asserted that his position was totally peaceful, that at no time would he use weapons to solve border issues and that he wanted to categorically deny the false rumors about the encouragement he received from the USSR and the People's Republic of China to launch a border war.

According to him, the weapons were brought at his express request and that he only wanted them as a guarantee of his independence to eliminate any internal subversion that might arise, in a just struggle against internal rebels, but never to confront his African brothers.

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
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---- 2 ----

Spanish Embassy

2. He mentioned that a certain Ambassador (he was referring to the French Ambassador who was present) had complained about the lack of information about the conflict, but that he could not rush to speak about the matter while he was still negotiating with Bongo. Still, he said that he had informed in detail and in person the ambassadors of Spain and France, as signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris, and that he had even emphasized to the Spanish Ambassador that the Government of Equatorial Guinea was willing to meet all the commitments previously assumed by Spain.

3. Now referring concretely to the source of the conflict, he said that it had started in 1972 with the occupation of the islet of Mbañe by the Gabonese forces, on the occasion that the Conference of Heads of State and of Government of Central and Eastern Africa was being held in Tanzania, whom he addressed in order to peacefully solve his disagreement with the President of Gabon.

After holding two sessions presided by Mobutu, one at Kinshasa and another one Libreville, they decided to request the advice of the Spanish and French Governments, the old colonial powers of both countries, in order to attempt to solve the conflict.

After receiving the answers from both States, Spain asserted that Mbañe belonged to Equatorial Guinea, since it had been under Spanish sovereignty, but France, on the contrary, claimed that the islet should remain in the possession of Gabon.

After long discussions, he and Bongo agreed that the islet and the adjacent shallows together with their waters should be declared to be a neutral zone, and signed a document to that effect which provided that a Commission of the Organization of African Unity [O.A.U.] would set the definitive borders between both states in the Bay of Corisco.

4. Prior to this Agreement, President Bongo had invited him to pay an official visit to Gabon, an invitation which he accepted. He went there and was very well received by the people and the Gabonese Government, and before leaving the country he invited President Bongó in turn to pay an official visit to Equatorial Guinea.

Shortly prior to this, certain tension had arisen in the zone of

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

--- 3 ---

Spanish Embassy

Ebebiyín. According to him, there were tendentious interpretations by people who always want to make trouble, asserting that Equatorial Guinea had concentrated troops at the border. This was completely false. That is why he made a swift 24-hour trip to Libreville to invite President Bongo to visit the zone together and verified that there was no such concentration of troops. Bongó accepted and they traveled to Bitan and Ebebiyin, and Bongo agreed on the non-existence of such troops.

5. Upon returning from the trip, Bongo asked for the opening of negotiations to delimit the land border, which negotiations would be held in Bitán. He accepted the proposal and the Guinean Delegation departed by land from Mongomo to Bitán (at that moment President Macias and his assistants brought out and spread the topographical and forestal maps of the affected zone, which a few days prior had been delivered to them by the Spanish Ambassador).

Once both Delegations were meeting, Gabon asked for the delimitation of the border based on Meridian 11° 20', according to the Spanish-French Convention of 1900.

The Equatorial Guinea Delegation then presented a counterproposal based on the following reasons:

Neither France nor Spain, at that time the colonial powers of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, ever respected Meridian 11° 20' or the 1st Parallel as border between the territories under their sovereignty for reasons that, President Macías indicated, he could not know for sure. In the Northeast Zone, the Kye River instead of the meridian was always respected, and during the 200 years that the Spanish colonization lasted there was not a single incident in this regard and, if there had been any, he had not been born yet and therefore could not say anything about it.

However (he asserted, verbatim) "I have been one of the best officials of the Spanish Administration for 20 years and have always been much appreciated by the Spanish Government, and I have worked with them both in Bata and in Mongomo for many years. Spain has never bothered me, but I did not appreciate the colonial system." "We must speak clearly! It is not the Spanish people's fault either, but rather the fault of the economic groups that lived in Africa and wanted to take and keep our wealth."

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

---- 4 ----

Spanish Embassy

President Macías pointed out that both France and Spain always respected the Kye River as a border. “Even, he underscored, when I was in Mongomo as a Spanish Government official, Spain built a wooden bridge over the Kye River and there was no problem. At its inauguration, neither Gabon nor Equatorial Guinea were at that time independent, and a French friend of mine, Assistant Prefect Mr. Pasquier, who was a good person, was present.”

Also in Ebébiyin, said the President, Spain built 2 1/2 km of road between the border with Cameroon and the Kye River, and no problem arose. To summarize, during the 200 years of Spanish colonization the Kye River was always accepted as a natural border between both territories without any claim in this regard by France.

Gabon gained its independence in 1960, the President asserted, and if there was any claim between the Gabonese Government and the Spanish Government, which he cannot know for sure, what he can indeed say is that Spain granted Equatorial Guinea its independence in 1968, and until 1972 there was no claim from Gabon either.

6. In 1972, the President asserted, some signs were posted both in Ebébiyin and in Mongomo on the bank of the Kye River, which read "Republic of Equatorial Guinea." In Bitán, in front of Ebébiyin, obviously, people did not like this, and the Gabonese cut them off at night and took them, but without an armed incident. In order to verify the events, he sent his Vice Minister of Foreign Relations and the Gabonese Ambassador, who visited the zone and agreed that the Gabonese had removed the sign, which sign the Ambassador ordered to be returned, but protested that he did not recognize the border over the river.

7. The Gabonese and Guinean Delegations decided to propose a meeting between their respective Heads of State, and therefore Macías invited Bongo to Equatorial Guinea to return his three trips to Gabon. Bongo accepted and recently came, both

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

--- 5 ---

Spanish Embassy

Delegations taking advantage of the trip to establish new contacts, which did not lead to any positive results.

The President indicated that, then, he negotiated directly with Bongo, and proposed in the maintenance of the "status quo", but the Gabonese President insisted on recognizing Meridian 11° 20' as the only possible border.

In view of Bongo's firm position, and since Equatorial Guinea does not accept war as a means to solve the conflicts between brothers, Macias accepted the limits set forth in the Treaty of Paris, even though the latter did not concretely set the border based on geographical features either. What it does say, the President asserted, is that Spain would have the right to 1 km around all the towns located along the borderline, which right Equatorial Guinea inherited from Spain.

8. Since, although the old Spanish colony used to trespass the limits of Meridian 11° 20' in the Northeast Zone, France had also penetrated through the South the Spanish territory North of the 1st Parallel, the Gabonese President proposed to perform an approximate assessment of both excesses, in order to compensate them. This assessment, performed, as he said, by a person who is not an expert on the subject matter, had the following results:

--- Spain trespassed Meridian 11° 20' in an area of approximately 259 km².

--- France went beyond north of the 1st Parallel through a zone of approximately 91 km² in the district of Acurenan.

Bongo and he then decided, out of mutual agreement, that Gabon would remain in the zone occupied North of the 1st Parallel, with Macias returning to Gabon a territory of approximately 159 km² in the Northeast zone, from which the Guinean population would be withdrawn to the interior of the country, which population is estimated to be around 3,000.

9. It has not been established yet whether the zone to be returned to Gabon will be located in the district of Ebébiyin or the district of Mongomo, but in any event, for political reasons, Macias decided to withdraw from the latter even his own family.

In the North, on the side of Ebébiyin, Equatorial Guinea recovers a small territory of around 2 km², which

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

--- 6 ---

Spanish Embassy

was occupied by Gabon.

Since in the affected area there are numerous schools, dispensaries, dwellings, roads, coffee and cocoa farms, etc., he sent a letter to his Gabonese brother requesting a financial compensation of around 192,000,000 pesetas for these losses, but Bongo has categorically refused to grant any type of compensation.

The President underscored that he wanted to assure the Diplomatic Corps that this would not result in any problem to Equatorial Guinea, since he would make himself personally responsible to his people, as a freely elected President, for everything that could happen.

10. Finally the President referred to the problem of the Guinean-Gabonese jurisdictional waters in Corisco Bay, the only problem still remaining and that prevents the signing of the Agreement with Gabon.

He indicated that Gabon has proposed the recognition of six maritime miles of jurisdictional waters in the Southwest Zone of the Isle of Corico [sic], recognizing, in turn, only mile and a half to the North and to the East.

On its part, Equatorial Guinea proposed the recognition of 3 miles in the Southwest Zone, 3 miles to the North and mile and a half to the East, in such a way that the jurisdictional water of the continental territory of the Muni River would join the jurisdictional waters of the Isle of Corisco.

Gabon did not accept this proposal and the last Gabonese Delegation that came to Bata, presided by a Minister, indicated to him that they were not willing to give in regarding this subject either. As Macias himself asserted, he replied to the Gabonese Minister that he was not used to discussing with ministers but rather with Heads of State, that he expected to convince his brother Bongo of how right this matter was that would definitely solve the problem.

11. With respect to Islet of Mbañe, President Macias asserted that he had already ceded it to Gabon in spite of the neutralization agreement and in spite of the fact that Spain had always maintained that Mbañe belonged to Equatorial Guinea. "What is happening," he said, "is that there are

TRANSLATION

[Great Seal
of
Spain]

--- 7 ---

Spanish Embassy

some people who intend to take advantage of the small problems that have existed between Spain and Equatorial Guinea, and that now are trying to take from us what is ours. But all of these problems are already over, they are things that have taken place in all the decolonized countries and here, in reality, nothing serious ever happened. Everything is finished, and as far as I'm concerned over, I don't want to be reminded of any problem with Spain."

May God protect Your Excellency for many years
CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, a.i.:

[(Signed) Illegible]

-Antonio Navarro de Zuñillaga-

MOST EXCELLENT MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

MADRID--



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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.”

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



ANZ/mca

Embajada de España
AFRICA.Asunto: DECLARACIONES PRESIDENTE VITALICIO ANTE JE-
FES DE MISION AQUI ACREDITADOS.

NUMn582 /74

EXCMO. SEÑOR: X

El pasado domingo, día 13 a las nueve y veinticinco de la ma-
ñana, recibí una llamada del propio Viceministro de Relaciones
Exteriores, anunciándome que a las diez, el Presidente quería en-
trevistarse con todos los Jefes de Misión aquí acreditados.

Acudí a la cita y, asombrosamente, con sola media hora de -
retraso, el Presidente se reunió con todos nosotros en un salón
del Ministerio, acompañado por altos funcionarios de este Gobier-
no.

Comenzó saludando a todos y diciendo que iba a hablar en es-
pañol que, aunque no lo puede hacer mejor que un español, es la
lengua que tiene que utilizar para dirigirse a todos los Jefes
de Misión de los paises amigos. Aseveró que todas las palabras --
serían transmitidas al inglés y al francés por el interprete ofi-
cial, como así ocurrió, y lamentó que no pudiera hacer lo mismo
con el ruso y el chino..

Entrando en materia, indicó que iba a tratar del problema
fronterizo con Gabón y que había querido aprovechar la circuns-
tancia de encontrarse reunidos en Malabo los Representantes de -
los Paises más poderosos de la Tierra y los de tantas otras po-
tencias, miembros de las Naciones Unidas, para que pudieran oír,
directamente, de su boca el origen y desarrollo del conflicto. -
De esta forma no habrá lugar a falsas interpretaciones y a tergí-
versaciones de los hechos.

12.- Aseveró que su postura es totalmente pacífica, que en nin-
gún momento utilizaría las armas para solucionar cuestiones fron-
terizas y que quería desmentir tajantemente los infundios que --
habían corrido sobre el aliento que recibió de la U.R.S.S. y de
China Popular para lanzarle a una guerra fronteriza.

Según él, las armas fueron traídas a petición expresa suya
y solo las quiere como garantía de su independencia, para elimi-
nar toda subversión interna que pudiera surgir, en una lucha jug-
ta contra los rebeldes interiores, pero jamás para enfrentarse
con sus hermanos africanos.

18 OCT. 1974

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URGENTE

Paralela a
Misión Misión.

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Embajada de España

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29.- Mencionó, que determinado Embajador -se refería al francés, allí presente- se había quejado de la falta de información sobre el conflicto, pero que él no podía precipitarse mientras mientras se hallaba todavía negociando con Bongo. Aun así, dijo, había informado detalladamente, y en persona, a las Embajadores de España y Francia, como potencias signatarias del Tratado de París, e incluso había subrayado al Embajador de España que el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial estaba dispuesto a cumplir todos los compromisos -- contraídos en otro tiempo por España..

30.- Refiriéndose ya concretamente al origen del conflicto, - dijo que éste se había iniciado en el año 1972 con la ocupación del islote de Mbañe por las Fuerzas gabonesas, en ocasión de hallarse reunida en Tanzania la Conferencia de Jéfes de Estado y de Gobierno del Africa Central y Oriental, a quienes recurrió para solucionar pacíficamente su desacuerdo con el Presidente del Gabón.


Después de celebrar dos sesiones bajo la presidencia de Mobutu, una en Kinshasa y otra en Libreville, acordaron solicitar el asesoramiento de los Gobiernos español y francés, antiguas potencias coloniales de ambos países, para tratar de solucionar el conflicto.

Recibidas las respuestas de ambos Estados, España aseguraba que Mbañe pertenecía a Guinea Ecuatorial, ya que había estado bajo soberanía española, pero Francia, por el contrario, pretendía que el islote debía quedar en poder de Gabón.

Después de largas discusiones, Bongo y él acordaron que el islote y los bajíos adyacentes con sus aguas fueran declarados zona neutral, firmando un documento a tal efecto, en el que se estipulaba que una Comisión de la O.U.A fijaría definitivamente las fronteras entre ambos estados en la bahía de Corisco.

40.- Con anterioridad a este Acuerdo, el Presidente Bongo - le había invitado a realizar una visita oficial al Gabón, invitación que aceptó. Acudió allí y fué muy bien recibido por el pueblo y el Gobierno gabonés, y antes de abandonar el país invitó a su vez al Presidente Bongó a realizar una visita oficial a Guinea -- Ecuatorial.

Poco antes había surgido cierta tensión en la zona de



Embajada de España

Ebebiyín. Según él, hubo interpretaciones tendenciosas por parte de gentes que siempre quieren embrollar la situación, afirmando que Guinea Ecuatorial había concentrado tropas en la frontera. Esto era completamente falso. Por ello se trasladó en un viaje relámpago de 24 horas a Libreville para invitar al Presidente Bongo a visitar - juntos la zona, y comprobó que no existía tal concentración de --- fuerzas. Bongo aceptó y viajaron a Bitán y Ebebiyín, estando Bongo de acuerdo en la no existancia de tales fuerzas.

5º.- A la vuelta del viaje, Bongo solicitó la apertura de negociaciones para delimitar la frontera terrestre, negociaciones que habrían de celebrarse en Bitán. Aceptó la proposición y la Delegación guineana partió por tierra desde Mongomo hasta Bitán (en este momento el Presidente Macías y sus ayudantes sacaron y extendieron los mapas topográficos y forestales de la zona afectada que días - antes les fueron entregados por el Embajador de España).

Reunidas ambas Delegaciones, Gabón pidió la delimitación de la frontera sobre la base del meridiano 11º 20', de acuerdo con el Convenio hispano-francés de 1.900.

La Delegación de Guinea Ecuatorial presentó entonces -- una contrapropuesta basada en las siguientes razones:

-- Ni Francia ni España, entonces potencias coloniales de Gabón y Guinea Ecuatorial, respetaron nunca el meridiano 11º 20' ni el paralelo 1º como fronteras entre los territorios de su soberanía por razones que, indicó el Presidente Macías, él no podía precisar. En la zona nordeste se respetó siempre el río Kye en vez -- del meridiano y durante los 200 años que duró la colonización española no hubo jamás ningún incidente al respecto y, caso de haberlo habido, él no había nacido y por tanto nada podía decir.

Sin embargo -afirmó textualmente - "he sido uno de los mejores funcionarios de la Administración española durante 20 años y siempre he sido muy apreciado por el Gobierno español, y he trabajado con ellos tanto en Bata como en Mongomo durante muchos años. España nunca me ha molestado, pero yo no apreciaba el sistema colonial". "¡Hay que hablar como Dios manda! Tampoco es culpa del pueblo español, sino de los grupos económicos que vivían en Africa y querían quedarse con nuestras riquezas".

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Embajada de España

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El Presidente Macías señaló, que, tanto Francia como España respetaron siempre el río Kye como frontera. "Incluso -subrayo- estando yo en Mongomo, como funcionario del Gobierno español, - España construyó un puente de madera sobre el río Kye y no hubo ningún problema. En su inauguración, ni Gabón ni Guinea Ecuatorial eran entonces independientes, estuvo presente un francés amigo mío, el Subprefecto M. Pasquier, que era una buena persona".


También en Ebebiyin, dijo el Presidente, España construyó dos kilómetros y medio de carretera, desde la frontera con Camerun hasta el río Kye, sin que hubiera ningún problema. En definitiva, que durante los 200 años de colonización española se aceptó siempre el río Kye como frontera natural entre ambos territorios sin que se presentara jamás ninguna reclamación al respecto por parte de Francia.

Gabón accedió a la independencia en el año 1960, afirmó el Presidente y si hubo reclamación entre el Gobierno gabonés y el Gobierno español, es cosa que él no puede precisar, pero lo que sí puede decir es que España concedió a Guinea Ecuatorial la Independencia en 1968 y hasta 1972 tampoco hubo ninguna reclamación por parte de Gabón.

6º.- En 1972, afirmó el Presidente, se pusieron unos carteles, tanto en Ebebiyin como en Mongomo, en la orilla del río Kye, en los que se leía "República de Guinea Ecuatorial". En Bitán, --- frente a Ebebiyin, por lo visto, no gustó la cosa y por la noche los gaboneses los cortaron y se los llevaron, pero sin que hubiera incidente armado. Para comprobar los hechos envió a su Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores y al Embajador gabonés, quienes visitaron la zona y estuvieron de acuerdo en que los gaboneses habían retirado el letrero, letrero que el Embajador hizo devolver, pero protestando que no reconocía la frontera sobre el río.

7º.- Las Delegaciones gabonesa y guineana decidieron proponer una reunión de sus respectivos Jefes de Estado, por lo cual Macías invitó a Bongo a Guinea Ecuatorial para corresponder a sus tres viajes a Gabón. Bongo aceptó y vino recientemente, aprove-

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Embajada de España

chando las dos Delegaciones el viaje para entablar nuevos contactos que no condujeron a ningún resultado positivo.

El Presidente, indicó que, entonces, él negoció directamente con Bongo, proponiéndole el mantenimiento de "statu quo", pero el Presidente gabonés insistió en reconocer como única frontera posible el meridiano 11º 20'.

Ante la firme postura de Bongo, y como Guinea Ecuatorial no acepta la guerra como medio de resolver los conflictos entre hermanos, Macias aceptó los límites señalados en el Tratado de París, aunque éste tampoco fija concretamente la frontera en cuanto a los accidentes geográficos se refiere. Lo que sí dice -afirmó el Presidente- es que España tendría derecho a un kilómetro alrededor de todos los poblados que se hallan situados en la línea fronteriza, derecho que Guinea Ecuatorial hereda de España.

8º.- Como quiera que, si bien la antigua colonia española desbordaba los límites del meridiano 11º 20' en la zona nordeste, también Francia había penetrado por el Sur en territorio español al Norte del paralelo 1º, propuso el Presidente gabonés realizar una valoración aproximada de ambos excesos, con el fin de compensarlos. Esta valoración, realizada, según indicó, por persona competente en la materia arrojó los siguientes resultados:

— España sobrepasó el meridiano 11º 20' en un área de, aproximadamente, 259 Kms. cuadrados.

— Francia se extendió al Norte del paralelo 1º por una zona de, aproximadamente, 91 kms. cuadrados en el distrito de Acurenani.

Bongo, y él, decidieron entonces de mutuo acuerdo, que Gabón permaneciera en la zona ocupada al Norte del paralelo 1º, devolviendo Macias al Gabón un territorio de aproximadamente 159 kms. cuadrados en la zona nordeste, de los que se retirará a la población guineana hacia el interior del país, población que se evalúa en unas 3.000 personas.

9º.- No se ha fijado aún si la zona que ha de reintegrarse al Gabón se situará en el distrito de Ebebiyin o en el de Mongomo, pero en todo caso, por razones políticas, Macias ha decidido retirar de este último hasta su propia familia,

En el Norte, al lado de Ebebiyin, Guinea Ecuatorial recobra un pequeño territorio de alrededor de 2 kms cuadrados, que

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Embajada de España

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estaba ocupado por Gabón.

Como quiera que en la zona afectada se encuentran numerosas escuelas, dispensarios, viviendas, carreteras, fincas de café y cacao... etc., él dirigió una carta a su hermano gabonés solicitando una compensación económica de, alrededor de, -192,000.000- de pesetas por estas pérdidas, pero Bongo se ha negado rotundamente a conceder ningún tipo de compensación.

El Presidente subrayó que quería asegurar al Cuerpo Diplomático que esto no supone ningún problema para Guinea Ecuatorial, ya que él se haría personalmente responsable ante su pueblo, como Presidente libremente elegido, de todo lo que pudiera ocurrir.

10.- Finalmente el Presidente se refirió al problema de las aguas jurisdiccionales guineano-gabonesas en la bahía de Corisco, único problema que aun queda en pie y que impide la firma del Acuerdo con Gabón.

Indicó que Gabón ha propuesto el reconocimiento de 6 millas marítimas de aguas jurisdiccionales en la zona suroeste de la isla de Coricó, reconociendo, en cambio, solo milla y media al Norte y al Este.

Por su parte, Guinea Ecuatorial, propuso el reconocimiento de tres millas en la zona suroeste, tres millas al Norte y milla y media al Este, de tal forma que las aguas jurisdiccionales del territorio continental de Río Muni se una con las aguas jurisdiccionales de la isla de Corisco.

Gabón no acepta esta propuesta y, la última Delegación gabonesa que acudió a Bata, presidida por un Ministro, le indicó que no estaban dispuestos a ceder tampoco en esta materia. Según afirmó, el propio Macias le contestó al Ministro gabonés que él no acostumbraba a discutir con Ministros, sino con Jefes de Estado, que espera convencer a su hermano Bongo de lo acertado de esta cuestión que resolvería definitivamente el problema.

11.- Por lo que al islote de Mbañe se refiere, el Presidente Macias afirmó que lo ha cedido ya al Gabón pese al acuerdo de neutralización y pese a que España siempre mantuvo que Mbañe pertenecía a Guinea Ecuatorial. "Lo que pasa -dijo- es que hay -

.....



Embajada de España

--- 7 ---

algunos que pretenden aprovecharse de los pequeños problemas que ha habido entre España y Guinea Ecuatorial, y así tratan ahora de d#spojarnos de lo nuestro. Pero todos estos problemas ya se acabaron, son cosas que han ocurrido en todos los países descolonizados y aquí, en realidad, nunca ocurrió nada grave. Todo está acabado, y para mí terminado, yo no quiero acordarme de ningún problema con España"

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años
EL ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS, a.i.

-Antonio Navarro de Zuillaga-

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.-

MADRID.---

Annex 41

*Telegram No. 69-70 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the
Visit of a Ministerial Mission (22 October 1974)*

TRANSLATION

MAE / Paris / QONT / 332 / 4 | NB
 - MEDITATION SOUGHT | NOT IN LIST

[handwritten: 6E III B.3.1]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[stamp: ENCRYPTION]

[handwritten: 6E III C
Gabon]

INCOMING TELEGRAM

[stamp:]

DAM-2 23 OCT 1974 ARRIVAL

D.A.M.

ATTRIBUTIONS:

2. DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM
 3. COP COP COP COP
- PR3.

PARIS, OCTOBER 22, 1974
 RECORDED IN SCT ON --- 4:09 P.M.

AMBAFRANCE MALABO NO. 69—70
 [handwritten: Restricted circulation]

DIRECTORS

ORIGIN: AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: VISIT OF A MINISTERIAL MISSION

I REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAM NO. 101.

IF PRESIDENT MACIAS PERSISTS IN HIS INTENTIONS, WE WILL RECEIVE THE MINISTERIAL MISSION THAT HE PLANS TO SEND TO EUROPE, MAKING HIM AWARE, AS YOU WILL BE SURE TO EMPHASIZE ONCE AGAIN, AS YOU HAVE ALREADY DONE WITH GOOD REASON, THAT GABON BEING AN INDEPENDENT STATE, WE WOULD NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES INVOLVE OURSELVES IN THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

WE WOULD, NATURALLY, APPRECIATE IT IF HE WOULD INFORM US AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE OF THE DATES OF THE ANTICIPATED TRAVEL. SIGNED: REBEYROL./.



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

08/18/22

Date



~~MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES~~

6E III B-3
6E III C
Salon

TÉLÉGRAMME AU DÉPART

DAM . 2
23.OCT.1974
ARRIVÉE

D.A.M.

ATTRIBUTIONS : Ⓢ

- 2. DAM DAM (DAM) DAM DAM DAM
- 3. COP COP COP COP PR3.

PARIS, LE 22 OCTOBRE 1974

ENR. AU SCT, LE --- 16^H09

AMBAFRANCE MALABO NO 69-70

Diffusion réservée

DIRECTEURS

ORIGINE : AFFAIRES AFRICAINES

OBJET : VISITE D'UNE MISSION MINISTERIELLE.

JE ME REFERE A VOTRE TELEGRAMME NO 101.

SI LE PRESIDENT MACIAS PERSISTE DANS SES INTENTIONS, NOUS RECEVRONS LA MISSION MINISTERIELLE QU'IL PROJETTE D'ENVOYER EN EUROPE EN LE LUI FAISANT CONNAITRE VOUS NE MANQUEREZ PAS DE SOULIGNER UNE FOIS ENCORE, AINSI QUE VOUS L'AVEZ DEJA FAIT A JUSTE RAISON, QUE LE GABON ETANT UN ETAT INDEPENDANT, NOUS NE SAURIONS EN AUCUNE MANIERE ENTRER DANS LE DIFFEREND QUI OPPOSE LES DEUX PAYS.

NOUS LUI SERIONS NATURELLEMENT RECONNAISSANT DE NOUS SAISIR LE PLUS RAPIDEMENT POSSIBLE DES DATES DU DEPLACEMENT ENVISAGE. SIGNE : REBEYROL ./.

Annex 42

*Telegram No. 106 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the
Visit of President Macias to France (26 October 1974)*

TRANSLATION

MAE / Paris / QONT / 332 / 4 - MEDITATION SOUGHT	NB NOT IN LIST
---	-------------------

[handwritten: 3.1]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[handwritten: 6E I-2-3]

[stamp: DECRYPTION] **MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

[handwritten: 6E III B-3-1]

INCOMING TELEGRAM

[stamp:] DAM-2
4 NOV 1974
ARRIVAL

MALABO, OCTOBER 26, 1974
RECEIVED NOVEMBER 2, 11:11 A.M.

ATTRIBUTIONS:
2. DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM
3. COP COP COP COP
PR3 SP

BY ACCOMPANIED POUCH FROM MALABO TO DOUALA
BY DIPLOMATIC POUCH FROM DOUALA TO YAOUNDE

DIRECTORS

NO. 106
[signature]

RESTRICTED CIRCULATION.

SUBJECT: VISIT OF PRESIDENT MACIAS TO FRANCE.

I REFER TO MY TELEGRAM NO. 105 DATED YESTERDAY.

AFTER MY VISIT YESTERDAY TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL, I WAS ONCE AGAIN
SUMMONED THIS MORNING TO THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WAS RECEIVED ON
THIS OCCASION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPONSIBLE FOR MISSIONS AND
INTELLIGENCE, MR. OYONO.

TO MY SHOCK, AND CONTRARY TO WHAT HAD BEEN SAID TO THE AMBASSADOR
(CF. TELEGRAM NO. 101), HE BEGAN BY EXPLAINING TO ME THAT THE ARRIVAL IN FRANCE OF
THE EQUATOGUIANEAN MISSION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN
MALABO AND LIBREVILLE THAT IS CURRENTLY BEING RESOLVED, AT LEAST INSOFAR AS
CONCERNS THE LAND BOUNDARIES. TO SHUT DOWN RECENT RUMORS SUGGESTING

TRANSLATION

MAE / Paris / QONT / 332 / 4 - MEDITATION SOUGHT	<u>NB</u> NOT IN LIST
---	--------------------------

PAGE TWO

THAT FRANCE WOULD BE LED TO PLAY A MEDIATING ROLE, THE SECRETARY OF STATE TOLD ME THAT PRESIDENT MACIAS HAD DECIDED TO DELAY THE DEPARTURE OF THAT MISSION. HE WOULD BRING THE MISSION HIMSELF SO AS TO BE ABLE TO MEET THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

I IMMEDIATELY EMPHASIZED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE THAT I DID NOT KNOW WHAT RUMORS OF MEDIATION HE WAS REFERRING TO, NOR FROM WHOM THEY ORIGINATED, GIVEN THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES IN QUESTION ARE SOVEREIGN STATES THAT HAD NEVER ASKED ANYTHING OF FRANCE. REGARDING PRESIDENT MACIAS'S DESIRE TO MEET PRESIDENT VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING, I COULD ONLY REPORT THAT INTENTION TO YOUR EXCELLENCY. I DID, HOWEVER, EMPHASIZE HOW BUSY THE ELYSEE'S SCHEDULE IS FOR 1974 AND 1975, WHICH THE SECRETARY OF STATE WELL UNDERSTOOD. OUR MEETING, WHICH HE TERMED A WORK SESSION, UNFOLDED IN A CORDIAL ATMOSPHERE.

MY PERSONAL FEELING IS THAT THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE EQUATOGUINEAN APPROACH MAY BE DUE TO A DESIRE ON THE PART OF PRESIDENT MACIAS TO EMERGE FROM THE DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION IN WHICH HE HAS ALLOWED HIMSELF TO BE CONFINED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHILE NEARLY ALL OF HIS PEOPLE HAVE NO INTEREST IN COMMUNISM AND NOTE THAT CUBA, THE USSR AND CHINA, DUE TO THEIR DISTANCE AND LACK OF CAPITAL GOODS, HAVE CONTRIBUTED VERY LITTLE AID TO EASE THEIR EXTREME POVERTY./.

FONSCOLOMBE

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Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



MAE/Paris/QONT/332/4
-meditation sought

NO
NOT IN
LIST

3.1

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

GE I 2-3

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

~~GE III B~~

DECHIFFREMENT

TÉLÉGRAMME À L'ARRIVÉE

DAM - 2

4 NOV. 1974

ARRIVÉE

ATTRIBUTIONS : 0

- 2. DAM DAM DAM (DAM) DAM DAM
- 3. COP COP COP (COP)
- PR3 SP

MALABO, LE 26 OCTOBRE 1974
RECU, LE 2 NOVEMBRE A 11H11

PAR VALISE ACCOMPAGNEE DE MALABO A DOUALA
PAR VALISE DIPLOMATIQUE DE DOUALA A YAOUNDE

DIRECTEURS
=====

NR 106

Officier Reunies

DIFFUSION RESTREINTE.
=====

OBJET: VISITE DU PRESIDENT MACIAS EN FRANCE.

JE ME REFERE A MON TELEGRAMME NO 105 EN DATE D' HIER.

APRES MA VISITE D' HIER AU SECRETAIRE , GENERAL, J' AI
ETE A NOUVEAU CONVOQUE CE MATIN AU MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES, ET RECU CETTE FOIS PAR LE SECRETAIRE D' ETAT CHARGE
DES MISSIONS ET DE L' INFORMATION,, M. OYONO.

A MON ETONNEMENT, ET CONTRAIREMENT A CE QUI AVAIT ETE
DIT A L' AMBASSADEUR (CF. TELEGRAMME NO 101), IL COMMENCA PAR ME
PRECISER QUE LA VENUE EN FRANCE DE LA MISSION GUINEO-EQUATORIENNE
N' AVAIT RIEN A VOIR AVEC LE DIFFEREND ENTRE MALABO ET LIBREVILLE
EN VOIE DE REGLEMENT, TOUT AU MOINS EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES FRONTIE-
RES TERRESTRES. POUR COUPER COURT A DES RUMEURS RECENTES LAISSANT

MAE/Paris/QONT/332/4
-mediation sought

NOT IN LIST

CE TIL 3.1

PAGE DEUX

ENTENDRE QUE LA FRANCE SERAIT AMENE A JOUER UN ROLE D' ARBITRE, LE SECRETAIRE D' ETAT M' A DIT QUE LE PRESIDENT MACIAS AVAIT DECIDE DE RETARDER LE DEPART DE CETTE MISSION. IL LA CONDUIRAIT LUI-MEME AFIN DE POUVOIR RENCONTRER LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

J' AI AUSSITOT MARQUE AU SECRETAIRE D' ETAT QUE JE NE SAVAIS A QUELLES RUMEURS DE MEDIATION IL FAISAIT ALLUSION, NI DE QUI ELLES EMANAIENT, ETANT DONNE QU' IL S' AGISSAIT DE DEUX ETATS SOUVERAINS QUI N' AVAIENT RIEN DEMANDE A LA FRANCE. EN CE QUI CONCERNE LE DESIR DU PRESIDENT MACIAS DE RENCONTRER MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT VALERY GISCARD D' ESTAING, JE NE POUVAIS QUE RENDRE COMPTE A VOTRE EXCELLENCE DE CETTE INTENTION. J' AI CEPENDANT SOULIGNE COMBIEN L' AGENDA DE L' ELYSEE ETAIT CHARGE POUR 1974 ET 1975, CE QUE LE SECRETAIRE D' ETAT A BIEN COMPRIS. NOTRE ENTRETIEN, QUALIFIE PAR LUI DE SEANCE DE TRAVAIL, S' EST DEROULE DANS UNE AMBIANCE CORDIALE.

MON SENTIMENT PERSONNEL EST QUE CE NOUVEAU DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA DEMARCHE GUINEO-EQUATORIENNE SERAIT DU A UN DESIR DU PRESIDENT MACIAS DE SORTIR DE L' ISOLEMENT DIPLOMATIQUE DANS LEQUEL IL S' EST LAISSE ENFERMER PAR LES PAYS SOCIALISTES, ALORS QUE LA QUASI-TOTALITE DE SON PEUPLE NE VEUT PAS ENTENDRE PARLER DE COMMUNISME ET CONSTATE QUE CUBA, L' URSS ET LA CHINE, DU FAIT DE LEUR ELOIGNEMENT ET DE LEUR PAUVRETE EN BIENS D' EQUIPEMENT, N' ONT APPORTE QUE TRES PEU DE SOULAGEMENT MATERIEL A SA MISERE EXTREME./.

FONSCOLOMBE

Annex 43

Telegram No. 1113-14 from the Embassy of the French Republic to the United Republic of Cameroon concerning President Macía's Approach with the Ambassador of the United States
(10 December 1974)

TRANSLATION

MAE/ QONT 332
Paris
No 5

(Eq.
Guinea)

GE III C Gabon

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GE III C Gabon

Telegram

DAM 2

December [illegible]
Arrived

ATTRIBUTIONS: o

2. DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM DAM

3. AM AM

Yaoundé, December 10, 1974

COP COP COP COP COP

Received on -----at 11:42 AM

COP COP COP COP

PR3 DJ IP

Sent to Diplomacy

No. 1113-14

Sent directly and by mail to Malabo

No. 14

SERVICES

=====

Re: President Macias' approach with the Ambassador of the United States.

The Ambassador of the United States in Yaoundé (also accredited in Malabo) informed me of Mr. Macias' desire to send a delegation to Washington to meet with the head of the American executive [branch].

Mr. Moore has been directed to inform the Equatorial Guinean head of state that President Ford's schedule does not allow him to receive this delegation, which, however, might be able to meet with the Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, on December 16.

Although this was not specified, there is every reason to think that the border conflict between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea is the cause of this request. According to my American colleague, there is no desire in Washington to become involved in this situation.

President Macias appears to have undertaken an identical initiative with the Ambassador of Great Britain.

Dubois



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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/25/22

Date



MAE/ Paris QONT 330 (Guinée Eq)
N. 5

(1) MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES *6E III C* *Etat Uni*
 N. *6E III 9 Gabon*
 TEL. PROGRAMME DAM-12
 10 DEC. 1974
 ARRIVÉE

ATTRIBUTIONS :
 2. DAM DAM DAM DAM *DAM* DAM
 3. AM AM
 COP COP COP COP COP
 COP COP COP COP
 PR3 DJ IP

YAOUNDE, LE 10 DECEMBRE 1974
 RECU, LE ----- A 11H.42

ADRESSE A DIPLOMATIE NO 1113-14
 COMMUNIQUE DIRECTEMENT ET PAR COURRIER A MALABO NO 14

SERVICES
 =====

A/S: DEMARCHE DU PRESIDENT MACIAS AUPRES DE L' AMBASSADEUR DES ETATS UNIS.

L' AMBASSADEUR DES ETATS UNIS A YAOUNDE (EGALEMENT ACCREDITE A MALABO) M' A INFORME DU DESIR DE M. MACIAS D' ENVOYER UNE DELEGATION A WASHINGTON POUR Y RENCONTRER LE CHL. DE L' EXECUTIF AMERICAIN.

M. MOORE A ETE CHARGE DE FAIRE SAVOIR AU CHEF D' ETAT EQUATO-GUINEEN QUE L' EMPLOI DU TEMPS DU PRESIDENT FORD NE LUI PERMETTAIT PAS DE RECEVOIR CETTE DELEGATION QUI POURRAIT CEPENDANT RENCONTRER, LE 16 DECEMBRE, LE SECRETAIRE D' ETAT ADJOINT AUX AFFAIRES AFRICAINES.

BIEN QUE CELA N' AIT PAS ETE PRECISE, IL Y A TOUT LIEU DE PENSER QUE LE CONFLIT FRONTALIER ENTRE LE GABON ET LA GUINEE EQUATORIALE EST LA CAUSE DE CETTE REQUETE. D' APRES MON COLLEQUE AMERICAIN, ON NE SOUHAITE PAS A WASHINGTON ETRE MELE A CETTE AFFAIRE.

LE PRESIDENT MACIAS AURAIT ENTREPRIS UNE DEMARCHE IDENTIQUE AUPRES DE L' AMBASSADEUR DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE./.

DUBOIS

Annex 44

Letter No. 85 from the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Ambassador in Malabo (25 February 1977)

TRANSLATION

[Handwritten] Ambassador Report

182

RE: 46'

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GENERAL OFFICE OF FOREIGN POLICY

GENERAL OFFICE OF AFRICAN AND NEAR AND MID
EAST AFFAIRS

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH No. 84

DATE: Madrid, March 12, 1977

SUBJECT:

Sending copy of Dispatch 85 from Libreville

Your Excellency:

On orders from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for Your Excellency's full information and documentation, enclosed is a copy of Dispatch No. 85 of 2.25.77, in which our embassy in Libreville reports on the text of the secret Guinean-Gabonese convention.

May God keep Your Excellency many years.

DIRECTOR GENERAL

[Signature]

EMBASSY OF SPAIN
RECEIVED
March 17, 1977
SANTA ISABEL

TO THE AMBASSADOR OF SPAIN IN MALABO

TRANSLATION

CONFIDENTIAL DISPATCH

Libreville, February 25, 1977

SUBJECT: Sending text of secret Guinean-
Gabonese Convention

GENERAL OFFICE OF
AFRICA
No. 85

Your Excellency:

As a result of the interview I had with the French Ambassador on February 23, he promised to provide me with copies of some dispatches from his representative in Malabo. It had been done earlier by Mr. Bey-Rozet, who was First Counselor. Among the copies provided today by the current First Counselor, Mr. Mano, is a dispatch of November 28, 1976, to which is attached the text of the "Convention delimiting the land and maritime boundaries of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon," signed in Bata on September 12, 1974, between Macías Nguema Biyogo and Albert-Bernard Bongo.

At the time I informed Your Excellent of the obstruction that I encountered from then Minister of Foreign Affairs Ocumba, in trying to learn of the agreement that had been signed but not publicized. The reason I was given is that it had to be approved by the National Assembly. After the agreement there were teams of experts for both parties engaged in a practical application of the boundary changes in situ, but nothing was said of the matter afterwards. It doesn't appear that the rest of the stipulations have been met either. In any event, the agreement has not been submitted to this Parliament or ratified. It has fallen by the wayside for now.

The fact that Jacques Fournier, the French Ambassador in Malabo, has only now informed his government of that agreement, sending a copy of the text of the agreement to Quai d'Orsay in late 1976, seems to indicate that he did not have it earlier.

I am enclosing with this dispatch a copy of the agreement in French.

It is an honor to make this report for all pertinent effects, in relation to my Dispatch Nos. 185 of 9.25.74; 191 of 09.25.74 and 237 of 10.26.74

May God keep Your Excellency many years.

Ambassador of Spain

[Signature]

Alfonso de Arzua Zulaica

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MADRID

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/24/20

Date



Jud Embajador

182



REF 46

MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES

DIRECCION GENERAL DE POLITICA EXTERIOR

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ASUNTOS DE AFRICA,
PRÓXIMO Y MEDIO ORIENTE

FECHA: Madrid, 12 de Marzo de 1977

ASUNTO:

Rte. copia despº 85 de Libreville

RESERVADO Nº 84

Excmo. Señor:

De orden del Señor Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores y para la adecuada información y documentación de V. E., adjunto le remito copia del Despacho número85..... de fecha25.2.77..... en el que nuestra Embajada enLibreville..... informa sobretexto Convenio secreto guineo-gabonés.....

Dios guarde a V. E. muchos años.

EL DIRECTOR GENERAL,

PTD *Armin Klerks*

EMBAJADA DE ESPAÑA
ENTRADA
17 MAR. 1977
SANTA ISABEL

SEÑOR

EMBAJADOR DE ESPAÑA EN

M A L A B O

RESERVADO

Libreville, 25 de Febrero de 1977

ASUNTO : Remite texto Convenio secreto
guineo-gabonés

DIRECCION GENERAL DE

AFRICA

Nº:85

Excmo. Señor :

A raíz de la entrevista que mantuve con el Embajador de Francia el 23 de Febrero me fué prometido por éste proporcionarme copias de algunos despachos de su Representación en Malabo. Ya anteriormente, el que fué Primer Consejero, Sr. Bey-Rozet, lo había hecho. Entre los ejemplares facilitados en el día de hoy por el actual Primer Consejero, Sr. Mano, figura un despacho de 28 de Noviembre de 1976, al que va anejo el texto del "Convenio de delimitación de fronteras terrestres y marítimas de la Guinea Ecuatorial y del Gabón" suscrito en Bata el 12 de Septiembre de 1974 entre Macías Nguema Biyogo y Albert-Bernard Bongo.

En su día di cuenta a V.E. de la razón que encontré ante el entonces Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores Okumba, para conocer del acuerdo firmado, que no se dió a la publicidad. El motivo que me fué aducido es que había de ser aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional. Después del acuerdo hubo equipos de expertos por ambas partes dedicados a la aplicación práctica in situ de la modificación de límites, pero después no se volvió a hablar más del asunto. No parece tampoco que el resto de las estipulaciones se haya cumplido. En todo caso el acuerdo no ha sido sometido a este Parlamento ni ratificado. Ha quedado en agua de borrajas, por ahora.

El hecho de que Jacques Fournier, Embajador de Francia en Malabo acabe de dar a conocer dicho acuerdo a su Gobierno, envíe a fines de 1976, una copia del texto del convenio al Quai d'Orsay, parece indicar que éste no lo poseía antes.

Uno a este despacho un ejemplar en lengua francesa del citado Convenio.

Lo que tengo la honra de manifestar a V.E. a los efectos informativos oportunos, en relación con mis despachos Nº185 de 25.09.74; Nº 191 de 25.09.74 y Nº 237 de 26.10.74.

Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.

El Embajador de España,



Alfonso de Arzuza Zulaica.

EXCMO. SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES. MADRID.

Annex 45

Report from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic concerning the Gabon-Equatorial Guinea Point of Cooperation (1986-1994)

TRANSLATION

[graphic]

Ministry
Of
Foreign Affairs

Libreville

Embassy

1986-1994

362PO/2

81

CamScanner

TRANSLATION

[illegible]

Gabon/Equatorial Guinea Borders

CamScanner

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION

Gabon-Equatorial Guinea Point of Cooperation

The problem of delimiting the maritime border between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, raised since the military incident that occurred in 1972 on Bagnet Island has not yet, to date, been resolved.

The draft agreement that was to be signed in 1974 between the late President Macias Nguema and President Bongo, which allocated the disputed islands: Bagnet, Conga, and Cocotier, was, in the end, not signed.

The cooperation agreement [text redacted] between Presidents Bongo and Obiang Nguema, which created a Gabon-Equatorial Guinean Mixed Petroleum Commission, responsible for joint exploration and extraction of petroleum, was unilaterally denounced by the Guinean Party.

An ad hoc commission tasked with delimiting the maritime border was created within the Large Mixed Commission, at the end of the meeting held from November 10-16, 1985, in Bata: both parties stood by their respective position, concerning the delimitation of the maritime border, located equidistant between the baselines used to determine the width of the two countries' territorial waters.

Concerning Gabon: The baseline is the line that links Cape Esterius to Cocobeach, via the waypoints in Conga and Mbagnet.

Concerning Equatorial Guinea: The baseline is the line that links Corisco Island to Dieke Point (on the Rio Muni side), via the Leva Islands: Elobey Grande, Chica.

...//...

CamScanner

TRANSLATION

- 2 -

The border: As envisioned above, and which, on the one hand, leaves the following to Equatorial Guinea: the Corisco and Elobey islands, and the adjacent islets, and on the other hand leaves the following to Gabon: the Bagnet, Conga, and Cocotier Islands, cannot however be drawn, due to the fact that this dispute exists, Equatorial Guinea's lack of recognition that its islands belong to Gabon?

Proposal: In fact, there are two border disputes

The maritime dispute that we have just seen, and which covers a disputed zone of twelve thousand square kilometers, and the land dispute. On the continent, Equatorial Guinea occupies and uses one hundred fourteen square kilometers, which are legally Gabonese: Thus, the two disputes could validly be joined: Otherwise it seems that the solution might remain political, because the 1900 convention between Spain and France does not name the disputed islands, Mbagnet, Conga, and Cocotier, and thus does not specify whether they belong either to France or to Spain.

CamScanner

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www.waterstreettranslations.com

(212) 776-1713
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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.

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 in a cursive style.

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date





MINISTERE
DES
RES ETRANGERES

LIBREVILLE

Ambassade

1986-1994

362PO/2

81

DAM XXVII 3

FRONTIERES GABON/GUINEE EQUATORIALE

POINT DE LA COOPERATION GABON-GUINEE EQUATORIALE

Le problème de la délimitation de la frontière maritime entre la Guinée Equatoriale et le Gabon soulevé depuis l'incident militaire survenu en 1972 dans l'Ile de BAGNET n'est pas encore résolu jusqu'à ce jour.

Le projet d'Accord qui devait être signé en 1974 entre feu Président MACIAS NGUEMA et le Président BONGO qui attribuait les Iles litigieuses de BAGNET, CONGA et COCOTIER n'a finalement pas été signé.

L'Accord de coopération pétrolière signé le 10 Novembre 1979 entre le Président BONGO et OBIANG NGUEMA qui créait une Commission Mixte Pétrolière Gabono-Equato Guinéenne, chargée de l'exploration et l'exploitation commune du Pétrole a été dénoncée unilatéralement par la Partie Guinéenne.

Une Commission Ad-hoc chargée de la délimitation de la frontière maritime a été créée en sein de la Grande Commission Mixte au terme de la réunion tenue du 10 au 16 Novembre 1985 à Bata ; Les deux Parties sont restées sur la position respectives, concernant la délimitation de la frontière maritime située à equidistance des lignes de base servant à déterminer la largeur de la mer territoriale des deux pays.

Pour le Gabon : La ligne de base est celle qui relie le Cap-Estérel à Cocobesch en passant par les points saillants de CONGA ET MBAGNET.

Pour la Guinée Equatoriale : La ligne de base est celle qui relie l'Ile COBISCO à la Pointe DIEKE (Coté Rio Muni) en passant par les Iles LEVA; GRANDE ELOBEY, CHICA.

...//...

- 2 -

LA FRONTIERE : Telle qu'envisagée ci-dessus et qui laisse d' d'une part à la Guinée-Equatoriale: Les Iles CORISCO ELOBEY et les Ilots ADJACENTS et d'autre part au Gabon les Iles BAGNET, CONGA ET COCOTIER ne peut cependant pas être tracée du fait de l'existence de ce contentieux, non reconnaissance pour la Guinée-Equatoriale de la pertenance de ses Iles au Gabon?

PROPOSITION : En fait de contentieux frontalier il y en deux

Le contentieux maritime que nous venons de voir et qui couvre une zone litigieuse de douze mille kilomètres carré, et le contentieux terrestre. Sur le continent la Guinée-Equatoriale occupe et exploite cent quatorze kilomètres carré légalement Gabonais: Ainsi donc les deux contentieux pourraient être valablement liés; Si non il apparaît que la solution pourrait demeurer politique d'autant que, la Convention Franco-Espagnol de Mille neuf cent ne régit pas les Iles litigieuses de MBAGNET CONGA et COCOTIER et ne précise donc leur appartenance ni à la France, ni à l'Espagne.

Annex 46

Letter No. 293 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to the Embassy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in Gabon concerning Note. No 253.89/AMGE of 16 October 1989 in reference to the Clarion Petroleum Permit Issued to the Company of the Same Name (4 May 1990)

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND COOPERATION

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

GABONESE REPUBLIC

UNION-WORK-JUSTICE

No. [stamp:] [01048] /MAEC/CAB/CD. [handwritten:] [6]

[handwritten:]

No. 293

14.06.90

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation offers his compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in Gabon and has the honor of referring to its Note No. 253/89/AMGE of October 16, 1989, in reference to the CLARION PETROLEUM permit issued to the Company of the same name.

In said Note, in response to the Note from the Ministry No. 0029/70 dated October 30, 1989, the Embassy makes it aware that the authorization granted by Equatorial Guinea to the Company CLARION PETROLEUM relates to the jurisdictions of the CORISCO ISLANDS, the two ELOBEYES, located outside the disputed "borderline."

However, an examination of the map provided by the Equatoguinean Authorities attached to the aforementioned Note in fact reveals that the permit in question greatly encroaches upon Gabonese territory, not only by encompassing MBANIE Island, but also by not respecting the median line that goes from the talweg of MUNI to the point of geographic coordinates 0°50 24"N 9°20' 36"E, a point located equidistant from MBANIE and CORISCO.

Since the MBANIE, CONGA and COCOTIERS Islands are in Gabonese territory and MBANIE is the closest island to CORISCO, the border in this area from East to West cannot be worse for Gabon than parallel 0°50 24"N starting from the aforementioned MBANIE-CORISCO point of equidistance.

Therefore, it is clear that the CLARION PETROLEUM permit does not respect either this median line or this parallel.

Thus, this "borderline" that appears on the map cited above which locates MBANIE, CONGA and COCOTIERS islands inside Equatoguinean Territory cannot be accepted by Gabon.

TRANSLATION

-2-

In any case, since the area in which the CLARION PETROLEUM permit is located is very much under dispute and is the subject of negotiations, EQUATORIAL GUINEA does not in any way have a right to unilaterally dispose of it.

In view of the foregoing, and in the Gabonese Government's constant interest in preserving the excellent relationship of good neighborliness, friendship and brotherhood between the two brother countries, the Ministry asks the Embassy to intervene with its relevant authorities so that any petroleum prospection in this area is stopped without delay pending the definition of their maritime border by the ad hoc commission on borders of the two countries, which is to take place very soon in advance of the fourth session of the GABON-EQUATORIAL GUINEA Mixed High Commission on Cooperation to be held in Libreville.

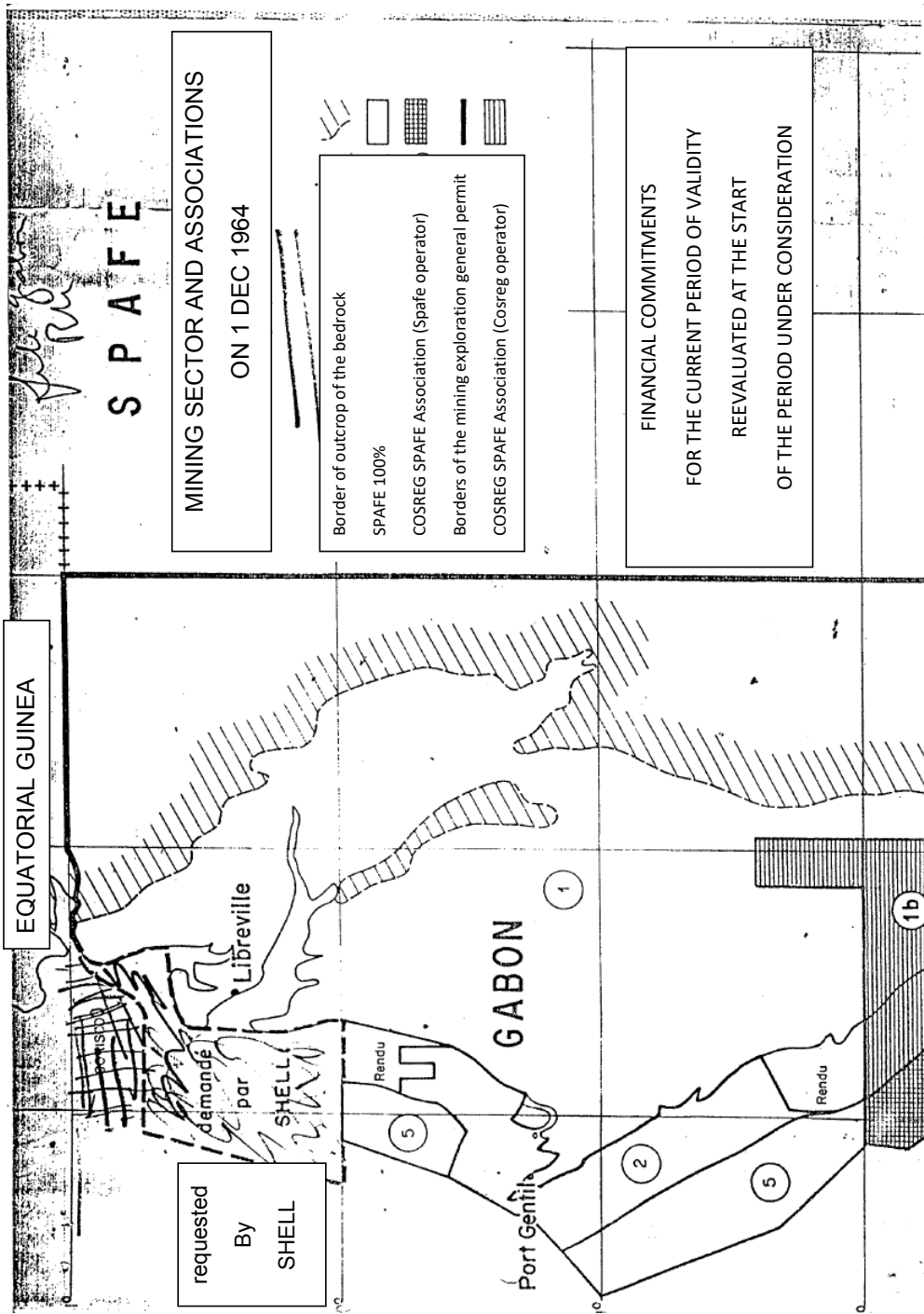
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation heartily thanks the Embassy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea for its obliging and diligent intervention and would like to take this occasion to renew its assurances of its highest consideration. / L/ville,
May 4, 1990 [initials]

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

- LIBREVILLE -

[stamp:]
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND COOPERATION
GABONESE REPUBLIC
[illegible]

TRANSLATION



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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."

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

07/17/20

Date



MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
 ET DE LA COOPÉRATION

 CABINET DU MINISTRE

REPUBLIQUE GABONAISE

 UNION-TRAVAIL-JUSTICE

N° ~~21044~~ /MAEC/CAB/CD. *li*

N° 293

 14.06.90

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de la République de Guinée Equatoriale au Gabon et a l'honneur de se référer à sa Note n° 253/89/AMGE du 16 octobre 1989 relative au Permis CLARION PETROLEUM délivré à la Société du même nom.

Par ladite Note, en réponse à la Note du Ministère n°0029/70 en date du 30 octobre 1989, l'Ambassade porte à sa connaissance que l'autorisation accordée par la Guinée Equatoriale à la Société CLARION PETROLEUM concerne les juridictions des ILES de CORISCO, les deux ELOBEYES, situées en dehors de la "ligne frontalière" objet du litige.

Or, l'examen du document cartographique fourni par les Autorités équato-guinéennes et annexé à la Note susvisée révèle bien que le permis en cause empiète largement le territoire gabonais non seulement en englobant l'île MBANIE, mais encore en ne respectant pas la ligne médiane qui va du Talweg du MUNI au point de coordonnées géographiques 0°50' 24"N 9°20' 36"E, point situé à équidistance de MBANIE et CORISCO.

Les Iles MBANIE, CONGA et COCOTIERS étant en territoire gabonais et MBANIE étant l'île la plus rapprochée de CORISCO, la frontière dans cette zone d'Est en Ouest ne peut être au pire pour le Gabon, que le parallèle 0°50' 24"N à partir du point d'équidistance MBANIE-CORISCO sus-mentionné.

Dès lors, il est clair que le Permis CLARION PETROLEUM ne respecte ni cette ligne médiane, ni ce parallèle.

Ainsi, cette " ligne frontalière " figurant sur le document cartographique déjà cité qui situe les îles MBANIE, CONGA et COCOTIERS à l'intérieur du Territoire équato-guinéen, ne peut être acceptée par le GABON.

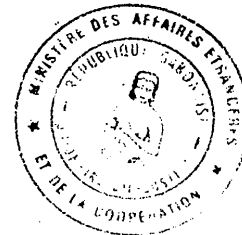
En tout état de cause, la zone dans laquelle se situe le Permis CLARION PETROLEUM étant bel et bien litigieuse et faisant l'objet de négociations, la GUINEE EQUATORIALE n'est nullement en droit d'en disposer unilatéralement.

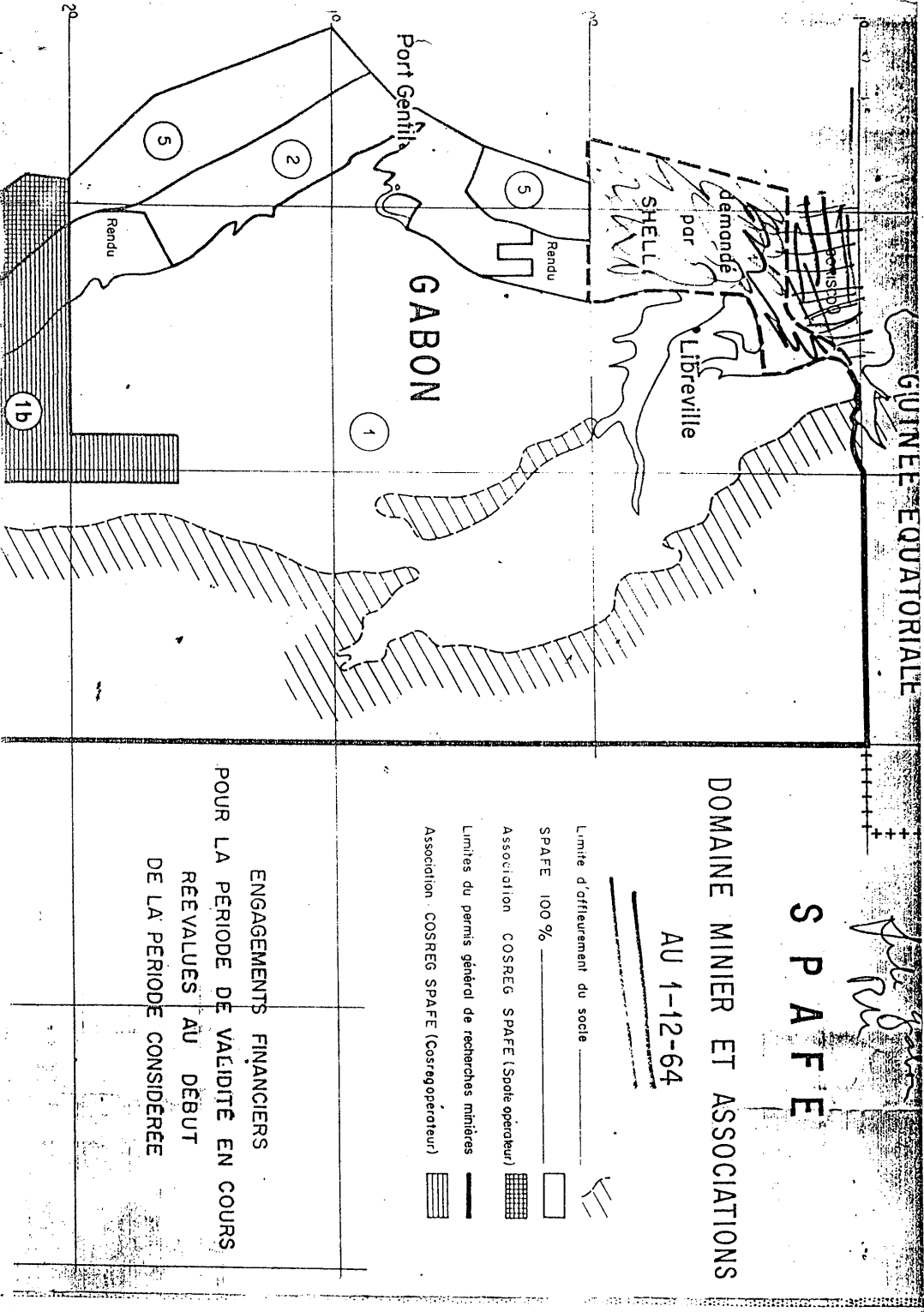
Compte tenu de ce qui précède, et dans le souci constant qui est celui du Gouvernement gabonais de préserver l'excellence des relations de bon voisinage, d'amitié et de fraternité entre les deux pays frères, le Ministère prie l'Ambassade d'intervenir auprès de ses autorités compétentes afin que soit interrompue sans délai toute prospection pétrolière dans cette zone en attendant la délimitation de leur frontière maritime par la Commission ad hoc des deux pays sur les frontières qui doit siéger très prochainement préalablement à la tenue à Libreville de la 4^e session de la Grande Commission Mixte de Coopération GABON-GUINEE EQUATORIALE.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération remercie vivement l'Ambassade de la République de GUINEE-EQUATORIALE de son obligeante et diligente entremise et saisit cette ^{occasion} pour lui renouveler les assurances de sa haute considération. / L/ville, 4/05/90 *AB*

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE EQUATORIALE

- LIBREVILLE -





GUINEE EQUATORIALE

S P A F E

DOMAINE MINIER ET ASSOCIATIONS

AU 1-12-64

- Limite d'offrelement du socle
- SPAFE 100%
- Association COSREG SPAFE (Socle operateur)
- Limites du permis general de recherches minières
- Association COSREG SPAFE (Cosregopérateur)

ENGAGEMENTS FINANCIERS
 POUR LA PERIODE DE VALIDITE EN COURS
 REEVALUES AU DEBUT
 DE LA PERIODE CONSIDEREE

A. R. G. S.

Annex 47

Letter No. 412/90/Amb/Gab/DB from The Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth (28 June 1990)

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 sends greetings to the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and is honored to inform you of the following:

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has informed the Government of Gabon that it has authorized the company "CLARION PETROLEUM," a British company, to undertake oil exploration, and possibly oil production, in a zone as indicated on the attached map, which is allegedly located outside the area subject to a boundary dispute between the two countries.

However, an examination of the document provided by the Authorities of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea clearly shows that, despite its allegations, this permit notably usurps Gabonese territory, not only because it includes the island of MBANIE, which belongs to Gabon, but also because it fails to respect a central line established under an agreed-upon obligation, located equidistantly between MBANIE (GABON) and CORISCO (EQUATORIAL GUINEA).

TRANSLATION

AUG 29 '90 13:22 AE TRANSLATIONS

P. 2

The permit obtained by "CLARION PETROLEUM" clearly refers to an area located within the disputed zone. Consequently, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon, in consideration of the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the United Kingdom and Gabon, would like to request the intervention of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in asking "CLARION PETROLEUM" to refrain from performing any work in that zone and to suspend oil exploration activities, at least until a decision can be reached regarding the maritime boundary between the two countries.

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

The Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the Embassy of the Republic of Gabon takes this opportunity to assure the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of its most distinguished consideration.

London, June 28, 1990

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



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christina Courtright, 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

07/24/20

Date



AUG 29 '90 13:21 AE TRANSLATIONS

4845 P.1

file
JW
FPD
RCLG
RAA
JAB/DM



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

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

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

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Please contact 713-870-0677 if all pages are not received.

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 adelanto 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 48

Note Verbale No. 001989/MAECF/SG/D1 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International and Francophone Cooperation of the Republic of the Gabonese Republic *to* the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea *concerning* Decree No. n/1/1999 of 6 March 1999 (13 September 1999)

TRANSLATION

EMBASSY OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC
Justice IN THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Union – Work –

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	COCOBACH (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]

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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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

09/26/22

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

*Acceptas 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, a 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. /PR

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

F. 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 équatorien.

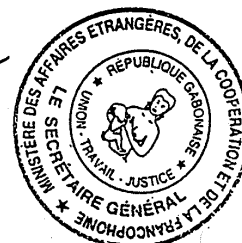
Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de la Coopération et de la Francophonie de la République Gabonaise rappelle, à cet égard, au meilleur souvenir du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de la République de Guinée Équatoriale, l'appartenance au Gabon de la zone MBANIE- CONGA- COCOTIERS conformément aux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

Toutefois, 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 Équatorien 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

Cours. CAD

VISA DU PRESIDENT DE LA
CHAMBRE ADMINISTRATIVE
DE LA COUR SUPREME.DECRET N° 002066 /PR/MHCUCDM.
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 . B 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. M.

.../...

	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 MEGOMBIE)	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. A.

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.

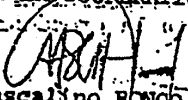

Casimir OYE MBA.-


EL HADJ OMAR BONGO.-

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


Adrien NROGHE ESSINGONE .-

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

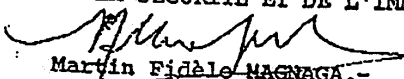

Pascalino BONGO.

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

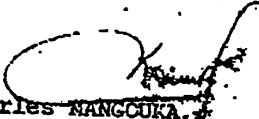

Antoine MBOUMBE NIYAKOU.

P. LE MINISTRE DE LA MARINE MARCHANDE.

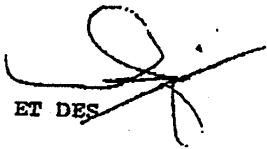
LE MINISTRE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE,
DE LA SECURITE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION.


Martin Fidèle MAGNAGA.

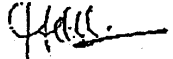
P. LE MINISTRE DES MINES, DE L'ENERGIE
ET DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES.


Charles MANGCORA.

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


Paulico KARAGJI.

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


Léopold FALON MUYASA.

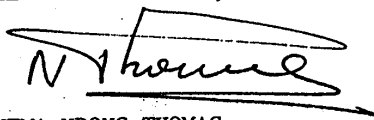
// _____ COMMISSION AD HOC
DES FRONTIERES
GABON - GUINEE EQUATORIALE

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 49

Letter No. 4005 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic (3 January 2001)

TRANSLATION



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

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 Francophony of the Gabonese Republic as follows:

*"Note Verbale. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophony of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea send its kind regards to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophony 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 the reports indicating 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 to an end 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 Francophony of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophony 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. **CITY.**



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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 Spanish text attached herewith.”

Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date





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

Núm. 4005
 Ref. Sría. Gral.

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR
 CORPORACIONES LOCALES
 REGISTRO DE CIUDADANÍA

5 Fecha 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 MBAÑE y MBAÑE 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 50

Note Verbale No. 0295 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International and Francophone Cooperation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in Equatorial Guinea (1 March 2003)

TRANSLATION



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International
 Cooperation, and Francophonie

General Directorate of Protocol
 Email: protocolo@intnet.gq
 Tel/fax 240 9 2271

No. 0295

Sec.

Ref.

NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea sends its kind regards to the Embassy of the Gabonese Republic in Malabo, and has the honor to request your customary collaboration in delivering the following to the Government of your Country:

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has learned of the visit by the Gabonese Minister of Defense to the islet of Mbañe on February 26, 2003, and that he has made statements as a result of this visit. As the Gabonese Government itself is well aware, the islet of Mbañe is neutral territory according to the 1973 Brazzaville Communiqué, signed by the Gabonese President himself, His Excellency EL HADJ OMAR BONGO. Because both Gabon's illegal occupation in violation of this communiqué and the current visit of the Gabonese Defense Minister are unlawful international acts, the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea condemns and energetically protests the Gabonese Government's position to occupy a territory that does not belong to it, which is also an express act of annexation of a territory that belongs to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea invites the Government of the Gabonese Republic to evacuate all of its military or civilian presence on said Islet.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation, and Francophonie of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Embassy of the Gabonese Republic the assurances of its highest consideration. [initials]

Malabo, March 1, 2003

[stamp:] REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA /
 GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF PROTOCOL /
 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

TO THE EMBASSY OF THE GABONESE REPUBLIC IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA.

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Kent G. Heine
Water Street Translations, LLC

04/29/21

Date





REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Cooperación
Internacional y Francofonía

Dirección General de Protocolo

Email: protocolo@intnet.gq

Telf/ fax 240 9 2271

Num: 0295

Sect:

Ref:

NOTA VERBAL

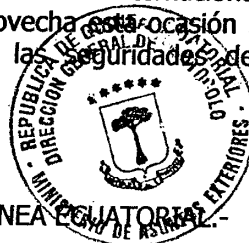
El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial saluda atentamente a la Embajada de la República Gabonesa en Malabo, y tiene el honor de solicitar su habitual colaboración en el sentido de hacer llegar al Gobierno de su País lo siguiente:

Que el Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial ha tenido conocimiento sobre la visita del Ministro de Defensa gabones en el islote de Mbañe el pasado día 26 de febrero de 2003, y que ha hecho declaraciones a propósito de dicha visita. Como bien lo sabe el propio gobierno gabones el islote Mbañe constituye un territorio neutral según el Comunicado de Brazzaville del año 1.973, firmado con su puño y letra el Presidente Gabones Su Excelencia EL HADJ OMAR BONGO; pues tanto la ocupación ilegal de Gabón en contravención de dicho comunicado como la actual visita del Ministro de Defensa gabones constituyen actos de ilícito internacional por lo que, el Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial condena y formula una protesta enérgica contra actitud del Gobierno Gabones de ocupar un territorio que no le pertenece lo que además constituye una conducta expresa de anexión de un territorio que corresponde a la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. El Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial por lo tanto invita al Gobierno de la República Gabonesa ha evacuar toda su presencia militar o civil en dicho Islote.

El Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores Cooperación Internacional y Francofonía de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial aprovecha esta ocasión para reiterar a la Embajada de la República Gabonesa la seguridad de su distinguida consideración. H

Malabo, 1 de marzo de 2003

A LA EMBAJADA DE LA REPUBLICA GABONESA EN GUINEA ECUATORIAL



Annex 51

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Communiqué from* H.E. the Prime Minister-Head of the Government *concerning* the Visit Carried Out by the Gabonese Minister of National Defense on 26 February to the Islet of Mbañe (11 March 2003)



TRANSLATION

Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Prime Minister

COMMUNIQUÉ FROM H.E. THE PRIME MINISTER-HEAD OF GOVERNMENT, AS A RESULT OF THE VISIT TO THE ISLET OF MBAÑE CARRIED OUT BY THE GABONESE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ON FEBRUARY 26.

As a result of the visit to the Islet of MBAÑE carried out by the Gabonese Minister of Defense on February 26 of this year, and the statements he made as a result of such visit to Gabonese Media Outlets concerning the occupation and claims that the aforementioned Islet belongs to Gabon, the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has always claimed the Islet of MBAÑE as National Territory from the colonial era to date.

Consequently, My Government reiterates its deepest concern and indignation over the illegal occupation by Gabon of the Islet of MBAÑE and the inappropriate statements issued by the Minister of National Defense of Gabon, which directly violate the “status quo” of the Islet of MBAÑE, determined by the 1972 Brazzaville Communiqué, which encourages the parties to negotiate as a peaceful mechanism for resolving such dispute and in the interim, the Islet is declared a Neutral Zone.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, confident in the relations of friendship and good neighborliness that have traditionally existed between Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, and, notwithstanding the aforementioned actions, encourages the Republic of Gabon to abandon its illegal occupation of the Islet of MBAÑE. His Excellency, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, in response to the seriousness of this act, has found it appropriate to assign over the coming days a Delegation from My Government bearing a message to the President of the Republic of Gabon, H.E. EL HADJ OMAR BONGO.

Malabo, March 11, 2003.

TRANSLATION

[illegible logo]

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

April 11, 2003

Your Excellency, Mister President,

I have learned of the existence of new tensions between your country and Gabon in relation to the island of Mbagné. As I am familiar with the commitment of central African countries to promoting peace and security both within their respective borders and in the subregion, I am convinced that you will do everything within your power to avoid a new crisis.

Therefore, I wish to call upon you to preserve and strengthen the close ties of brotherhood that unite Equatorial Guinea and Gabon and would encourage you to continue your efforts towards the peaceful resolution of the boundary dispute. The United Nations, and I myself, would be willing to provide assistance to your two countries with respect to this matter, if you find it suitable.

I wish to inform you that I have sent a similar letter to President Omar Bongo.

I kindly request, Excellency, that you accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

[signature]

Kofi A. Annan

His Excellency
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Malabo, Island of Bioco



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CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Matthew Bouillon, 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

09/26/22

Date





República de Guinea Ecuatorial

El Primer Ministro

COMUNICADO DE S.E. EL PRIMER MINISTRO-JEFE DE GOBIERNO, A RAÍZ DE LA VISITA EFECTUADA POR EL MINISTRO DE DEFENSA NACIONAL GABONES EL PASADO 26 DE FEBRERO AL ISLOTE DE MBAÑE.

A raíz de la visita efectuada por el Ministro de Defensa Gabonés, el pasado día 26 de febrero del año en curso, en el Islote de MBAÑE, así como las declaraciones hechas por el mismo con ocasión de dicha visita y ante los Medios de Comunicación Social de Gabón, sobre la ocupación y las afirmaciones de pertenencia a Gabón del precitado Islote; el Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, ha reivindicado siempre el Islote de MBAÑE como Territorio Nacional desde los tiempos coloniales hasta la fecha.

Por consiguiente, Mi Gobierno reitera su más profunda preocupación e indignación por la ocupación ilegal de Gabón en el Islote de MBAÑE y las declaraciones inoportunas emitidas por el Ministro de Defensa Nacional de Gabón, que violan frontalmente el “Status quo” del Islote de MBAÑE, definido por el Comunicado De Brazaville del año 1.972, en virtud del cual se insta a las partes a negociar, como mecanismo pacífico de arreglo de dicha diferencia y mientras tanto, el Islote es declarado Zona Neutral.

El Gobierno de la Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial, convencido de las relaciones de amistad y buena vecindad que tradicionalmente existen entre Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón; y, sin perjuicio de las acciones precedentes, insta a la República de Gabón a abandonar la ocupación ilegal del Islote de MBAÑE. Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, ante la gravedad de este hecho, ha considerado oportuno destacar para los próximos días una Delegación de Mi Gobierno portadora de un mensaje cerca del Presidente de la República de Gabón, S.E. EL HADJ OMAR BONGO.

Malabo, 11 de marzo del 2003.

EL SECRETARIO GENERAL

11 de abril 2003

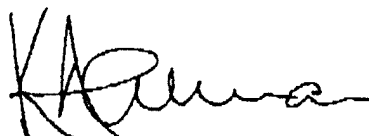
Excelentísimo Señor Presidente,

He tomado conocimiento de la existencia de nuevas tensiones entre su país y Gabón en relación con la isla de Mbagné. Conociendo el compromiso de los países del África central con la promoción de la paz y la seguridad tanto en el interior de sus fronteras respectivas como en la subregión, estoy convencido de que hará usted todo lo posible para evitar una nueva crisis.

Por lo tanto, deseo exhortarlo a que preserve y refuerce las estrechas relaciones fraternales que unen a Guinea Ecuatorial y Gabón, así como alentarle a que prosiga sus esfuerzos con miras a la solución pacífica del diferendo fronterizo. Las Naciones Unidas y yo mismo estaríamos dispuestos a brindar asistencia a sus dos países sobre este particular, si usted lo juzgara conveniente.

Deseo informarle de que he enviado una carta similar al Presidente Omar Bongo.

Le ruego, Excelencia, acepte el testimonio de mi más alta consideración.



Kofi A. Annan

Excelentísimo Señor
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo
Presidente de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial
Malabo, Isla de Bioco

Annex 52

Message Text from the US Department of State EO Systematic concerning Equatorial Guinea-Gabon Land Border Problem (20 June 2005)

Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 30 JUN 2005

Message Text

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 01 YAOUND 02676 151157Z

44

ACTION AF-18

INFO OCT-01 EUR-25 ISO-00 IO-14 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-07 H-03

INR-11 L-03 NSAE-00 NSC-07 PA-04 RSC-01 PRS-01 SP-03

SS-20 USIA-15 SAM-01 EB-11 FAA-00 DOTE-00 AGR-20

DRC-01 /166 W

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R 151059Z AUG 74

FM AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3968

INFO AMEMBASSY LAGOS

AMEMBASSY LIBREVILLE

AMEMBASSY MADRID

AMEMBASSY PARIS

AMCONSUL DOUALA BY POUCH

CONFIDENTIAL YAOUNDE 2676

E.O.: 11652: GDS

TAGS: PFOR, PBOR, GB, EX, SP

SUBJ: EQUATORIAL GUINEA-GABON LAND BORDER PROBLEM

REFS: A. YAOUNDE 2671

B. YAOUNDE 2466

C. LIBREVILLE 903

D. MADRID 4509

I. SUMMARY. IT APPEARS FROM CONVERSATION DCM FRIEDMAN AND DOUALA CONSUL MITHOEFER HAD WITH SPANISH AMBASSADOR AND COUNSELOR DURING AUGUST 8-10 MALABO VISIT--AND CONFLICTING MAPS THEY SAW--THAT DEFUSING OF EG-GABON LAND BORDER ISSUE DURING JULY 13 MACIAS-BONGO TALKS STILL LEAVES THORNY PROBLEMS TO BE RESOLVED BY MIXED COMMISSION AGREED TO BY TWO PRESIDENTS. EVEN WITH BEST OF GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES, PROBLEMS COULD PERSIST IN EFFORT TO RECONCILE (A) BORDERS DEFINED IN 1900 TREATY OF PARIS WHICH NOW EXPLICITLY ACCEPTED BY BOTH PARTIES WITH (B) LONG-STANDING DE FACTO AREAS OF EFFECTIVE OCCUPATION

CONFIDENTIAL

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PAGE 02 YAOUND 02676 151157Z

AND CONTROL. EXTENT OF SUCH AREAS ALLEGEDLY MUCH GREATER THAN

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SMALL AREA JUST SOUTH OF CAMEROON BORDER WHICH WAS LOCALE OF JULY DISPUTE.

2. ARTICLE 4 OF TREATY OF PARIS (ACCORDING TO TEXT SHOWN VISITORS AT SPANISH EMBASSY) PLACES BORDER 9 DEGREES LONGITUDE EAST OF PARIS (OR 11 DEGREES, 20 MINUTES EAST) FOR ENTIRE LENGTH OF N-S BORDER BETWEEN EG AND GABON. SPANISH EMBASSY HAS UNDATED COLONIAL-PERIOD MAP ENTITLED "GUINEA CONTINENTAL ESPANOLA" (AT SCALE 1:300,000 PRODUCED BY SPANISH GEOGRAPHICAL AND MAP INSTITUTE) WHICH SHOWS DE FACTO DEMARCATION LINE OF EFFECTIVE OCCUPATION AT 11 20E FROM SOUTHERN BORDER ONLY AS FAR NORTH AS RIVER BENITO, WHEREAFTER BORDER FOLLOWS COURSE OF RIVERS FUMO AND KYE TO CAMEROON BORDER. EMBASSY COUNSELOR ASSERTED HE HAD VERIFIED ON GROUND DURING PAST YEAR THAT THIS IS INDEED THE EFFECTIVE LINE OF OCCUPATION AND CONTROL; THUS SPAIN AND NOW EQUATORIAL GUINEA HAVE FOR MANY YEARS TREATED AS THEIR OWN CONSIDERABLE EXPANSES OF TERRITORY THAT LEGALLY WERE FRENCH AND NOW GABONESE SOUTH OF THE MOST RECENTLY DISPUTED SMALL AREA NEAR THE CAMEROON BORDER; CONVERSELY, GABON NOW OCCUPIES A SMALL BIT OF EG TERRITORY IN THE MIDDLE WHERE THE KYE BENDS TO THE WEST.

3. THAT SAME SPANISH MAP SHOWS A NUMBER OF LOCALITIES (INCLUDING PRESIDENT MACIAS' HOME TOWN OF MONGOMO) WHICH ARE LOCATED WEST OF THE RIVER AS LYING WELL EAST OF THE 11 20E MERIDIAN. (IF CORRECT, MACIAS WOULD THUS PROVE TO HAVE BEEN BORN IN GABON.)

4. SAME SPANISH SOURCES ALSO CLAIM THAT GABONESE AIRPORT NEAR VILLAGE OF MEKOARA LIES WELL WITHIN EG NORTH OF THE EAST-WEST BORDER BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WHICH 1900 TREATY CLEARLY PLACES AT 1 DEGREE NORTH LATITUDE FOR THAT STRETCH OF BORDER.

5. DESPITE BORDER DEFINITIONS AS SET FORTH IN 1900 TREATY, SPANISH EMBASSY OBVIOUSLY IN FULL SYMPATHY WITH EG POSITION IN BORDER DISPUTE BASED ON HISTORICAL OCCUPATION. AMBASSADOR CLAIMED RECENT CONFRONTATION ORIGINATED WHEN GABONESE MARCHED INTO TRADITIONAL EG TERRITORY WEST OF RIVER KYE. ASCRIBED MOTIVE AS BEING GABONESE DESIRE TO CONTROL ROAD BETWEEN CAMEROON AND GABON SMALL STRETHC OF WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE PASS
CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 03 YAOUND 02676 151157Z

THROUGH EG.

6. GABONESE AMBASSADOR--WHO WAS IN DOUALA FOR COUPLE OF DAYS BUT EXPECTED RETURN MALABO AUGUST 9 OR 10--WAS SUMMONED BY MACIAS TO COME IMMEDIATELY TO BATA ON RETURN. SOURCES SPECULATED THIS WAS TO PREPARE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF BONGO TO EG.
MOORE

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Message Attributes

Automatic DecapTIONing: X
Capture Date: 01 JAN 1994
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Concepts: GOVERNMENT OVERTHROW, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, POLITICAL SITUATION, BOUNDARIES
Control Number: n/a
Copy: SINGLE
Draft Date: 15 AUG 1974
DecapTION Date: 01 JAN 1960
DecapTION Note:
Disposition Action: RELEASED
Disposition Approved on Date:
Disposition Authority: CollinP0
Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment: 25 YEAR REVIEW
Disposition Date: 28 MAY 2004
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:
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Drafter: n/a
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Executive Order: GS
Errors: N/A
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TAGS: PFOR, PBOR, GB, EK, SP
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