Republic of Equatorial Guinea OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE SUBJECT: INVESTMENT Decree No. 54/1994, dated 7 April, approving the Regulations for the Implementation of the Law on the Investment Regime in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. With a view to strengthening support for and guarantees of private investment in the country, on 30 April 1992, the Government approved and enacted Act No. 7/1992 on the Investment Regime in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. And, whereas the Government wishes to enact and promulgate a Decree to regulate the provisions of the said Act. Accordingly, on the proposal of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Promotion , and approved by the Council of Ministers at its meeting held on 5 April 1994, I hereby approve and promulgate the following Implementing Regulations for the Act on the Investment Regime in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. CHAPTER I PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS Article 1.— The purpose of this Decree is to regulate the implementation of Law No. 7/1992, dated 30 April, on the Investment Regime in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Document signed electronically with verification code 771255f8-59f4-43b1-9084-9be2025c93c6

Article 2.—In this Decree, the terms listed below shall have the following meanings. Company.- Means any economic entity carrying out commercial, industrial, agricultural or service activities through a principal place of business, a branch or a company that is legally established in Equatorial Guinea in accordance with its laws. Act. —Means Act No. 7/1992, dated 30 April, on the Investment Regime in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. CHAPTER II ON POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES Article 3. – The Ministry shall be responsible for the implementation of the Regulations and, in this regard, shall have the following functions: a) To maintain an accurate register of foreign investors and their foreign investments, specifying the amount, form, destination and currency of denomination. b) To approve investment projects submitted by companies in accordance with Article 13 of these Regulations and to maintain an accurate register of such projects. c) To verify that foreign investors and companies with approved investment projects who intend to become creditors and/or to benefit from the guarantees, incentives and privileges provided for in the Act have complied with all the requirements established for that purpose. d) To ensure that investments are made in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations. (e) To respond to enquiries from potential or existing investors regarding the provisions in force, the required procedures and other matters relating to the Act and these Regulations. f) To issue general instructions or interpretations, and to carry out any other action necessary to ensure the proper application of the provisions of the Act and these Regulations. g) Any other functions recognised by the Act or these Regulations. CHAPTER III ON THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN INVESTORS AND FOREIGN ACTIVITIES Article 4. – Foreign investors shall be entitled to make investments in any proportion and/or to establish or participate in any enterprise or sector of the national economy on the same terms and conditions as domestic investors. However, foreign investment shall not be permitted in any of the activities included in the Negative List set out in Chapter VII of these Regulations, which are reserved exclusively for the State or for domestic investors. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5(2) of the Law on the Investment Regime, the Negative List may be revised as necessary to promote activities or to amend the incentives and privileges granted to it by the Law. Article 5.— In order to benefit from the guarantees provided by the Act in relation to a foreign investment, the foreign investor, either directly or through an authorised representative, must invest in investment projects approved by the Ministry, in accordance with Article 15 of this Decree, after having been duly registered, by submitting

an application in duplicate in Spanish, containing the following information and documentation. a) No foreign businessman, entrepreneur or company may obtain any kind of official document from the Equatorial Guinean Administration unless they have not provided a notarised document from their country of origin, duly legalised by the Diplomatic Missions of Equatorial Guinea abroad, certifying the source of their capital and their business activity. b) Interested foreign businessmen, entrepreneurs or companies must first transfer to the National Banks of Equatorial Guinea the equivalent of 30 per cent of the budgeted amount of their investment or the corresponding bank guarantee. c) Economic operators based in the country must construct suitable permanent infrastructure for their business premises and accommodation, as well as invest in the productive sector to diversify and to promote the export of food crops, with a view to replacing imports of such crops into the country. d) The Ministers of Economy, Trade and Business Promotion, Finance and Budgets, Justice, Religious Affairs and Prisons, and other relevant departments shall submit the necessary reports to qualify for accreditation by the Government of Equatorial Guinea. e) The name, registered address and nationality of the investor, if a natural person, and, in the case of a legal person, its company name and registered address, the type of company, a copy of the Deed of Incorporation or current articles of association, a description of the paid-up capital and the names of the managers and directors and/or the names of the members of its board of directors and executives, as the case may be. The investor must also provide the name and address of their banking and commercial references, as well as any other relevant documentation. f) The name and registered office of the company receiving the foreign investment, specifying the approved investment project that said company is carrying out or is due to carry out. g) The form and characteristics of the proposed foreign investment. h) If the proposed foreign investment is to be carried out by a legal entity incorporated in Equatorial Guinea, a copy of the Memorandum of Association or of the company, duly registered in the Commercial Register, indicating the current structure of its share capital and the value of the shares or equity interests that will belong to the foreign investor once the foreign investment takes place; and a copy of the financial statements for the last financial year, with their respective annexes, externally audited, and the income tax return for the last tax year. Article 6.—Upon receipt, the Ministry shall stamp and return to the investor a copy of their application for registration, which shall constitute full proof of receipt. Along with the application for registration, the foreign investor shall not be required to submit any other documents or additional information, other than those described in Article 5. Article 7.—No later than three (3) working days after receipt, the Ministry shall notify the foreign investor whether their application for registration is complete. If the Ministry makes no observations within this period, the information and documentation provided shall be deemed to be complete. Within twenty (20) working days following the date of receipt of an application for registration in respect of which no observations have been made, or within twenty (20) working days following the date on which the investor supplies any missing information or documentation, as the case may be, the Ministry shall notify the interested party of its final decision and shall issue a certificate approving or rejecting the registration, together with the reasons for its decision in the event of

Should the application be rejected, the foreign investor may request a review by the Ministry, providing any additional information they consider useful for such further review. The Ministry shall have sixty (60) working days to give its decision on this request. Article 8. – Any company receiving a foreign investment from a foreign investor who is not registered with the Ministry shall not be entitled to any of the incentives and privileges provided for in the Act. Article 9. – The foreign investor shall not benefit from any of the guarantees provided for in the Act in respect of the unregistered foreign investment. Any change occurring in relation to the original foreign investment must also be registered with the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. Article 10. – All declarations made to the Ministry in respect of an application for registration under these Regulations or in connection with the approval of an investment project shall be made by way of a statutory declaration. Fraudulent misrepresentation in connection with any registration or application for approval of an investment project may result in the Ministry suspending the guarantees granted to the investing company. Article 11.— Any tangible asset which, by virtue of the privileges granted by the Act, is imported free from any ‘ad hoc’ duties on imports—that is to say, duties not recognised by the Act—and without requiring a prior licence for its use in an approved investment project and whose value has not been fully depreciated, may not be transferred to third parties for use in Equatorial Guinea without first paying the Ministry the amount of the ‘ad hoc’ import duties from which the asset was previously exempted. Any breach of the provisions of this Article shall render the company or investor involved in the transaction liable to pay a fine commensurate with the seriousness of the case. Article 12. – Upon request, the Ministry shall provide the Bank with information relating to the records kept in accordance with these Regulations. CHAPTER IV ON THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSING INVESTMENT INCENTIVES AND PRIVILEGES Article 13.—Any company wishing to benefit from the incentives and privileges granted by the Act must submit to the Ministry an application for approval of an investment project, in Spanish, in duplicate, containing the following: a) A list of the company's principal shareholders or partners, indicating the number of shares or partnership interests held by each, and identifying any foreign investors. b) Information on the profile of the project's promoters, indicating those who are foreign investors. The Ministry shall refrain from approving any project in which a foreign investor participates who is not registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of these Regulations. c) A general description of the equipment, facilities and technologies to be used in the project, stating their cost and origin. d) The total cost of the investments to be made in the project, including the timeframe for such capital investments.

e) A description of the goods and services to be produced by the project, specifying, where applicable, the expected volume of exports. f) A detailed description of any risks to the health or safety of workers or to the environment, flora and fauna arising from the proposed production process, or any risks to consumers of the products produced by the project, together with a statement of the commitments undertaken by the company and the project promoters to prevent or minimise such risks. Furthermore, in the case of projects which, due to their scale or the nature of their activities, may have an adverse impact on the health or safety of the company's employees or on the environment, flora and fauna, a preliminary assessment of such impact shall be carried out in accordance with the provided for in Article 22 of these Regulations. g) A statement of the total wages paid by the company to Equatorial Guinean staff during the last financial year and an estimate of the wages that will be paid to those employees for the duration of the project, taking into account inflation. h) A description of the existing training programme for the company's Equatorial Guinean staff and/or of the programme to be carried out during the duration of the project. i) If the project is to be implemented in one of the areas described in Article 7(d) of the Act, a specification of the infrastructure investment costs other than those incurred in production facilities — such as expenditure on bridges, roads, schools, health centres, etc. for public use — which the company expects to incur. j) A statement from each of the foreign investors investing in the project as to whether or not they wish to resolve any disputes that have not have been resolved amicably between the investor and the Government in relation to an approved project through international arbitration, and the designation of the preferred forum for such arbitration. Article 14.—No documents or information other than those described in Article 13 of these Regulations need be submitted with the application for approval of the investment project. Upon receipt, the Ministry shall stamp the copy of the application, which shall constitute full proof of its submission. Upon receipt, the Ministry shall stamp the copy of the application, which shall constitute full proof of its submission. Article 15.—Subject to compliance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 23, provided that the proposed project does not involve the carrying out of any of the activities listed in the Negative List set out in Chapter VII of these Regulations, within sixty (60) working days following the date of its submission, if the Ministry has not raised any objections, or within sixty (60) working days following the date on which the company rectifies any deficiencies that may have been raised, the Ministry shall approve the investment project submitted; draw up the corresponding minutes, which shall contain the information provided for in Article 16 below; and notify the interested party in writing of the decision taken. Article 16. – The record referred to in Article 15 shall consist of the following elements: a) A certificate of approval of the project. b) The incentives and privileges granted to the company in question. c) A general description of the project, its input requirements and the estimated volume of its exports. d) The company's commitment to the protection of the environment, flora and fauna, and the health and safety of workers.

(e) Agreements between the Government and foreign investors regarding international arbitration. Article 17.—Within fifteen (15) days of the approval of an investment project, the Ministry shall certify which products may be imported and exported free from 'ad hoc' duties and free from any prior licensing requirements. Within the same period, the Ministry shall issue the necessary permits to enable the company to recruit the foreign employees required to carry out the approved project. Article 18. – The Ministry shall cooperate with and assist companies carrying out approved investment projects to ensure that they benefit from the incentives and privileges granted to them in connection with such projects. Article 19.— The certificate approving an investment project shall specify which of the following incentives shall apply to the company carrying it out: (a) Authorisation for an additional deduction in the calculation of its annual taxable income, in an amount equal to fifty per cent (50%) of the total wages paid by the company to its national employees. In the case of the expansion of an existing company, this incentive shall only apply to the increase in wages paid as a result of the project. For the purposes of calculating the incentive in this case, the original amount of wages paid by the company during the relevant tax year shall be used to determine the amount of wages giving rise to the incentive. b) Authorisation for an additional deduction in the calculation of its annual taxable income, in an amount equal to two hundred per cent (200%) of the non-wage costs incurred in the training of its national employees. c) The application of the incentives provided for in sub-paragraphs "a" and/or "b" shall not give rise to a tax credit in favour of any company that may be utilised in subsequent years. d) Issuance to the company, within fifteen (15) days of receipt by the Ministry of the documents described in this sub-paragraph, of a tax credit certificate, transferable to third parties, valid for any tax or customs liability, for an amount equal to fifteen per cent (15%) of the F.O.B. value of the company's non-traditional exports in foreign currency that enter the country. To benefit from this incentive, within thirty (30) days following the date of payment for a non-traditional export, the company must submit to the Ministry a certified copy of the relevant bill of lading and a statement from the bank confirming the amount of foreign currency generated by the export which has been deposited by the company for conversion into local currency. With regard to their export sales, companies that benefit from this incentive shall not be entitled to claim any additional exemption from the payment of sales tax or other exemptions that are available under national law. (e) Full exemption from payment of any tax liability applicable to the company's operations in one of the areas described in Article 19 of these Regulations, with the exception of income tax, sales tax and customs duties. f) Authorisation for a percentage reduction in its income tax rate by an amount equal to the percentage by which the minimum level of ownership of the company's capital held by domestic investors during the year has exceeded fifty per cent (50%).

The tax authority shall allow the company to benefit from the relevant incentive and to claim the applicable deduction or exemption, both of which shall be subject to verification. Article 20. – Whilst benefiting from the incentives, privileges and guarantees enshrined in the Act, companies must maintain their accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, and have their year-end balance sheets certified by a chartered accountant. Companies must submit their accounts and year-end balance sheets to the Ministry at the end of each financial year. CHAPTER V ON THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT Article 21.— The assessment referred to in sub-paragraph (f) of Article 13 must contain at least the following: (a) A description of the current level of environmental pollution, if any, and the state of the flora and fauna in the project area and neighbouring regions within its area of influence. b) A preliminary assessment of the potential environmental impact of the project, including, at a minimum, an estimate of the soil, air and water pollution it will generate and its impact on the flora and fauna in the area where it is to be located and in nearby regions within its area of influence. Article 22.—If, on the basis of the review of the general description and preliminary assessment provided for in Article 21, the Ministry determines that, without the adoption of measures in addition to those proposed in the project, the project will have a negative impact on the health or safety of the company's workers, or on the environment, flora and fauna, the Ministry shall refrain from approving it until a definitive study definitive study has been carried out on such an impact, or the company has proposed and undertaken to adopt the measures necessary to prevent or minimise it. The measures proposed by companies shall be reviewed and approved by the Ministry, and must comply with the international rules and standards applicable in similar circumstances. Article 23.—Companies submitting projects to the Ministry for approval which meet the criteria set out in Article 22 of these Regulations shall provide a summary of the measures they undertake to implement to restore the environment and the ecological balance in the project area and neighbouring regions within its sphere of influence to the level agreed with the Ministry upon completion of the project. Companies must also provide an indication of the cost of such measures and how this will be met. These measures shall be reviewed as necessary. Without prejudice to any liability for environmental damage it may incur, upon completion of the project the company must carry out and pay for all the measures it has undertaken to restore the environment and the ecological balance. The Ministry may, on the basis of the cost estimates submitted, require the company to establish a repayment fund to be held in a special account to cover such costs. Article 24. – Without prejudice to the provisions of other laws and regulations, investors in a company whose investment project has been approved shall take all necessary measures to prevent and/or minimise any adverse effects on the health or safety of the company's employees, or on health, soil, air or water pollution, and damage to flora and fauna that may arise from the project, and in accordance with the international norms and standards applicable in similar circumstances. A company carrying out an investment project

The approved party shall hold the Ministry, its officers and agents harmless from any liability arising from the project or its activities, or as a result of failure to comply with the applicable laws and regulations. CHAPTER VI ON SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW Article 25. – Investors must comply with all applicable international rules and standards to ensure that any company in which they invest carries out the investment projects approved by the Ministry in a safe and prudent manner. Foreign investors must ensure that, during the implementation of an investment project, the relevant company does not carry out any activity that endangers the health and safety of persons. Investors and companies benefiting from the guarantees, incentives and privileges granted by the Act shall take the measures necessary to comply with all the requirements in force under the laws and regulations of Equatorial Guinea. CHAPTER VII ON THE INVESTMENT PROMOTION CENTRE AND THE NEGATIVE LIST PURPOSE Article 26.— The Centre referred to in Article 15 of the Investment Act has the following objectives: (a) To promote private investment. (b) To promote and foster the development of investment. c) To advise the Government on private investment policy, as well as to assist investors in their operations. Article 27.— The Centre is an autonomous body, with legal personality and the capacity to exercise rights and enter into obligations. Article 28.— The Centre shall have its headquarters in Malabo and shall be attached to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business Promotion. ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING Article 29.—The Centre shall comprise the following bodies: - A Board of Directors - An Executive Management. Article 30.- The Board of Directors is the highest governing body of the CEPI and shall consist of five or more members, of whom two shall represent the Government and shall be appointed by the Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Ministry, and the remaining members, representing the private sector, shall be appointed by the Business Association. Article 31. – The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors shall come from the private sector and shall be elected by a simple majority. Article 32. – The term of office of the Chair of the Board of Directors shall be four years, and that of the other members shall be two years, renewable. Article 33. – The Board of Directors shall have the following functions:

a) To set out the institutional objectives and the policies for achieving them. b) To review and approve the work programme to be submitted by the Executive Director. c) To approve the Centre's annual budget. d) To review the recommendations of the Centre's Executive Director regarding investment policy. e) To collaborate with the Centre's Executive Director in securing technical and financial assistance from abroad. f) Any other functions entrusted to it by the Act and these Regulations. Article 34. – The Board of Directors shall hold its ordinary meetings quarterly and extraordinary meetings whenever convened by the Chair, or at the request of three of its members or the Executive Director. A quorum shall be present with the attendance of at least three members. Article 35.— The Executive Director is the Centre's legal representative and is responsible for the technical, administrative and financial management of the organisation. Article 36.— The Executive Director shall be assisted by a team of his or her own appointment, which shall be responsible for managing the Centre's day-to-day operations. Article 37.— The Executive Directorate shall be composed of Sections. These Sections shall be determined by the Government. Article 38.— The functions of the Executive Director are: a) To act as the Centre's legal representative. b) To guide the Institution towards the fulfilment of its objectives and the targets set by the Board of Directors. c) To implement the resolutions of the Board of Directors. d) To act as Secretary to the Board of Directors with a voice but without a vote. e) To establish links between the Institution and national and international organisations, as well as potential investors from within the country or abroad, who are involved in or interested in industrial development programmes or projects. f) To enter into contracts and authorise investments or expenditure from the accounts in accordance with the procedures laid down by law. g) To perform any other functions determined by law. POWERS Article 39.— The powers of the CEPI are as follows: a) To advise the Government on policy regarding private investment, both foreign and domestic, and related matters. b) To provide investors with useful information on investment opportunities, the conditions for operating a business, the laws and their regulations, government procedures, etc. c) To assist investors in general in resolving problems that arise in relation to the Government. d) To selectively promote foreign investment and the involvement of foreigners in private enterprises through publicity, contacts with overseas parties and the provision of information and guidance regarding specialised foreign and domestic sources of technology, capital and commercial opportunities.

e) To identify investment opportunities and carry out project studies aimed at capitalising on the benefits of regional and sub-regional integration, as well as the opportunities offered by the global market. f) To carry out studies on industrial projects deemed to be priorities for the country's development, in accordance with national strategies and programmes, whilst ensuring the appropriate use of natural resources, raw materials and the national workforce. g) To coordinate the activities of institutions, public bodies and private organisations in the field of industrial development. Article 40.—The assets of the CEPI consist of: a) The allocations set out in the General State Budget. b) The Institution's income, including that generated as a national consultancy firm, by virtue of contracts it enters into for the provision of technical assistance and the carrying out of project studies. c) Funds derived from domestic or foreign loans granted to the Institution directly or to the Government of Equatorial Guinea and earmarked for CEPI. d) Movable and immovable property owned by it and that which has been donated to it. e) Any other resources to which it is entitled by law. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES 1. The manufacture of weapons, explosives and other instruments of war. 2. The disposal, treatment, storage and disposal of toxic or hazardous radioactive materials or waste produced within the country. 3. The production of alcoholic beverages, except beer. CHAPTER VIII ON GUARANTEES Article 41. – Foreign investors who make foreign investments in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations shall be authorised to: a) Remit abroad, in freely convertible currency, at the end of each financial year, the net profits periodically generated by their investments, based on externally audited financial statements, subject to payment of the relevant taxes . b) Reinvest profits, or retain in the surplus account any undistributed profits that may be remitted abroad. c) Capitalise funds eligible for remittance abroad, such as capital and interest on external loans and royalty payments. d) Remit abroad, in freely convertible currency, the funds generated by the sale, transfer, assignment or any other disposal within the country of the investment, or by the liquidation of the company or enterprise in which the investment was made, or from the reduction of the capital of such companies or enterprises, subject to payment of the relevant taxes. Article 42.—No less favourable conditions governing the repatriation of foreign investment or the remittance of profits shall apply to foreign investors other than those legally in force on the date of registration of their investment.

CHAPTER IX SANCTIONS AND THE RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES Article 4 3.— In the event of a breach of the Regulations, duly established, the Commission may suspend, in whole or in part, the incentives and privileges granted to the company responsible and/or the guarantees of remittance abroad granted to the foreign investor, as the case may be, provided that the following procedure has been followed. (a) As soon as the Ministry becomes aware of a possible breach, it shall notify the company and/or the foreign investor concerned in writing, specifying the actions required to rectify the alleged breach. The company and/or foreign investors, once notified, shall have fifteen (15) working days to respond, either by acknowledging the existence of the breach and taking the necessary steps to rectify it, or by denying its existence. If the company or investor denies the existence of the alleged breach, the Ministry shall convene a hearing to verify the facts within fifteen (15) working days of the date of receipt of such denial. b) If there is no adequate response, or following the Ministry's Ministry regarding the existence of a breach, based on the findings of the hearing provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Commission, at the Ministry's request, shall conduct an investigation into the established breach or the failure of the investor or the company to respond. Upon completion of the investigation, the Commission, after giving the company and/or the investor the opportunity to be heard, shall decide on the total or partial suspension of the incentives and benefits granted to the company and/or the tax relief rights granted to the foreign investor concerned. The decision to suspend any incentive, privilege or guarantee shall be notified by means of an official communication specifying the date on which it shall take effect. Article 44.- The Commission's suspension of any incentive, privilege or guarantee in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article shall not preclude the imposition of any other specific sanction provided for in the applicable Equatorial Guinean legislation in respect of the breach that gave rise to such suspension. Article 45. – Foreign investors, domestic companies or domestic investors, respectively, shall have the right to submit to international arbitration and to appeal against any suspension decision adopted in accordance with Article 44. Such action and appeal shall take effect if commenced within sixty (60) days of the date of notification of the suspension. Article 46. – Any dispute, controversy or claim between the Government and a domestic investor arising in connection with an approved investment project which cannot be settled amicably shall be resolved exclusively and finally by the competent courts of Equatorial Guinea. If so requested by the foreign investor and provided that this is stipulated in the relevant project approval certificate, any dispute, controversy or claim between the foreign investor and the Government of Equatorial Guinea in relation to an approved investment project which cannot be resolved amicably shall be settled exclusively and finally by international arbitration . Article 47.— Unless otherwise expressly agreed by the parties, the arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on

the International Commercial Law in force on the date of issue of the certificate of approval of the investment. The third arbitrator appointed in accordance with this Article may not be a foreign investor. Article 48.— Any arbitration proceedings under these Rules shall be subject to the following rules: (a) The proceedings shall take place in a neutral country of the parties' choice; (b) Spanish shall be the official language for all purposes; (c) The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding and shall be enforceable in any competent court. Article 49.—The costs of arbitration shall be borne in the manner determined by the Arbitral Tribunal. Article 50.—With regard to any arbitration proceedings, the foreign investor concerned and the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea waive any right of immunity which they have or may come to have in relation to the and any proceedings to enforce, recognise or execute an arbitral award rendered by the Tribunal constituted in accordance with Article 49, including, without limitation, immunity from service of process; as a consequence as a result of the waiver, be subject to the jurisdiction of any other court, and forfeit immunity from enforcement or judicial attachment of property of a commercial nature. CHAPTER X TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS: First.— All foreign investors and foreign investments registered with the Ministry prior to the approval and promulgation of this Decree must be registered with the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations within three (3) months of the date of its promulgation. Second.—Any company currently enjoying incentives and privileges in respect of investment projects approved prior to the authorisation and promulgation of these Regulations shall be entitled to submit an application for approval thereof in order to qualify for the incentives and privileges provided for in the Act. CHAPTER XI FINAL PROVISIONS: First.— The provisions of these Regulations shall prevail over any other legal provision of equal or lower rank that conflicts with or contradicts them. Second.— This Decree shall enter into force upon its publication in the national media. Given at Malabo, on the seventh day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.