

Exclusive interview

THE PRESIDENCY TRANSITION FROM LUANDA TO MALABO WILL ENSURE CONTINUITY

Malabo should take over the presidency of the Guinea Gulf Commission (GGC) in 2012, at the 3rd summit for this new organisation. Its Executive Secretary, Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada, who will likely be re-conducted to his position, will take this opportunity to defend his results.

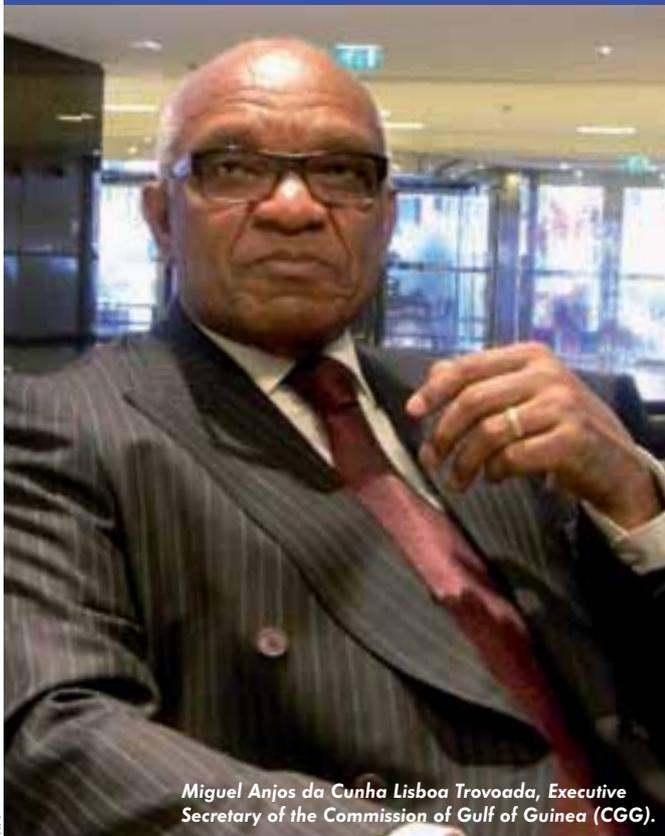
African Markets : *Do you think you have achieved your goals in 2011?*

Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada : The main goals are first the installation of the organisation in the new facilities. In that respect, it is very satisfactory to note that the Angolan government has identified

new facilities. We expect to start moving there around the third quarter of 2012. Internationally, we have established many contacts with a relatively important result within the United Nations. The executive secretary of the Gulf of Guinea was invited by the Security Council of United Nations to present a "brie-

ing" on the situation of piracy and armed robberies in the Gulf of Guinea. Moreover, following these exchanges, the resolution 2018 of October 21, 2011, was adopted. This resolution invites the GGC, as well as the ECOWAS and CEEAC, to take joint actions in order to define a scheme or mechanism

BIOEXPRESS



Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada, Executive Secretary of the Commission of Gulf of Guinea (CGG).

Married and father of three children, Miguel Anjos da Cunha Lisboa Trovoada is a politician who was born on December 27, 1936 in Sao Tome and Principe.

A law student in Lisbon, he quit the university early to engage into the ongoing anti-colonial struggle. He participated in the creation of the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Committee (STPLC), which became the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe. He established contacts with other movements of national liberation and led the delegation of the STPLC that negotiated and signed with the Portuguese government the terms of independence of the islands on July 12, 1975.

He was Prime Minister from 1975 until 1979, in addition to other ministerial functions. In 1981, he decided to go on exile again, after being arbitrarily imprisoned from 1979 until 1981, for challenging the authoritarian and undemocratic regime in place. From 1960 until 1974, he had experienced a first exile to escape from the colonial authorities and Portuguese police, in the context of the pre-independence.

Back in his native country, he ran in the first free and democratic elections that were organised in 1991 and was triumphantly elected President of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Re-elected in 1996, he finished his second term and left the presidency in 2001, thus respecting the Constitution, which limits the presidential function to two consecutive terms of five years.

A member with full rights of the State Council of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, he has been a mediator and observer in various conflicts and elections processes in Africa, both on behalf of the African Union and the Francophony. A member of the elders' group of the African Union, he is today the Executive Secretary of the Guinea Gulf Commission (GGC).