

## U.S. – Equatorial Guinea Relations:

The United States established diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea in 1968, following the country's independence from Spain. Equatorial Guinea's President has held office for more than three decades, and his party dominates the legislature. Three major U.S. foreign policy issues form the cornerstone of the bilateral relationship with Equatorial Guinea -- good governance and democracy; the protection of human rights; and U.S. national security, especially access to energy resources. The United States seeks to encourage improved human rights, the development of a working civil society, greater fiscal transparency, and increased government investment in Equatorial Guinea's people in areas such as health and education.

- U.S. Department of State -

DOS ~ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor: [Country Report on Human Rights Practices for Equatorial Guinea \(2011\)](#)

### State Department Links:

[Department of State Equatorial Guinea Page](#)

[U.S. Embassy: Equatorial Guinea](#)

[History of U.S. Relations With Equatorial Guinea](#)

[Human Rights Reports](#)

[International Religious Freedom Reports](#)

[Trafficking in Persons Reports](#)

[U.S. Bilateral Relations Fact Sheet](#)

[CIA World Factbook Equatorial Guinea Page](#)

## Useful Links:

### IGO REPORTS

[UN Country Profile](#)

[UNICEF Country Statistics](#)

[World Health Organization Country Profile](#)

[World Bank Data](#)

[UN Human Development Report](#)

[UNHR Country Homepage](#)

### NGO REPORTS

[Amnesty International Annual Report \(2012\)](#)

[Human Rights Watch Country Summary](#)

[Equal Justice Report](#)

[Transparency International](#)

[Harvard College Human Rights in Equatorial Guinea \(HREG\)](#)

[Center for Economic and Social Rights \(CESR\) Fact Sheet](#)