Law 7/ 2004

of 17 June

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The current Constitution commits Angola to being a multi-party, democratic state governed by the Rule of Law, under which sovereignty is derived from the Angolan people, to whom is given the exercise of political power through periodic universal suffrage to chose its representatives;

Taking into account the need to approve a new Electoral Law to provide a detailed regulation of the exercise of the right of suffrage for the choice of the President of the Republic and the Deputies to the National Assembly;

In these terms, under the provisions of Article 88(b) of the Constitution, the National Assembly approves the following:

ELECTORAL LAW
Law 7/ 2004 of 17 June

TITLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER I
PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES
Article 1
(Purpose)

1. This law establishes the principles and the organizational rules with regard to the election of the President of the Republic and the Deputies of the National Assembly.
2. The separate law shall regulate the election of the officials of municipal bodies.

Article 2
(Definitions)

For the purposes of interpretation of this law, the terms used in this Law are defined in the annex hereto which is incorporated as part of this law.

Article 3
(Types of elections)

1. The President of the Republic and the National Assembly Deputies are chosen by election under equal, direct, secret and periodic universal suffrage by citizens with electoral capacity under the terms of the Constitution and of this law.
2. The rules with regard to the determination of the elected candidates are set out in the instruments for each election category.

Article 4
(The calling and setting of the date of elections)

1. The President of the Republic shall have the power to call and set the date of the parliamentary and presidential elections, in consultation with the National Election Commission and the Council of the Republic.
2. The calling and scheduling of the elections are carried out by Presidential Decree.

Article 5
(Right and duty to vote)

1. The exercise of the right to vote is a civic, personal, and inalienable duty exercised in person.
2. The voters' registry of the citizens is an indispensable prerequisite for the exercise of the right to vote.

3. The public and private entities who are operating on the date of the elections shall organize their activities in such a way as to facilitate the dispensation of their employees for a sufficient period of time in order to exercise their right to vote.

Article 6
(Applicable Law)

The elections are governed by the law in force at the time of the calling of the elections, or if there is a vacancy in the office of the President of the Republic or if the National Assembly is dissolved, then by the law in force at the point in time that any of these events occurs.

Article 7
(Electoral disputes)

The authority for the oversight of the regularity and the validity of the elections is given, as the ultimate instance, to the Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 8
(Independent, participatory election administration)

The administration of election activities shall be the responsibility of an entity which will be composed of representatives of the judiciary and other national entities who will guarantee the independence of same.

Article 9
(National and international observation)

The electoral process may be subject to verification by national and international observers in accordance with the terms of the respective applicable law.

Article 10
(Territorial scope)

The electoral process shall take place throughout the whole of the national territory, without prejudice to the organization abroad so as to permit the exercise of the right to vote of citizens with active electoral capacity in accordance with the terms of this law.

TITLE II
ELECTORAL CAPACITY
CHAPTER I
ACTIVE & INACTIVE ELECTORAL CAPACITY
Section I
Active Electoral Capacity

Article 11
(Active electoral capacity)

1. Angolan citizens, eighteen years of age or older, duly registered as voters, are able to vote provided they do not fall into one of the categories of incapacity as provided under this law.
2. Angolan citizens with their usual residence abroad have active electoral capacity for parliamentary elections.

Article 12
(Active electoral incapacity)

The following persons do not enjoy active electoral capacity:

a) Those interdicted as a result of a final judgement of criminal conviction;
b) those notoriously recognised as demented when interned in a medical establishment or when so declared by a doctor's certificate, even if not interdicted by a judgement;
c) those finally condemned to a prison sentence, so long as they have not completed the sentence, except if released on probation in accordance with the terms of the law.

Section II
Inactive Electoral Capacity

Article 13
(Inactive electoral capacity)

Citizens who are holders of active electoral capacity enjoy inactive electoral capacity when the law establishes some form of ineligibility or other obstacle to the exercise of the right to vote.

Article 14
(Ineligibility)

The following persons are ineligible during active duty:

a) Ombudsman;
b) the members of the National Election Commission, the Provincial Election Commissions and the Municipal Election Offices;
c) the members of the National Council of Social Communication;
d) Judicial Magistrates and those from the Attorney General's Office;
e) members of the military and military agents.

CHAPTER II
SPECIAL ELECTORAL CAPACITY

Article 15
(Active electoral capacity for the presidential elections)

Provided that they reside within the national territory, Angolan citizens who enjoy active electoral capacity may vote for the President of the Republic.

Article 16
(Inactive electoral capacity for Presidential elections)

1. Angolan citizens who have full enjoyment of their civil and political rights and do not, as provided for by this law, suffer any form of general or special ineligibility, are eligible to vote.
2. Only Angolans who are citizens by birth, are thirty-five years of age or older and have full enjoyment of their civil and political rights may be elected to the position of the President of the Republic.
3. Public officials, employees of corporate entities and members of the military who are considered eligible do not require any authorisation to become a candidate for the President of the Republic.

Article 17
(Special ineligibility for the presidential elections)

Citizens, who are ineligible for the position of President of the Republic, are those who:

a) have been sentenced to a prison term without parole for a crime committed with intent;
b) have been sentenced to prison for theft, robbery, embezzlement, abuse of trust, fraud, falsification or a crime committed by a public servant, provided that the criminal act is intentional, as well as those who have been declared to be habitual delinquents and the sentence is final;
c) do not regularly reside in Angola for a minimum of ten years prior to the date of the realization of the election;
d) have held the position of President of the Republic for two consecutive or three non-consecutive mandates;
e) have resigned from the position of President of the Republic;
f) are members of the military who are in active duty as at the date of the declaration of candidacy for the position.

Article 18
(Active capacity to vote for parliamentary elections)

Citizens who, in accordance with the terms of the law, enjoy active electoral capacity, are eligible to vote for the National Assembly Deputies.

Article 19
(Passive electoral capacity for the parliamentary elections)

Angolan citizens, who have active electoral capacity, with full enjoyment of their civil and political and not subject to any general or special ineligibility, are eligible for election as a Deputy to the National Assembly.

Article 20
(Special Forms of Ineligibility for the parliamentary elections)

The following citizens are ineligible for election as a Deputy to the National Assembly:

a) have been found guilty of a crime and sentenced to a prison term of more than two years;
b) have held the position as an elected official or member of the Government of a foreign state;

c) have, simultaneously and consensually, been candidates on more than one list.

TITLE III
ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
CHAPTER I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES
Article 21
(Principle of elections)

The universal, equal, direct, secret and periodic suffrage constitutes the general principle for the election of the President of the Republic and for the election of Deputies.

Article 22
(Representation principle)

The office holder of an elected position of the State represents the entire Nation and not only the electoral constituency from which elected**.**

Article 23
(Principle of the unicity of the vote)

Each elector is only permitted to vote a single time in each election and for each type of election.

CHAPTER II
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ELECTORAL SYSTEM
Article 24
(Single electoral constituency)

For the purpose of the election of the President of the Republic, the territory of the Republic of Angola constitutes a single electoral constituency.

Article 25
(Date of the election)

1. The election of the President of the Republic should be called and held within sixty days before the end of the mandate of then current President.
2. The mandate of the new President shall commence with the investiture of the newly elected President.
3. The election of the new President shall be realized within 90 days after the date of vacature.

Article 26
(Method of election)

The President of the Republic is elected by universal, equal, direct, secret, and periodic exercised by citizens voters, on a single name list submitted in accordance with the terms of this law.

Article 27
(Two round majority system)

1. The President of the Republic is elected in accordance with the two-round, majority vote system.
2. A candidate who obtains more than half of the votes validly cast (excluding blank votes) is considered to have been elected in the first electoral round.
3. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of the votes as provided in the preceding paragraph, a second round of voting shall be held in which only the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes during the first electoral round and who have not withdrawn from the race, in accordance with the terms of this law.
4. The candidate who obtains a simple majority of the votes validly cast shall be considered to have been elected.

Article 28
(Voting ballot for the presidential elections)

1. The voting ballot used in the presidential elections shall be printed on smooth, non-transparent, rectangular-sized paper, which shall have a size that is appropriate so that all of the candidates participating in the elections fit on the ballot and which shall have a graphic spacing and presentation

that will not cause the voters to make mistakes in the precise identification and marking the ballot for the candidate of their choice.

2. On each voting ballot the names and photographs (ID size) of each candidate as well as the trademark of the candidate, arranged vertically one after the other in the order of the lottery carried out by the National Election Commission, in accordance with the terms of this law, after the nomination of the candidates.
3. It is the responsibility of the candidate to choose a campaign trademark which cannot be the same as that of the party or party coalition that has nominated or supported the candidate.
4. On the line that corresponds to each candidate shall be a blank square box in which the voter shall mark the choice of candidate.

CHAPTER III
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

Article 29
(Electoral Constituency)

1. For the purpose of the National Assembly Deputy elections, the electoral territory shall be divided into electoral constituencies.
2. The national territory includes the following electoral constituencies:
   a) eighteen provincial electoral constituencies whose boundaries correspond to those of each of the provinces and are denominated with the same name;
   b) a single national electoral constituency;
   c) an external representative electoral constituency which covers all of the countries in which Angolan voters reside. This constituency shall in turn be sub-divided into a zone for Africa and a zone for the rest of the world.

Article 30
(Number of seats by constituencies)

The total number of seats corresponding to all of the electoral constituencies provided for in the preceding Article is two hundred and twenty-three which in turn constitutes the total number of Deputies who make up the National Assembly. These seats are distributed among the constituencies as follows:

   a) each provincial electoral constituency shall elect five Deputies;
   b) the national electoral constituency shall elect one hundred and thirty Deputies;
   c) the external electoral constituency shall elect a total of three Deputies which total shall correspond to two Deputies for the Africa zone and one for the rest of the world.

Article 31
(Method of election)

1. The election the National Assembly Deputies is carried out by multiple name political party or party coalition lists and each voter may cast a single vote for such a list.

2. The lists are presented to the voters during the electoral campaign so that the voters can know the names of the candidates for the position of Deputy for each party or coalition of parties.

Article 32
(Distribution of the seats from the lists)

1. The seats for the National Assembly Deputies are allocated according to the order of precedence on each list.
2. The existence of an incompatibility between position being performed by the candidate and the office of Deputy shall not be an impediment to the attribution of the seat.
3. In case of the death, illness or other reason that causes a physical impossibility for the exercise of the mandate, the seat shall be attributed to the next immediate candidate on the list in accordance with the order of precedence referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 33
(System of proportional representation)

1. The National Assembly Deputies are elected according to a system of proportional representation. The votes shall be converted into seats in accordance with the criteria and rules set out in the following paragraphs.

2. For the conversion of votes into seats for each provincial electoral constituency referred to in Article 29.2(a) of this law, the *d'Hondt* formula shall be applied, in accordance with the followings terms:
   a) The number of validly cast votes received for each list in the respective provincial electoral constituency shall be tabulated separately;
   b) the number of votes tabulated for each party list shall be divided in succession by one, two, three, four and five and the quotas obtained shall be allocated in descending order in a series of five averages corresponding to the number of seats in each provincial electoral constituency;
   c) the seats shall belong to the lists to which correspond the averages of the series calculated according to the preceding formula and each list shall receive as many seats as determined by the averages as calculated in the series;
   d) in the event of there remaining one seat to be distributed and the averages as calculated are equal, the seat will be given to the list with the smallest number of votes.
3. The conversion of the votes to seats for the national electoral constituency provided for in Article 29.2(b) of this law, is carried out according to the application of the following rules:
   a) Once tabulated, the number of validly cast votes from all of the country is divided by one hundred and thirty, which is the number of Deputies to be elected, and from this calculation the quotient is obtained;
   b) The number of votes obtained for each list is divided by the quotient obtained under the terms of the preceding paragraph which shall determine the number of Deputies for each list in the order presented in each party list;
   c) In the event that any seats remain, the seats for the Deputies are distributed in the order of the largest remainder for each party.
4. The conversion of the votes to seats for each of the external constituencies referred to in Article 29.2(c) is carried out applying the following rules:
   a) two Deputies are elected according to the method stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article using as a basis the total of the validly cast votes from the Angolan communities resident in Africa;
   b) one Deputy is elected from the list with the largest number of votes from the Angolan communities that are resident in the rest of the world.

Article 34
(Legislative voting ballots)

1. The voting ballot shall be printed on smooth, non-transparent, rectangular-sized paper, which shall have a size that is appropriate so that all of the candidates participating in the elections fit on the ballot and which shall have a graphic spacing and presentation that will not cause the voters to make mistakes in the precise identification and marking the ballot for the candidate of their choice.
2. On each voting ballot the name, abbreviation and symbol of the parties or party coalitions who have nominated the respective candidates, shall be laid out horizontally, one below the other, in the order determined by the lottery carried out in accordance with the terms of this law by the National Election Commission, after the candidate nominations.
3. On the line corresponding to each party or party coalition there shall be a blank square box, for the purpose of being marked according to the choice of the voter, with an x (X), a cross (+) or a checkmark (v).
4. The voting ballot form, subject to the requirements stipulated in the preceding paragraphs, shall be approved by the National Election Commission, in consultation with the National Directorate of Elections in the Ministry of Territorial Administration with regard to the technical and graphic execution of the aforesaid requirements so as to guarantee that the voters are not induced to error with regard to voting for the candidate of their choice.

Article 35
(Vacancies in the National Assembly)

1. The vacancies which arise in the National Assembly shall be filled, according to the respective order of precedence, by the next candidate who is on the same list to which the previous holder of the vacant seat belonged and who is able to assume the seat.
2. In the cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, where the candidate represents a coalition, the seat shall be attributed to the next candidate on the list, or the vacancy shall be filled by the first non-elected candidate, proposed by the political party to which the substituted candidate belonged.
3. If there are no unelected candidates on the list to which the holder of the vacant seat belonged, the vacancy shall not be filled.

Article 36
(Temporary substitution)

1. The temporary substitution of the holder of the seat in the National Assembly shall be allowed where the vacancy results from one of the following circumstances:
   a) the exercise of a public office which is incompatible with the exercise of the mandate, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution and other applicable legislation;
   b) In the event of illness lasting more than forty-five days.
2. The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply to temporary substitutions.

Article 37
(Scheduling of the elections)

The elections shall be scheduled with a minimum of ninety days prior notice. This time period may, as an exception, be shortened when the office of the President of the Republic becomes vacant before the mandate is completed, as a result of resignation, suspension or loss of mandate or in the event of the dissolution of the National Assembly in order to call early parliamentary elections as provided for under the terms of the Constitution.

Article 38
(Election day)

1. The election shall be held on the same day throughout the national territory.
2. The election can only be held on either Saturday or Sunday.
3. The election may in an exceptional case be held on another day of the week in which case a day-off shall be decreed.

TITLE IV
CANDIDATES
CHAPTER I
STATUS AND NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
Section I
Status of Candidates
Article 39
(Right to dispensation from work obligations)

The candidates for the office of Deputy and President of the Republic have the right to leave from the fulfilment of their normal employment, whether public or private, for the period of the thirty days prior to the election. This period shall still count as time effectively worked for all purposes, including receiving salary.

Article 40
(Suspension of work obligations and transfer to the reserves)

1. Judicial Magistrates and Investigating Magistrates from the Attorney General's office who, in accordance with the terms of this law, wish to run for presidential or parliamentary office, shall request suspension of their work obligation, with effect as of the date of the submission of the candidacy.
2. This period shall still count as time effectively worked for all purposes.
3. Members of the military and para-military in active service who wish to run for President of the Republic or National Assembly Deputy, shall submit documentary proof of transfer to the reserves or retirement.
4. The services to which the military and para-militaries referred to in the preceding paragraph belong shall grant the respective authorisation whenever requested.

Article 41
(Immunity)

1. A candidate shall not be arrested, subjected to preventive detention or prosecuted criminally or in a disciplinary proceeding, except in the case of flagrante delicto of an intentional crime which carries a prison sentence in excess of two years.
2. Outside of the case of flagrante delicto, a candidate shall not be arrested, subjected to preventive detention or prosecuted criminally or in a disciplinary proceeding, except If for a crime punishable with a prison sentence in excess of eight years..

3. Where criminal charges are brought against a candidate which do not result in preventative detention, the charges may only be prosecuted after the publication of the election results.

Section II
Presentation of Candidates
Subsection I
Legitimacy and Principles
Article 42
(Legitimacy)

The following have the right to nominate candidates:

a) political parties individually or in coalition, in the elections for President of the Republic and for **National Assembly Deputies**;
b) groups composed of a minimum number of five thousand and a maximum number of ten thousand citizen voters for President of the Republic.

Article 43
(Principle of a single candidate)

1. Each political party, party coalition or citizen elector may only nominate a single candidate for the office of President of the Republic and shall not under any circumstances nominate candidates who compete among themselves for the same election.
2. The rule set out in the preceding paragraph shall not prevent the nomination of a different candidate in the second round of voting or in the event of the original candidate's withdrawal or impediment.
3. No one can be a candidate for Deputy on more than one list, subject to the penalty of ineligibility.

Article 44
(Denomination, abbreviation and symbol of candidates)

1. The denomination of the candidates proposed by political parties, individually or in coalition, shall correspond, as the case may be and in accordance with the law, to the denomination of the parties or the coalition nominating the candidate.
2. The denomination of the candidates proposed by groups of citizen voters shall correspond, in the case of the election of the President of the Republic, with the name of the candidate.
3. The abbreviation and the symbol for the candidates nominated by political parties, individually or in coalition, shall correspond, as the case may be, to the abbreviation and symbol of the nominating parties or coalition.

Article 45
(Nomination by political parties)

1. Only political parties which have been duly constituted and registered prior to the commencement of the period for nomination of candidates may nominate candidates.
2. Citizens who are not registered members of a particular party may be nominated as a candidate of that. party

Article 46
(Election Coalitions)

1. The coalitions of parties created for election purposes do not constitute an entity separate from the parties which make up the coalition. A coalition, while constituting a single parliamentary bench, if this be the case, shall cease to exist at the end of each legislature, without prejudice to its renewal, in accordance with the terms of the Political Parties Law.
2. The coalitions of political parties for election purposes shall be established and shall be governed by the legislation in force regarding political parties and by the provisions of this law.
3. The political parties that enter into coalition agreements for election purposes shall prior to the actual presentation of candidates give notice to the Constitutional Tribunal by means of a document jointly executed by the representatives of the respective political parties. The Tribunal shall review and decide on the notice as to whether the legal requirements have been satisfied.
4. The judicial decision referred to in the preceding paragraph may be appealed to the Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal .
5. The communication referred to in the preceding paragraph shall contain:
   a. a precise definition of the basis of the coalition;
   b. the identification of the denomination, abbreviation and symbols of the coalition;

c. the identification of the leadership and coordinators of the coalition;
d. the document demonstrating the coalition agreement.

Article 47
(Review of the denominations, abbreviations and symbols)

1. The Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal shall review the legality of the denominations, abbreviations and symbols of the coalitions, as well as the identicalness or similarity with other parties or coalitions, within twenty-four hours of the submission of the communication as referred to in the preceding Article.
2. The decision that results from the review provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be immediately publicised in an edict that shall be fixed by order of the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal on the door of the Tribunal.
3. Within twenty-four hours of the posting of the edict, the representatives of the coalition or any other list may appeal the decision to the Plenary. The appeal shall be decided within the period of forty-eight hours.

Subsection II
Presentation of candidates for the presidential elections
Article 48
(Time period for presentation of candidates)

1. The presentation of candidates is submitted to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after the calling of the elections and sixty days before the date set for the election. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall submit the document to the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal for decision.
2. The candidates proposed by the political parties or by the party coalitions are submitted by the competent entities as determined by the respective or by duly authorised representatives.
3. The candidates proposed by citizen voters are submitted by the candidate or by a duly authorised representative.

Article 49
(Request for nomination)

1. The nomination of a candidate on a single name list for the office of President of the Republic is done by the submission of a request.
2. The nomination request must contain the following:
   a) Complete identification of whoever is nominating the candidate and the capacity in which the nomination is proposed;
   b) The complete name of the candidate, name of candidates parents' names place of birth and nationality, profession, residence, number and date of issuance of the candidates identity document and the voter registration card number;
   c) Candidate's certificate of criminal record;
   d) candidate declaration in accordance with the following Article.
3. In the case of candidates nominated by a group of citizens, the request must be accompanied by the duly notarised signatures required under the terms of Article 42(b), and the voter card number of each signatory.

Article 50
(Declaration of the candidate)

A declaration of the candidate, signed by the candidate with the signature notarized, shall be annexed to the request referred to in the preceding Article. The declaration shall state expressly that the candidate:

a) accepts the nomination by the proposing entity;
b) is not subject to any ineligibility;
c) is not a candidate for any other political party, coalition of parties or groups of citizens;
d) accepts to be bound by the Electoral Conduct Code.

Subsection III
Nomination of Candidates for the Parliamentary Elections
Article 51
(Time Period)

The nominations of the candidates for the parliamentary elections are submitted to the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal after the calling of the elections and up to sixty days before the date of the elections.

Article 52
(Request for the nomination of candidates)

For the nomination of candidates, the political parties or coalitions of parties shall submit to the Constitutional Tribunal an application in the form of a request, accompanied by the lists of candidates.

Article 53
(Lists of candidates and declaration of candidate)

1. The lists of candidates shall contain the complete name and the number of the voter card of each candidate and shall be accompanied by the following documents:
   a) Photocopy of the identity document;
   b) Certificate of each candidate's criminal record;
   c) Individual or joint candidate declaration signed by each candidate and authenticated by the notary;
   d) document which proves the electoral registration of the delegate for each list.
2. In the declaration referred to in paragraph (c) of the previous paragraph, the candidates state expressly the following:
   a) that they are not subject to any ineligibility;
   b) that they are not on any other list of candidates;
   c) that they accept the nomination put forward by the proponent;
   d) that they agree with the designation of the delegate of the list;
   e) that they accept to be bound by the Electoral Conduct Code.

CHAPTER II
VERIFICATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE CANDIDATES
Article 54
(Representative of the candidates)

1. The candidates shall appoint one of themselves or from among the registered voters a delegate to represent them in all aspects of the electoral process. This representation will be permitted in accordance with the terms of the law.
2. The address of the delegate shall always be included in the file of the candidate for purposes of notification.

Article 55
(Initial Publication)

At the end of the time period for the submission of the nomination of the candidates and before their review by the Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall order copies of the lists of candidates with their identification details and those of their representatives to be posted on the door of the Tribunal.

Article 56
(Challenge by the Representative)

The representatives of the candidates may, during the two days immediately following the initial publication referred to in the preceding Article, challenge the regularity of the process or the eligibility of any other candidate.

Article 57
(Verification of the candidacies)

The Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal shall carry out the verification of compliance with the nomination requirements and the authenticity of the documents submitted with the nominations as well as the bases for ineligibility of the candidates, in accordance with the terms of the following Article.

Article 58
(Suppression of deficiencies)

1. If the Constitutional Tribunal determines that there are any procedural irregularities or any bases to disqualify a candidate, it shall notify the representative of the candidate, with a minimum of three days prior notice to remedy the irregularities or substitute the ineligible candidates within ten days counting from the end of the period for the submission of the nominations of the candidates.
2. In the case of the election for the office of President of the Republic, ineligible candidates cannot be ordered to be substituted and the representative may only remedy the irregularities, for which a minimum of two days prior notice shall have been given, within a period of six days counting from the end of the period for the submission of the nomination of the candidates.
3. At the end of the periods stipulated in the preceding paragraphs as the case may be, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal , shall, within the two days immediately following thereafter, order the rectifications or additions as decided on the basis of the amendments requested by the representatives.

Article 59
(Publication of the decision)

The decision referred to in the previous Article shall be immediately published by an edict affixed to the door of the Constitutional Court and this fact shall be recorded in the file of the candidate.

Article 60
(Appeals)

1. The candidates or their representatives may, within forty-eight hours of the publication referred to in the preceding Article, appeal the decisions of the Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal regarding the candidate nominations to this same body.
2. In the case of an appeal against the admission of a candidate, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall order the immediate notification to the representative of the list being contested for reply, if so chosen, within a period of twenty-four hours.
3. In the case of the appeal of the rejection of any candidate, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall order the immediate notification to the representatives of the other lists, even those not admitted, for reply, if they so chose, within a period of twenty-four hours.
4. The Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal shall decide the appeals within the period of forty-eight hours counting from the end of the periods stipulated in the preceding paragraphs.
5. There is no appeal from the decision of the Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal referred to in the preceding paragraph 4.

Article 61
(Divulgation of candidates)

1. If there are no cases of challenges or rejection of candidates or if there are no appeals or once any such matters have been decided, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall send to the National Election Commission complete information concerning all of the lists admitted.
2. A copy of the information referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be affixed to the door of the Constitutional Tribunal and another shall be sent to each representative of the candidates.

Article 62
(Lists of candidates)

1. The lists of candidates proposed for the election by a party or a coalition of parties, shall indicate the complete names of each candidate, separated according to provincial electoral constituencies, national electoral constituency and the constituencies for the communities of Angolans residing outside of the country.
2. The political parties or coalitions of parties must compete in all of the electoral constituencies. The lists for the National, constituency must be supported by between 5000 to 5500 voters and for the Provincial constituencies, by 500 to 550 voters.

3. Whenever the political parties or coalitions of parties participate in the elections in a particular electoral constituency, they shall comply with the candidate limitations fixed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.
4. The maximum number of candidates nominated shall be equal to the total number of seats in the respective electoral constituency.

5. The lists of candidates may include names of reserve candidates in each electoral constituency, subject to the following maximum limits:
   a) national electoral constituency – up to 45 reserve candidates;
   b) provincial electoral constituencies – up to 5 reserve candidates;
   c) exterior community constituencies – up to 2 reserve candidates.

Article 63
(Lottery of lists)

1. During the three days following the publication of the final lists, the National Election Commission shall carry out, in the presence of those representatives who appear, the lottery of the lists submitted to determine the order of presentation on the voting ballots and shall issue a minute of the lottery.
2. The result of the lottery is published in Series III of the Government Gazette (Diário da República), and copies shall also be sent to the media for dissemination.

CHAPTER III
WITHDRAWAL, INCAPACITY AND SUBSTITUTION OF CANDIDATES
Section I
Legitimacy and Processing

Article 64
(Right of withdrawal)

1. Any candidate for the presidential elections or for the parliamentary elections has the right to withdraw.
2. The withdrawal of a candidacy is permitted up to seventy-two hours before the day of the presidential elections.
3. The withdrawal of a candidacy is permitted up to forty-eight hours before the day of the parliamentary elections.

Article 65
(Process of withdrawal)

1. The withdrawal of a candidacy for the presidential elections is communicated to the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal through the submission by the candidate or a delegate of the candidate of a written declaration which has been signed by the candidate and the signature notarised.
2. The withdrawal of any list of candidates is communicated to the National Election Commission by the respective representative. The withdrawal of any individual candidacy shall be by notarised, signed declaration of the candidate.

Article 66
(Publication)

The Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall, within twenty-four hours of having official notice of the withdrawal , incapacity or death of a candidate, communicate the matter to the National Election Commission and within the same period, cause the withdrawal, incapacity or death of a candidate to be published in the Third Series of the Government Gazette (Diário of the Republic) and to set out in an edict affixed to the door of the Constitutional Tribunal.

Section II
Incapacity and Death of a Presidential Candidate

Article 67
(Death or incapacity)

1. In case of the death of any candidate or the occurrence of any fact that results in the incapacity of the candidate so as to be unable to continue to participate in the presidential election, the fact shall be communicated to the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal within the period of twenty-four hours together with an indication of the intention to substitute or not the candidate, but without prejudice to the continuity of the electoral campaign.

2. Where there is no substitute candidate indicated, the elections shall take place on the scheduled date.

Article 68
(Substitution of candidate)

1. Whenever, under the circumstances and terms stipulated in the preceding Article, there is the intention of substituting a candidate, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal shall grant a period of five days for the presentation of the candidate and shall communicate the fact immediately to the President of the Republic for the purposes of the provisions in paragraph 3 of this Article.
2. The Constitutional Tribunal has forty-eight hours to review and decide whether or not to accept the substitute candidate.
3. The President of the Republic shall set a new date for the election that cannot be more than fifteen days after the date initially set for the polling.
4. In the case of the substitution of candidates as referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the same voting ballots may be used and it shall be the duty of the proponents, the National Election Commission and their agencies, to make the necessary explanations to the voters.

Section III
Withdrawal and Substitution of Candidates for the Parliamentary Elections
Article 69
(Substitution of candidates)

Parliamentary candidates may be substituted up to fifteen days before the parliamentary elections, except in the following cases:

a) rejection of the candidate on the basis of ineligibility;
b) death or illness which results in the physical or mental incapacity of the candidate;
c) withdrawal of the candidate.

Article 70
(New publication of the list)

Whenever there is a substitution of candidates or the annulation of the rejection of any list, the list shall be published anew.

Section IV
Second Presidential Round
Article 71
(Applicable Provisions)

In addition to the specific provisions set out in this Section, the second round shall be governed by the general provisions of this law which regulate the election of the President of the Republic.

Article 72
(Admission to the second round and withdrawal of a candidate)

1. In the second round of voting the two candidates with the largest number of votes in the first round of voting shall compete provided there is no withdrawal or impediment in respect of either candidate as provided under the terms of the Constitution or the law.
2. After the realization of the first round, either of the candidates receiving the most votes may withdraw up to forty-eight hours before the day of the second round of elections.
3. In case of the withdrawal or death of a candidate before the second round, the candidate will be substituted by the candidate who followed in the number of votes received in the first round of voting.
4. A new electoral process may be ordered within the period of sixty days **whenever it is not possible to** conclude the second round in accordance with the terms of the law.

Article 73
(Period of realisation)

The second round of voting shall be carried out in forty five days counting from the official notification of the results of the first round of voting.

TITLE V
ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN
CHAPTER I
SCOPE AND PRINCIPLES

Article 74
(Definition and objectives)

The electoral campaign consists in activities to promote and provide reasons for voting for a candidate, using various means and with respect for the rules of a democratic State governed by the rule of law. The objective is to capture votes through dissemination of ideological principles, political, social and economic programmes and platforms by the candidates, the holders of the offices which propose these programmes and policies as well their representatives and other persons.

Article 75
(Opening and closure of the campaign)

1. The electoral campaign opens thirty days before the date that precedes the date of the voting and terminates at midnight of the day preceding the date set for the elections.
2. The electoral campaign for the second round of voting has a duration of ten days.

Article 76
(Promotion and scope of the campaign)

1. The electoral campaign is carried out by political parties and coalitions of parties, as well as candidates and their proponents, without prejudice to the participation by citizens.
2. The electoral campaign is carried out throughout the national territory, under equality of circumstances and conditions for all the candidates.

Article 77
(Principle of equality of treatment)

Public entities and private corporate persons shall give the candidates equal treatment, in order that the candidates may conduct their electoral campaign freely and under the best conditions.

Article 78
(Freedom of expression and information)

1. The political parties and coalitions of parties, the candidates and their representatives shall enjoy freedom of expression and information, without prejudice to civil and criminal responsibility as may be provided in the law.
2. The public and private media and their representatives shall conduct themselves in a disciplined professional manner in relation to electoral campaign activities.
3. During the period of the electoral campaign the Media and their representatives shall not be subject to sanctions for their conduct within the electoral campaign, without prejudice to the liability which they may incur and for which they may only be held accountable after the end of the electoral campaign

Article 79
(Freedom of meeting and demonstration)

1. During the period of the electoral campaign the freedom of meeting and the freedom of demonstration for election purposes are governed by the law generally applicable to the exercise of these freedoms subject to the following particularities in the following paragraphs of this Article.
2. Parades and marches may be held on any day and at any time, with respect however for the right to work, for free and orderly transit and the maintenance of peace and public order, as well as respect for the citizens' period of rest.
3. The presence of agents of the public authority in meetings and demonstrations organised by any candidate may only occur at the request of the competent representatives of the candidates. The organiser of the meeting or demonstration shall be responsible for the maintenance of order when no request is made.
4. A minimum of twenty-four hours prior notice of the intention to hold a meeting or demonstration shall be given to the Governor of the Province or to the Administrator of the respective area.
5. In the event that the Governor or the Administrator decide to propose an alternative location or to prohibit the holding of the meeting or demonstration on the basis of a breach of legal norms or public

order concerns, the promoters shall be notified within twelve hours from the time of the receipt of the notice referred to in the preceding paragraph.

6. The promoters shall be notified of any decision to alter the routes within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the notice referred to in paragraph four of this Article.

Article 80
(Civil responsibility)

1. The political parties and coalitions of parties, candidates and their proponents are civilly responsible, in accordance with the terms of the general law, for the damage directly resulting from actions provoked by the electoral campaign activities undertaken.
2. The political parties and coalitions of parties, candidates and their proponents are also responsible for the damage directly resulting from actions provoked by the incitement to hate and to violence during the course of electoral campaign activities.

Article 81
(Prohibition of divulgation of surveys)

During the period of the electoral campaign until the day immediately before the realization of the elections a divulgation of the results of polls, or surveys regarding the attitude of voters regarding the candidates is prohibited.

Article 82
(Other prohibitions)

During the period of the electoral campaign the use of expressions that constitute the crime of defamation, calumny or injury, a call to disorder or to insurrection or incitement to hate, to violence or to war is prohibited.

Article 83
(interdicted locations for the exercise of political propaganda)

The conduct of political propaganda is interdicted in:

a) military and militarized units;
b) public institutions;
c) public educational institutions;
d) religious locations;
e) hospitals and similar establishments.

CHAPTER II
ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA
Article 84
(Definition)

Electoral propaganda consists in the use of animation, divulgation or publication of texts or images, by audio and visual mechanisms for the achievement of the objectives of the electoral campaign.

Article 85
(Audio Propaganda)

Audio propaganda does not require an authorisation, nor notice to the administrative authorities but shall only be permitted during the period between 7 hours and 20 hours.

Article 86
(Graphic Propaganda)

1. The competent authorities of local government shall determine which spaces may be used for the posting of photographs, posters, mural journals, manifestos, notices and other electoral propaganda material.
2. The spaces designated for the placement of propaganda shall be shared among as many candidates as there are and in such a way so as to guarantee equality for all of conditions and opportunity.
3. The writing, painting or placement of posters, is not permitted on national monuments, temples and religious buildings, on the outside or inside of State or public office buildings or in buildings where polling stations are to be located or on traffic and road signs.

4. The use of posters or writing or painting materials that are difficult to remove, is also not permitted.

Article 87
(Right to broadcast time for election purposes)

1. The candidates for the office of President of the Republic, the political parties and the party coalitions participating in the elections have the right to access and use of public and private radio and television services during the official period of the electoral campaign, in accordance with the following terms:
   a) radio: ten minutes a day during the hours of twelve and twenty-two hours;
   b) television: five minutes a day during the hours of eighteen and twenty-two hours.
2. The broadcast times stipulated in the preceding paragraph is for each candidate to the office of President of the Republic and, in the case of the parliamentary elections, for each party or coalition of parties.
3. The private media may grant broadcast time to the candidates, political parties or coalitions of parties participating in the election. This access shall be on equal terms for all candidates and shall comply with the provisions of this law and the distribution grids established by the National Election Commission.

4. In case the official time periods for the presidential and parliamentary election campaigns occur at the same time, the broadcast access times stipulated in paragraph one shall be granted on alternate days, with each day dedicated to a single type of election.
5. During the second round of voting for the presidential election, each candidate has the right to ten minutes of broadcast time on television and fifteen minutes on radio.
6. The regional radio and television broadcasters shall operate sequentially with the national programming in the periods set for the broadcasting times referred to in this Article.

7. The distribution of the order of utilization of the broadcast times is determined by a lottery conducted by the National Election Commission.
8. The utilization of the broadcast times is free. The cost of the recording of the material to be broadcast is for the account of the candidates.

Article 88
(Duty of Informational publications)

1. Public and private periodical informational publications shall guarantee equality of treatment to the different candidates.

2. Party sponsored publications are not subject to the provisions in the preceding paragraph.

Article 89
(Candidate sponsored publications)

1. During an electoral campaign, the candidates and the organisations that, in accordance with the terms of the law, nominated them, may, in addition to current propaganda, publish books, magazines, pamphlets, flyers, among others, as well as use the print media, radio and television, in accordance with the terms of this law.
2. All electoral propaganda must identify the sponsor of the candidate issuing the propaganda.

Article 90
(Broadcast time common or exchange of use)

The candidates may agree among themselves to use in common or trade s and space in publications that otherwise belongs to them

Article 91
(Civic information)

The National Election Commission shall promote, through the media, the provision of information to the citizenry regarding the objectives of the elections, the different stages of the electoral process and the procedures for voting.

Article 92
(Prohibition of electoral propaganda)

At the end of the electoral campaign period, no form of electoral propaganda whatsoever shall be permitted.

Article 93
(Prohibition of utilization of commercial publicity)

During the electoral campaign, political propaganda carried out directly or indirectly through the use of commercial publicity means is prohibited.

CHAPTER III
ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Article 94
(Electoral campaign sources of funds)

1. The electoral campaign may be financed by:
   a) contributions from the State;
   b) contributions of the candidates and the political parties themselves;
   c) donations from individuals or corporate persons who are nationals and resident or headquartered in the country;
   d) receipts from electoral campaign activity;

   e) contributions of Angolan citizen non-governmental organizations in accordance with the regulations issued by the National Election Commission;
   f) contributions of related parties in accordance with the regulations issued by the National Election Commission;
   g) loans given by credit institutions registered in the country.
2. The financing of electoral campaigns by the following is prohibited:
   a) governments and foreign governmental organizations or organisations that receive financing from foreign government, even if registered in Angola;
   b) public law associations, public institutes, public companies, local governments and their agencies, as public interest associations and corporate entities;
   c) companies that have a majority or exclusive public ownership;
   d) foreign individuals and corporate entities.

3. The contributions of political parties and of political associations shall be identified and certified by documents issued by the competent authority within such parties or associations.

Article 95
(Financing by the State)

1. The Estado shall determine the budgetary support given to the campaigns of the election candidates. The support shall be distributed to all candidate in an equitable manner.
2. The support referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made available to the political parties or coalitions of parties and to the candidates who have been declared as participating in the election, as from ninety days prior to the date of the elections.
3. The National Election Commission shall approve the criteria used as the basis for distribution of the public finance funds for the presidential and parliamentary elections. This criteria shall be based on the principle of equality for all of the competing parties and coalitions of parties.

Article 96
(Accounting for expenditure and receipts)

1. Within the maximum period of thirty days after the official proclamation of the results of the voting, the candidates to the elections should provide detail accounts of all expenditure incurred and receipts obtained during an electoral campaign and shall precisely identify the origin of the receipts and the application of the expenditure.
2. All of the monetary support provided by the State in accordance with the terms of the preceding Article, which are not used or which are used for purposes not permitted under this law shall be returned to the National Election Commission, within the period of thirty-five days after the official proclamation of the voting results for integration into the General State Budget.

Article 97
(Responsibility for the accounts

The candidates and the political parties or coalitions of parties, as the case may be, are responsible for the submission of the electoral campaign accounts which are referred to in this Chapter.

Article 98
(Audit and submission of accounts)

1. The entities participating in the elections shall, within the maximum period of sixty days after the official proclamation of the results of the voting, provide a detailed accounting of their electoral campaign to the National Election Commission and publish the accounts in a daily newspaper which has one of the largest circulations in the country.
2. The National Election Commission shall analyse the regularity of the receipts and expenditure and publish their review in a daily newspaper which has one of the largest circulations in the country within sixty days after the end of the period fixed in the preceding paragraph.
3. If the National Election Commission verifies any irregularity in the accounts, it hall notify the respective entity to submit, within a period of fifteen days, the revised accounts.
4. The National Election Commission shall announce the results of its review of the accounts within the period of fifteen days.
5. If the entities who are competing in the elections do not submit accounts within the periods fixed in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article or if it is determined that there was an infraction under the terms of Article 96, the National Election Commission shall submit the matter to the Accounts Tribunal, for all legal purposes.

Article 99
(Electoral process contributions and donations)

1. The monetary and material contributions and the donations from abroad for the electoral process, must be declared by the donor to the National Assembly before being given to the recipients for the purpose of approval and subsequent registration in the General Budget of the State.
2. The provisions in the preceding paragraph do not apply to Articles 94 to 99 of this law.

TITLE VI
CONSTITUTION OF POLLING STATIONS
Article 100
(Scope and types of Polling Stations)

1. The Polling Stations are set up so that there is approximately one polling station for each one thousand voters.
2. The National Election Commission shall distribute the final chart of the location of the Polling Stations as well as the voter roster through the media and by posting on the doors of the provincial government and the municipal and the commune administration building as well as in any other public place or place that affords easy public access up to twenty-five days prior to the date set for the elections.
3. The coordination of the Polling Stations is the duty of the presiding official, secretary and monitors of table number 1 or the equivalent.

Article 101
(Locales of operation)

1. The National Election Commission shall determine the number and the location of the Polling Stations and the number and location of the fixed location and mobile voting tables in respect of the administrative and geographic areas and shall ensure that prior notification of the locations of the polling stations is duly given.
2. The Polling Stations shall operate in public buildings, and preferably in schools. Where there are none or an insufficient number, then private building shall be requisitioned for this purpose. The locations must have adequate means of access and security for the voters.
3. Polling Stations may not be set up or operate in:
   a) Police installation;
   b) military installation;
   c) residences of traditional authority;
   d) buildings in which any political party, coalition of parties or religious organisation is located;
   e) places where alcoholic beverages are sold;

f) places or worship.

Article 102
(Day of operation)

The Polling Stations shall operate simultaneously throughout the country on the day scheduled for the elections.

Article 103
(Divulgation of the locations)

The administrative authorities shall cooperate with the National Election Commission and its agencies in the communication of the locations, day and hours of operation of the Polling Stations.

Article 104
(Polling Stations Tables)

1. In each Polling Station there are one or more groups of officials who have the authority to ensure the carrying out of the voting and the tabulation of the results of the voting.
2. The Polling Stations tables or groups of officials are composed of five persons, one of whom is the presiding official, another is the secretary and the others are the monitors.
3. The officials must know how to read and write Portuguese, and shall have sufficient education appropriate for the complexity of the duties. At least one official shall speak the language that is the dominant language in the area of the Polling Station.
4. The Provincial Electoral Commissions or, by delegation the Municipal Electoral Offices shall have the authority to appoint the officials of the Polling Stations and train them for the realisation of their duties.
5. The performance of the duties of the officials of the Polling Station is obligatory unless justified by one of the following grounds or other just cause:
   a) Illness or physical impossibility documented by the competent health board
   b) Change of residence to another municipality as documented by the local authority;
   c) Duly documented absence abroad;
   d) A duly proved, unavoidable exercise of professional activity by a hierarchical superior.
6. The invocation of a justification shall be made within three days prior to the election, and submitted to the President of the Municipal Electoral Office in whose area the Polling Station in question is located and the substitution of the candidate with the impediment shall be substituted immediately.

Article 105
(Operational readiness of the tables)

1. The tables in the Polling Stations shall be set up by the time scheduled for the commencement of their operation in the locations previously indicated by the National Election Commission and its agencies.
2. The setting up of the tables outside of the respective locations shall require the nullification of the voting and other electoral acts conducted from the table in question, except where this occurs for reasons of force majeure duly justified and reviewed either by the competent judicial authority or by written agreement between the respective municipal office of the National Election Commission and the representatives of the political parties and coalitions of parties or the candidates, provided that prior notice is given to the voters.
3. The official assigned to the particular tables within the Polling Stations, shall be present at the location of operation of the Polling Stations, two hours before the commencement of the voting, in accordance with the terms stipulated in Article 118.
4. If the Municipal Electoral Office verifies that one hour before the commencement of the voting that it is impossible to set up the tables because of the absence of indispensable members, it shall, after agreement with the representatives of the lists who are present, designate the substitutes of those absent from among citizen voters of known reputability. The appointment of those who did not appear shall be considered null and no further effect.
5. The officials designated to be at the tables within the Polling Stations are excused from the duty to appear at their workplace for so long as their electoral duties persist and for the following work day.
6. The dispensation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall not affect the rights and prerequisites to which the person is entitled, provided that sufficient proof of appointment as an official at the respective Polling Station is submitted.

Article 106
(Mobile stations)

1. The National Election Commission may, exceptionally, authorise the setting up of mobile Polling Stations for those areas where the voters are located too far apart or where a fixed location Polling Station is not justifiable.
2. The setting up of mobile stations shall be determined by a prior evaluation of the conditions as required under the terms of the preceding paragraph as well as the efficacy and necessity of the mobile stations in order to guarantee the greater participation of the voters in the elections.
3. The mobile Polling Stations shall be set up in accordance with the terms of the preceding Article.

Article 107
(Inalterability of the stations)

1. The Polling Station tables, once set up, may not be changed, unless there is an intervening event that provides a justifiable reason so that the officials are unable to act. The Municipal Electoral Offices shall give public notice of the change.
2. The presence of the presiding official, the secretary and at least one of the monitors is sufficient for the voting and the results of the voting to be considered valid.

Article 108
(Work methods of the stations)

1. The National Election Commission shall in a timely fashion ensure the supply to each station in the Polling Station, of all the necessary material, namely:
   a) authenticated copy of the voter rosters for the voters registered in the area covered by the respective Polling Station;
   b) the record book for the election acts, initialled on all of the pages with a declaration under seal of the opening and the closure of the book;
   c) the printed forms, charts and registration forms as well as information necessary for the election operations;
   d) voting ballots;
   e) voting urns;
   f) the seals, envelopes and other materials for voting.
2. The National Election Commission and sits agencies shall, in cooperation with the local Governments, create and guarantee the necessary and indispensable conditions for the safekeeping, preservation, security and inviolability of the materials referred to in the preceding paragraph, namely, the voting ballots and the voting urns.

Article 109
(List delegates)

1. At each table in the Polling Station, there may be one delegate and a substitute nominated by each one of the candidates, political parties, coalition of parties and groups of voters.
2. The list delegates may not be officials at the tables in the Polling Stations.

Article 110
(Designation of the list delegates)

1. The political parties, coalitions and the representatives of the candidates to the office of President of the Republic shall, up to eight days prior to the election date, contact the Municipal Electoral Offices for purposes of providing the names of the list delegates and up to two substitutes and being issued credentials for them.
2. The communication mentioned in the preceding paragraph must contain the name, voter registration number and the Polling Station in which the delegate is to exercise the particular role.
3. The failure to nominate the list delegates referred to in the preceding paragraph 1 or the non appearance of any duly credentialed list delegate shall be assumed to be the fault of the candidate and shall not affect the validity of the Polling Station.

Article 111
(Rights and duties of the list delegates)

1. The list delegates shall enjoy the following rights:
   a) to be present in the place where the Polling Station is operating and to occupy the closest seat places in order to supervise all of the acts related with voting and polling;

b) to inspect the urns and the voting booths prior to the commencement of the voting.
c) to request the Polling Station officials to provide information, as the delegate may consider necessary, regarding the voting and polling;
d) to be heard in respect of all of the questions that arise during the operation of the Polling Station, whether during a voting, or during the polling;
e) to record observations in the minute book when felt to be relevant;
f) to initial all of the documents regarding election operations;
g) consult the voter rosters at any time;
h) to have access to the records of the election operations.

2. The list delegates have the following duties:
a) exercise the monitoring conscientiously and with objectivity the activity of the tables in the Polling Stations;
b) be cooperative in order to achieve the normal conduct of the voting, of the polling and of the activity of the Polling Stations;
c) avoid unjustifiable interference in the activity of the Polling Stations, which disturbs the normal conduct of the voting and the polling;
d) sign the minutes related with the execution of the electoral duties for which they have been appointed.

3. The failure of the list delegates to exercise any of the rights or duties provided for in this Article shall not affect the validity of the voting and the results of the polling.

TITLE VII
ELECTION
CHAPTER I
RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

Article 112
(Personal, presence and unicity of the vote)

1. To exercise the right to vote, a citizen voter must be present and do so personally.
2. Each voter can only vote once.

Article 113
(Exercise of the right to vote)

1. The right to vote is exercised throughout the territory of the Republic of Angola.
2. The exercise of the right to vote in diplomatic missions and consulates depends on ensuring the voter registration of the citizens who are resident in the respective area and other requirements for the conduct of the electoral process.

Article 114
(Voters who work on the day of the elections)

The voters who have to work on the day of the elections have the right to have a dispensation from work for the time necessary to exercise their right to vote.

Article 115
(Freedom and confidentiality of the vote)

1. The exercise of the right to vote is free.
2. No one may be obliged nor oblige another to reveal inside or outside of the Polling Station regarding which candidate or list they will vote or have voted for. However this information may be gathered in a confidential, non-attributable form for statistical purposes.

Article 116
(Requirements for the exercise of the right to vote)

In order for a voter to be allowed to vote, it is necessary for the voter:
a) To have a valid voter card;
b) Not to have as yet exercised the right to vote.

Article 117
(Local of the exercise of the right to vote)

1. Voters shall exercise their right to vote at the Polling Station corresponding to the location of their voting registration.

2. Exceptionally and for duly justified grounds, voters may exercise their right to vote in the location where they find themselves on the date of the elections.
3. For those cases referred to in the preceding clause, the Polling Station officials shall record on the form provided for this purpose, the name, voter registration card number and the locale of the voter registration for statistical purposes and below in the polling lists.

CHAPTER II
VOTING
Article 118
(Commencement of voting)

1. The voting shall start at seven o'clock in the morning of the day scheduled for the elections, after the arrival of the Polling Station officials. The chairperson of the Polling Station officials shall declare the start of the voting.
2. Before the commencement of the voting the chairperson of the Polling Station officials, shall, together with the other officials and the delegates of the party lists inspect and verify the voting booths, the working documents of the table and allow those present to certify that the voting urns are empty.
3. If there are no irregularities, the chairpersons, clerks, monitors and list delegates shall vote immediately.

Article 119
(Voting order)

1. Voters shall vote in the order in which they arrived at the Polling Stations and for this purpose shall form queues.
2. The chairperson of the Polling Station shall give voting priority to voters charged with protection and security services for the Polling Stations, as well as the elderly, handicapped persons and pregnant women.

Article 120
(Continuity and Closure of the voting process)

1. During the day of the operation of the Polling Station, voting shall be uninterrupted and shall only conclude with the tabulation of the votes.
2. Voters shall be admitted to vote until eighteen hundred hours.
3. The Polling Stations shall close at nineteen hundred hours and thirty minutes. However all voters who were present in the Polling Stations before the time referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be assured the right to vote.
4. In exceptional cases and according to local circumstances, the Polling Stations, may close before the time stipulated in the preceding clause.

Article 121
(Reasons for the non realization of voting)

1. Voting shall not occur whenever:
   a) the Polling Station boards are not constituted, after recourse to the alternative provided for under Article 105.4;
   b) any incident occur which causes the interruption of voting for more than three hours;
   c) in the locale where the Polling Station is situated, a public calamity occurs, or there is a material disturbance of the public order the effects of which are still present on the day scheduled for the elections.
2. In the event of the occurrence of any of the situations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the voting shall take place within a time limit of eight days and shall be carried out without interruption in a single day.
3. If it is not possible to hold the election as provided for in the preceding paragraph 2, the tabulation of the vote shall be undertaken without consideration of the missing votes.
4. The National Election Commission and its agencies shall have the authority to take all of the measures that are required to hold the election as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, although the voting may be dispensed with if the results would not make a difference in terms of the determination of the winning candidates.

Article 122
(Electoral Police)

1. The Polling Stations chairpersons and monitors shall guarantee the freedom and security of the voters in the exercise of their right to vote, making use of the electoral police for this purpose on the days of the election. The electoral police shall be composed of citizens of known reputation charged with guaranteeing order in the locale of the Polling Stations.
2. Citizens who are manifestly drunk, carrying any sort of weapon or disturbing the order and peacefulness of the Polling Stations within an area of five hundred metres shall not be admitted and will be ordered to be removed by the Polling Station presiding official.

Article 123
(Prohibition of propaganda)

No type of propaganda is permitted inside or within five hundred metres of the polling stations.

Article 124
(Prohibition of the presence of non voters)

1. The following persons are not permitted to be present in the Polling Stations:
   a) citizens who are neither voters, election observers, electoral police nor electoral process support personnel;
   b) citizens who have already voted.
2. Representatives of the media are permitted to be present within the Polling Stations, provided that the representatives of the media:
   i. Identify themselves and present their National Election Commission credential to the polling station officials;
   ii. Refrain from filming or taking pictures very close to the urns and from interviewing voters within five hundred metres of the locale of the polling station.

Article 125
(Prohibition of the presence armed force)

1. The presence of any armed force is prohibited within a radius of five hundred metres of a Polling Stations.
2. The presiding official of the Polling Station may, in consultation with the polling station officials, request, in writing whenever possible, the presence of armed force when it is necessary to put an end to any disturbance or prevent any aggression or violence inside, outside or within the proximity of the building where the polling station is located or in the case of disobedience of the Polling Station presiding official‘s orders of the Polling Station. The polling register shall record the reasons for the request and the period of time that the armed force is present.

Article 126
(Method of voting)

1. Voters shall go to the Polling Station table, hand over their voter registration card in order for the polling station official to review the card and confirm the identity of the voter.
2. After verifying that the identity of the voter corresponds to the voter roster, the polling officials shall record the presence and cross-out or place a mark against the name of the voter as established in accordance with the instructions of the National Election Commission.
3. Thereafter, the chairperson of the polling table shall give the voter a ballot and indicate the booth in which to vote.
4. In the voting booth, the voter shall mark an x (X), a cross (+) or a check-mark (V) in the respective box of the candidate for whom the voter wishes to vote, fold the ballot and then go to the urn and place the ballot in the urn.
5. If the voter inadvertently nullifies the ballot, the voter may request another from the presiding official of the polling table and return the first ballot which the presiding official shall write that it is voided and shall, together with two list delegates, initial the voided ballot. The ballot shall be kept for the purposes of the accounting under the terms of Article 135 of this law.
6. After the introduction of the voting ballot in the urn, the monitor shall dip the voter’s index finger in the appropriate ink, after which the voter shall leave the Polling Station.

Article 127
(Voting by handicapped citizens)

Voters with a patent physical handicap, which the Polling Station officials verify will be unable on their own to carry out the different voting operations provided for under this law, may vote accompanied by a citizen voter of their choice and who shall be bound by absolute confidentiality.

Article 128
(Voting by citizens who of the not know how to read or write)

Any citizens who of the not know how to read or write may vote by using their finger dipped in the appropriate ink to make a mark in the respective box of the candidate for whom they wish to vote.

Article 129
(Voting by voters with missing cards)

1. The voter whose card has been misplaced, may be allowed to vote by filling in and signing a declaration in the form approved by the National Election Commission, stating the identity, the voter registration card number and the place of registration.
2. The vote is placed inside an envelope which is duly sealed and placed inside of another envelope which contains the declaration and which shall have the data contained in the declaration written on the outside after which it shall be placed in the urn reserved for these circumstances.
3. The votes are counted by the Provincial Election Commission for the area of voting after confirmation voter registry.

Article 130
(Vote of voters outside of the locale of registration)

Voting by persons outside of the place of registration as is referred to in Article 117 of the present law, shall follow the procedures set out in the preceding Article 129.2 and 129.3.

Article 131
(Blank and invalid ballots)

1. The voting ballot which has no mark on it is considered to be a blank vote.
2. A voting ballot shall be invalidated if:

   a) More than one square has been marked or it is not clear which square has been marked;
   b) The square of a candidate or candidates who had withdrawn or had not been admitted to participate in the election;

   c) it has been cut, drawn on or torn;

   d) it has any word written on it.
3. Ballots which also shall be considered invalid are those which are cast under the terms of Article 117.2, Article 117.3 and Article 129 and do not confirm the electoral regularity and legality of the voter.
4. Ballots which shall not be considered invalid are those which the voting mark, although not perfectly executed or goes outside of the limits of the square, indicates unequivocally the intention of the voter.
5. Blank ballots and invalid ballots are not considered validly cast votes for the purpose of tabulating the results of the polling.

Article 132
(Doubts and challenges)

1. In addition to the list delegates, any voter who is present in the Polling Station who has doubts, may submit in writing any challenges with regard to the conduct of the voting together with the appropriate documents.

2. The Polling Station may not refuse to receive such a challenge and shall initial the document and attach it to the voting record.
3. Such challenges shall be reviewed and decided by the presiding official. This review may be left until the end if this delay would not disturb the normal conduct of the voting.

4. All of the presiding officials' deliberations shall be taken by a majority of those present and the reasons for the decision shall be given. The presiding official shall have a casting vote in the event of a tie vote.

TITLE VIII
TABULATION
CHAPTER I
DETERMINATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Article 133
(Preliminary Operations)

The presiding officials of the Polling Stations shall separate the voting ballots that were voided from that were used and place each set in separate envelopes which shall be duly initialled and sealed. The voter list shall be closed off (with a double line placed after the last entry) and signed by all officials from the table and the list delegates who are present.

Article 134
(Opening of the urns)

1. On closure of the voting, the presiding official of the table, in the presence of the other officials shall open the urns and undertake the counting of the ballots in order to verify that the number of ballots in the urns corresponds to the number of voters who are recorded as having voted at the respective Polling Station table.
2. In the event that there is a discrepancy between the number of voting ballots in the urns and the number of voters, for the purposes of tabulation, the number of voting ballots in the urns shall prevail.

Article 135
(Counting)

1. The presiding official of the table shall order the tabulation of the voting ballots, observing the following rules:
   a) the President shall open the ballot, exhibit it and read out aloud the contents;
   b) the first monitor shall record the votes for each list on a blank sheet of white paper or, if available, a large board;
   c) the second monitor shall, after exhibiting each of the votes read out, separate the ballots for each list, the blank ballots and the invalid ballots according to lots;
   d) the first and the third monitors shall count the votes and the presiding official shall announce the number of votes for each list.
2. After concluding the operation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the presiding official at the table shall compare the number of votes in an urn and the total of the number of votes for each lot of votes counted.
3. The list delegates have the right to verify the lots, however they may not disturb the order of the placement of the voting ballots. If they have any doubts, they may complain to the presiding official who shall analyse the challenge.
4. If the challenge is not dealt with at the table, , the ballot in question shall be separated out for the purposes of the provisions of paragraph 2 of the following Article but shall still be counted for the purposes of the voting tabulation for this particular polling station table.

Article 136
(Destination of the voting ballots)

1. The invalid votes are initialled by the presiding official and by the list delegates and placed inside an envelope which shall be duly sealed and submitted to the Provincial Electoral Commission.
2. The votes which have been challenged shall be initialled by the presiding official and by the representative or list delegates who made the challenge and placed in an envelope which shall be duly sealed and submitted to the Provincial Electoral Commission
3. The validly cast voting ballots are placed in envelopes which shall be duly sealed and submitted to the Provincial Electoral Commission in the care of the chairperson of the Commission. At the end of one year after the announcement of the final results, these shall be destroyed.
4. The voided voting ballots, referred to in Article 126.5, as well as those that have not been used shall be initialled by the presiding official of the Polling Station table and placed inside an envelope which shall be duly sealed and submitted to the Provincial Electoral Commission for the purposes of the presentation of accounts.

Article 137
(Record of voting operations)

1. A record of the conduct of the voting shall be prepared by the secretary of the Polling Station table and legibly signed by the presiding official, the secretary, the monitors and the list delegates.
2. The record shall contain the followings items:
   a) The complete identification of the Polling Station table official and the list delegates, including the number of the voter roster;
   b) The time of the opening and of the closure of the voting, as well as the precise indication of the location of the Polling Station;
   c) The total number of voters;
   d) the number of votes obtained by each list, the number of blank ballots, the number of invalid ballots, the number of voided ballots and the number of voting ballots that were challenged;
   e) the discrepancies in the tabulation, if there are any, the number of challenges and the deliberations taken by the officials;
   f) other occurrences that the officials consider important to make mention.
3. Three copies of the record referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made available to the list delegates.
4. The tabulated results shall be transcribed in a summary record.

Section I
Municipal and Provincial tabulation
Article 138
(Municipal information regarding the municipal results)

1. The Municipal Electoral Office shall as soon as it receives the tabulated results from the Polling Stations, immediately and simultaneously inform the Provincial Electoral Commission and the National Election Commission of the tabulated results from the Polling Stations.
2. In parallel, the Municipal Electoral Office shall submit all of the electoral process documentation to the Provincial Electoral Commission for the purpose of the provisions in the following Articles.

Article 139
(Provincial tabulation competent authority)

The Provincial Electoral Commission shall centralise the voting results obtained from all of the Polling Stations from within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction and shall undertake the tabulation of the election results at the provincial level.

Article 140
(Bases of provincial tabulation)

1. The provincial tabulation is realised on the basis of the records of the Polling Stations and the other documents that the National Election Commission determine to use.
2. The conduct of the provincial tabulation shall commence as soon as the closure of the voting on the basis of the records of the Polling Stations, and shall be continued without interruption until the conclusion of the tabulation.
3. In case some of the records of the Polling Stations or other items that are necessary to the continuation or conclusion of the provincial tabulation are missing, the respective Presidents of the Provincial Electoral Commissions should take the necessary measures so that the problem can be remedied and may, in this case, suspend the tabulation for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Article 141
(Review of questions preliminary to the provincial tabulation)

1. At the beginning of its duties the Provincial Electoral Commission shall decide on the validity of the voting ballots which have been challenged, verify the ballots which are considered invalid and review them again according to uniform criteria. This review may result in the correction of the tabulation done at each one of the Polling Stations.
2. Any voting ballots which have been challenged and any ballots which are considered invalid, which issues are not resolved by the Provincial Electoral Commission shall be referred together with the tabulation record and other documents in respect of the election to the National Election Commission.
3. The same procedure shall be adopted in relation to the voting ballots which are referred to in Article 117.2 and 17.3 and in Article 129 of this law.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions regarding electoral dispute resolution proceedings, the National Election Commission shall conduct a final review of the challenges which have not been finally decided by the Provincial Electoral Commission.

Article 142
(Operation of the provincial tabulation)

The operation of the provincial tabulation consists:

a) In the verification of the total number of voters voting in the province;
b) In the verification of the total number of votes obtained by each list, the number of blank ballots and the number of invalid ballots.

Article 143
(Publication of the results)

The results of the provincial tabulation are announced by the President of the Provincial Electoral Commission, within the maximum period of four days counting from the day of the closure of the voting, through the announcement in the media and the posting of the a notice of the results on the door of the building of the Provincial Government and of the Provincial Electoral Commission.

Article 144
(Tally sheets of the provincial tabulation)

1. A tally sheet of the provincial tabulation shall be immediately produced within twenty four hours. The tally sheet shall contain the tabulated results, the doubts and challenges and the decisions taken in these cases.
2. Two copies of the tally sheet of the provincial tabulation shall be sent immediately by the President of the Provincial Commission to the National Election Commission.
3. The third copy of the record and all of the election documents that under the terms of this law are not required to be sent up to the National Election Commission, shall remain in a secure place under the responsibility of the Provincial Electoral Commission.

Section II
National tabulation
Article 145
(National tabulation authority)

1. The National Election Commission has the authority to centralise the results obtained from each electoral constituency and from the tabulation of the final general election results, as well as the distribution of the seats.
2. The National Election Commission also has the authority to centralise the provisional general election results on the basis of the data supplied by the Municipal Electoral Offices under the terms of the Article 138 of this law.

Article 146
(Elements of the national tabulation)

1. The national tabulation is realized on the basis of the records and other documents with reference to the provincial tabulations received from the Provincial Electoral Commissions.
2. The conduct of the tabulation shall be commenced immediately after the reception of the provincial tabulation records, and shall be continued without interruption until the conclusion.
3. In the event any voting records of the provincial tabulation or any other items that are necessary to the continuation or conclusion of the national tabulation, the President of the National Election Commission shall take the necessary measures to remedy the situation, including in this case the suspension of the tabulation for a period not superior to twenty four hours.

Article 147
(Review of questions that are preliminary to the national tabulation)

At the commencement of its duties, the National Election Commission shall decide the challenges in respect of the voting ballots, shall verify the ballots considered to be invalid and review them according to uniform criteria. This procedure may result in the correction of the tabulation conducted by each Provincial Electoral Commission, without prejudice to the terms applicable to the dispute resolution appeal proceedings.

Article 148
(National tabulation procedure)

The national tabulation procedure for the parliamentary elections consists in:

a) the verification of the total number of registered voters, the voters who voted and the percentage of those who voted in comparison to the total registered;
b) the verification of the total number of votes obtained for each list, the number of blank ballots and the invalid ballots;
c) the distribution of the seats of the Deputies under the terms provided for under Articles 30 and 33 of this law;
d) the determination of the candidates elected for each list.

Article 149
(Publication of the national results)

1. The National Election Commission shall publish the provisional general election results for each candidate for each electoral constituency as the data is received from the Municipal Electoral Offices under the terms of Article 138 of this law.

2. The President of the National Election Commission shall, within the maximum period of ten days counting from the date of the closure of the voting, announce the final results of the national tabulation, and shall order the results to be published in the media and to be affixed, by edict, to the door of its installations, immediately after the conclusion of the national tabulation.
3. The National Election Commission shall have exclusive authority for the publication of the provisional and final results of the elections, however afterwards the media may publish the results.

Article 150
(Records of the national tabulation)

1. The national tabulation proceeding shall immediately be registered in a record, which shall include the tabulated results, the questions and challenges presented and the decisions taken in respect of them.
2. The President of the National Election Commission shall send a copy of the record of the national tabulation to the President of the Republic and to the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal, immediately after the conclusion of the record.
3. A copy of the record referred to in Article is also to be made available to the candidates or their representatives.

Article 151
(Finality of the documentation)

The records of the Provincial Electoral Commissions, the voting record books and other documentation shall be delivered to the National Election Commission which shall be responsible for their secure storage.

Article 152
(Official election chart)

The National Election Commission shall prepare and publish in the 3rd Series of the Diary of the Republic within seventy two hours after the conclusion of the national tabulation, the official chart of the election results shall contain:

a) the total number of registered voters;
b) the total number of voters who voted;
c) the number of blank ballots and invalid ballots;
d) the number and percentage of votes attributed to each list;
e) the number of Deputies elected for each list.
f) The name of the candidate elected.

CHAPTER II
TABULATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS
Article 153
(Regime and applicable provisions)

1. The provisions of the previous sections regarding provincial and national tabulation respectively shall apply with the appropriate adaptations to the provincial and national tabulation of the presidential elections.
2. The National Election Commission is responsible for the national tabulation and the proclamation of the candidate elected or the designation of the two candidates who will run in the second round of voting in accordance with the provisions of Articles 71 to 73 of this law, and shall operate as the place of national tabulation. It shall start its duties at eight o'clock in the morning of the day following the date of the election, in its own headquarters.
3. The representatives of the candidates may attend the tabulation conducted by the National Election Commission and referred to in the preceding paragraph, without any right to vote, but with the right to challenge.

TITLE IX
NATIONAL ELECTION COMMISSION
Article 154
(Definition)

1. The National Election Commission is an independent, participatory body which shall coordinate the execution, conduct and realisation of all of the activities and operations with regard to the elections, as well as to superintend and supervise the voter registration procedures.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 157 of this law, the National Election Commission shall establish by regulation its structure and form of organization and operation.

Article 155
(Competencies)

1. The National Election Commission has the following competencies:
   a) organise and direct the proceedings for the presidential and parliamentary elections, and other electoral activities in accordance with the terms of the applicable legislation, promote the objective knowledge of the citizenry regarding the election procedures and prepare and publish in the 3rd Series of the Diary of the Republic, the seat distribution chart according to the electoral constituencies for the parliamentary elections, as well as the results of the elections and any referendum;
   b) superintend and supervise the conduct of voter registration;
   c) to decide on the regularity of the voter rosters, at the end of the periods for challenging and before their use for voting;

   d) issue recommendations so that the process of voter registration is carried under conditions of freedom, impartiality and transparency;
   e) accede to the documents or dossiers with regard to voter registration;
   f) decide the challenges by citizens and political parties regarding the elections;

   g) assure the equality of opportunity and treatment of the different candidates;
   h) undertake the tabulation of the results of the presidential and parliamentary elections and publish the results;

   i) apply the constitutional and legal provisions to the electoral process;
   j) approve the declaration forms referred to in Articles 50 and 129 of this law;

   k) approve the format of the voting ballot;
   l) approve the regulations, the instructions and the directives with regard to the conduct of the election procedures that shall be published in the 3rd Series of the Diary of the Republic;
   m) carry out the lotteries regarding the candidate lists referred to in Article 63;
   n) determine, in consultation with the Provincial Electoral Councils, the location for the set up and operation of the Polling Stations;
   o) establish measures so that the electoral process occurs under conditions of full liberty, justice and transparency;

p) guarantee that the competent bodies create the security conditions that are necessary for the realisation of the elections;
q) establish the format of the seal, the voting records of the Polling Stations and any other documents or means that are necessary to the viability of the electoral process;
r) promote through the media the citizenry's civic knowledge regarding questions concerning the electoral process;

s) undertake the distribution of the broadcast times for radio and television for the different candidates;
t) review the regularity of the electoral revenue and expenditure;
u) accredit election observers;
v) establish action zones for observers;

w) perform the other duties which are attributed by the law.

2. The National Election Commission shall exercise its powers and authority in a collegial manner and shall not make decisions which are contrary to the provisions concerning the electoral process as set out in this law and the other applicable legal provisions.

Article 156
(National Election Commission composition)

1. The National Election Commission is composed of eleven members:
   a) two citizens nominated by the President of the Republic;
   b) six citizens nominated by an absolute majority of the Deputies of the National Assembly, who are in active duty, as proposed by the parties with parliamentary seats. Three shall be proposed by the majority party or coalition and three by the other parties or coalition of parties;
   c) a Justice of the Supreme Court elected by the Plenary of the respective Court;
   d) a representative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration;
   e) a member of the National Council of Social communication elected by their other members.
2. The National Election Commission shall be presided over by one of the parties referred to in the preceding paragraph appointed by consensus by the National Assembly or, if consensus is not possible, designated by an election conducted in accordance with the terms established in the first part of the preceding paragraph 1(b) of this Article.
3. The exercise of the office as a member of the National Election Commission or as a member of one of its bodies is not compatible with being either a candidate for Deputy or for President of the Republic.
4. Representatives of the political parties and the party coalitions with parliamentary seats and a maximum of five representatives designated by the political parties and the party coalitions without parliamentary seats, may attend and accompany the deliberations and the activities of the National Election Commission, without right to speak or to interfere or to disturb the proceedings. The Commission shall establish practical mechanisms to give effect to this possibility.
5. After the approval of the final candidate lists for Deputy and for the presidential elections, the parties, coalitions of parties and the candidates may nominate representatives as observers in accordance with the terms of the preceding paragraph.

Article 157
(Bodies)

1. The bodies of the National Election Commission are Provincial Commissions, the Municipal Offices and the Communal Electoral Offices, whose authority as provided for in this law may be further regulated by the National Election Commission.
2. The regulations provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be published in the 3rd Series of the Diary of the Republic.

Article 158
(Composition of the Provincial Electoral Commissions)

1. The Provincial Electoral Commission has nine **members**:
   a) A Judge of the law nominated by the Plenary of the Superior Council of the Judicial Magistracy;
   b) a citizen nominated by the Provincial Governor;
   c) six citizens who are residents of the respective Province, designated by an absolute majority of the National Assembly Deputies in active office, based on the proposal of the parties with

parliamentary seats; three of whom shall be proposed by the majority party or party coalition and three of whom shall be proposed by the other parties or coalition of parties;

d) a representative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

2. The Provincial Electoral Commission is presided over by one of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph and chosen by consensus or absolute majority of the members.
3. The exercise of the office of member of the Provincial Electoral Commission or its bodies is not compatible with being a candidate either for Deputy or for President of the Republic.

4. Representatives of the political parties and the party coalitions with parliamentary seats and a maximum of five representatives designated by the political parties and the party coalitions without parliamentary seats, may attend and accompany the deliberations and the activities of the Provincial Election Commission, without right to speak or to interfere or to disturb the proceedings. The National Election Commission shall establish practical mechanisms to give effect to this possibility.
5. After the approval of the final candidate lists for Deputy and for the presidential elections, the parties, coalitions of parties and the candidates may nominate representatives as observers in accordance with the terms of the preceding paragraph.

Article 159
(Provincial Electoral Commissions Bodies)

1. The Provincial Electoral Commissions have the following bodies:
   a) the President of the Provincial Electoral Commission;
   b) the Directors of the Municipal Electoral Offices.
2. The structure and the attributions of the Provincial Electoral Commissions are approved by the National Election Commission.

Article 160
(Composition of the Municipal Electoral Offices)

1. The Municipal Electoral Office has nine **members**:
   a) a Municipal Judge nominated by the Plenary of the Superior Council of the Judicial Magistracy;
   b) a citizen nominated by the Municipal Administrator;
   c) six citizens who are residents of the respective Municipality, designated by an absolute majority of the National Assembly Deputies in active office, based on the proposal of the parties with parliamentary seats; three of whom shall be proposed by the majority party or party coalition and three of whom shall be proposed by the other parties or coalition of parties;
   d) a representative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration.
2. The Municipal Electoral Offices are presided over by one of the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph and chosen by consensus or absolute majority of the members.
3. The exercise of the office of member of the Provincial Electoral Commission or its bodies is not compatible with being a candidate either for Deputy or for President of the Republic.
4. Representatives of the political parties and the party coalitions with parliamentary seats and a maximum of five representatives designated by the political parties and the party coalitions without parliamentary seats, may attend and accompany the deliberations and the activities of the Municipal Election Office, without right to speak or to interfere or to disturb the proceedings. The National Election Commission shall establish practical mechanisms to give effect to this possibility.
5. After the approval of the final candidate lists for Deputy and for the presidential elections, the parties, coalitions of parties and the candidates may nominate representatives as observers in accordance with the terms of the preceding paragraph.

Article 161
(Communal Electoral Offices)

Whenever the requirements of operations so justify Communal Electoral Offices may be created by authorisation of the National Election Commission, the composition and attributions of which shall be approved by the National Election Commission.

Article 162
(Mandate and Investiture)

1. The members of the National Election Commission shall be invested by the President of the Republic.

2. The National Election Commission shall commence its activity with the number of members existing as at the date of the investiture.
3. The mandate of the members of the National Election Commission and its bodies shall be four years, renewable for equal periods of time.
4. By delegation of the President of the Republic, the President of the National Election Commission shall invest the other members of the National Election Commission.
5. The members of the Provincial Electoral Commissions and the Municipal Electoral Offices shall be invested by the Presidents of the National Election Commission and the Provincial Electoral Commissions, respectively by the person to whom they have delegated this duty.

Article 163
(Duty of cooperation)

1. All public and private entities and the political parties have the general duty to collaborate with the National Election Commission and its bodies, to contribute to the concretisation of the electoral proceedings, as well as to provide the information which are solicited.
2. The bodies of the Central Public Administration, namely, the Ministries of Territorial Administration, Interior, Transport, Postal and Telecommunications, Trade, Defence, Social Communication and Foreign Affairs, as well as the local administrative authorities have the duty of special collaboration with the National Election Commission and its bodies, providing the support that is considered necessary to the realisation of the activities which are part of the electoral process.
3. The persons who are responsible for the internal security forces are obliged to take all of public order and stability, during the electoral process.

TITLE X
ELECTORAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND INFRACTIONS
CHAPTER I
ELECTORAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Article 164
(Electoral Dispute Resolution Appeals)

Any irregularities verified during the voting or the partial or national tabulation of the results of the polling may be contested by means of contentious appeal, provided that these irregularities have been challenged during the course of the proceedings in which the irregularity occurred.

Article 165
(Contents of the appeal)

The appeal must contain duly documented factual and legal material accompanied by the necessary items of proof including a photocopy of the record of the Polling Station at which the irregularity, which is the subject of the challenge, occurred.

Article 166
(Subject of the appeal and Jurisdiction)

The interested parties may appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal :

a) from the decisions made by the National Election Commission regarding the challenges referred to in Article 164 of this law.
b) From the decisions made by the National Election Commission regarding the challenges concerning the national tabulation of the polling.

Article 167
(Legitimacy to appeal)

The political parties, coalitions of political parties, candidates and their representatives may appeal the decision issued on the challenge as referred to in Article 164 of this law.

Article 168
(Time Period)

The appeal should be submitted to the Constitutional Tribunal within the period of forty-eight hours counting from the date of the notification of the decision of the National Election Commission.

Article 169
(Suspensive effect of an appeal)

The interposition of an appeal suspends the effects of the decision being appealed.

Article 170
(Processing)

1. The request to submit an appeal shall include the allegations, together with their grounds and respective conclusions, together with all of the documents and shall indicate the other items of proof.

2. The Tribunal shall order the notification of the opposing parties in interest for the purpose, if they so choose, to submit a reply within forty eight hours.
3. The counter-allegations are subject to the rules set out in paragraph 1 of this Article.
4. The proceeding is exempt from judicial costs and shall have priority before the other pending matters before the Tribunal.

Article 171
(Final decision)

1. The Plenary of the Constitutional Tribunal shall issue its final decision within the period of seventy-two hours counting from the end of the period for the presentation of counter-allegations.
2. The decision shall be communicated to the parties and to the National Election Commission.

Article 172
(Nullity of voting act)

1. The voting realized in a Polling Station shall be nullified, if irregularities are found that could influence substantially the voting results from the Polling Station, subject to the provisions of the final part of Article 121.4.

2. In this case, the respective acts of voting shall be repeated within the eight days following the declaration of nullity.

CHAPTER II
ELECTORAL INFRACTIONS
Section I
Accumulation of Infractions
Article 173
(Concurrent penal liability)

The application of the penalties set in this chapter does not exclude the application of other more grave penalties where the infraction is also punishable under the applicable penal law.

Article 174
(Concurrent liability for disciplinary infractions)

The application of penal measures as provided in this law shall not exclude concurrent disciplinary sanctions provided that the infractor is an agent subject to this responsibility.

Article 175
(Special aggravating circumstances)

In addition to the provisions of the general penal legislation, the following voting infractions shall constitute special aggravating circumstances:

a) Where the infractor is a member of the National Election Commission, the Provincial Electoral Commission, the Municipal Electoral Offices or an official at the Polling Station;
b) Where the infractor is a representative of political parties or delegates of election lists;
c) Where the act influences the results of the polling.

Article 176
(Punishment of the attempted and the frustrated crime)

The attempt and frustration are punishable on the same terms as the consummated delict.

Article 177
(Effectiveness of the penalties)

The penalties imposed for an intentional electoral infraction are effective and may not be suspended, substituted by a fine or by any other penalty.

Article 178
(Suspension of political rights)

The application of any prison sentence resulting from an intentional electoral infraction as stipulated in this law, shall always be accompanied by the application of the accessory penalty of the suspension of political rights for one to five years.

Article 179
(Prescription)

The criminal liability for an electoral infraction prescribes within the period of one year from the date of the perpetration of the infraction.

Article 180
(Constitution of assistant)

In the proceedings for criminal electoral infractions, any political party, coalition of parties, candidates, representatives or groups of citizen voters may intervene as assistant parties to the proceeding.

Section II
Infractions Relating to the nomination of Candidates
Article 181
(Multiple Candidacies)

Anyone who, intentionally, subscribes more than once a candidate for President of the Republic or for a list of Parliamentary Deputies shall be punished with the penalty of a fine of Kz 200.000.00 to Kz 1,000.000.00, without prejudice to the ineligibility imposed under the terms of Article 43.

Section III
Electoral campaign Infractions
Article 182
(Violation of the duty of equal treatment)

A violation of the provisions of Article 77 of this law shall be punished with the penalty of a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00

Article 183
(Improper use of a name, abbreviation or symbol)

Anyone who, during an electoral campaign, improperly uses the name, abbreviation, symbol or denomination of candidates or any other identifiers of a party, party coalition or a candidate, with the intention of prejudice or injury shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 300.000.00.

Article 184
(Abusive use of equal access to media)

1. The candidate, political party or coalition of parties who uses, during an electoral campaign, in radio or television stations, expressions or images which constitute the crime of defamation, calumny or injury to the person of another or makes a call to disorder anarchy , insurrection or incitement to hate, to violence or to war, may, depending on the gravity of the infraction committed, immediately lose their right to equal media access for the remainder of the electoral campaign, without prejudice to the civil and criminal liability that may apply.
2. This suspension is applicable to all television and radio stations, even if the underlying act which resulted in the penalty occurred only in one of them.

Article 185
(Suspension of broadcasting rights)

1. The National Election Commission shall have the authority and official duty to apply the sanction provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, on the basis of its own official duty or on the duly

documented request by the management of the radio or television station where the act occurred or by a party offended by the act.

2. The radio and television stations shall always record and arquive the communications referred to in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and provide them to the National Electoral Commission, when solicited for the purpose of proof.
3. The National Election Commission shall decide up until the moment in which any new emission for a candidate, party or party coalition is scheduled on a radio or television station, except if it has notice of the infraction at least twenty-four hours beforehand in which case it will decide within this period of time.

4. The National Election Commission, shall, before deciding, review the written submission of the party, coalition of parties or candidate, and this audition shall contain in summary the subject matter of the infraction, without prejudice to the possibility of the accused responding in writing within the time period indicated for the purpose.
5. Only documentary proof shall be permitted and must be submitted to the National Election Commission within the time period fixed for submission of the reply.
6. The decision of the National Electoral Commission shall be taken by an absolute majority of its members.

Article 186
(Violation of the freedom of electoral gatherings)

Anyone who obstructs the realization or the conduct of an electoral propaganda meeting, parade or march organized in accordance with the terms of the law, is punishable with a prison sentence of up to six months and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 187
(Illegal meetings, rallies, marches and parades)

Anyone who during an electoral campaign promotes meetings, rally, marches or parades with compliance with the applicable law is punishable with a prison sentence of up to six months and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 188
(Violation of the duties of the owner)

The violation of the duties of the owners, tenants and managers of meeting places in accordance with the terms of this law, is punishable with a prison sentence of up to three months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 300.000.00.

Article 189
(Violation of the limitations on audio and visual propaganda)

Anyone who violates the provisions in Articles 85 and 86 shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to three months and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 190
(Damage to electoral material)

Anyone who destroys, tears or by any means renders partially or totally unusable or illegible an electoral material fixed in a legally permitted location or to disfigure or cover over material with the purpose of hiding it shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to three months and a fine of Kz 10.000.00 to Kz 30.000.00.

Article 191
(Removal of electoral correspondence and material)

Anyone who, as part of their functions, has the duty to deliver circulars, posters or other electoral propaganda the addressee or any other person or to deliver it in some particular location, instead misdirects, hides, destroys or gives it some other end not agreed with the owner shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 192
(Propaganda after the closure of the electoral campaign)

1. Anyone who in public meetings, distributes propaganda material, organizes rallies or marches or by any other means carries out electoral propaganda on the day of the elections or on the day before, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to six months and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. The same penalty, increased in general terms, shall be imposed on anyone who on the day of elections, makes propaganda in the Polling Stations or in close-by locations within a distance of five hundred metres.

Article 193
(Divulgation of the results of Polls)

A violation of the provisions of Article 81 of this law shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of Kz 250.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 194
(Failure to account for costs and revenue)

A violation of the provisions of Article 96 of this law shall be punished with the penalty of a fine of Kz 250.000.00 to Kz 1.500.000.00.

Article 195
(Failure to provide accounts)

The entities that violate the provisions of Article 98.1 of this law shall be punished with a fine of Kz 250.000.00 to Kz 1.500.000.00.

Section IV
Infractions Relating to the Elections
Article 196
(Violation of the right to vote)

1. Anyone who, not having active electoral capacity, appears in a Polling Station, shall be punished with a fine of Kz 10.000.00 to Kz 30.000.00.
2. A prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 300.000.00 shall be applied to the citizen who, not having active electoral capacity, actually votes.
3. If, in order to exercise the right to vote, a citizen uses fraudulently the identity of another duly registered citizen, the prison sentence shall be six months up to two years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 197
(Wrongful admission or exclusion of the right to vote)

Anyone who, conscientiously, either permits or allows that the right to vote is exercised by someone who does not have right to vote or prevents someone from voting who has the right to vote, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to two years and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 198
(Abuse of authority in suffrage)

1. Any agent of a public authority or any citizen who, under any pretext, forces a voter to leave their residence or remain outside of it on election day to prevent them from voting shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to two years and a fine of Kz 25.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. Any agent of a public authority or any citizen who, under the circumstances stipulated in the preceding paragraph obstructs any citizen from leaving their residence or other place so that they cannot exercise their right to vote shall be subject to the same punishment.

Article 199
(Multiple Vote)

Anyone who votes more than once shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to two years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 200
(Unfaithful Agent)

Anyone who, being the companion of a handicapped person for the purpose of providing assistance to vote, intentionally does not vote in accordance with the wishes of the principal shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to two years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 201
(Violation of the secrecy of vote)

Anyone who, in the Polling Station or in the proximity up to five hundred metres, uses any force or artifice of any nature in respect of a voter to have the voter reveal their vote, shall be punished with a prison sentence of three months to two years and a fine of Kz 10.000.00 to Kz 30.000.00.

Article 202
(The use of force and fraudulent artifice on a voter)

1. Anyone who, using violence or threats against a voter or uses fraudulent artifices, false news or any fraudulent measure to restrain from or induce someone to vote for a particular party or candidate or to abstain from voting, shall be punished by a prison sentence of six months to two years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.
2. The same sentence shall be applied to anyone who, through the conduct referred to in the preceding paragraph, tries to obtain the withdrawal of a candidate.
3. The sentence provided for in the preceding paragraphs shall be aggravated as provided for in the law if the violence is carried out by two or more persons.

Article 203
(Abuse of functions)

Any civil servant, ecclesiastical authority or similar agent who, either through the abuse of function or in the exercise of such functions, use them to restrain or induce a voter to vote for a particular party or candidate or to abstain from voting, shall be punished by a prison sentence of six months to two years and a fine of Kz 500.000.00.

Article 204
(Dismissal or threat of dismissal)

Anyone who terminates or threatens to terminate a citizen's employment or to prevent or threaten to prevent someone from obtaining employment, or to apply or threaten to apply any other sanction in order to oblige the person to vote or not to vote, or because the person voted or did not vote for a particular party or candidate or because the person abstain from voting or did not participate in the electoral campaign shall be punished by a prison sentence of up to two years and a fine of Kz 150.000.00 to Kz 750.000.00.

Article 205
(Electoral corruption)

Anyone who, in order to persuade someone to vote or not to vote for any particular party or candidate, offers or promises public or private employment or any patrimonial advantage to one or more voters, even where through the use of an intermediary, even if the things offered or promised are disguised as monetary subsidies to pay for expenses of any nature, shall be punished by a nonparolable prison sentence of two to eight years and a fine of Kz 250.000.00 to Kz 1.500.000.00.

Article 206
(Non exhibition of the urn)

1. The presiding official of a Polling Station that does not exhibit the urn during the act of the opening of the poll, shall be punished with a prison sentence up to six months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. If it is determined that there were ballots in the urn that was not exhibited, he presiding official of a Polling Station shall be sentenced to prison for a period of up to two years and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00, without prejudice to the application of the provisions of the following Article.

Article 207
(Voting ballot fraud, misappropriation of urns or ballots)

1. Anyone who illicitly introduces voting ballots into an urn prior to the commencement of voting process or subsequent to the declared closure of voting shall be punished with a fixed non-parolable prison sentence of two to eight years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 1.000.000.00.
2. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who takes an urn with voting ballots that have not yet been counted or who, at any time, misappropriates fraudulently one or more voting ballots.

Article 208
(Voting and polling fraud)

Anyone who intentionally violates the provisions of Article 126.2, who changes the name of the voted candidate during the counting of the ballot, who subtracts or adds votes to a candidate, or who in any way changes the veracity of the voting, shall be punished with a prison sentence of six months to two years and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 209
(Obstruction of the activity of the Polling Station officials or the delegates of a list)

1. Anyone who obstructs any Polling Station official or list delegate in the exercise of their duties in accordance with the terms of this law or in the exit from the location where these duties were or are being exercised, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to two years and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. The prison sentence referred to in the preceding paragraph shall not be less than six month if the infraction was committed by the presiding official of the Polling Station.

Article 210
(Refusal of Appeals)

The presiding official of the Polling Station who unjustifiably refuses to accept an appeal shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to six months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 211
(Obstruction of the Polling Station by candidates or delegates of a list)

The candidate or delegate of a list who gravely disturbs the regular conduct of the voting process, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of Kz 100.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 212
(Disturbance of Polling Stations)

1. Anyone who disturbs the regular operation of a Polling Station with insults, threats or acts of violence which results disorder or not shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to six months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. Anyone who not having the right, enters into a Polling Station and refuses to leave after being requested to do so by the presiding official shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to three months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 213
(Non appearance of the police force)

If, in order to guarantee the regular conduct of the voting process, the police force was duly requested, as provided in accordance with the terms provided in Article 125.2 of this law, and the police force does not appear without providing any reasonable justification within the period of twenty-four hours, the commandant of the requisitioned force shall be punished with a prison sentence up to six months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 214
(Non-compliance with the duty to serve)

1. Anyone who has been nominated by the competent authority to be one of the officials at a Polling Station, and without justification, does not assume nor exercise such duties, shall be punished with a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.
2. Anyone who was dismissed from any duties in any of the electoral process bodies and does not abandon these functions, shall be punished with a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 215
(Falsification)

Anyone who, by any method, intentionally adulterates, substitutes, destroys or alters the voter registration books or any documents relating to the election process, shall be punished with a prison sentence of two to eight years and a fine of Kz 150.000.00 to Kz 500.000.00.

Article 216
(False Denunciation)

Anyone who charges another, without foundation, with the commission of any infraction stipulated in this law, shall be punished with a prison sentence of one month to one year and the suspension of political rights for the period of five years.

Article 217
(Bad faith claims and appeals)

Anyone who in bad faith claims or appeals decisions of elected bodies on manifestly specious grounds, shall be punished by a prison sentence of three months and a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

Article 218
(Non-compliance with obligations)

Anyone who, without justification does not comply with any of the obligations imposed by this law or fails to carry out any of the administrative acts necessary to their prompt execution, or delays compliance without justification is subject to a fine of Kz 50.000.00 to Kz 150.000.00.

TITLE XI
FINAL & TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 219
(Period of residence within the national territory)

In the first elections to be held subsequent to the approval of this law, the period referred to in Article 17(c) shall be reduced to three years.

Article 220
(Voting Urns)

The voting urns shall be made of transparent material.

Article 221
(Exemptions)

The documents submitted in support of any complaints or appeals in compliance with the provisions of this law are exempt from any fees, emoluments, stamp duty and or court fees, a the case may be.

Article 222
(Preservation of electoral documentation)

All documentation relative to the nomination of a candidate shall be preserved during a period of two years counting from the date of the investiture of the elected candidate, after which, a copy of this documentation shall be transferred to the National Historical Arquive.

Article 223
(Investiture of the President of the Republic)

The elected President of the Republic shall, in accordance with the terms of this law, assume office within thirty days after publication of the final results of the tabulation. The National Election Commission shall set the actual date.

Article 224
(Investiture of the Deputies)

The Deputies elected in accordance with the terms of this law, shall be invested in their office within thirty days after publication of the final results of the tabulation. The National Election Commission shall set the actual date.

Article 225
(Electoral observation)

The principles and the rules of national and international, election observation are governed by the particular law governing same.

Article 226
(Stage of siege or state of emergency)

1. During any **stage of siege or state of emergency** and until the sixtieth day after the cessation, no electoral activity is permitted.

2. When a stage of siege is declared the seats of the elected office holders is extended automatically until the end of the siege.

3. When a state of emergency is declared in respect of any part of the national territory, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply to any of the elected offices in respect of the area subject to the state of emergency.

Article 227
(1992 voter card)

The voter card issued as part of the 1992 voter registration is null and void.

Article 228
(Revocation of legislation)

Law 5/92, of 16 April is revoked.

Article 229
(Doubts and omissions)

The doubts and omission which arise in the interpretation and application of this law hall be resolved by the National Assembly.

Seen and approved by the National Assembly, in Luanda, on 26 April 2005.

The PRESIDENT, IN EXERCISE, OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO

Promulgated on _____of _____of 2005.

Let it be published.-

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2

1. **ELECTORAL ACTS** (stricto sensu / strictly interpreted)- Those acts that are realised after registration to vote to prepare effectively for the exercise of the right to vote.
2. **GENERAL DETERMINATION** – the final determination at the national level through the counting of the votes cast by the voters with regard to the choice of the Parliamentary Deputies and the President of the Republic.
3. **PROVINCIAL DETERMINATION** – the partial determination at the level of a electoral constituency, through tabulation of the votes cast by the voters with regard to the choice of the Parliamentary Deputies and the President of the Republic.
4. **POLLING STATION** – The place where a voter votes, or a group of approximately one thousand voters who make up the polling station district.
5. **REGISTRATION CARD**- the card which contains the personal information of a citizen for the purposes of attribution of the status of a voter.
6. **VOTER REGISTRATION BRIGADE** – the unit created by the competent State authority for the purpose of registering to vote the citizens with active electoral capacity.
7. V**OTING** BOOTH or BOOTH – a reserved compartment, into which a voter goes to express, freely and secretly, the voter's will, on the voting ballot, with regard to the choice of political party or coalition of parties or candidate, according to the type of election in question.
8. **ELECTORAL** REGISTRY BOOK or **VOTER ROSTER**- the group of sheets duly numbered and initialled, having an opening and closure seal, on which are the names of the citizens who are registered as voters.
9. **ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN** - the activities carried out by the candidates with the objective of obtaining the votes of the voters.
10. **CANDIDATE** - the citizen nominated for election as a Deputy or President of the Republic.
11. **CANDIDACY** - the nomination of one or more citizens as a candidate, done by a political party or coalition of parties, or groups of citizens, according to the type of election in question.
12. **ACTIVE ELECTORAL CAPACITY** - the capacity which a citizen must have to choose the political party or party coalition or a candidate of the citizen's preference, in order to fill the offices of Parliamentary Deputies or of the President of the Republic.
13. PASSIVE **ELECTORAL CAPACITY** - the capacity which a citizen must have to be a candidate for Parliamentary Deputy or candidate for President of the Republic.
14. VOTER **CARD** – the personal identification document which attests to a citizen's status as a voter and gives the citizen access to voting.
15. **ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCY**- the district or area into which the national territory is divided, for electoral purposes and in particular in order for the voters to elect a certain number of Deputies.
16. **COALITION OF PARTIES**- the association of two or more political parties, for election purposes.
17. **CANDIDATE** – the party or the candidate participating in the electoral campaign for the purpose of winning the election.
18. **VOTING CONSTRAINTS** – any and all acts which have the objective of inhibiting voters from expressing their will with regard to the choice of a party or candidate.
19. **ELECTORAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION**- the process of resolution of disputes with regard to the interpretation or construction of the rules which govern the electoral process.
20. **ELECTORAL CORRUPTION** – it is the act of persuasion through bribery of a voter, in order to change the voter's intention regarding the choice of a party or candidate.
21. LIST DELEGATE - the person duly authorised and credentialed by a candidate to represent the candidate at the Polling Station, for the purpose of accompanying the development of the operations related with voting.
22. PARTY DELEGATE – the person duly authorised and credentialed by a political party or coalition of parties or by voters who nominate a candidate, to represent them.
23. DEPUTY - the citizen elected by universal and direct suffrage to be a member of Parliament.
24. **RIGHT TO EQUAL TIME** – the right of access to radio and television media guaranteed to candidates for the realization of the electoral campaign.
25. **ELECTION –** the group of acts and procedures for the choice among various competing candidates for the position for either Parliamentary Deputy or President of the Republic.
26. **ELECTOR** – a citizen with active electoral capacity.
27. **TABULATION** - the counting of the votes deposited in the urn by the voters for the purpose of determining the results of the respective voting.
28. ELECTORAL FINANCE – the attribution of funds to candidates to support the costs related with the electoral campaign.

29. **ELECTORAL MONITORING** - the activity of verification and control of compliance with the legal rules with regard to voter registration and the electoral process.
30. AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS - the activity of verification and control of the source of financing and of the regularity of the election campaign accounts of the candidates.
31. **GROUP OF VOTERS** - the group of citizens with active electoral capacity, who are registered and who participate in the electoral process for the purpose of the nomination of a candidate.
32. **ELECTORAL ILLEGALITY**- the act or acts committed in contravention of the rules that govern the voter registration and electoral process. The same as an electoral infraction.
33. **IMMUNITY**- the rights or privileges pursuant to which the candidates for Deputy or President of the Republic, the Polling Station officials and other citizens linked to the electoral process are temporarily exempt from prison, detention or any other administrative interference by the authorities, for the opinions they issue in order to guarantee the exercise free from their respective functions.
34. **ELECTORAL INFRACTION** - act or acts committed in violation of the rules that govern voter registration and the electoral process. The same as an electoral illegality.
35. **REGISTRATION**- the act of registration of a citizen for the purpose of attribution and recognition of the status of voter and issuance of the respective voter card.
36. MINUTE BOOK – the duly numbered and signed book in which the succinct description of the electoral process is entered.
37. DELEGATE OR **LIST DELEGATE**- is the voter especially appointed by the candidate or candidates to represent them for purposes of the electoral process.
38. UNTRUSTWORTHY AGENT – the person who accompanies a physically handicapped voter and who does not fill out the voting ballot in accordance with the intentions of the principal.
39. **POLLING STATION TABLE or POLLING STATION OFFICIALS–** table on which the voting urn is located and around which sit the presiding official, the secretary and the monitors or a reference to these officials.
40. d'HONDT **METHOD** – mathematic formula used in the system of proportional representation to determine the attribution of the seats of the Deputies, to the candidate who in the general tabulation of the votes ha the highest average.
41. **NEUTRALITY**- Attitude of equi-distance and non discrimination to which public and private entities are bound so as not to favour or prejudice any of the competing candidates.
42. **INTERNACIONAL OBSERVERS** – foreign entities acting in representation or recognised by the international community, who have been officially invited, to accompany the electoral process and to verify the regularity, autonomy and objectivity, as well as the results of the voting.
43. NATIONAL **OBSERVERS** – are all those national citizens, duly credentialed that accompany the regularity of the electoral process under the auspices of national organizations.
44. **ELECTORAL PROCESS** – the group of legal acts and procedures leading up to the election of the Parliamentary Deputies and the President of the Republic.
45. **ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA** - action of divulgation of the political principles, programmes and platforms of the candidates, realized by the candidates, their supporters or other persons in order to promote their candidate among the voters.
46. **POLITICAL PROPAGANDA -** action of promotion and divulgation of a political nature, which includes electoral propaganda for political objectives.
47. **PROPONENT Of A CANDIDATE**- citizen voter who registers the nomination of a candidate.
48. NOMINATION PROCESS - process of nominating a candidate.
49. **APPEAL** - contestation made by a candidate, the candidate's representative or a voter regarding any irregularity which has occurred during the electoral process, for the purpose of the correction of the irregularity, without however disturbing the normal exercise of the electoral processo.
50. **ELECTORAL REGISTRATION** – the prior, indispensable registration through which a citizen acquires the status of a voter and may exercise the right to vote, or in other words to participate directly and actively in the choice of Parliamentary Deputies and the President of the Republic.
51. **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION** - system according to which the number of elected candidates is calculated in proportion to the votes cast.
52. **POLL**- determination, through a survey, of the voters' intended vote.
53. **LIST LOTTERY**- lottery to determine the candidates' order of placement on the voting ballot sheet.
54. **CANDIDATE SUBSCRIPTION** - act confirmed by a citizen voter's own signature by which the citizen voter supports and participates in the nomination of a candidate.
55. **SUFFRAGE**- act by which the citizens voters choose by voting the Parliamentary Deputies and the President of the Republic.

56. **UNIVERSALITY**- principle according to which the right to vote is enjoyed, without discrimination, by all citizens, with the exception of those who of the not satisfy the requirements imposed by law.
57. **VOTING URN** – an appropriate container in which the voters deposit their vote.
58. **VOTING** - act of placing the voting ballot in the urn.
59. **VOTE** - act by which the voters expressly manifest their will, choosing their candidates for Deputies to the Parliament or the candidate for the President of the Republic.
60. **BLANK VOTE** - voting ballot on which the choice of a candidate or candidates was not indicated by the voter.
61. **VALID EXPRESS VOTE** - vote deposited by the voter in a voting urn in accordance with the legal provisions and which is counted for the purpose of the tabulation of the results of the voting.
62. **INVALID VOTE** - voting ballot on which the voter manifested in an improper manner his choice of candidate or candidates, which is not considered a valid vote for the purposes of tabulating.
63. **MULTIPLE VOTING** – the act of voting more than one time.

THE PRESIDENT, IN EXERCISE, OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE Republic

JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS

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