

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
Luanda - 2010
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Preamble

We the people of Angola, through their representatives *lídimos*, legislators
Nation freely elected in parliamentary elections in September 2008;
Aware that these elections are part of the long tradition of struggle of the people
Angolan citizenship and achievement of their independence, proclaimed on 11
November 1975, when it first came into force on Constitutional Law
history of Angola and courageously preserved, thanks to the sacrifices for collective
defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity;
Having received, through the popular choice and that by virtue of
Article 158. of the Constitutional Law of 1992, the noble and unwavering mandate to
proceed
the preparation and adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola;
Conscious of the importance and value that is magna covers the making and
adoption of the first and fundamental law of the State and the Angolan society;
Noting that the Constitution of the Republic of Angola joins and relates
directly to the already long and persistent struggle of the Angolan people, first, to
resist
colonial occupation, then to gain independence and dignity of a
Sovereign state and, later, to be built in Angola, a democratic state
right and a just society;
Invoking the memory of our ancestors and the wisdom of calling
lessons of our shared history, our roots and cultures that secular
enrich our unity;
Inspired by the best lessons from the African tradition - the key substrate
Angolan culture and identity;
Coated with a culture of tolerance and deeply committed to
reconciliation, equality, justice and development;
Determined to build a society based on equality of opportunity in
commitment, brotherhood and unity in diversity;
Determined to build, together, a just society and progress
respects life, equality, diversity and dignity of persons;
Recalling that the current Constitution represents the culmination of
constitutional transition started in 1991 with the approval by the People's Assembly,
Law No. 12/91, which established a multiparty democracy, the rights guarantees
and fundamental freedoms of citizens and the market economic system,
changes in depth, later by the Constitutional Revision No. 23/92;

Reaffirming our commitment to the values and principles
Independence, sovereignty and unity of the democratic state of law,
pluralism of expression and political organization, the separation and balance of
powers of sovereignty, the market economic system and the respect and
guarantee of fundamental rights and freedoms of human beings, which constitute the

building blocks and structure that support this Constitution;
Aware that a constitution as this is, by sharing
values, principles and standards embodied in it, an important factor of national unity
and a strong lever for the development of state and society;
By engaging us, solemnly, in strict compliance with and respect of this
Constitution and aspiring to the same position is the behavior of the matrix
citizens, political forces and all Angolan society;
Thus, invoking and rendering homage to the memory of all heroes and everyone and
each of Angola and Angolans who lost their lives in defense of
Country;
Faithful to the highest aspirations of the Angolan people for stability, dignity,
freedom, development and construction of a modern, prosperous, inclusive,
democratic and socially just;
Committed to the legacy for future generations and the exercise of our
sovereignty;
Approve this Constitution as the Supreme Law and Fundamental
Republic of Angola.
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TITLE I

Fundamental Principles

Article 1. °

(Republic of Angola)

Angola is a sovereign and independent Republic based on the dignity of
human person and the will of the Angolan people, whose main objective
the construction of a free society, just, democratic, solidarity, peace, equality and
social progress.

. Article 2

(Democratic State of Law)

1. The Republic of Angola is a democratic state which is
foundations of popular sovereignty, the Constitution and the rule of law, separation of
interdependence of powers and functions, national unity, pluralism of expression
and political organization and representative and participatory democracy.

2. The Republic of Angola promotes and defends the rights and freedoms
Man, either as individuals or as part of organized social groups, and
ensuring compliance and ensuring its implementation by the legislature, executive
and judicial organs and institutions, as well as for all individuals and
legal persons.

Article 3. °

(Sovereignty)

1. Sovereignty is one and indivisible, belongs to the people who exercise it through
elections

universal, free, equal, direct, secret and periodic referendum and other forms
Constitution, and in particular for the choice of their
representatives.

2. The state exercises its sovereignty over the whole of Angolan territory,
understanding that, under this Constitution, the law and the law
international extension of terrestrial space, internal waters and territorial sea,
and air space, soil and subsoil, the seabed and the beds
corresponding.

3. The State exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in matters of conservation, exploration and exploitation of natural resources, biological and nonbiological in contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in accordance law and international law.

Article 4. °

(Exercise of political power)

1. Political power is exercised by those who gain legitimacy through the process free and democratic elections held, under the Constitution and the law.

2. Are illegitimate and criminal offenses of making and exercise of political power based on violent means or by other ways not anticipated or comply with the Constitution.

Article 5. °

Organization (planning)

1. The territory of the Republic of Angola is historically defined by the limits Geography of Angola such as existing November 11, 1975, date of National Independence.

2. The preceding paragraph shall not affect the additions that have been or may be established by international treaties.

3. The Republic of Angola is organized territorially, for political-administrative, in these provinces and in municipalities, and may be structured in Municipalities and loved the territorial equivalent, under the Constitution and the law.

4. The definition of the limits and characteristics of territorial divisions, its creation, modification or termination under the political and administrative organization, and

as the territorial organization for special purposes, such as economic, military, statistical, ecological, or the like, are fixed by law.

5. The law shall determine the structure, the designation and progress of urban units and of population.

6. The Angolan territory is indivisible, inviolable and inalienable, being energetically opposed any action to break up or separation of its components, can not be sold anywhere in the country or the rights of sovereignty over the State exercises.

Article 6. °

(Supremacy of the Constitution and legality)

1. The Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic of Angola.

2. The State is subordinate to the Constitution and based on legality, and observe and enforce the laws.

3. Laws, treaties and other acts of state bodies and local government public entities in general, are only valid if they conform to the Constitution.

Article 7. °

(Custom)

It recognized the validity and legal force of custom is not contrary to Constitution or infringes upon the human dignity.

Article 8. °

(Unitary state)

The Republic of Angola is a unitary state which respects the principles of the organization

principles of autonomy of local government and devolution and administrative decentralization, under the Constitution and the law.

Article 9. °

(Nationality)

1. The Angolan nationality may be originated or acquired.
2. Are you a citizen of Angolan origin, the son of a father or mother's nationality Angolan born in Angola or abroad.
3. Presumably Angolan national origin, the newborn found in the territory Angolan.
4. No citizen of Angolan origin may be deprived of nationality originates.
5. Law itself establishes the requirements for the acquisition, loss and reacquisition of Angolan nationality.

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Article 10. °

(Secular state)

1. The Republic of Angola is a secular state, with separation between the state and churches, under the law.
2. The State shall recognize and respect the different religious denominations, which are free to organize and carry out their activities, provided that they conform to the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Angola.
3. The State shall protect churches and religious denominations, place and subject of worship, provided they do not violate the Constitution and law and order and conform with the Constitution and the law.

Article 11. °

(Peace and National Security)

1. The Republic of Angola is a nation of calling for peace and progress, and the State's duty and a right and responsibility to ensure everyone with respect by the Constitution and law, and international conventions, peace and national security.
2. Peace is based on the rule of law and the law aims to ensure conditions necessary for the stability and development of the country.
3. National security is based on the rule of law and the law, and the optimization the integrated security system and strengthening of the national will, aiming at ensuring the protection of State and securing stability and development, against all threats and risks.

Article 12. °

(International Relations)

1. The Republic of Angola shall respect and apply the principles of the Charter United Nations Charter and the African Union and establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all states and peoples, based on the following principles:
 - a) Respect for sovereignty and national independence;
 - b) equality between states;
 - c) The right of peoples to self-determination and independence;
 - d) Peaceful settlement of conflicts;

- e) Respect for human rights;
 - f) Non-interference in internal affairs of other states;
 - g) Reciprocity of benefits;
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- h) Rejection and combating terrorism, drug trafficking, racism, corruption and trafficking in beings and human organs;
 - i) cooperation with all peoples for peace, justice and progress of mankind.
2. The Republic of Angola advocates the abolition of all forms of colonialism, aggression, oppression, domination and exploitation in relations between peoples.
 3. The Republic of Angola is committed to the strengthening of African identity and strengthening the action of African states in favor of maximizing the wealth culture of African peoples.
 4. The Angolan state does not allow the installation of foreign military bases on their territory, without prejudice to the participation in the framework of regional or international forces in peacekeeping and military cooperation and systems of collective security.

Article. 13

(International Law)

1. The general or customary international law, received pursuant to this Constitution is an integral part of the Angolan legal system.
2. The international treaties and agreements regularly ratified or approved, prevailing in the Angolan legal system after its official publication and entry into force in international law and as internationally binding on the State Angolan.

Article 14.

(Private property and free enterprise)

The State respects and protects private property of individuals or legal and free economic initiative and enterprise pursued under the Constitution and the law.

. Article 15

(Earth)

1. The land is the property of the original state can be transmitted to natural or legal persons, with a view to its rational and effective performers in terms of the Constitution and the law.
2. Are recognized, local communities, access to and use of land in under the law.

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3. The preceding paragraphs shall not preclude the possibility of expropriation for public utility subject to fair compensation according to law.

Article 16. °

(Natural Resources)

Natural resources, solid, liquid or gas in the soil, subsoil, the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf under the jurisdiction Angola are state property, which determines the conditions for its concession, exploration and exploitation, under the Constitution, Law and the Law International.

Article 17. °

(Political Parties)

1. Political parties, under this Constitution and the law, compete in around a project of society and political program for the organization and the expressing the will of citizens, participating in political life and in the expression of universal suffrage by democratic and peaceful means, with respect for the principles of

national independence, national unity and political democracy.

2. The constitution and functioning of political parties must, by law, respect the following principles:

- a) Character and national context;
- b) free constitution;
- c) Continuation of public purposes;
- d) Freedom of membership and single membership;
- e) Exclusive use of peaceful means in pursuing their goals and prohibiting the creation or use of military organization for military or militarized;
- f) Organization and democratic functioning;
- g) Represents minimum fixed by law;
- h) Prohibition to receive contributions of monetary value and economic from foreign governments and governmental institutions;
- i) Accountability of the use of public funds.

3. Political parties shall, in their objectives, program and practice, contributing to:

- a) The consolidation of the Angolan nation and national independence;
- b) the protection of territorial integrity;
- c) the strengthening of national unity;
- d) The defense of national sovereignty and democracy;

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e) The protection of fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual;

f) The defense of the republican form of government and the secular nature of the state.

4. Political parties have the right to equal treatment by the entities that exercise public power, the right to an impartial treatment of public press and the right of democratic opposition, under the Constitution and law.

Article 18. °

(National symbols)

1. They are national symbols of the Republic of Angola, the National Flag, the Insignia

National and the National Anthem.

2. The National Flag, the National Emblem and National Anthem, the symbols sovereignty and national independence, unity and integrity of the Republic of Angola, are adopted at the proclamation of independence on 11

November 1975 and as set out in Annexes I, II and III of this Constitution.

3. The law establishes the technical specifications and provisions regarding the deference and

the use of National Flag, National Emblem and the National Anthem.

Article 19. °

(Languages)

1. The official language of Angola is Portuguese.
2. The state values and promotes the study, teaching and use of other languages Angola, as well as major international languages of communication.

Article. 20

(Capital of the Republic of Angola)

The capital of Angola is Luanda.

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Article 21. °

(Tasks of the rule)

They are fundamental tasks of the Angolan State:

- a) safeguard national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty national;
- b) Ensure the rights, freedoms and guarantees;
- c) progressively establish the conditions necessary to give effect to the economic, social and cultural rights of citizens;
- d) Promote the welfare, social solidarity and enhancing the quality of life of the Angolan people, particularly the population groups disadvantaged;
- e) Promote the eradication of poverty;
- f) promote policies that will make universal and free care primary health care;
- g) to promote policies that ensure universal access to compulsory education Free, as defined by law;
- h) To promote equal rights and opportunities for Angolans, not prejudice as to origin, race, party affiliation, sex, color, age and any other forms of discrimination;
- i) make strategic investments, massive and permanent capital human, with emphasis on the integral development of children and young people, as well as in education, health, economy and primary and secondary other sectors essential for the development self-sustaining;
- j) To ensure peace and national security;
- k) To promote equality between men and women;
- l) To defend democracy and ensure and encourage the democratic participation of citizens and civil society in solving national problems;
- m) To promote the harmonious and sustainable development throughout the national, protecting the environment, natural resources and historical heritage, cultural and artistic heritage;
- n) To protect, enhance and dignify the Angolan languages of African origin, as cultural heritage and promote its development, such as languages national identity and communication;
- o) To promote the sustained improvement of human development indices Angola;
- p) Promote excellence, quality, innovation, entrepreneurship, efficiency and modernity in the performance of citizens, institutions and companies and services in the various aspects of life and business sectors;
- q) Other prescribed in the Constitution and the law.

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TITLE II

Fundamental Rights and Duties

CHAPTER I

General Principles

Article 22. °

(Principle of universality)

1. All enjoy the rights, liberties and constitutional guarantees established and are subject to duties under the Constitution and the law.
2. The Angolan citizens residing or located abroad shall enjoy the rights, freedoms and guarantees and protection of the State and subject to the duties enshrined in the Constitution and the law.
3. Everyone has duties to the family, society and the state and other institutions are legally recognized and, in particular the duty to:
 - a) Respect the rights, liberties and property of others, morals, good customs and the common good;
 - b) respect and consider his fellow beings without discrimination of species and some maintain relations aimed at promoting, safeguarding and strengthen the mutual respect and tolerance.

Article. 23

(Principle of equality)

1. All are equal before the Constitution and the law.
2. No one can be harmed, privileged, deprived of any right or exempted from any duty because of their ancestry, sex, race, ethnicity, color, disability, language, place of birth, religion, political, ideological or philosophical level of education, economic or social condition or profession.

Article. 24

(Majority)

The majority is acquired at 18.

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Article 25.

(Foreigners and stateless persons)

1. Foreigners and stateless persons shall enjoy the rights, freedoms and guarantees freedoms, and protection by the State.
2. Foreigners and stateless persons are forbidden:
 - a) The ownership of the organs of sovereignty;
 - b) The voting rights under the law;
 - c) The creation or participation in political parties;
 - d) The rights of political participation, as provided by law;
 - e) Access to the diplomatic career;
 - f) Access to the armed forces, national police and intelligence agencies and security;
 - g) The exercise of functions in the direct administration of the State, under the law;
 - h) Other rights and duties reserved exclusively for citizens Angola by the Constitution and law.
3. Citizens of regional or cultural communities to which Angola is a party or adheres to, can be assigned by international convention and conditions of reciprocity, rights not granted to foreigners, except the ability election active and passive access to the ownership of state bodies.

Article. 26

(Scope of fundamental rights)

1. The fundamental rights established in this Constitution shall not exclude any other in the laws and rules of international law.
2. The constitutional provisions and laws relating to fundamental rights should be interpreted and integrated in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Man, the African Charter on Human and Peoples and Treaties international matter, ratified by the Republic of Angola.

3. In the assessment of disputes by Angolan courts on matters relating to fundamental rights, apply the international instruments referred to in the before, though not raised by the parties.

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Article 27.

(System of rights, liberties and guarantees)

The principles in this chapter are applicable to the rights, freedoms and guarantees and fundamental rights of a similar nature established in Constitution, enshrined in law or international convention.

Article 28.

(Legal force)

1. The constitutional provisions relating to rights, freedoms and guarantees fundamentals are directly applicable and binding on all public and private.
2. The State should adopt legislative and other measures appropriate to progressive realization and effective, according to available resources, the economic, social and cultural rights.

Article. 29

(Access to law and effective judicial protection)

1. Everyone is guaranteed access to the law and the courts to defend their rights and legally protected interests of justice can not be denied for lack of economic means.
2. Everyone is entitled under the law, legal information and consultation, the legal representation and be accompanied by a lawyer before any authority.
3. The law defines and ensure adequate protection of secrecy.
4. Everyone has a right to intervene because that is the subject of decision with reasonable notice and fair trial.
5. To defend the rights, freedoms and guarantees, the law provides citizens with legal procedures characterized by speed and priority, so to obtain effective protection and timely threats or violations of these rights.

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CHAPTER II

Rights, freedoms and guarantees

SECTION I

Rights and Individual Liberties and Legal

Article 30. °

(Right to life)

The State respects and protects human life, which is inviolable.

Article. 31

(Right to personal integrity)

1. The moral integrity, intellectual and physical persons shall be inviolable.
2. The State respects and protects the person and dignity.

. Article 32

(Right to identity, privacy and intimacy)

1. Everyone is recognized rights to personal identity, civil capacity, the citizenship, good name and reputation, the right to speak and to reserve private life and family.
2. The law establishes effective safeguards against the collection and use, abusive or contrary to human dignity, of information relating to individuals and families.

Article 33.

(Inviolability of home)

1. The home is inviolable.
2. No one can enter or search or seizure to the home of any person without their consent, except in cases provided for in the Constitution and law, when armed with the authority of a warrant issued in the cases and in the manner provided by law, or in case of flagrante delicto or situation emergency to provide assistance.

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3. The law establishes the cases that can be ordered by competent authority, entry, search and seizure of goods, documents or other objects at home.

Article 34. °

(Inviolability of correspondence and communications)

1. It is the inviolable secrecy of correspondence and other means of communication private communications including postal, telegraph, telephone and telematics.
2. Only by order of the competent judicial authority issued under the law, is permitted interference by public authority with correspondence and other means of private communication.

Article 35.

(Family, marriage and membership)

1. The family is the fundamental organization of society and is the subject of special protection of the State or merges in marriage or in a de facto union, between man and woman.
2. Everyone has the right to found a family freely under the Constitution and the law.
3. The man and woman are equal within the family, society and the state, enjoying the same rights and so that they have the same duties.
4. The law shall regulate the requirements and the effects of marriage and the union of fact and as its dissolution.
5. The children are equal before the law, and shall not be discrimination and discriminatory use of any name on the membership.
6. The protection of children's rights, in particular, its comprehensive education and harmonious, the protection of their health, living conditions and education are absolute priority of the family, the state and society.
7. The State, in collaboration with the family and society, promotes full and harmonious development of young people and adolescents, as well as creation of conditions for the fulfillment of their political rights, economic,

social and cultural organizations and encourages youth to pursue ends economic, cultural, artistic, recreational, sports, environmental, scientific, educational, patriotic and international youth exchange.

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Article 36. °

(Right to liberty and physical security of person)

1. Every citizen has the right to physical liberty and individual security.
2. No one shall be deprived of freedom, except as provided by Constitution and the law.
3. The right to physical liberty and personal security also involves:
 - a) The right not to be subjected to any form of violence by entities public or private;
 - b) The right not to be tortured or treated cruelly or punished, inhuman or degrading treatment;
 - c) The right to fully enjoy its physical and psychological integrity;
 - d) The right to security and control over their bodies;
 - e) The right not to be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without prior, informed and reasoned.

Article 37.

(Title, requisition and expropriation)

1. Everyone is guaranteed the right to private property and its transmission, Constitution and the law.
2. The State respects and protects property rights and other people's real natural and legal and local communities, only being allowed civil requisition and temporary expropriation for public purposes, subject to fair and prompt compensation in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
3. The payment of compensation referred to in the preceding paragraph is a condition of effectiveness of expropriation.

. Article 38

(Right to freedom of economic initiative)

1. Private economic enterprise is free, being exercised with respect for Constitution and the law.
2. Everyone shall have the right to free enterprise and cooperative, exercise under the law.

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3. The law promotes discipline and protects the economic activity and investment by part of individuals or private corporations, domestic and foreign, in order to ensure their contribution to the development of the country, defending the economic and technological emancipation of Angolans and the interests of workers.

Article 39. °

(Right to environment)

1. Everyone has the right to live a healthy and unpolluted environment, as well as the duty to defend and preserve.
2. The State shall adopt the measures necessary to protect the environment and species of flora and fauna throughout the national territory, to maintain the economic ecological, the correct location of economic activities, operation and

rational use of all natural resources as part of a development sustainable and respect the rights of future generations and the preservation of different species.

3. The law punishes acts that endanger or undermine the preservation of the environment.

Article 40. °

(Freedom of expression and information)

1. Everyone has the right to express, disseminate and share freely their thoughts, ideas and opinions by word, image, or any other means, and the right and freedom to inform, to inform and be informed without hindrance or discrimination.

2. The exercise of the rights and freedoms contained in the preceding paragraph can not be prevented or limited by any type or form of censorship.

3. Freedom of expression and information is to limit the rights of all good name, honor and reputation, image and privacy of life private and family to protect children and youth, the secret of state, secrecy, confidentiality and the other guarantees of those rights in terms regulated by law.

4. Offences committed in the exercise of freedom of expression and information do incur the author in disciplinary, civil and criminal, under the law.

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5. To all persons, natural or legal persons is ensured in accordance with the law and under conditions of equality and efficiency, the right of reply and rectification, and as the right to compensation for damages suffered.

Article 41. °

(Freedom of conscience, religion and worship)

1. Freedom of conscience, religious belief and worship is inviolable.

2. Nobody can be deprived of their rights, persecuted or exempted from for reasons of religious belief or philosophical or political belief.

3. It is guaranteed the right to conscientious objection, under the law.

4. No one may be questioned by any authority about their religious beliefs or practices, except for the collection of statistical data not individually identifiable.

. Article 42

(Intellectual Property)

1. It is free expression of the intellectual, artistic, political, scientific and communication, regardless of censorship or license.

2. Belongs to the authors the exclusive right to use, publish or reproduce his works, transmissible to their heirs as long as the law may establish.

3. Are guaranteed under the law:

a) The protection of individual participation in collective works and of reproduction of

human voice and image, including cultural activities, educational, political and sports;

b) The right to creators, performers and their representations unions and associations to monitor the economic exploitation of the works creating or participating.

4. The law provides authors of industrial inventions, patents and technological processes the temporary privilege for their use, as well as protection of industrial creations, property of trademarks, company names and other distinctive signs, bearing in mind the interests of society and development country's economic and technological

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Article 43. °

(Freedom of cultural and scientific)

1. It is free to create intellectual, artistic, scientific and technological research.
2. The freedom referred to in the preceding paragraph includes the right to the invention, production and dissemination of scientific, literary or artistic works, including protection law of copyright.

Article 44. °

(Press Freedom)

1. It guaranteed freedom of the press which could not be subject to any censorship, especially political, ideological or artistic.
2. The State shall guarantee the pluralism of expression, imposing the difference diversity of ownership and editorial media.
3. The State ensures the existence and functioning independently and qualitatively a competitive public radio and television.
4. The law establishes the forms of freedom of the press.

Article 45. °

(Right to broadcasting time, reply and of politics)

1. In periods of general and municipal elections and referendum, the competitors have the right to broadcasting time on radio stations and television public according to the scope of the election or referendum under the Constitution and the law.
2. Political parties represented in the National Assembly have the right to reply and to political statements to the Executive pursuant regulated by law.

Article 46.

(Freedom of residence, movement and emigration)

1. Any citizen who is lawfully resident in Angola can freely set residence, move and stay anywhere in the country, except as provided in the Constitution and when the law requires restrictions including access and retention for the protection of the environment or vital national interests.

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2. Every citizen is free to emigrate and leave the national territory and it return, subject to the limitations of fulfilling legal duties.

Article 47. °

(Freedom of assembly and demonstration)

1. It is guaranteed to all citizens freedom of assembly and demonstration peacefully and without arms, without any authorization and under the law.
2. The meetings and demonstrations in public places require prior communication to the competent authority under and for the purposes established by

law.

Article 48. °

(Freedom of Association)

1. Citizens have the right, freely and without any administrative authorization, form associations, provided they are organized with based on democratic principles, in accordance with law.
2. Associations may pursue their objectives freely and without interference from public authorities, and can not be dissolved or suspended their activities, only as provided by law
3. One may be compelled to belong to an association or compelled by any means to remain in it.
4. Are prohibited or any associations or groups whose purpose activities are contrary to the constitutional order, incite violence and practice, promote tribalism, racism, dictatorship, fascism and xenophobia, as well as associations of a military, paramilitary or militarized.

Article 49. °

(Freedom of association and business)

1. It is guaranteed to all professionals or independent and in general to all own-account workers, freedom of association for the professional defend their rights and interests and to regulate the ethics of each discipline profession.
2. The professional associations or independent governed by principles of democratic organization and functioning and independence in the State, under the law.

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3. Ethical standards of professional associations may not affect the constitutional and fundamental human rights or law.

Article 50. °

(Freedom of Association)

1. It recognized the freedom of workers to create unions to defend their individual and collective interests.
2. It recognized the unions the right to defend the rights and interests of workers and to exercise the right to social dialogue, which must have due regard to fundamental human rights and communities and the actual capacity of the economy, under the law.
3. The Law regulates the establishment, membership, association, organization, and extinction of trade unions and ensures their autonomy and independence of the employers and the State.

Article 51. °

(Right to strike and prohibition of lock-out)

1. Workers have the right to strike.
2. It is forbidden to lock out, the employer may not cause total paralysis or part of the firm, interdiction of access to workplaces by workers or the like, as a means of influencing the settlement of labor disputes.
3. The law regulates the right to strike and sets limitations on services and activities considered essential and unavoidable in order to attend the meeting essential social needs.

Article 52.

(Participation in public life)

1. Every citizen has the right to participate in political life and the direction of public affairs, directly or through representatives freely elected, and to be informed about the actions of the State and governance, under the Constitution and the law.
2. Every citizen has the duty to obey and respect the laws and obey orders of the legitimate authorities provided under the Constitution and the law and respect for rights, freedoms and guarantees.

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Article 53.

(Access for office)

1. Every citizen has the right of access, equality and freedom, to public office under the Constitution and the law.
2. Nobody shall be prejudiced in their placement in their employment, their career or social benefits to which they are entitled, by virtue of exercise of political rights or the performance of public office, pursuant to Constitution and the law.
3. Access to elected office, the law can only establish the ineligibility necessary to ensure freedom of choice of voters and the exemption and independence of the exercise of their positions.

Article 54. °

(Right to vote)

1. Every citizen over eighteen years, has the right to vote and be elected to any elective body of the state and local government and perform their jobs or mandates, under the Constitution and the law.
2. The passive electoral capacity can not be limited except by virtue of disability or ineligibility provided for in the Constitution.
3. The exercise of the right to vote is not transferable and is a must of citizenship.

Article. 55

(Freedom of establishment of political associations and political parties)

1. It is free to create political associations and political parties under the Constitution and the law.
2. Every citizen has the right to participate in political associations and parties politicians, under the Constitution and the law.

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SECTION II

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

Article 56. °

(General State Guarantee)

1. The State recognizes as inviolable rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and create the political, economic, social, cultural, peace and stability to ensure its implementation and protection in Constitution and the law.
2. All public authorities have a duty to respect and guarantee the free exercise of the rights and fundamental freedoms and the fulfillment of duties constitutional and legal.

Article 57.

(Restriction of rights, liberties and guarantees)

1. The law can only restrict the rights, freedoms and guarantees in cases expressly provided for in the Constitution, restrictions shall be limited to necessary, proportionate and reasonable in a free and democratic society, to safeguard other constitutionally protected rights or interests.
2. Laws restricting rights, freedoms and guarantees have to take general nature and shall not have retroactive effect or reduce the extent or the scope the essential content of constitutional provisions.

Article 58. °

(Restriction or suspension of rights, liberties and guarantees)

1. The rights, freedoms and guarantees of citizens can only be limited or suspended where a state of war, siege or state of emergency, under the Constitution and the law.
2. The state of war, the state of siege and states of emergency may be declared in all or part of the national territory, in cases of actual assault or threatened by foreign forces, serious threat or nuisance democratic constitutional or public calamity.

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3. The choice of a state of war, siege or state of emergency and as the declaration and enforcement must always be limited to actions necessary and appropriate to maintain public order, protection of the interest Generally, the principle of proportionality and limited, particularly as to its length, time and resources used, the strictly necessary for the prompt restoration of constitutional normality.
4. The declaration of war, a state of siege or state of emergency gives the authorities powers to take the necessary action and appropriate for the prompt restoration of constitutional normality.
5. In any case the declaration of war, siege or state of emergency may affect:
 - a) The application of constitutional rules on jurisdiction and the functioning of state bodies;
 - b) the rights and immunities of members of state bodies;
 - c) The right to life, personal integrity and personal identity;
 - d) The civil capacity and citizenship;
 - e) The non-retroactivity of criminal law;
 - f) The right of defense of the accused;
 - g) Freedom of conscience and religion.
6. Special law regulates the state of war, the siege and the state of an emergency.

Article 59. °

(Prohibition of death penalty)

It prohibited the death penalty.

Article 60.

(Prohibition of torture and degrading treatment)

No one shall be subjected to torture, forced labor, nor the treatment cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

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Article 61. °

(Hate crimes and violence)

They are inalienable and not subject to amnesty or parole, by application of procedural measures of constraint:

- a) The genocide and crimes against humanity of the law;
- b) The crimes provided for by law as such.

Article 62. °

(Irreversibility of amnesties)

Are considered valid and irreversible the legal effects of acts of amnesty charged under applicable law.

Article 63.

(Rights of detainees and prisoners)

Any person deprived of liberty shall be informed at the time of its arrest or detention, the reasons therefor and their rights, including:

- a) be displayed to him the warrant of arrest or detention issued by authority responsible under the law;
- b) Be informed about the location to be conducted;
- d) Inform family and lawyer about your arrest or detention and about the location where they will be conducted;
- e) Choose a lawyer or attorney you trust to accompany the steps police and judicial;
- f) Consult lawyer before giving any statements;
- g) To be silent and not testify or do so only in the presence of lawyer of his choice;
- h) Do not make statements or confessions against himself;
- i) be brought before the magistrate responsible for the confirmation or otherwise of prison and to be tried or released in the legal deadlines;
- j) communicate in language they understand or through an interpreter.

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Article 64. °

(Deprivation of liberty)

1. The deprivation of liberty is allowed only in the cases and conditions determined by law.
2. The police or other entity can only stop or arrest in the cases provided the Constitution and the law in flagrante delicto or when fitted with warrant the competent authority.

Article 65. °

(Application of Criminal Law)

1. Criminal responsibility is not transferable.
2. No one can be criminally convicted except by virtue of a previous law declares punishable the act or omission, or undergo a security measure whose assumptions are not fixed by law before.
3. There can be sentences or security measures that are not expressly comminated by previous law.
4. No one can suffer penalty or security measure more severe than planned when the relevant conduct or verification of their assumptions, applying retroactively criminal laws that are favorable the accused.
5. No one should be tried more than once for the same fact.

6. Citizens who are unjustly convicted have the right, under the conditions that the law

prescribe, revise the sentence and compensation for damages.

Article 66. °

(Limits on sentences and security measures)

1. There can be no penalties or measures involving deprivation or restriction of freedom in perpetuity or unlimited or indefinite term.
2. The convicted persons who are the security measures involving deprivation of freedom remain entitled to fundamental rights, unless the limitations inherent sense of condemnation and demands for its enforcement.

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. Article 67

(Guarantees in criminal proceedings)

1. Nobody can be arrested, detained or put on trial except in accordance with the law, as guaranteed to all defendants or detainees the right to defense, appeal and legal representation.
2. It is presumed innocent until every citizen becomes final sentence of condemnation.
3. The accused has the right to choose counsel or counsel and to be assisted by him in all stages of the proceedings, the law specifying the cases and the phases in which the assistance of a lawyer is mandatory.
4. Defendants and prisoners have the right to receive visits from his lawyer, family, friends and religious assistant and correspond with them, without prejudice the provisions of subparagraph e) of Article 63. and paragraph 3 of article. 194.
5. The defendants or prisoners who can not appoint a lawyer for the sake of economic order must be ensured in accordance with the law, adequate assistance judicial.
6. A convicted person has the right to appeal or ordinary extraordinary in the court's decision rendered against him in criminal matters under the law.

Article 68. °

(Habeas corpus)

1. Everyone is entitled to the writ of habeas corpus against the abuse of power in result of unlawful arrest or detention, to bring before the court.
2. The writ of habeas corpus may be made by himself or by any person in the exercise of their political rights.
3. Proper law regulates the process of habeas corpus.

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Article 69. °

(Habeas data)

1. Everyone has the right to resort to the writ of habeas data to ensure knowledge of information about themselves contained in files, files or records computer, to be informed about the purpose for which they are intended, as well as require correct or update thereof, in accordance with the law and safeguarded State secrecy and the secrecy.
2. You are prohibited from recording and processing of data relating to political,

philosophical or ideological, religious faith, political party or trade union membership, ethnic origin and privacy of citizens for discriminatory purposes.

3. It is also prohibited to access the personal data of third parties, and the transfer of personal data from one file to another belonging to the service or diverse institution, except in cases established by law or by judicial decision.

4. Apply to habeas data, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of previous article.

Article 70. °

(Extradition and expulsion)

1. It is not allowed to extradition or expulsion of Angolan citizens of the territory national levels.

2. It is not permitted the extradition of foreign citizens for political reasons or liable for acts of condemnation to death and always supposing, with grounds that the extradition is likely to be subjected to torture, inhuman treatment, cruel, or causing irreversible damage to physical integrity, the right of the second The requesting State.

3. The Angolan courts know, under the law, the facts that are accused citizens whose extradition is not permitted under the provisions of preceding paragraphs of this article.

4. Only a court can be determined by the expulsion of the national territory of foreign nationals or stateless persons permitted to reside in the country or have requested asylum, except in case of revocation of the commitment, under the law.

5. The law shall regulate the requirements and conditions for extradition and expulsion of foreigners.

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Article 71. °

(Right of Asylum)

1. It is guaranteed to any foreign citizen or stateless asylum in case of persecution for political reasons, particularly serious threat or persecution as a result of their activities on behalf of democracy, national independence, peace among peoples, freedom and rights of the person human, according to existing laws and international instruments.

2. The law defines the status of political refugee.

Article 72.

(Right to fair trial and as)

Every citizen is entitled to a fair trial, and as quickly law.

Article 73. °

(Right of petition, complaint, claim and complaint)

Everyone has the right to submit, individually or collectively, to bodies sovereignty or any authority, petitions, complaints, claims or complaints, to defend their rights, the Constitution, the laws or the general interest and the right to be informed within a reasonable time on the outcome of their appreciation.

Article 74. °

(Right of Popular Action)

Any citizen, individually or through associations of interest

specific, has the right to legal proceedings in the cases and terms established by law, seeks to nullify acts injurious to public health, public heritage, history and culture, the environment and quality of life, consumer protection, the legality of acts administration and other collective interests.

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Article 75.

(Responsibility of State and other public legal persons)

1. The state and other public legal persons are jointly and severally civilly responsible for acts and omissions committed by its organs, its holders, agents and employees in the exercise of legislative functions, and jurisdictional administrative, or because of them, resulting in violation of the rights, freedoms and warranties or injury to the holder of these or others.
2. The authors of these acts or omissions are criminal and disciplinary responsible under the law.

CHAPTER III

Economic Rights and Duties, Social and Cultural

Article 76 thereof.

(Right to work)

1. The work is a right and a duty for all.
2. Every worker has the right to vocational training, fair pay, rest and vacation, protection, health and safety at work, under the law.
3. To ensure the right to work, the State must promote:
 - a) The implementation of policies that generate employment;
 - b) Equal opportunity in the choice of occupation or type of work and conditions that is not prohibited or restricted by any kind of discrimination;
 - c) The academic and scientific and technological development, as well as the professional development of employees.
4. The unfair dismissal is illegal, being the entity employer a duty of fair compensation to the dismissed employee, pursuant to law.

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Article 77.

(Health and social protection)

1. The State promotes and ensures the necessary measures to ensure everyone right to medical and health care, and the right to health in childhood, maternity, disability, old age and in any situation incapacity for work, under the law.
2. To guarantee the right to health care and the State must:
 - a) develop and provide the functionality of a health service
 - b) throughout the country;
 - c) To regulate the production, distribution, trade and use of chemicals, biological, pharmaceutical and other methods of treatment and diagnosis;
 - d) Encouraging the development of medical and surgical teaching and research medical and health.
3. The cooperative and private initiative in the fields of health, welfare and social security is enforced by the State and shall be exercised as provided by law.

Article 78. °

(Consumer Law)

1. The consumer has the right to quality of goods and services, information and clarification, to ensure their products and to protect the consumer relationship.
2. The consumer is entitled to be protected in the manufacture and supply of goods and harmful to health services and life, should be compensated for damage to it caused.
3. The advertising of consumer goods and services is governed by law, and all forms of hidden advertising, indirect or misleading.
4. The law protects consumers and ensures the protection of his interests.

Article 79. °

(Right to education, culture and sport)

1. The State shall promote universal access to literacy, education, culture and sport, encouraging the participation of various private agents in their accomplishment, under the law.
2. The State shall promote science and scientific and technological research.

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3. The cooperative and private initiative in education, culture and sport has on the conditions prescribed by law.

Article 80.

(Children)

1. The child is entitled to special attention from family, society and state, which, in close collaboration should ensure broad protection against all forms of neglect, discrimination, oppression, exploitation and abusive exercise of authority in the family and other institutions.
2. Public policies in the field of family, education and health should safeguard the principle of the best interests of the child as a way to ensure your full physical, psychological and cultural.
3. The State shall guarantee special protection to orphans, disabled, abandoned or in any way deprived of a normal family environment.
4. The state regulates the adoption of children by promoting their integration into healthy family environment and by ensuring their full development.
5. It is prohibited by law, the employment of children of school age.

Article 81. °

(Youth)

1. Young people enjoy special protection so that their rights economic, social and cultural rights, including:
 - a) In education, vocational training and culture;
 - b) Access to a first job, at work and social security;
 - c) Access to accommodation;
 - d) Physical education and sport;
 - e) use of leisure time.
2. In realizing the preceding paragraph, establishes the proper law basis for the development of youth policies.
3. Youth policy should have as its primary objectives the development of personality of young people, creating conditions for their effective integration into working life, the taste of free creativity and sense of community service.

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4. The State, in collaboration with families, schools, businesses, neighborhood organizations, associations and foundations for cultural and associations of culture and recreation, encourages and supports youth organizations pursuit of those objectives as well as the international exchange of youth.

Article 82.

(Senior)

1. The senior citizens have a right to economic security and conditions housing and family and community to respect their personal autonomy and avoid and overcome the isolation and social marginalization.
2. The policy for the elderly includes measures of economic, social and cultural nature designed to provide the elderly with opportunities for achievement staff, through active participation in community life.

Article 83. °

(Citizens with Disabilities)

1. Citizens with disabilities enjoy full rights and are subject to duties enshrined in the Constitution, subject to the restriction of the exercise or compliance with those for which they are disabled or limited.
2. The State adopts a national policy of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and integration of citizens with disabilities, support their families and removal obstacles to their mobility.
3. The State shall adopt policies aimed at raising awareness of society in relation to duties of inclusion, respect and solidarity for citizens with disabilities.
4. The State encourages and supports special education and technical vocational education for citizens with disabilities.

. Article 84

(Veterans and Veterans of the Homeland)

1. The combatants in the struggle for national independence, the veterans of the country, the who acquired deficiency in the fulfillment of military or paramilitary service, as well as minor children and surviving spouses of fallen combatants, enjoy status and special protection of the state and society, under the Constitution and the law.

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2. The State shall promote policies designed to ensure social integration, economic and cultural development of citizens referred to in the preceding paragraph, as well as protection, recovery and preservation of historical deeds perpetrated by them.

Article 85. °

(Right to housing and quality of life)

Every citizen has the right to housing and quality of life.

Article 86.

(Communities abroad)

The State encourages the involvement of Angolans who are abroad and promotes its connection to the country as well as the economic, social, cultural and of patriotism and solidarity with the Angolan communities established or that there

reveal a relationship of origin, kinship, culture and history with Angola.

Article 87. °

(Historical, cultural and artistic)

1. Citizens and communities are entitled to respect, appreciation and preservation of their cultural, linguistic and artistic.
2. The State promotes and encourages the conservation and enhancement of heritage historical, cultural and artistic achievements of the Angolan people.

Article 88. °

(Duty of contribution)

Everyone has a duty to contribute to public expenditure and society in according to their economic capacity and who receive benefits through taxes and fees, based on a fair tax system and under the law.

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TITLE III

Organization Economic, Financial and Fiscal

CHAPTER I

General Principles

Article 89.

(Fundamental Principles)

1. The organization and regulation of economic activities based on the guarantee general rights and economic freedoms in general, the valuation of work in human dignity and social justice in accordance with the following principles fundamental:

- a) Role of the State of regulator and coordinator of economic development national economic harmony, under the Constitution and the law;
- b) Free economic initiative and enterprise, to practice law;
- c) market economy, based on the principles and values of healthy competition, the morality and ethics, provided and guaranteed by law;
- d) Respect and protection of property and private initiative;
- e) The social function of property;
- f) Reduction of regional disparities and social inequalities;
- g) Social coordination;
- h) Protection of consumers and the environment.

2. The rules and forms of state intervention are regulated by law.

Article 90. °

(Social Justice)

The State shall promote social development through:

- a) Adoption of criteria that focus on redistribution of wealth and citizens in particular social strata most vulnerable and needy of society;
- b) promotion of social justice, while up to the state through a fiscal policy to ensure justice, equity and solidarity in all areas of national life;
- c) Encouraging, supporting and regulating the private sector intervention in achieving the social rights;
- d) removal of obstacles to economic, social and cultural preventing a real equality of opportunity among citizens;

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e) The enjoyment by all citizens of the benefits arising from the collective effort development, particularly in quantitative and qualitative improvement of the their standard of living.

Article 91. °

(Planning)

1. The state coordinates, regulates and promotes national development, based on a planning system, under the Constitution and the law and without prejudice to provisions of Article 14. of this Constitution.

2. The plan aims to promote sustainable development and harmonious country, ensuring the fair distribution of national income, the preservation of the environment and quality of life of citizens.

3. The law defines and regulates the national planning system.

Article 92. °

(Economic sectors)

1. The State guarantees the coexistence of public, private and cooperative ensuring that all treatment and protection under the law.

2. The State recognizes and protects the right to use and enjoyment of the means of production

by rural communities, under the Constitution, the law and rules customary.

Article 93. °

(Reservations public)

1. Absolute state reserve is to engage the central bank and emitter.

2. The law determines and regulates the economic activities of the reserve for State and the conditions of access to other economic activities.

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Art. 94

(The State Assets)

The property of the State and other public legal persons included in the public or private domain, in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

Article 95. °

(Public domain)

1. Goods are in the public domain:

a) The internal waters, territorial sea and contiguous sea, as well as lakes, lagoons and river water courses, including their beds;

b) The non-biological and biological resources existing in the internal waters, the sea territorial, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and on the platform

Continental;

c) The national airspace;

d) deposits of minerals, mineral springs and medicinal, the wells natural groundwater and other natural resources in the soil and subsoil, other than rock, commons and other materials commonly used as raw materials in construction;

e) Roads and public roads, ports, airports and bridges and public railways;

f) The beaches and the sea-land area;

g) The areas set aside land for environmental protection, including the parks and nature reserves preserve flora and fauna,

including infrastructure;

h) The territorial areas reserved for ports and airports, such as classified by law;

i) The territorial areas reserved for military defense;

j) The monuments and buildings of national interest, such as classified and integrated into the public domain, according to law;

k) Other goods prescribed by law or recognized by international law.

2. The public domain assets are inalienable, imprescriptible and attached.

3. The law regulates the legal regime of property in the public domain and defines those

part of the state and legal persons of public law, the rules and forms concession, and the system of decommissioning of such property.

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Article 96. °

(Private Domain)

Goods that are not expressly provided for in the Constitution and the law as part of the state public domain and other legal persons

public part of the State's private domain and are subject to the terms

private law or a special scheme, its administration being regulated by law.

Article 97. °

(Irreversibility of the nationalisations and confiscations)

Are considered valid and irreversible for all legal effects of acts

nationalization and confiscation carried out under the applicable law, subject to provisions of specific legislation on reprivatisation.

Article 98.

(Land rights)

1. The land is owned by the original state and part of its private domain, with for the grant and protection of land rights to individuals or legal and rural communities, under the Constitution and the law, without prejudice in paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The State recognizes and guarantees the right of private ownership of land, constituted under the law.

3. The granting by the State of private land ownership, as well as its transmission, only nationals are allowed under the law.

CHAPTER II

Financial System and Fiscal

Article 99. °

(Financial System)

1. The financial system is organized to provide training, fundraising, the capitalization and security of savings, as well as the mobilization and application financial resources necessary for economic and social development in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

2. The organization, operation and supervision of financial institutions are regulated by law.

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Article 100. °

(National Bank of Angola)

1. The National Bank of Angola, as the central bank and issuer ensures

preservation of the value of the currency and participates in policy monetary, financial and foreign exchange.

2. The law provides for the organization, functioning and powers of the Bank Nacional de Angola.

Article 101. °

(Tax System)

The tax system designed to meet the financial needs of the state and other public entities, ensure the realization of economic and social policy of the State and an equitable distribution of income and national wealth.

Article 102. °

(Taxes)

1. Taxes can only be created by law, which determines the incidence, rate, tax benefits and guarantees for taxpayers.

2. The tax rules have no retroactive effect, unless the sanctions, when they are more favorable to taxpayers.

3. The creation of tax assets that are subject to Local Government, and the competence to its collection, are determined by law.

Article 103. °

(Special contributions)

1. The creation, modification and termination of contributions due for the special provision of public services, use of public domain and other cases provided the law must be included in the law governing their legal status.

2. The social security contributions, any amounts owed by activities or services provided by bodies or entities, the second rules of private law, as well as other provided by law, are governed by legislation specific.

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Article 104.

(State Budget)

1. The State Budget is the annual financial plan or multi-Consolidated State and should reflect the objectives, targets and actions contained in national planning instruments.

2. The State Budget is unity, the estimated level of revenue and to get fixed the limits of authorized expenditure in each fiscal year for all services, public institutes, autonomous funds and social security as well as for and local authorities should be prepared so that all the expenses it provided are financed.

3. The law defines the rules of the preparation, filing, adoption, implementation, supervision and control of the State Budget.

4. Implementation of State Budget follows the principle of transparency and good governance and is overseen by the National Assembly and the Court of Auditors, under conditions defined by law.

TITLE IV

Organization of state power

CHAPTER I

General Principles

Article. 105

(Organs of Sovereignty)

1. The organs of sovereignty the President, the National Assembly and the

Tribunals.

2. The formation, composition, powers and operation of the sovereignty are defined in the Constitution.

3. The organs of sovereignty must respect the separation and interdependence of functions established in the Constitution.

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Article 106. °

(Designation of the President and Members of Assembly National)

The President and the Members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, direct, secret and periodic suffrage, under the Constitution and the law.

Article 107.

(Electoral Administration)

1. The elections are organized by electoral management bodies independent, the structure, functioning, composition and powers are defined by law.

2. The electoral register is unofficial, and permanent mandatory under the law.

CHAPTER II

Executive

SECTION I

President of the Republic

Article 108.

(Head of State and Executive Power)

1. The President is the Head of State, the holder of the Executive and Commander in Chief of the Angolan Armed Forces.

2. The President exercises executive power, assisted by a Deputy President, Ministers of State and Ministers.

3. Ministers of State and Ministers are assisted by Secretaries of State or Vice-Ministers, if any.

4. The President of the Republic promotes and ensures national unity, independence and territorial integrity of the country and represent the nation domestically and international.

5. The President respects and defends the Constitution, ensures compliance with laws and international agreements and treaties, promotes and ensures the regular functioning of State bodies.

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Article 109.

(Election)

1. He was elected President and Chief Executive head of the list at national constituency, the political party or coalition of political parties with the most votes in

framework of the general election, held under Article 143 et seq.'s this Constitution.

2. The head of the list is identified with the voters, the ballot paper.

Article 110. °

(Eligibility)

1. Eligible for President of the Republic of Angolan citizens origin, aged thirty-five, who are habitually resident in the country at least ten years and are in full enjoyment of their civil rights, political and physical and mental capacity.
2. Are ineligible for the office of President of the Republic:
 - a) Citizens who are holders of any nationality acquired;
 - b) Judges and prosecutors in the exercise of its functions;
 - c) The judges of the Constitutional Court as an asset;
 - d) Judges of the Court of Auditors in office;
 - e) The Ombudsman and Deputy Ombudsman;
 - f) The members of the electoral administration;
 - g) The military and members of fighting forces in active;
 - h) The former Presidents who have served two terms, which have been dismissed or have resigned or left office.

Article 111.

(Applications)

1. Nominations for President of the Republic are proposed by the parties or coalitions of political parties.
2. Applications referred to in the preceding paragraph may include non-citizens affiliated to a political party or coalition of political parties competing.

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Article 112. °

(Election Date)

1. General elections must be called within ninety days before the office of the President and Members of the National Assembly in functions.
2. General elections are held thirty days before the end of President the Republic and Members of the National Assembly in office.

SECTION II

Mandate, Ownership and Replacement

Article 113. °

(Mandate)

1. The mandate of the President lasts for five years, beginning with the his inauguration and ends with the inauguration of President-elect.
2. Every citizen can have up to two terms as President.

Article 114. °

(Possession)

1. The president-elect is sworn in by President of the Court Constitutional.
2. The inauguration will take place within fifteen days after the official publication of the results final election.
3. The election for the office of President is justified because the delay of the parliamentary seat.

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Article 115.

(Oath)

At the time of inauguration, President-elect, with the right hand bet on the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, the following oath:
I (full name), when he took office as President of the Republic, I swear to my honor:

Play with all the dedication of the functions that I was invested;

Comply with and enforce the Constitution of the Republic of Angola and the laws of the country;

To defend the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Nation the country;

Defend peace and democracy and promote stability, well-being and progress social advancement of all Angolans.

Article 116. °

(Resignation)

The President may resign from office by message addressed to National Assembly, the Constitutional Court with knowledge.

SECTION III

Competence

Article 117. °

(Book of the Constitution)

The powers of the President are defined in this Constitution.

Article 118. °

(Message to the Nation)

The President runs the country, the opening of the parliamentary year, the National Assembly, a message about the state of the nation and policies recommended for addressing the key issues, promote the well-being of Angolan and development of the country

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Article 119. °

(Responsibilities as Head of State)

The President of the Republic, as Head of State:

a) To appoint and dismiss the Deputy President of the Republic from among persons listed for which he was elected;

b) Convene the general elections and local elections, in accordance established in the Constitution and the law;

c) To address messages to the National Assembly;

d) Promote the Constitutional Court with the preventive inspection and subsequent the constitutionality of legislative acts and international treaties, as well as unconstitutional omissions in accordance with the Constitution;

e) appoint and dismiss the Ministers, Ministers, Secretaries of State and Deputy Ministers;

f) To appoint the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court and other judges of that Court;

g) To appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge and Vice-President other judges of that Court on a proposal of the Council

Top of the Judiciary;

h) To appoint the Chief Justice of the Court, the judge and the Vice-President other judges of that Court, under the Constitution;

i) To appoint the Judge President, Judge Vice-President and other Judges of

Supreme Military Court;

- j) To appoint and dismiss the Attorney General's Office, the Deputy Prosecutors General of the Republic and the proposal of the Supreme Judicial Council of
- k) Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Attorney General of the Republic, as well as Military prosecutors at the Supreme Military Court;
- l) To appoint and dismiss the Governor and Deputy Governors of the National Bank of Angola;
- m) To appoint and dismiss governors and Provincial Vice-Governors;
- n) To call referendums, under the Constitution and the law;
- a) declare a state of war and make peace, after consultation with the National Assembly;
- p) grant pardons and commute sentences;
- q) To declare a state of siege, after consulting the National Assembly;
- r) declare a state of emergency, after consultation with the National Assembly;
- s) To award decorations and honorary titles, under the law;
- t) to enact and promulgate the Constitution, laws and constitutional the laws of the National Assembly;
- u) To chair the Council of the Republic;
- v) To appoint the members of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, in accordance required by the Constitution;
- w) designate the members of the Council of the Republic and of the Security Council National;
- x) Perform other duties established by the Constitution.

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Article 120. °

(Powers of the Executive Branch as a starter)

The President of the Republic, as holder of the Executive:

- a) define the policy direction of the country;
- b) Direct the national policy;
- c) Submit to the National Assembly the draft State Budget;
- d) manage the services and activities of the direct administration of the State, civil and military to oversee the administration and exercise indirect supervision over Autonomous administration;
- e) Define and establish the organic composition of the Executive Branch;
- f) Establish the number and appointment of ministers of state, ministers, Secretaries of State and Deputy Ministers;
- g) Define the organic Ministries and approve the Council Ministers;
- h) To request the National Assembly legislative authorization, under this Constitution;
- i) Exercise legislative initiative by bills presented to National Assembly;
- j) To convene and chair meetings of the Council of Ministers and set its agenda work;
- k) To direct and guide the action of the Vice-President, Ministers and Ministers of State and Governors of the Province;
- l) To establish regulations necessary for the proper execution of the laws.

Article 121. °

(Jurisdiction in international relations)

The President of the Republic in the field of international relations:

- a) Define and direct the execution of foreign policy of the State;
- b) Represent the state;
- c) Sign and ratify, as appropriate, after approval, treaties, conventions, agreements and other international instruments;
- d) To appoint and dismiss ambassadors and envoys extraordinary to designate;
- e) accredit foreign diplomatic representatives.

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Article 122. °

(Powers as Commander in Chief)

The President of the Republic, as Commander in Chief of the Forces Angolan Armed:

- a) act as the Commander in Chief of the Angolan Armed Forces;
- b) Assume the top management of the Angolan Armed Forces in case of war;
- c) To appoint and dismiss the Chief of General Staff of Armed Forces Angolan and Chief of General Staff Deputy Armed Forces consultation with the National Security Council;
- d) To appoint and dismiss the remaining positions of command and leadership of the Forces Armed heard the National Security Council;
- e) Promote and graduate as well as downgrading demote officers and generals Angolan Armed Forces, after hearing the National Security Council;
- f) To appoint and dismiss the Chief of National Police and the 2. paragraphs Commanders of the National Police, after hearing the National Security Council;
- g) To appoint and dismiss the remaining positions of command and leadership of the National Police, consultation with the National Security Council;
- h) Promote and graduate, and demote officers and downgrading National Police Commissioners, after hearing the National Security Council;
- i) To appoint or remove holders, deputies and heads towards the organs of intelligence and security, the Security Council heard National;
- j) To award decorations and honors military and police.

Article 123. °

(Jurisdiction over national security)

The President of the Republic in matters of national security:

- a) define the national security policy and direct its implementation;
- b) determine, guide and decide on the action strategy of security national;
- c) approve the operational planning of the national security system and decide on the strategy for employment and use of the Angolan Armed Forces, National Police and other agencies and the inner organs intelligence and state security;
- d) To convene and preside over the National Security Council;
- e) To promote the fidelity of the Angolan Armed Forces, National Police and the intelligence agencies of state security and the Constitution and the democratic institutions.

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Article 124.

(Promulgation of laws of the National Assembly)

1. The President of the Republic promulgates the laws of the National Assembly within thirty days after its receipt.
2. Before the expiry of this period the President may request, in order founded, the National Assembly a new appreciation of the diploma or some its rules.
3. If after this review to two-thirds majority of Representatives rule for the adoption of the law the President must promulgate the statute within fifteen days of its receipt.
4. Before the expiry of the deadline imposed in the preceding paragraphs, the President of Republic may ask the Constitutional Court for a prior review of Constitutionality of the laws of the National Assembly.

Article 125. °

(Form of instruments)

1. In exercising its powers the President issues decrees legislative elections, presidential legislative decrees provisional decrees presidential and presidential orders, which are published in the Official Gazette.
2. Take the form of presidential legislative decree of the President of the acts Republic referred to in e) of Article 1. 20;
3. Take the form of a presidential decree the acts of the President referred to in subparagraphs a), b) e) f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m) n), o), p), q), r) u) and v) of Article 1 19., Sub-paragraphs g) l) of Article 120. Thereof, in paragraph d) of Article 121., Sub-paragraphs c), d) e) f) g) h) i) j) of Article 122. thereof, all of the Constitution.
4. The acts of the President falling within his remit as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and not specified in the previous the form of Directives, Directions, Orders and Orders of the Commander-in-Chief.
5. Take the form of Presidential Order of the administrative President of the Republic.

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Article 126. °

(Presidential Decree legislative interim)

1. The President can issue decrees presidential legislative always provisional, for reasons of urgency and relevance, such as to show necessary to protect the public interest, and submit them immediately to National Assembly, which may convert them into law, with or without changes, or rejects them.
2. The provisional presidential legislative decrees have force of law.
3. There may be legislative decrees approved presidential duties on:
 - a) The matters within the exclusive legislative complete the National Assembly;
 - b) The State Budget;
4. There may also be approved presidential legislative decrees duties on matters on which laws passed by the focus

National Assembly awaiting enactment.

5. The provisional presidential legislative decrees are published for periods of sixty days, after which they lose their effectiveness unless they are converted into law by the National Assembly.

6. The period referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be counted from the publication of

Presidential Provisional Legislative Decree in the Official Gazette.

7. The provisional presidential legislative decrees may be extended for another period of time, if the National Assembly has not completed its assessment during the first sixty days.

8. Can not be reissued in the same legislative session, legislative decrees presidential duties which have been rejected by the National Assembly or have lost their effectiveness due to lapse of time.

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SECTION IV

Responsibility, Self-discharge and the Vacancies

President of the Republic

Article 127. °

(Criminal Liability)

1. The President is not responsible for acts performed of their duties, except in cases of bribery, treason and crimes defined by this Constitution as inalienable and not subject to amnesty.

2. Conviction shall result in removal from office and disqualification application for another term.

3. Crimes in the exercise of its functions, the President of the Republic accountable to the Supreme Court, five years after the end of its mandate.

Article 128.

(Auto-layoff policy of the President)

1. Should there be any serious disturbance in the smooth functioning of the Assembly National or irremediable crisis in the institutional relationship with the National Assembly, the

President of the Republic may resign from self-by message to the National Assembly, the Constitutional Court with knowledge.

2. The self-resignation of the President under the preceding paragraph involves dissolving the National Assembly and call for general elections anticipated, which should take place within ninety days.

3. The President who has made self-layoff under This article remains in office, for acts of mere management current until the inauguration of the President in elections subsequent.

4. Self-firing does not produce the effect of the waiver referred to in Article 11 6. ° of this Constitution and it can not have recourse to expulsion of removal process in accordance with the following article.

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Article 129. °

(Impeachment of the President)

1. The President may be removed from office in the following situations:

a) For a crime of treason and espionage;

- b) For crimes of bribery, embezzlement and corruption;
 - c) For permanent mental disability and to continue to hold office;
 - d) be in possession of a nationality acquired;
 - e) the heinous and violent crimes as defined in this Constitution;
2. The President can still be removed by the crime of rape
Which has seriously violated the Constitution:
- a) The democratic state of law;
 - b) The security of the State;
 - c) The proper functioning of institutions.
3. Incumbent upon the Supreme Court hear and decide criminal cases that referred to in subparagraphs a), b) and e) of paragraph 1 of this Article brought against
President of the Republic.
4. The Court to hear and decide the constitutional processes
removal of the President of the Republic referred to in paragraphs c) and d) of
paragraph 1,
and paragraph 2 of this Article.
5. The processes of criminal accountability and the processes of removal of
President of the Republic referred to in the preceding paragraphs to follow
following:
- a) The initiative of the processes must be fully justified and it is up to
National Assembly;
 - b) The proposed initiative is presented for one-third of the Members in
office;
 - c) The resolution is approved by two-thirds majority of deputies in
active duty, and, thereafter, be sent to the respective
communication or procedure to petition the Supreme Court or the Court
Constitutional, as appropriate.
6. These processes have priority over all others and should be
known and resolved within one hundred twenty days after receiving
the proper petition.

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Article 130. °

(Vacancies)

1. There is vacancy of the office of President of the Republic in the following
situations:
- a) Resignation, in accordance with Article 11 6. °;
 - b) death;
 - c) Removal from office;
 - d) permanent physical or mental disability;
 - e) Abandonment of functions.
2. The vacancy is declared and verified by the Constitutional Court, pursuant to
Constitution and the law.

Article 131. °

(Vice President)

1. The Vice President is an auxiliary organ of the President in the exercise of
executive function.
2. Bed is Vice-President of the candidate number two on the list, the circle
national, political party or coalition of political parties with the most votes in

framework of the general election, held under Article 143 and following of Constitution.

3. The Vice President replaces the President in his absence in outside the country, when unable to perform his duties, and in situations temporary impediment, and shall assume in this case the current management of executive function.

4. Apply to the Vice-President, *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of 110 articles., 111., 113., 114., 115., 116., 127., 129., 130. °, and 137. of the present Constitution, and the message referred to in Article 116. Shall be replaced by a letter to the President.

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Article 132. °

(Replacement of the President)

1. In case of vacancy of the office of President-elect, the functions are assumed by the Vice-President, which fulfills the mandate until the end, with the fullness of powers.

2. Verifying the situation described in the preceding or the vacancy of the office of Vice-President, the President appoints an elected body to Parliament to serve as Vice-President, after hearing the party or coalition of parties that submitted the application to the President in accordance with Article 109. and 142 et seq. of this Constitution.

3. In case of permanent disability simultaneously from the President and Vice-President, the President of the National Assembly shall act as President of the Republic before the holding of new elections, which must take place within one hundred twenty days from the occurrence of the impediment.

4. In case of permanent disability of the President-elect, before the inauguration, is replaced by the Vice President-elect, and a Vice-Deputy chairman to be appointed under paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. In case of permanent disability simultaneously from the President and Vice President-elect before taking office, the incumbent political party or coalition of political parties on whose list they were elected President and Vice-Prevented President appoint their replacements from among elected members, the same list for the inauguration.

6. The Court's Constitutional check the cases of permanent disability required by this Constitution.

Art. 133

(Status of former Presidents)

1. The former Presidents of the Republic shall enjoy the immunities provided for in Constitution for members of the Council of the Republic.

2. In the interest of national dignity of the presidential office, the former Presidents of the Republic have the following rights:

- a) official residence;
- b) Escort personnel;
- c) Car protocols;
- d) administrative support staff;
- e) Other required by law

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3. The status provided in this Article shall not apply to former Presidents of Republic have been removed from office for criminal responsibility in terms of this Constitution.

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State.

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