

Law No 3/05

of 1st July

Considering that the Constitution commits Republic of Angola to being a Democratic State of Law;

Taking into account that in a Democratic State of Law, sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise political power through periodic elections to choose their worthy representatives;

Considering that the registration of all of the citizens electors is indispensable to ensure the effective realisation of the presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections;

Thus under the terms of Article 88(b) and Article 89(c) of the Constitution, the National Assembly approves the following:

ELECTORAL REGISTRATION LAW

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section I Objective and Principles

Article 1 (Objective)

This law establishes the fundamental principles and rules regarding the electoral registration of citizens for the presidential, parliamentary and municipal elections and for referendum.

Article 2 (Principles)

Electoral registration is governed by the principles of universality, actuality, compulsoriness, singularity, transparency and impartiality.

Article 3 (Universality)

1. All citizens, with electoral capacity, resident in Angola or abroad are subject to electoral registration.
2. Citizens who will turn eighteen years of age prior to the date for the realisation of the elections are also subject to electoral registration.

Article 4 (Currency)

Electoral registration shall correspond to the total current electorate.

Article 5 (Compulsoriness)

1. Electoral registration is compulsory.
2. All citizens have the right and the duty to register to vote, as well as to verify that they are duly enrolled, and in the event of an error or omission, to request the respective rectification of registration.

3. The voter registration of citizens, is carried out by the competent authority in accordance with the terms of this law.

**Article 6
(Singularity)**

Each citizen may only register to vote once.

**Article 7
(Transparency and impartiality)**

Electoral registration shall be carried out with clarity, transparency and impartiality in order to avoid errors or omissions that would compromise the purpose of the voter registration.

**Section II
Electoral registration**

**Article 8
(Definition)**

Electoral registration is the prior and indispensable act of inscription by means of which citizens acquire the status of being able to vote.

**Article 9
(Territorial scope)**

1. Electoral registration takes place throughout the national territory and abroad.
2. The geographical divisions according to which electoral registration is carried out are:
 - a) municipalities, communes, boroughs and settlements;
 - b) areas of consular jurisdiction corresponding to diplomatic representation abroad.
3. Electoral registration outside of the country shall be conducted provided that there are created the material conditions and mechanisms for monitoring by the competent authorities and in accordance with the terms of this law.

**Article 10
(Validity)**

1. Electoral registration remains valid permanently.
2. The electoral registration is updated annually.

**Article 11
(Presumption of electoral capacity)**

1. The presumption of electoral capacity attaches to any citizen enrolled in the voter registration book.
2. The presumption referred to in the preceding paragraph may only be overcome by a document, which the voter registration authority is in possession of or which is submitted to it, that proves the death of the voter or the change in the electoral capacity of the voter.

**Article 12
(Local of registration)**

1. Citizens shall register for voting in the place of their habitual residence.
2. In the event that it is not possible to register to vote in the place of their habitual residence, citizens may register in the place where they find themselves on the date of the conduct of voter registration.
3. Electoral registration of citizens who are in the military or are para-militaries shall be conducted in their respective units.

CHAPTER II
ORGANIZATION OF THE VOTER REGISTRATION

Article 13
(Supervision of voter registration)

1. The National Electoral Commission has the authority to approve and supervise the electoral registration programme presented by the competent Government authority.
2. The accompaniment and supervision of voter registration is carried out by the National Electoral Commission through inspection visits to the registration locations and periodic reports regarding the procedures to be submitted by the authority referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 14
(Execution of voter registration)

1. Voter registration is carried out by the Public Administration, in accordance with the terms of the rules and principles fixed by law, under the general oversight of the National Electoral Commission.
2. Activities carried out with regard to the process of voter registration are subject to monitoring in accordance with the terms of this law.

Article 15
(Supervision of political parties)

1. The political parties and the party coalitions have the right to monitor the process of voter registration, for the purpose of verifying the conformity with the law, provided that they do not interfere with the material procedures of the process.
2. The monitoring of the process of electoral registration is carried out by monitors designated by each political party or coalition of parties. The names of the monitors shall, not less than fifteen days prior to the start of voter registration, be communicated to the official authorities charged with the execution of the process of registration by the National Electoral Commission or its lower level subdivisions.
3. The failure to designate the monitors as provided in the preceding paragraph shall mean that the political party or coalition has totally or partially relinquished its right to participate in the process of monitoring.
4. The named monitors shall be assigned to each registering entity in accordance with the organisational structure established by the body charged with the execution of voter registration and shall, for the purposes of identification, be issued a credential within a period of five days of the request for same.

Article 16
(Rights of the Monitors)

The monitors, who are designated in accordance with the terms of the preceding Article, shall have the following rights within the context of the electoral process:

- a) to obtain information regarding the progress of electoral registration carried out by the competent executive bodies;
- b) submit, in writing, challenges and appeals of decisions regarding voter registration legal compliance;
- c) challenge, in writing, the electoral capacity of registered citizens, when these citizens do not submit any document or other means of proving their identification as provided for in the law.

Article 17
(Duties of the Monitors)

The monitors have, in the interest of the electoral process, the following duties:

- a) exercise their monitoring duties objectively, responsibly and conscientiously;
- b) abstain from encouraging, stimulating or carrying out actions or practice acts that are contrary to the law or that disturb the process of voter registration;
- c) abstain from the submission of groundless challenges or appeals.

Article 18
(Special duty of collaboration)

1. During the electoral period, the administrative services of the competent Government authority, which are charged with the conduct of voter registration, shall collaborate in particular with the National Electoral Commission and its subdivisions in order to ensure the support that is necessary for the efficacious and timely performance of the powers of the National Electoral Commission.
2. The collaboration referred to in the preceding paragraph may be requested by the National Electoral Commission or at the initiative of the Government or also by mutual agreement.

Article 19
(Registration authority)

1. Electoral registration in the Municipalities, Communes, Boroughs and Settlements is conducted by the respective administrations.
2. Abroad, the conduct of the electoral registration is carried out by the consular or diplomatic missions.
3. In case of necessity, voter registration brigades may be created.

Article 20
(Types of registration)

1. Registration brigades are fixed or mobile.
2. The creation of registration brigades depends on the number of voters and their geographical dispersion.
3. The identification of brigades shall be processed by alphanumeric figures.

Article 21
(Competence of brigades)

The registration brigades have the authority to carry out the electoral registration of citizens within previously determined geographic areas.

Article 22
(Composition and coordination of registration brigades)

The electoral registration brigades shall have five members, provided that the respective local administrations may determine a different composition whenever justified by the number and characteristics of the duties to be carried out. The number of members shall not exceed seven.

Article 23
(Requisites)

1. Angolan citizens, eighteen years of age or older, may participate in the electoral registration brigades provided that they fulfil individually or cumulatively the following requirements:
 - a) have a minimum sixth grade general educational qualification or the equivalent;
 - b) have received training in identification and registration procedures;
 - c) have reputable experience in the evaluation of active electoral capacity;
 - d) have knowledge of the local language in the area in which the registration is being conducted;
 - e) have knowledge of the area in which the registration is being conducted.
2. The electoral registration brigades shall be coordinated by Angolan citizens with active electoral capacity who have a minimum eighth grade educational qualification.

**CHAPTER III
VOTER REGISTRATION PROCEDURES**

**Section I
Period of voter registration**

**Article 24
(Period of registration)**

The period of voter registration, throughout all of the national territory and abroad, begins and ends on the dates fixed by the Council of Ministers, in consultation with the National Electoral Commission.

**Article 25
(Announcement of the period of registration)**

At least thirty days before the start, the Council of Ministers, shall announce the registration period through the use of edicts posted in public places.

**Article 26
(New period of registration)**

1. The Council of Ministers may, exceptionally, fix a period for new registrations.
2. Unregistered citizens, who fulfil the following prerequisites, may register during the new period of registration:
 - a) have acquired Angolan nationality;
 - b) have re-acquired active electoral capacity, with the reacquisition of civil and political rights;
 - c) have been temporarily unable to register because of their profession, provided that they submit a document, which was issued by their employer or hierarchical superior, that attests to this inability;
 - d) have been unable to register because of health problems provided that they submit a document, which was issued by their doctor that attests to this fact;
 - e) have returned to Angola without having registered to vote abroad.

**Section II
Period of updating the Roster**

**Article 27
(Updating of the voter registration)**

The period for the updating of the electoral roster is established annually by the Council of Ministers.

**Article 28
(Announcement of the period of updating the rolls)**

The Council of Ministers shall announce the period for the updating of the voter registration, at least thirty days before its commencement, by means of edicts to be posted in public places and through the media.

**Section III
Method of Registration**

**Article 29
(Content of the registration)**

1. The registration of the citizens voters shall contain the complete name, sex, parentage, date and place of birth, full address, as well as the number, date and place of issuance of the identity document or the normal passport.
2. The registration shall be carried out, as a rule, on the basis of the presentation of an identity document or normal passport, even if expired.
3. When a citizen voter does not possess the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, the proof of identity may be demonstrated using one of the following forms:

- a) a document that contains a current photograph, signature or fingerprint, provided that the document is one that is generally utilised for identification, namely:
 - driver's licence;
 - residence card;
 - refugee card from the High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - Armed Forces card;
 - Military registration passport or equivalent.
- b) recognition of the identity of the citizen by the registration authority;
- c) through testimonial proof particularly in rural locations provided that this proof shall be subject to confirmation by religious and traditional entities and through provisional documentary proof of nationality, age and identity;
- d) through a personal identity note, certificate of birth or other legally sufficient document, subject to the confirmation by the entities referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 30
(Electoral registration outside of Angola)

Electoral registration carried out outside of Angola shall be based on the following documents that constitute proof of Angolan nationality:

- a) valid normal passport or identity document;
- b) a valid resident foreign citizen identity document issued by the competent authority of the country where resident;
- c) a refugee or exile card, issued by the High Commissioner for Refugees or other competent authority of the United Nations Organisation.

Article 31
(Process of registration)

1. The process of registration is carried out by the issuance of a card signed and dated by the registration authority and by the voter.
2. In the event that the voter is unable either to sign or to place his or her fingerprint on the inscription card, because of a notable physical impossibility, this fact shall be recorded on the respective card by the registration authority.

Article 32
(Voter card)

A voter card shall be issued to the citizen in the act of registration which shall be proof of the citizen's voter registration. The voter card shall be duly authenticated by the registration authority and shall mandatorily contain the following details:

- a) a photograph;
- b) registration number;
- c) complete name of the voter;
- d) date and place of birth;
- e) sex;
- f) place of registration;
- g) signature and-or fingerprint;
- h) identity document or normal passport number and issuing authority.

Article 33
(Reissuance of a voter card)

1. In the event of the loss of a voter card, the voter shall communicate the fact of the loss immediately to the registration authority which shall issue a new card which shall have the notation on it that the card has been reissued.
2. The reissuance of a voter card referred to in the previous paragraph may be carried out up to thirty days prior to the date of the realisation of the elections.

Article 34
(Alteration of the name of the citizen voter)

1. Any alteration of the name of the registered citizen voter shall be communicated to the registration authority by the competent service, for the purpose of the alteration of the registration.
2. The alteration of the name of the citizen voter shall not require the alteration of the original registration number.

Article 35
(Transfer of registration)

1. The transfer of registration, on the basis of the change of residence, shall be carried out during the updating period, by the submission of the voter card and the transfer form to the registration authority for the geographical area in which the voter's new residence is located.
2. The transfer form shall, within fifteen days of the end of the period for updating and by the most secure and expeditious method, be remitted to the registration authority where the citizen voter was registered, for the purpose of elimination from the respective voter registration roster.

Article 36
(Elimination of registrations)

1. The registrations of the following voters shall be eliminated from the voter registration rosters:
 - a) the subject of transfer;
 - b) the subject of electoral incapacity as provided for in the law;
 - c) whose obituary is officially confirmed by information given, in accordance with the terms of Article 38, by the Civil Registry, by the diplomatic and consular missions or on the basis of a certificate or information supplied to the registration authority and confirmed, at the request of the registration authority, by the respective registry;
 - d) who has lost their Angolan nationality in accordance with the terms of the law;
 - e) who is subject to cancellation as a consequence of a challenge, appeal or removal of active electoral capacity, in accordance with the terms of the law.
2. The elimination referred to in paragraphs 1 (b), (c) and (d) is possible at any time and shall be communicated by means of an edict.
3. The edicts referred to in paragraph 2 are posted in the usual public places for a period of thirty days.
4. The challenges carried out in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 may be submitted up to five days after the end of the period for the posting of the respective edict. The decision on the challenge shall be issued by the registration authority within a period of ten days.
5. The appeal of an unwarranted elimination of registration may be submitted by the interested parties to the hierarchically superior authority.

Article 37
(Change of residence abroad)

1. Any change of foreign residence from one geographical area to another requires the citizen voter to submit a request for the elimination of the registration and to register in the geographical area.
2. In the event that the change of residence occurs within the same geographical area, the citizen voter has the obligation to communicate this change.

Article 38
(Information furnished by the Civil Registry)

1. For the purposes of the provisions of Article 36.1(c), the Civil Registry shall, on a monthly basis, send to the provincial voter registration authority, a list containing the name, parentage and place of birth of the citizens who are 18 years of age or older and who are deceased.

2. The provincial voter registration authority shall communicate in turn this information to the central and municipal voter registration authorities and at the place of registration.

Article 39

(Information regarding interdicted and condemned persons)

For the purposes of the provisions of Article 36.1(b), the courts shall send monthly to the registration authority at the place of registration, a list containing the identification details, which are referred to in the previous Article, of the citizens who have reached 18 years of age and have been finally sentenced on a basis which results in the removal of electoral capacity in accordance with the terms of the Electoral Law.

Article 40

(Information regarding persons interned in hospital units)

1. The authorities or persons responsible for hospital units shall send to the registration authority at the place of registration, on a monthly basis, a list containing the identification details, which are referred to in Article 38, of the citizens who have reached 18 years of age and have been hospitalised for proven and recognized dementia resulting from a psychiatric anomaly, but who are not interdicted by virtue of a final unappealable sentence, and shall send, on an annual basis, during a period of registration, a list of those persons who having been interned under the aforesaid conditions will have reached 18 years of age by the end of the period of registration.
2. The same procedure shall be adopted when the citizens referred to in the previous paragraph, have been released from the hospital unit.

Article 41

(Communication of elimination)

The notification of the eliminated registrations, carried out in accordance with the terms of Article 36, shall be issued to the competent central Government authority for recording on the respective cards.

Section IV

Voter registration rolls

Article 42

(Voter registration rolls)

1. The registration numbers and respective name of the voters shall be entered in the voter registration rosters.
2. There shall be as many roster books as are necessary so that each one of them contains no more than one thousand voters from the same registration post.
3. The updating of the voter registration rosters is carried out, according to the particular facts, by means of drawing a line, that shall not obscure the legibility, through the names of those persons in each geographical area who have lost their status as voters. In the margin alongside the registration, the reference to the documentary proof of the grounds for the elimination shall be recorded or the names resulting from the new registration shall be added.
4. The voter registration rosters are prepared using mechanical or electronic typewriters or computers.
5. The voter registration rosters shall be initialled on each of the pages by the registration authority and shall have attestations of opening and closure signed by the registration authority.
6. The numbering of the voter registration rosters shall coincide with the numbering of the registration card and the voter card.

Article 43
(Correction of errors)

The registration authorities shall correct the material errors committed in the process of realisation of the voter registration up to five days before the start of the period of inalterability of the voter registration rosters, in accordance with the terms of Article 47.

Article 44
(Closure of the voter registration rosters)

On termination of the voter registration process, the attestation of closure of the respective voter registration rosters shall be prepared and signed by registration authority officials.

Article 45
(Communication of the dados)

1. Once the formalities provided for in the preceding Article have been satisfied, the registration authorities shall immediately notify the competent authority of the Provincial Government of the number of voters registered in the particular geographic area as well as send all of the documents which are part of the voter registration process.
2. The competent authorities of the Provincial Government shall notify the competent authorities of the central Government regarding the number of voters registered within their area of jurisdiction by sending copies of the respective voter registration rosters.
3. The competent authorities of the central Government shall give the National Electoral Commission notice of the relevant data for the electoral process with regard to the registered citizens.

Article 46
(Exposition of copies of the voter registration rosters)

Between the fourth and the fifteenth days after the end of the period for the display of the electoral registration copies, true copies of the voter rosters shall be posted in the headquarters of the registration authorities for the purpose of consultation and submission of challenges by the interested parties..

Article 47
(Certification and inalterability of the voter registration rosters)

1. The National Electoral Commission shall certify the correctness of the voter registration rosters.
2. The voter registration rosters may not be altered during the fifteen day period which precedes the start of the electoral campaign.
3. The political parties or party coalitions may obtain copies of the voter registration rosters.

Section V
Challenges and Appeals

Article 48
(Challenges)

1. During the period of the public display of the voter registration rosters and during the five days following, any voter, political party or coalition of parties, candidate or representative thereof, may submit a challenge in writing to the respective registration authority regarding any omissions, or incorrect inscriptions or other irregularities therein.
2. The registration authority shall decide the challenges within seventy two hours of their submission, and shall immediately thereafter post the decisions at the respective headquarters of operations.

Article 49
(Appeals)

1. Any voter, political party or coalition of parties, candidate or representative thereof, may, within seventy two hours of the posting of the decision, submit to the hierarchically superior

- authority an appeal of the decision of the registration authority., together with the documentation necessary for the review thereof.
2. The hierarchically superior authority shall decide the appeal within a period of seventy two hours.
 3. Notification of the decision on the appeal shall be given to:
 - a) the registration authority;
 - b) the appellant;
 - c) the other interested parties.
 4. The decision of the competent authority of the central Government may be appealed to the Constitutional Court, whose decision shall be final.

Article 50
(Cost exemption and celerity of the process)

The procedures regarding challenges and appeals shall be exempt from paying of costs and shall be given priority over other pending matters in the competent tribunal.

Article 51
(Appeal to the head of the diplomatic mission)

1. The decisions of the registration authority located abroad shall be appealable to the Head of the Diplomatic Mission.
2. The decision of the Head of the Diplomatic Mission shall be appealable to the competent authority of the central Government.
3. The decision of the competent authority of the central Government shall be appealable to the Constitutional Court, whose decision shall be final.

CHAPTER IV
VOTER REGISTRATION INFRACTIONS

Section I
General Considerations

Article 52
(Accumulation of grave crimes and disciplinary responsibility)

1. The infractions penalized in this law shall not exclude the application of other more grave penalties for the perpetration of any crime established in the law.
2. The application of the penal measures provided for under this law shall not exclude the application of disciplinary measures provided that the infractor is subject to this form of responsibility.

Article 53
(Special aggravating circumstances)

In addition to the acts defined in the penal law, the following constitute special aggravating circumstances of the illegal act committed with regard to voter registration:

- a) the infraction could influence the outcome of the voting;
- b) the perpetrators are officials of a registration authority;
- c) the perpetrators are representatives of parties, party coalitions or candidates.

Article 54
(Punishment of attempted and frustrated crime)

For crimes involving voter registration the attempt to commit a crime and the frustration of a criminal act shall be punished on the same basis as a consummated crime.

Article 55
(No suspension or substitution of penalties)

The penalties applied for intentional criminal infractions in respect of voter registration shall not be suspended nor substituted nor may the infractor be exempted from the payment of the fine.

Article 56
(Suspension of political rights)

The application of a prison sentence for a criminal infraction in respect of voter registration shall mandatorily be accompanied with the suspension of political rights for one to five years.

Article 57
(Prescription)

Charges for criminal infractions in respect of voter registration must be brought within the period of one year from the date of the commission of the punishable act.

Article 58
(Actualisation of fines)

The value of fines owed for voter registration infractions shall be updated by the Council of Ministers.

Section II
Voter registration infractions

Article 59
(Infractions)

The following are voter registration infractions:

- a) promotion of registration with malicious intent;
- b) obstruction of registration;
- c) obstruction of the detection of duplicate registrations;
- d) falsification of documents;
- e) violation of the duties regarding registration;
- f) violation of duties regarding voter registration rosters;
- g) falsification of a voter card;
- h) falsification of the voter registration rosters;
- i) obstruction of the verification of registration;
- j) failure to correct voter registration rosters.

Article 60
(Bad faith voter registration)

1. Anyone who, without electoral capacity, undertakes to register, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.
2. Anyone who undertakes more than once to register, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of fifteen to forty thousand Kwanzas.
3. Any citizen who gives a false declaration or gives false information in order to register, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.
4. Anyone who participates in the registration of the same citizen with malicious intent, shall be punished with a prison sentence of up to one year and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.
5. Anyone who registers another person, knowing that this other person does not satisfy the legal requirements or obstructs the registration of a person knowing that that person has electoral capacity shall be subject to the same penalty as stipulated in the previous paragraph.
6. Anyone who does not cancel an improper voter registration or by any means falsifies the voter registry shall be subject to the same penalty as stipulated in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Article 61
(Obstruction of registration)

Anyone who using violence, threats or fraudulent means, induces a voter not to register or to register outside the legally established time period, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of forty to eighty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 62
(Obstruction of the detection of duplicate registration)

Anyone who, having knowledge of duplicate or irregular registrations does not do what is necessary to cure the irregularity in a timely manner, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 63
(Falsification of a document)

Anyone who issues or uses a false document which impacts on voter registration, shall be punished with a prison sentence and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 64
(Violation of registration duties)

1. The registration authority official who refuses to register a citizen who satisfies all of the legal requirements, who does not cancel an improper inscription or who by any means falsifies a voter registration, shall be punished with the penalty of a prison sentence and a fine of fifteen to forty thousand Kwanzas.
2. The registration authority official who negligently fails to carry out voter registration duties, shall be punished with the penalty of a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 65
(Violation of duties regarding the voter registry)

The registration authority official who with malicious intent does not undertake the due elaboration, organization or rectification of the electoral registry, shall be punished with the penalty of a prison sentence and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 66
(Falsification of a voter card)

Anyone who falsifies a voter registration card shall be punished with the penalty of an unparolable prison sentence of two to eight years and a fine of fifteen to forty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 67
(Falsification of the voter registration roster)

Anyone who intentionally by any means damages, substitutes, removes, destroys or alters the voter registry, shall be punished with the penalty of an unparolable prison sentence of two to eight years and a fine of thirty to seventy thousand Kwanzas.

Article 68
(Obstruction of the verification of voter registration)

The registration authority official who obstructs the display of the voter registry or roster or the consultation by a registered citizen voter, political party or coalition of parties, candidates or their representatives during the legally established time period, shall be punished with the penalty of prison and a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

Article 69
(Non correction of voter registration rosters)

The registration authority official who negligently does not correct the voter registration roster or who does it contrarily to the provisions of this law, shall be punished with a fine of ten to thirty thousand Kwanzas.

CHAPTER V
FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 70
(Registration personnel)

1. The execution of tasks within the scope of the duties of voter registration by individuals who are linked in any way to the Public Administration shall not give any right to special remuneration.
2. When the preparation and execution of the voter registration process requires work outside of the normal work hours, remuneration for overtime may be paid in accordance with the terms of the law.
3. The recourse to overtime work shall not sacrifice fundamental rights and liberties and shall be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.

Article 71
(Registration personnel from outside of public administration)

1. If for imperative reasons, voter registration tasks are assigned to persons not linked to Public Administration, there may be a basis for remuneration in line with the work carried out.
2. The assignment of tasks in accordance with what is stated in the previous paragraph shall be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.
3. In the event of recourse to the provisions of paragraph 1, the personnel shall be dispensed from having to carryout their usual duties.

Article 72
(Issuance of Certificates)

1. When requested by any interested party, the necessary certificates for voter registration shall mandatorily be issued within the period of five days.
2. The registration authorities have the same binding obligation with regard to the issuance of any certificates with regard to voter registration.

Article 73
(Exemption)

The following are exempt from any fees, emoluments or taxes, as the case may be:

- a) the certificates referred to in the preceding articles;
- b) all of the documents to be used to support any challenges or appeals provided for under this law which shall be duly cross-referenced to the matter for which they are relevant.;
- c) notarial authentication for the purposes of voter registration.

Article 74
(Elections during the period of updating the registry)

The elections that are carried out during the voter registry updating period shall be carried out on the basis of the electoral registration from the previously updated registry.

Article 75
(Revocation)

All legislation that contradicts the provisions in this law are revoked.

**Article 76
(Doubts and omissions)**

The doubts and omissions that may arise regarding the interpretation and application of this law shall be resolved by the National Assembly.

Seen and approved by the National Assembly, in Luanda, 20 April 2005.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ROBERTO ANTÓNIO VICTOR FRANCISCO DE ALMEIDA**

Promulgated on the _____ of _____ 2005

LET IT BE PUBLISHED

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS**

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