



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Ministry of the Interior

LAW ON THE LEGAL REGIME OF FOREIGN CITIZENS

Law on the Legal Regime of Foreign Citizens

The current situation in the world, characterized by convergence in procedures for treating immigration, requires each State to equip itself with instruments for preventing, detecting and combating practices deriving from the phenomenon of illegal immigration, and from assistance for such immigration.

The present state of affairs in Angola necessarily means that many foreign citizens wish to establish themselves in the country, and this requires the authorities to adopt measures which provide for effective control and also assure that foreigners remain in the country for the reasons for which they originally arrived, so that the process of social integration is both smooth and coherent.

Since Law 3/94, of 21 January took effect, wide-ranging legal, economic, political and other changes have brought with them new forms of migration.

This law seeks to provide a robust framework for combating and controlling illegal immigration, whilst still offering post war flexibility.

Therefore, under the terms of Article 88 b) of the Constitutional Law, the National Assembly hereby approves the following:



**LAW ON THE LEGAL REGIME OF
FOREIGN CITIZENS**

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1
(Purpose)**

1. This law regulates the legal situation of foreign citizens in the Republic of Angola.
2. The legal situation of foreign citizens comprises the rules governing entry, departure, stay and residence.

**Article 2
(Scope)**

1. The provisions of this law constitute the general legal framework for foreign citizens, without prejudice to the provisions of special laws, bilateral agreements or international treaties to which the Republic of Angola may be party.
2. Diplomatic and consular agents accredited in the Republic of Angola, equivalent persons or organizations, together with their respective family members, shall be subject to the rules of International Law, namely the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations and Consular Relations, of 18 April 1961 and 24 April 1963, respectively.

**CHAPTER II
RIGHTS, DUTIES AND GUARANTEES**

**Article 3
(General principles)**

1. Foreign citizens residing or present in the Republic of Angola enjoy the same rights and guarantees, and are subject to the same duties, as Angolan citizens, except for political rights and other rights and duties expressly reserved by law for Angolan citizens.
2. Foreign citizens permitted to enter Angolan territory as refugees shall comply with the provisions of internal legislation on this matter, in addition to the duties imposed by International Law.



**Article 4
(Public office)**

Save as provided for in law or in international agreements or conventions, foreign citizens shall not hold public office which involves the exercise of powers of public authority, save when such office relates predominantly to technical, educational or scientific research activities.

**Article 5
(Freedom of movement and domicile)**

1. Foreign citizens have the free right of movement and of choice of domicile, save for the limitations provided for in law and those dictated by reasons of public security.
2. Limitations imposed by reasons of public security shall be determined by dispatch of the Minister of the Interior and duly published.
3. Foreign citizens shall only stay and establish themselves in areas deemed by the law to be strategic on conditions determined by the national interest.
4. Foreign citizens who are booked for an offense in the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph, without the necessary permit for stay or for establishing residence, shall have their entry visa or resident permit cancelled.
5. Foreign citizens in the situation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be detained by the relevant authorities until they are deported from the country.

**Article 6
(Right of assembly and public demonstration)**

Resident foreign citizens may exercise the right of assembly and public demonstration in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws.

**Article 7
(Right to education and teaching)**

Resident foreign citizens have the right to education, to teaching, and to create and manage schools, in accordance with applicable law.



Article 8
(Freedom of membership of trade unions
and professional associations)

1. Resident foreign workers may freely join Angolan trade unions or professional associations on the same terms as Angolan workers in accordance with applicable law.
2. Foreign citizens shall not lead any of the organizations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 9
(Duties)

Foreign citizens who express the wish to remain in the Republic of Angola shall agree:

- a) To respect the Constitutional Law and other laws;
- b) To disclose their domicile;
- c) To provide the Angolan authorities with full details on their personal status, whenever so required by applicable law;
- d) To comply with administrative and police directives issued by the relevant authorities.

Article 10
(Political activity)

Foreign citizens shall not carry on any political activities not authorized by law, nor involve themselves directly or indirectly in internal political affairs.

Article 11
(Guarantees)

1. Foreign citizens shall enjoy in the Republic of Angola the same constitutional and legal guarantees afforded to Angolan citizens, including:
 - a) To appeal to the judicial authorities against decisions which violate their rights;
 - b) Not to be arrested without charge, nor to be subject to any penalty, save as and when provided for in law;



- c) To peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their property rights, and not to be subject to any arbitrary or discriminatory measures;
 - d) Not to be deported or extradited, save as and when provided for in law.
2. In the event of deportation, legal absence or death, foreign citizens and their families are guaranteed recognition and protection of their property rights, property and other rights and legitimate expectations recognized in law.

CHAPTER III ENTRY INTO AND DEPARTURE FROM ANGOLAN TERRITORY

SECTION I RULES ON ENTRY

Article 12 (Place of entry)

1. Foreign citizens shall enter Angolan territory through the border posts qualified for this purpose, without prejudice to the provisions of agreements on the free movement of persons and goods to which the Republic of Angola may be party.
2. The border posts qualified for this purpose are those where the relevant bodies exercise controls.

Article 13 (Entry requirements)

1. Foreign citizens may enter Angolan territory provided they meet all the following requirements:
 - a) They must hold a passport or other international travel document valid in the Republic of Angola, valid for more than six months;
 - b) They must have a valid entry visa appropriate to the purpose of their visit;
 - c) They must possess means of subsistence as defined in Article 19 herein;
 - d) They must hold an International Vaccination Certificate;



- e) They shall not be banned from entry under the terms of Article 15 of this law.
2. A passport shall not be required from foreign citizens holding a safe-conduct or LAISSEZ-PASSER issued by the authorities of the State of which they are nationals or where they are normally resident, provided an agreement exists to this end, or from international organizations of which the Republic of Angola is a member.
3. Passports and entry visas shall not be required of foreign citizens who:
- a) Are nationals of countries with which the Republic of Angola has an agreement which permits them to enter with only their identity card or equivalent document;
 - b) Hold pilot's licenses or crew certificates, when on duty, in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation;
 - c) Hold the maritime identification document referred to in Convention no. 108 of the International Labor Organization, when on duty;
 - d) Hold a frontier resident card or crossing pass for movement within the limits and periods established by agreements on the movement of persons to which the Republic of Angola may be party.
 - e) Are asylum seekers under the terms of the law.
2. In addition to the other cases provided for in law, the following citizens are exempt from holding an entry visa:
- a) Holders of resident permits, duly up to date;
 - b) Citizens of countries with which the Republic of Angola has signed visa exemption agreements;
 - c) Cruise ship passengers.

Article 14
(Entry by frontier residents)

Frontier residents shall enter the country within the limits and periods established by agreements on the movement of persons to which the Republic of Angola is party.



**Article 15
(Prohibition of entry)**

Persons included on the national list of undesirables shall be prohibited from entering Angolan territory; persons shall be included on such list when:

- a) They have been deported from Angola within the last five years;
- b) They have been definitively sentenced to an accessory penalty of expulsion;
- c) There are strong signs that they constitute a threat to internal order or national security.

**Article 16
(Entry of minors)**

1. Foreign minors, when not accompanied by their parents, shall only enter Angolan territory with written authorization signed by their parents or by a person exercising paternal authority as recognized by the relevant authorities.
2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to cases where the minor is a resident or holds a study visa or temporary stay visa.
3. In cases where the person to whose care the minor is entrusted is refused entry to Angolan territory, such refusal shall also extend to the minor, and vice versa.

**Article 17
(Control of documents)**

1. All foreign citizens wishing to enter or leave Angolan territory are subject to control of documents at border posts.
2. No foreign citizen arriving from abroad shall leave the place where travel documents and boarding/disembarkation passes are inspected and controlled without such documents being registered by the officer of the Migration and Foreigners Service.



**Article 18
(Entry visa)**

1. Entry visas entitle the holders to present themselves at any border post qualified for this purpose and request entry into Angolan territory.
2. A visa is a mere expectation of a right, and the holder may be refused entry or barred from remaining in the country due to non-compliance with the requirements established in Article 13 above.
3. Entry visas are stamped on passports or any other equivalent travel document, and shall state the respective validity period, the entry number and stay by the holder in Angolan territory.

**Article 19
(Guarantee of means of subsistence)**

1. For the purposes of entering and remaining in Angolan territory, foreign citizens shall have at their disposal, in per capita means of payment, a sum of two hundred United States dollars or an equivalent sum in another hard currency, for each day of their stay in Angolan territory.
2. The amount provided for in the preceding paragraph may be waived if the person concerned proves, by reliable means, that his board and lodging are assured.
3. The proof referred to in paragraph 2 of this article shall be provided in the form of a declaration signed by the person inviting the foreign, accepting responsibility for their stay in the country; such host may be an Angolan citizen or a resident foreign with residency papers in order, or the highest ranking management officer of the company.

**Article 20
(Exceptions)**

1. In exceptional cases, where due grounds exist, the Minister of the Interior or, on his delegation, the Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service may authorize entry into Angolan territory by a foreign citizen who fails to meet the requirements established in Article 13 above.
2. When the foreign citizen is a national of a country with which the Republic of Angola does not have diplomatic or consular relations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs shall be consulted, for the purpose of application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.



**Article 21
(Refusal of entry)**

1. Entry may be denied to an foreign citizen who presents a passport or other equivalent travel document which:
 - a) Is not valid for the Republic of Angola;
 - b) Has expired;
 - c) Has been erased or contains signs of forgery;
 - d) Contains an entry visa which was obtained in breach of the provisions of this law;
 - e) Contains an entry visa not appropriate to the purpose of his stay in Angolan territory;
 - f) Belongs to someone else.
2. Entry may also be denied to foreign citizens who, having been fined, have departed from Angolan territory without paying the fine within the period established.
3. Entry to Angolan territory may also be denied to non-resident foreign citizens who:
 - a) Fail to present a return ticket to their country of origin;
 - b) Do not possess proven means of subsistence;
 - c) Are minors and are not accompanied by the person exercising paternal powers or without such person's express authorization.
4. Denial of entry for health reasons shall be determined by the health authorities.
5. Foreign citizens denied entry into Angolan territory shall be accommodated at the Temporary Installation Center (TIC) to be set up at border posts with international traffic, until they are re-embarked.
6. The Temporary Installation Centers shall be created by the airport operators and shall be run in accordance with specific regulations to be approved by the Ministers of the Interior and of Transport.



7. Powers to deny entry into Angolan territory shall lie with the Director of the Migration and Foreigns Service or, on his express delegation, with the Provincial Directors.
8. When entry is denied on the grounds of presentation of fake, forged or another person's travel documents, such documents shall be seized and forwarded to the authorities of the respective country, through diplomatic channels.

Article 22
(Liability of carriers)

1. Without prejudice to the measures provided for in Article 107 of this law, companies which transport undocumented passengers or crew members shall be liable for returning them to their country of origin or the place where they started to use the carrier's means of transport.
2. The same liability shall also lie with individuals who transport undocumented passengers without documentation.
3. Expenses relating to meals, medical care, medicines and others, for the accommodation of foreign citizens denied entry, shall be borne by the carrier.
4. Whenever the circumstances so require, foreign citizens may be re-embarked under escort from officers of the Migration and Foreigns Service, the expenses being borne by the carrier.
5. Transhipment of stowaways may be permitted, if so requested by the carrier, or his agent, which shall accept liability for all expenses deriving from such operation.
6. Carriers shall also be liable for the accommodation and other expenses of passengers in transit or crew members not on board when the means of transport departs, and for removing the same from Angolan territory.

Article 23
(Powers to ban foreigners)

1. Powers to ban foreign citizens from entering the country shall lie with the following bodies:
 - a) The Courts;
 - b) The Public Attorney's Office;



- c) The Minister of the Interior, acting through the Directorate of Criminal Investigation, the Trading Standards Authority and the Migration and Foreigners Service.
2. The Migration and Foreigners Service shall have powers to apply entry bans under the terms of Articles 15.2 and 32 of this law, and also to adopt preventive measures for up to twenty four hours restricting the departure of persons strongly suspected of having committed an offense.

Article 24
(Registration and reassessment of bans)

1. The Migration and Foreigners Service shall register bans on the national list of undesirables, and propose their reassessment.
2. The document ordering a ban shall identify the foreign citizen, the reason and the duration of the ban.

SECTION II
RULES ON DEPARTURE

Article 25
(Departure from Angolan territory)

1. Foreign citizens may depart from Angolan territory through any border posts qualified for this purpose, on display of their passport or other valid travel document.
2. In addition to presenting their passport or other valid travel document, minors departing from Angolan territory are required to present written authorization bearing the notarized signature of their parents or the persons exercising paternal authority.
3. Frontier residents shall depart from Angolan territory under the terms of Article 14 of this law.

Article 26
(Forms of departure)

1. Foreigners may depart from Angolan territory voluntarily or compulsorily.



2. Foreign citizens are deemed to depart voluntarily when they do so on their own volition and in their own interest, and compulsorily when they do so coercively, in the interest of internal order and national security.
3. Compulsory departure may take place through:
 - a) Notification to quit Angolan territory,
 - b) Expulsion.

**Article 27
(Notification to quit)**

The Migration and Foreigners Service shall notify foreign citizens in an irregular migratory situation to leave Angolan territory within a period of no more than 8 days.

**Article 28
(Causes of expulsion)**

1. Without prejudice to agreements or international conventions to which the Republic of Angola is party, foreign citizens may be judicially expelled from Angolan territory when, amongst other things:
 - a) They have used fraudulent means to enter and stay in Angolan territory;
 - b) They undermine national security or internal order;
 - c) They breach the duties established herein, namely in Article 9;
 - d) They seriously or repeatedly breach the laws of Angola;
 - e) They have been sentenced to a major prison term.
2. Resident foreign citizens, and the holders of work visas in a labor dispute with their employer or who have an Angolan spouse or child economically dependent on them shall only be expelled by judicial decision.
3. Foreign citizens may be expelled from Angolan territory by administrative decisions when, amongst other things:
 - a) They have committed acts which, had they been known to the Angolan authorities, would have prevented them from entering the country;



- b) They carry on no trade or profession, and lack means of subsistence in the country;
- c) They hold a work visa and enter an employment contract with a company other than that which contracted them, without the prior authorization of the relevant authority;
- d) They have been fined and failed to pay the fine within the respective deadline;
- e) They have been sentenced to the accessory penalty of expulsion and have re-entered the country unlawfully;
- f) They fail to comply with notification to quit Angolan territory voluntarily.

**Article 29
(Expulsion)**

1. Foreigners are expelled by requiring their return to their country of origin or normal residence.
2. The fact that an foreign citizen has an Angolan spouse or child economically dependent on him shall not constitute an impediment to enforcement of a judicial expulsion order, without prejudice to the fixing of alimony for those requiring the same in accordance with the law.
3. Refugees shall be accorded the most favorable treatment under the law or international agreement to which Angola is party.
4. Refugees shall not be expelled to countries where they may be persecuted for political, racial or religious reasons or where they may be in danger of their lives.
5. Expulsion from Angolan territory shall not prejudice any criminal liability which a foreign citizen may have incurred.

**Article 30
(Bodies with powers to order expulsion)**

1. Powers to hand down expulsion orders on the grounds provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 28 shall lie with the judicial authorities and on the grounds provided for in paragraph 3 of the same article with the Migration and Foreigners Service.



2. Foreign citizens subject to judicial expulsion orders shall be detained at the Detention Center for Illegal Foreigners, until their departure from Angolan territory.

**Article 31
(Expulsion proceedings)**

1. Whenever it is aware of any fact which may constitute grounds for expulsion, the Migration and Foreigners Service shall organize a file containing a summary of the evidence needed for an expulsion order.
2. The file shall also contain the offense report describing the facts which constitute grounds for expulsion.
3. When complete, the file organized under the terms of this article shall be forwarded to the relevant judicial authority, within five days, for trial, save in the case of an administrative expulsion under the terms of Article 27, which shall be decided within eight days.
4. After receiving the file, the judge shall set a date for the trial hearing within the subsequent 48 hours, ordering the foreign citizen and the witnesses to be duly notified.

**Article 32
(Expulsion order)**

1. The expulsion order shall set out:
 - a) The grounds for expulsion;
 - b) The time limit for enforcement of the decision, which shall be no greater than fifteen days for resident foreigners and eight days for non-residents;
 - c) A period, of no less than five years, during which the foreign is banned from re-entering Angolan territory;
 - d) The country to which the foreign citizens shall be expelled.
2. Enforcement of an expulsion order shall cause the expelled person to be included in the national list of undesirables, under the terms of Article 15.



Article 33
(Situation of foreign subject to expulsion order)

1. A foreign against whom an expulsion order has been issued shall be held at the Detention Centre for Illegal Foreigners until enforcement of the expulsion order under the terms of Article 32.1 b).
2. The Detention Center for Illegal Foreigners shall be set up by the Ministry of the Interior and shall be operated in accordance with specific regulations to be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 34
(Enforcement of judicial expulsion orders)

1. The Migration and Foreigners Service shall enforce judicial expulsion orders in coordination with the police authorities.
2. The accessory penalty of expulsion may be enforced even if the person sentenced is released on parole.

Article 35
(Notification of expulsion)

The relevant authorities of the country to which the foreign citizen is to be expelled shall be notified of the expulsion order.

Article 36
(Procedural aspects)

1. In all matters not especially provided for herein, the terms of summary proceedings, as established in the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be observed.
2. Expulsion proceedings are urgent and take priority over other proceedings.

Article 37
(Expulsion expenses)

1. Whenever a foreign citizen is not able to bear the expenses deriving from his expulsion, such expenses shall be borne by the State.



2. In order to settle the charges resulting from expulsion, provision shall be made for this purpose in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, without prejudice to the use of sums from other institutions.
3. Foreign citizens for whom expulsion expenses have been borne by the State and who are authorized to re-enter Angolan territory shall be required to reimburse the State for the amount disbursed.
4. A company which has in its employment an foreign citizen subject to an expulsion order shall be required to meet the expenses of his expulsion, when the foreign himself lacks the means to do so.

**Article 38
(Appeal)**

1. Appeals may be brought in accordance with the law against judicial decisions ordering the expulsion of foreign citizens.
2. Appeals against decisions of the Migration and Foreigners Service may be brought to the Minister of the Interior.

**Article 39
(Prevention of departure)**

1. The relevant authorities may prevent the departure of foreign citizens when:
 - a) There is a judicial decision;
 - b) There is a decision from the policy authority prohibiting departure from Angolan territory;
 - c) There is a breach of customs rules;
 - d) There is a strong suspicion that an offense has been committed.
2. In the case of sub-paragraphs b), c) and d) above, the magistrate of the Department of Public Prosecutions attached to the Migration and Foreigners Service shall be informed within 48 hours.



**CHAPTER IV
ENTRY VISAS**

**SECTION I
TYPES OF ENTRY VISA**

**Article 40
(Types of visa)**

Entry visas fall into the following types:

- a) Diplomatic visa;
- b) Official visa;
- c) Courtesy visa;
- d) Consular visa;
- e) Territorial visa.

**Article 41
(Diplomatic, official and courtesy visas)**

1. Diplomatic, official and courtesy visas are granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Diplomatic or Consular Missions, authorized for this purpose, to the holder of diplomatic, service, special or ordinary passports traveling to Angola on diplomatic, service or official visits.
2. The visas referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be used within sixty days of the date of issue, and shall permit the holder to remain in Angolan territory for up to thirty days, being valid for entering the country one or two times.
3. In duly justified cases, diplomatic, official and courtesy visas may be granted for multiple entries and a stay of up to ninety days.
4. In the event of national interest, foreign citizens who enter Angolan territory, under the terms of this article, may exceptionally be granted one of the visas provided for in the following article, except for those in subparagraphs b) and d) of paragraph 2 of the said article.



**Article 42
(Consular visas)**

1. Consular visas are granted by diplomatic and consular missions under the terms of Article 59 et seq. of this law.
2. Consular visas fall into the following categories:
 - a) Transit;
 - b) Tourist;
 - c) Short stay;
 - d) Ordinary;
 - e) Study;
 - f) Medical treatment;
 - g) Priority;
 - h) Work;
 - i) Temporary stay;
 - j) Resident.
3. The issue of visas by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions requires the prior consent of the Migration and Foreigners Service, except for transit visas and short stay visas.

**Article 43
(Transit visas)**

1. Transit visas are granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who, in order to reach their country of destination, have to stop off in Angolan territory.
2. Transit visas shall be used within sixty days of the date of issue, permit the holder to stay for up to five days, are valid for one or two entries and cannot be extended.
3. Transit visas may exceptionally be granted at border posts to foreign citizens who interrupts an ongoing journey for the obligatory stop-offs by the means of transport used.



**Article 44
(Tourist visas)**

1. Tourist visas are granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who wish to enter the Republic of Angola on a visit of a recreational, sporting or cultural nature.
2. Tourist visas shall be used within sixty days of the date of issue, are valid for one or more entries, permit the holder to stay in the country for up to thirty days and may be extended once, for an equal period.
3. The Government may unilaterally or through agreement establish a list of countries whose citizens are exempt from entry visas for stays of less than ninety days.
4. Tourist visas do not authorize the holder to establish residence in Angolan territory, or to carry on any paid work or trade.

**Article 45
(Short stay visas)**

1. Short stay visas are granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who, for urgent reasons, need to enter Angolan territory.
2. Short stay visas shall be used within 72 hours, permit the foreign citizen to stay in Angolan territory for up to seven days and may be extended for an equal period of time.
3. Short stay visas may be issued without prior authorization from the Migration and Foreigns Service, which merely needs to be notified of their issue.
4. Short stay visas do not permit their holders to establish residence in Angolan territory, or to carry on any paid work or trade.

**Article 46
(Ordinary visas)**

1. Ordinary visas are issued for foreign citizens by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to permit the holder to enter Angolan territory for family reasons and to investigate business opportunities.
2. Ordinary visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, permit their holders to stay for up to thirty days and may be extended twice, for an equal period of time.



3. Ordinary visas do not permit their holders to establish residence in Angolan territory, or to carry on any paid work or trade.

**Article 47
(Study visas)**

1. Study visas are issued to foreign citizens by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions in order to permit the holder to enter Angolan territory to attend a program of study at public or private schools, or at vocational training centers, so as to obtain an academic or professional degree, or to take up a training placement in companies or in public or private services.
2. Study visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, permit the holder to stay one year, which may be extended by an equal period, until the holder completes his studies, and may be used for multiple entries.
3. Study visas do not permit their holders to carry on any paid work or trade or to establish residence in Angolan territory.

**Article 48
(Medical treatment visas)**

1. Medical treatment visas are granted to foreign citizens by Angolan diplomatic and consular mission and permit the holder to enter Angolan territory, with a view to treatment in a public or private hospital unit.
2. Medical treatment visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, may be used for multiple entries and permit the holder to stay one hundred and eighty days.
3. In duly justified cases, medical treatment visas may be extended through to the conclusion of the treatment.
4. Medical treatment visas do not permit their holders to carry on any paid work or trade or to establish residence in Angolan territory.



**Article 49
(Priority visas)**

1. Priority visas are granted to foreign citizens who are investors, or the representatives or attorneys of investor countries, by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions, permitting the holder to enter Angolan territory in order to implement and carry out the approved investment proposal, in accordance with the private investment law.
2. Privileged visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, may be used for multiple entries and permit the holder to stay for up to two years, which may be extended by equal periods of time.
3. In the event of the application being made in Angolan territory, the visa shall be issued locally by means of a declaration from the body responsible for approving the investment.
4. Foreigners who are granted privileged visas may apply for a residence permit when they so require.
5. Holders of privileged visas of types A and B may be granted residence permits under the terms of Article 83 of this law, and the holders of type C privileged visas shall be granted the residence permit corresponding to Article 82 of this law.

**Article 50
(Types of priority visas)**

1. Priority visas fall into one of the following categories:
 - a) Type A priority visa – granted to foreign citizens with investment greater than the equivalent of fifty million United States dollars or with investment in development zone C;
 - b) Type B priority visa – granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of fifty million United States dollars and greater than fifteen million United States dollars;
 - c) Type C priority visa – granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of fifteen million United States dollars and greater than five million United States dollars;
 - d) Type D priority visa – granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of five million United States dollars.



2. Potential investors are granted temporary stay visas, as provided for in Article 53 d) of this law, in accordance with their investment intentions.

**Article 51
(Work visas)**

1. Work visas are granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions and serve to permit the holders to enter Angolan territory, in order to carry on, temporarily, paid professional work in the interest of the State or in the employment of a person or organization.
2. Work visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, permit multiple entries into the country and permit the holders to stay until the end of their employment contract, the employer being required to notify the relevant authority of any alteration to the duration of the contract for the purposes of the provisions of this law.
3. Work visas only permit their holders to carry on the professional work for which they are issued and qualify them exclusively to work in the service of the employer who applied for them.
4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, in the event of duly substantiated manifest public interest, the Minister of the Interior, on the basis of a proposal from the Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service, may authorize the local issue of work visas, when so recommended by the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security and by other bodies taking part in the migratory process.
5. Work visas do not permit their holders to establish residence in Angolan territory.

**Article 52
(Types of work visa)**

Work visas shall fall into one of the following types:

- a) Type A work visa: granted for exercise of professional activity in the service of a public institution or company;
- b) Type B work visa: granted for the exercise of independent professional activity, in the provision of services, sports or the arts;
- c) Type C work visa: granted for the exercise of professional activity in the oil, mining and civil construction sectors;



- d) Type D work visa: granted for the exercise of professional activity in trade, manufacturing fisheries, shipping and aeronautics;
- e) Type E work visa: granted for the exercise of activity under Cooperation Agreements;
- f) Type F work visa: granted for the exercise of professional activities in any other sector not provided for in the preceding sub-paragraphs.

Article 53
(Temporary stay visas)

1. Temporary stay visits are granted for foreign citizens by diplomatic and consular missions and permit holders to enter Angolan territory on the following grounds:
 - a) Humanitarian reasons;
 - b) Performance of a mission in favor of a religious institution;
 - c) For scientific research work;
 - d) Family visits to holders of study visas, medical treatment visas, priority visas or work visas;
 - e) For members of the family of holders of valid residence permits;
 - f) For the spouses of Angolan citizens;
 - g) For persons born in Angolan territory.
2. Temporary stay visas shall be used within sixty days of issue, permit multiple entries and permit the holder to stay up to three hundred and sixty five days, which may be extended successively as long as the reason for their issue subsists.
3. The validity of temporary stay visas granted under the terms of para. 1 d) of this article shall not exceed the length of stay granted to the holder of the entry visa which forms the underlying reasons for their issue.
4. Temporary stay visas do not qualify their holders to establish residence in Angolan territory.



Article 54
(Visas for establishing residence)

1. Visas for establishing residence are granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who wish to establish residence in Angolan territory.
2. Visas for establishing residence shall be used within sixty days of issue and entitle their holders to stay in Angolan territory for a period of one hundred and twenty days, which may be extended for equal periods, until a final decision on their applications for residence permits.
3. Visas for establishing residence entitle their holders to carry on paid professional activity.

Article 55
(Territorial visas)

1. Territorial visas are granted by the Migration and Foreigners Service at border posts, when for justified reasons the foreign citizen is not able to obtain a consular visa.
2. Territorial visas fall into the following categories:
 - a) Border;
 - b) Transshipment.

Article 56
(Border visas)

1. Border visas are granted by the Migration and Foreigners Service at border posts and permit foreign citizens to enter the country when for unforeseen and duly substantiated reasons they have not been able to apply for the respective visas from the relevant consular bodies.
2. Border visas are valid for one entry and permit the holder to stay in Angolan territory for a period of fifteen days, no extension being permitted.
3. Powers to issue border visas lie with the Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service, who may delegate powers to the Provision Director who may in turn sub-delegate these powers to the Head of the Border Post.



4. Border visas do not permit their holders to establish residence in the country or to carry on any paid work.

**Article 57
(Transshipment visas)**

1. Transshipment visas are issued by the Migration and Foreigners Service and permit crews of ships to transfer to another on the high seas.
2. Applications for transshipment visas shall be lodged seventy two hours prior to the transfer operation and are valid for a stay of one hundred and eighty days on the ship which may be extended by an equal period of time.

**SECTION II
GENERAL TERMS FOR THE ISSUE OF ENTRY VISAS**

**Article 58
(General terms for the issue of visas)**

The following conditions shall be observed when issuing visas for entry into Angolan territory, taking the defense of the national interest into account at all times:

- a) The passport shall be valid for a period extending no less than six months beyond the final date of stay indicated on the visa, taking the period for use into account;
- b) the passport shall be recognized and valid for Angolan territory;
- c) The holder shall be a passport holder and of age, and in the event of a minor, he shall have the express authorization of his two parents, legal representative or person exercising parental authority;
- d) The persons concerned shall not be included in the national list of undesirables excluded from entry into Angolan territory or previously expelled from the country, unless such expulsion has been revoked;
- e) The persons concerned shall not pose a risk to public order or the interests of national security under the terms of the law;
- f) The passport holder shall have complied with all the health regulations established by the Ministry for Health for entry into Angolan territory.



Article 59
(Authorization for issue of visas)

1. The issue of entry visas by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions requires prior authorization from the Migration and Foreigners Service, save in the case of the visas provided for in Articles 41, 43, 44 and 45, which may be granted on the sole condition that the Migration and Foreigners Service is promptly notified.
2. Prior authorization from the Migration and Foreigners Service is required for the issue of the visas provided for in Articles 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53 and 54.

Article 60
(Issue of transit visas)

In order to obtain transit visas, in addition to complying with the requirements set out in Article 58, applicants must prove that they hold an entry visa, as well as a travel ticket for their country of destination.

Article 61
(Issue of tourist visas)

In order to obtain tourist visas, in addition to complying with the requirements set out in Article 58, applicants must prove they have means of subsistence and a return ticket which permits them to enter and depart from Angolan territory.

Article 62
(Issue of short stay visas)

In order to obtain short stay visas, in addition to complying with the requirements set out in Article 58, applicants must present documentary proof of their reasons for entering Angolan territory.

Article 63
(Issue of ordinary visas)

In order to obtain ordinary visas, in addition to complying with the requirements set out in Article 58, applicants must present a declaration signed by the person concerned, explaining the reasons for the journey and specifying the length of stay in Angolan territory.



**Article 64
(Issue of study visas)**

In order to obtain a study visa, in the event of the foreign citizen not having a study grant or not being covered by a cultural agreement, in addition to complying with the requirements set out in Article 58, the following is also required:

- a) confirmation of enrolment or training placement in the form of a document duly recognized by the educational establishment or company;
 - b) proof that the person concerned has means of subsistence and accommodation;
 - c) declaration by the person concerned undertaking to comply with Angolan law;
 - d) submittal of criminal record certificate and medical certificate, issued by the authorities in the person's country of origin or normal residence;
 - e) submittal of declaration of responsibility issued by the parents, in the case of a minor, in accordance with the law of Angola and of the country of origin.
2. In the event of the foreign citizen having a study grant, the provisions of sub-paragraph b) are waived.

**Article 65
(Issue of medical treatment visa)**

1. For the purposes of issue of medical treatment visas, in the event of the foreign citizen not being covered by an agreement between their respective country and the Republic of Angola, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 59, the following is also required:
 - a) Proof of doctor's appointment, in the form of a document duly recognized by the hospital establishment;
 - b) Means of subsistence and accommodation arrangements.

**Article 66
(Issue of priority visa)**

For the purposes of issue of investor visas, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 58, the following is also required:



- a) Proof from the Angolan institution responsible for approving the private investment project;
- b) Declaration from the person concerned undertaking to respect and comply with Angolan law.

Article 67
(Issue of work visas)

1. For the purposes of the issue of work visas, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 58, the following specific requirements apply:
 - a) Employment contract or agreement to conclude employment contract;
 - b) Certificate of educational and professional qualifications;
 - c) Curriculum vitae;
 - d) Criminal record certificate issued by the authorities of the country of normal residence;
 - e) Medical certificate from country of origin;
 - f) Recommendation from the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security, in the case of public institutions or companies, or from the ministry responsible for the relevant sector, in the case of private institutions.
2. The recommendation referred to in f) of the preceding paragraph shall be requested in advance from the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or from the ministry responsible for the relevant sector by the employer or party hiring the worker.
3. The ministry responsible for the relevant sector referred to in 1 f) of this article shall notify the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security of the recommendations it issues.
4. The Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or the ministry responsible for the relevant sector shall issue a negative recommendation in any of the following circumstances:
 - a) Default by the employer on fiscal obligations;
 - b) When there is unemployment in the professional sector in question;
 - c) When no job offer has been made to the person concerned;



- d) Of legal requirements [sic];
 - e) Lack of medical certificate from country of origin;
 - f) Non-compliance by the employer with obligations relating to the hiring of Angolan labor.
5. A negative recommendation from the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or the ministry responsible for the relevant sector shall require the Migration and Foreigners Service not to authorize issue of the visa.

**Article 68
(Guarantee of repatriation)**

1. The granting of a work visa is subject to the provision of a bond by the employer, as guarantee to permit the possible repatriation of the foreign, together with his family, if any.
2. The guarantee referred to in the preceding paragraph shall consist of a deposit, in hard currency, of a sum of money equal to the price of a ticket for the person concerned and his family, if any, to return to their country of origin or normal residence.
3. Companies with more than one hundred foreign workers may provide a combined bond with a value of fifty thousand United States Dollars.
4. The bond shall be deposited in the name of the Migration and Foreigners Service, at one of the commercial banks.
5. The Minister of the Interior may authorize the granting of work visas with exemption from provision of the repatriation bond, in the case of workers in the service of public institutions.

**Article 69
(Return of bond)**

1. The bond shall be returned under any of the following circumstances:
 - a) When the foreign has effectively departed, as a result of notification from the employer to the Migration and Foreigners Service to the effect that the employment contract has terminated.

[TEXT MISSING]



**Article 70
(Issue of temporary stay visas)**

1. For the purpose of issuing temporary stay visas, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 58, the following is required:
 - a) The intended purpose of the stay and the validity of the same;
 - b) Proof that the person concerned has means of subsistence and accommodation arrangements;
 - c) Declaration from the person concerned, undertaking to respect and comply with Angolan law;
 - d) Proof of family ties with Angolan citizens or foreign citizens legally resident in the country.
2. Sub-paragraph d) above shall not apply to foreign citizens born in Angolan territory.

**Article 71
(Issue of resident visa)**

1. For the purpose of issuing resident visas, in addition to the requirements set out in Article 58, the following is also required:
 - a) Declaration from the person concerned, undertaking to respect and comply with Angolan law;
 - b) Proof that the person concerned has means of subsistence and accommodation arrangements;
 - c) Proof of the purpose for which a residence permit is sought;
 - d) Proof of family ties with Angolan citizens or foreign citizens legally resident in Angola, by means of a signed declaration by the same;
 - e) Submittal of criminal record certificate issued by the authorities of the person's country of origin or normal residence;
 - f) Submittal of a medical certificate issued by the health authorities in the person's country of origin;
 - g) Submittal of a declaration of responsibility by the person's host or proof of ownership or rental of a residence.



2. Additional documents may be required whenever the authorities see fit.
3. The means of subsistence referred to in paragraph 1 b) of this article shall consist of submittal of a bank statement, showing an account to contain the equivalent of fifteen thousand United States Dollars, except in the case of a minor or the foreign spouse of an Angolan citizen.

SECTION III FORMS OF GRANTING OF ENTRY VISAS

Article 72 (Forms of granting)

1. Entry visas are granted individually, save for transit, short stay, tourist and ordinary visas, which may be issued for groups.
2. Entry visas are issued individually when stamped in individual passports and for groups when stamped in passports or on another type of collective travel document, such group comprising no less than 5 and no more than 50 persons.

Article 73 (Conversion of entry visa)

1. Whenever circumstances so require, and duly justified reasons exist, foreign citizens who possess ordinary or tourist visas may apply for conversion to a medical treatment visa, provided legally justified circumstances occur.
2. The situation described in paragraph 1 of this article may also extend to conversion of study visas into work visas and temporary stay visas.
3. The Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service shall have powers to authorize conversion of the types of entry visas provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 74 (Refusal of entry visa)

1. A diplomatic or consular mission which rejects any application for an entry visa shall notify the Migration and Foreigners Services of the identification details of the applicant, together with the reasons for rejection.



2. Applications which fail to meet the requirements of this law or which lack sufficient grounds shall be rejected out of hand.

Article 75
(Time limit for issue of recommendation)

1. Any body which has been requested to issue a recommendation on a given migratory act shall issue the same within seventy two hours, on pain of a positive recommendation being presumed.
2. For work, resident and temporary stay visas, recommendations may be issued within a period of 15 days.

SECTION IV
EXTENSION OF STAY

Article 76
(Grounds for extension)

An extension of the duration of stay in Angolan territory shall only be authorized in duly justified cases, when the reasons underlying the granting of the entry visa still subsist.

Article 77
(Powers)

Powers to extend the duration of stay for an entry visa shall lie with the Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service, who may delegate such powers.

CHAPTER V
RESIDENT PERMITS

Article 78
(Concept)

Resident permits are deemed to be the act whereby an foreign citizen is qualified to reside in the Republic of Angola, by issuing a card in accordance with Article 85 of this law.



**Article 79
(Applications for resident permits)**

1. Authorization to reside in the Republic of Angola shall be requested by the person concerned from the Migration and Foreigners Service.
2. Applications may include the applicant's spouse, as well as underage or incapable children legally in the applicant's charge.
3. Holders of temporary stay visas, obtained under sub-paragraphs e) and f) of Article 53 may apply for resident permits.

**Article 80
(Application assessment criteria)**

1. When assessing applications for resident permits, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Migration and Foreigners Service shall consider whether all the following requirements are met:
 - a) The applicant is present in Angolan territory;
 - b) The applicant has a valid visa for establishing residence;
 - c) The applicant has not committed acts which, had they been known to the Angolan authorities, would have prevented his entry into the country;
 - d) The applicant has not been sentenced in Angolan territory to a major prison term;
 - e) The applicant proves that he possesses means of subsistence and accommodation arrangements;
 - f) Issue of the resident permit is in the national interest.
2. The provisions of sub-paragraph b) of this article do not apply to the situations provided for in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.

**Article 81
(Resident cards)**

Resident cards fall into three types:

- a) Type A temporary;
- b) Type B temporary;



c) Permanent.

Article 82
(Type A temporary resident cards)

Type A temporary resident cards are issued to foreign citizens with authorization to reside in the country, are valid for one year from the date of issue and are renewable for an equal period of time.

Article 83
(Type B temporary resident cards)

Type B temporary resident cards are issued to foreign citizens resident in the country for more than five consecutive years, are valid for three years from the date of issue and are renewable for an equal period of time.

Article 84
(Permanent resident cards)

Permanent resident cards are issued to foreign citizens resident in the country for more than ten consecutive years, are valid for five years from the date of issue and are renewable for an equal period of time.

Article 85
(Identification)

1. Foreign citizens granted permission to reside in Angola are issued with a resident's card for the purpose of identification.
2. The model for the cards referred to in Article 81 shall be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 86
(Renewal of resident card)

Foreign residents shall apply in Angola for renewal of their resident cards no less than thirty days prior to their expiry date, renewal being subject to the criteria established in Article 79 above.



Article 87
(Re-issue of resident cards)

1. Resident foreigners cards shall be re-issued in the event of their being lost, stolen, mislaid or destroyed and the holder shall notify the policy authority in his area of residence and the Migration and Foreigners Service, of such fact and the related circumstances, by means of a signed declaration.
2. Resident foreigner's cards shall also be re-issued whenever an alteration occurs in the holder's physiognomy, address or identification details.

Article 88
(Change of address)

In the event of change of address, the holder of a resident card shall notify the Migration and Foreigners Service of such fact.

Article 89
(Cancellation of resident permit)

1. A resident permit granted to an foreign citizen shall be canceled whenever:
 - a) He remains outside Angolan territory for a period of more than six months;
 - b) He fails to comply with the requirements for staying in Angolan territory;
 - c) He fails to carry on any type of proven useful activity;
 - d) He undermines internal order or national security;
 - e) He has been subject to an expulsion order from Angolan territory;
 - f) He has committed acts which, had they been known to the Angolan authorities, would have prevented the permit from being granted.
2. The person concerned shall be notified of cancellation of his resident permit, indicating the grounds for the decision; the resident permit shall be seized and the foreign notified to quit the country under the terms of this law.
3. If a resident foreign is absent from the country for reasons of study or health, he shall notify the Migration and Foreigners Service for the purpose of registration.



**Article 90
(Exceptional rules)**

In cases of acknowledged public interest, the Minister of the Interior may exceptionally authorize the issue of a resident card for a foreign citizen who fails to meet all the requirements established herein.

**Article 91
(Reuniting of families)**

1. Foreign citizens who belong to the family of a citizen resident in the Republic of Angola, who have lived with him in another country, or who depend on him, have the right to re-form their family group in Angolan territory.
2. For the purpose of the reuniting of families, the family group of a resident foreign in the Republic of Angola is deemed to comprise the following individuals:
 - a) Spouse;
 - b) Underage children;
 - c) Parents, children of age who are economically dependent on the holder, incapable children and minors legally in his charge.

**CHAPTER VI
REGISTRATION**

**Article 92
(Registration of residence)**

Foreign citizens who hold resident visas are required to register the same with the municipal authorities in their area of residence, within eight days of entering Angolan territory.

**Article 93
(Registration of data)**

1. The Central Registry Office shall forward to the Migration and Foreigners Service copies of the registry entries for the marriage and death of foreign citizens, together with those for acquisition or loss of Angolan nationality.



2. The courts shall also forward to the Migration and Foreigners Service certificates of criminal convictions of foreign citizens.
3. Minors whose parents are foreign residents in Angolan territory and who are born in such territory shall be registered within ninety days with the Migration and Foreigners Service.

**Article 94
(Registration of guests)**

1. The owners and managers of hotels, guesthouses, inns, tourist developments or similar establishments, and all those who accommodate non-resident foreign citizens, are required to declare such fact within 24 hours to the Migration and Foreigners Service and, in areas where this service is not represented, the National Police.
2. The persons and organizations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall complete the accommodation report form, in order to render the declaration effective.
3. Notice of accommodation provided over the weekend and on public holidays shall be given on the next business day.

**Article 95
(Accommodation report)**

1. Accommodation reports serve to monitor non-resident foreigners sojourning in Angolan territory.
2. The accommodation report form is that contained in Executive Decree 27/03, of 06 June, of the Minister of the Interior.
3. The Migration and Foreigners Service shall be responsible for inspecting the establishments referred to in Article 94 above in respect of compliance with the duty to report accommodation.

**CHAPTER VII
TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO BE ISSUED FOR FOREIGNS**

**Article 96
(Travel documents)**

Foreign citizens may be issued with the following travel documents by the Angolan authorities:



- a) Foreigner's passport;
- b) Safe-conduct;
- c) Other documents established in law or international conventions to which the Republic of Angola is party.

**Article 97
(Foreigner's passport)**

1. Foreign citizens legally resident in Angola who demonstrate that they are unable to obtain a travel document from the country of origin, for the purposes of traveling abroad, may be issued with a passport.
2. Passports are issued to foreign citizens in accordance with the law.

**Article 98
(Safe-conduct)**

1. An undocumented foreigner may be granted a safe-conduct for the sole purpose of his compulsory departure from Angolan territory.
2. Powers to issue safe-conducts shall lie with the Ministry of the Interior, through the Migration and Foreigners Service, and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Directorate-General of Legal Consular Affairs.
3. The form for safe-conducts shall be approved by joint executive decree of the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.

**Article 99
(Travel document for refugees)**

Foreign citizens considered as refugees may be issued with travel documents, in accordance with the law.



**CHAPTER VIII
OFFENSES**

**SECTION I
MIGRATORY OFFENSES**

**Article 100
(Migratory offense)**

Acts or omissions on the part of Angolan or foreign citizens in breach of the provisions of this law constitute migratory offenses.

**Article 101
(Illegal stay)**

1. Foreign citizens who without justification outstay their visa shall be subject to a daily fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one hundred and fifty United States dollars.
2. The same fine shall apply when the transgression provided for in the preceding paragraph is detected on departure from Angolan territory at the border post.
3. Foreign citizens who fail to comply with the prohibitions contained in Articles 44.4, 46.3, 47.3, 48.4, 53.4 and 56.4 shall be subject to a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to five hundred United States dollars.
4. Foreign citizens who without justification are booked for an offense when having overstayed their visa shall be subject to the measure provided for in Article 27 of this law, in addition to the fine.

**Article 102
(Lack of work visa)**

1. Foreign citizens who carry on any kind of work, as employee or as self-employed, without being authorized to do so, shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one thousand United States dollars.



2. Foreign citizens who are booked for an offense whilst in the situation described in the preceding paragraph, either because they have a work visa and are working in a different area or else because they are in the employment of a person or organization other than that which applied for the respective visa, shall be subject, in addition to the fine, to expulsion under the terms of Article 28.3 c) and d) of this law.
3. An employer who has a foreign worker in his service in the situation described in the preceding paragraph shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to five thousand United States dollars, and shall bear all the expenses of the offender's departure from Angolan territory, without prejudice to the consequences provided for in labor legislation.

Article 103
(Failure to report accommodation)

1. Failure to report accommodation shall be subject to a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to fifty United States dollars for each guest registration report not filed.
2. The same fine shall apply to foreigners found to be in the situation provided for in Articles 21.2 and 93.3 of this law.

Article 104
(Undocumented foreigners)

1. All foreign citizens who are undocumented in Angolan territory shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one hundred United States dollars.
2. In the event of it being proven that in addition to being undocumented, the foreign citizen is present illegally in Angolan territory, he shall be subject to a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one thousand five hundred United States dollars.
3. Foreign citizens found to be in the situation described in the preceding paragraph shall be held at a Detention Center for Illegal Foreigners, until their expulsion.



Article 105
(Failure to renew resident card)

1. Foreign citizens who have been granted a resident card and fail to renew it within the legal time limit shall be subject to payment of a daily fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one hundred United States dollars, up to thirty days after expiry of their permit.
2. A resident card shall not be revalidated after the period referred to in the preceding paragraph has elapsed, and shall be immediately canceled and the holder notified to quit Angolan territory.

Article 106
(Failure to alter details on resident card)

Foreign citizens who hold resident cards and fail to apply for re-issue of such cards within thirty days of the date of alteration of their identification details or physiognomy shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one hundred United States dollars per day.

Article 107
(Undocumented passengers and crew members)

Shipping companies and agents, together with individuals who transport undocumented passengers or crew members, or such persons without entry visas, into Angolan territory shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to one thousand United States dollars, for each passenger or crew member, and shall be required to re-embark such persons.

Article 108
(Failure to give notice of change of address)

1. Foreign citizens holding resident cards who fail to give notice of change of address shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to fifty United States dollars.
2. The same fine shall apply to all foreign citizens who fail to comply with the provisions of Articles 92.3 and 93 of this law.



**Article 109
(Powers)**

Powers to apply and collect the fines provided for in this law shall lie with the Director of the Migration and Foreigners Service, who may delegate these powers to the Provincial Directors.

**Article 110
(Failure to pay fines voluntarily)**

1. The fines provided for in this law shall be paid within ten days, as from the date of the decision determining the same.
2. A foreign citizen to whom a fine has been applied and who has failed to pay the same shall only be permitted to enter Angolan territory on payment of the fine.
3. Failure to pay fines voluntarily, within the time limit established, shall cause an offense report to be drawn up and forwarded to the court.

**Article 111
(Review of value of fines)**

1. The value of fines shall be reviewed in line with the financial, monetary and foreign exchange policies of the Republic of Angola.
2. The value of fines shall be reviewed by Joint Executive Decree of the Ministers of Finance and the Interior.

**Article 112
(Proceeds of fines)**

The proceeds of fines applied under this law shall be distributed in accordance with the law.



SECTION II
Illegal Immigration

Article 113
(Promoting and aiding illegal entry)

1. Any person who, with a view to profit, promotes or in any other way assists foreign citizens to enter Angolan territory unlawfully shall be sentenced to a prison term of 2 to 8 years and a fine of up to 2 years
2. A prison sentence and the corresponding fine shall be applied to:
 - a) Any person who, without a view to profit, promotes or in any way assists foreign citizens to enter Angolan territory unlawfully;
 - b) Any person who accommodates or in any way conceals the stay by an illegal foreign.
3. Attempt under the terms of this article shall be punishable.

Article 114
(Use of illegal labor)

1. Any persons who, with a view to unlawful self-enrichment or enrichment of others, seek to attract or brings on to the Angolan labor market foreign citizens who fail to meet the respective requirements shall be subject to a prison sentence and a fine corresponding to twenty times the minimum wage in force in the respective company.
2. Any persons who repeatedly commit the acts provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be punished by a major prison sentence of 2 to 8 years and the corresponding fine.

Article 115
(Employment of illegal foreigners)

Employers who permit illegal foreigners to carry out paid work shall be subject to a fine corresponding to twenty times the minimum wage in force in the respective institution.



Article 116
(Punishment of co-offenders)

1. Angolan citizens who use fraudulent means to assist or collaborate with any persons for the purpose of illegal immigration shall be subject to the corresponding prison sentence and fine.
2. Foreign citizens who use fraudulent means or collaborate with anyone for the purpose of illegal immigration by foreigners shall be subject to a prison sentence and fine of up to six months.
3. When the assistance to illegal immigration by foreigners is provided by more than two persons, associations or organizations, the parties involved shall be punished by a major prison sentence of 2 to 8 years and the corresponding fine, the accessory penalty of expulsion being applied.
4. The fines provided for in this article are not convertible into prison terms.

Article 117
(Investigation and proceedings)

The Migration and Foreigners Service shall investigate and draw up the proceedings relating to the offenses provided for in this law, under the supervision of the Department of Public Prosecutions, through a representative appointed for this purpose.

CHAPTER IX
CHARGES

Article 118
(Charges)

1. The charges for the acts provided for this law shall be fixed by Joint Executive Decree of the Ministers of Finance and the Interior.
2. Under the terms of the preceding paragraph, the table of charges is approved as an annex to the Joint Executive Decree which fixes the amount to revert to the Migration and Foreigners Service at seventy per cent.
3. Abroad, the charges due shall be those stated in the table of consular fees.



**Article 119
(Exemption from payment of charges)**

Citizens of countries with which the Republic of Angola has concluded agreements to such effect shall be exempt from payment of the charges provided for in this law.

**CHAPTER X
FINAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 120
(Transitional provisions)**

1. Investors who hold work visas shall apply to replace their work visa with a privileged visa within sixty days of publication of this law.
2. Holders of stay permits under work visas shall apply to replace such permit by a temporary stay permit within sixty days of publication of this law.
3. Holders of Type A and Type B permanent resident permits, resident in the country for more than ten years, may, on application, within one hundred and eighty days of publication of this law, be issued with the permanent resident card referred to in Article 84.

**Article 121
(Definitions)**

For the purposes of this law, the definitions set out in the annex, which is an integral part hereof, are hereby adopted.

**Article 122
(Repeal of legislation)**

Law 3/94, of 21 January, is hereby repealed.

**Article 123
(Regulation of law)**

Until the regulations for this law are published, the regulatory rules approved by Decree 48/94, of 25 November, shall apply, insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this law.



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

Article 124
(Questions and omissions)

Any questions and omissions arising in the interpretation and application of this law shall be resolved by the National Assembly.

Article 125
(Effective date)

This law takes effect 60 days after publication.