



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA
MINISTÉRIO DO INTERIOR
SERVIÇO DE MIGRAÇÃO E ESTRANGEIROS

Law No. 2/07 of 31 May Juridical System of Foreigners in the Republic of Angola



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA
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The current situation in the world, characterized by the convergence of procedures in the treatment of immigration, requires that each state is equipped with instruments for the prevention, detection and suppression practices arising from illegal immigration, as well as their aid.

The reality that the country is experiencing makes many foreigners want to settle in the country, thus forcing the authorities to adopt measures conducive to on one hand an effective control and on the other hand that their stay is made in the parameters of the entry reasons, so that their social integration is done on a regular and consistent way.

Under Law No. 3 / 94, January 21, several changes occurred in the country of legal, economic, political and otherwise, which brought new forms of manifestation of the migratory phenomena.

This law is intended to be a demanding law on the combat and control illegal immigration, and yet, flexible enough for a picture of peace, development and openness of the Republic of Angola to the world.

As laid down in point b) of Article 88 of the Constitutional Law, the National Assembly approves as follow:



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LAW ON THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1.

(Object)

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

ARTICLE 2.

(Scope of application)

1. This statute applies to the general legal regime of foreign citizens, notwithstanding the provisions of special laws, bilateral agreements or international treaties that the Republic of Angola is part of.
2. The diplomatic and consular agent accredited in Angola, related entity, as well as their family members, are subject to the rules of international law, including the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic Relations and Consular Relations of 18 April 1961 and 24 April 1963, respectively.



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CHAPTER II

Rights, Obligations and Guarantees

ARTICLE 3.

(General Principles)

1. The foreign citizen who resides or is found in Angola has the same rights and guarantees, subject to the obligations of the Angolan citizens, with the exception of political rights and other rights and duties expressly reserved by law to Angolan citizens.
2. The foreign citizen admitted to the country in refugee status, is subject, in addition to the duties that are imposed by international law, to comply with the provisions of domestic legislation on the matter.

ARTICLE 4.

(Exercise of public functions)

Foreign citizens, except legal provision, international agreement or convention, cannot exercise public functions or involve the exercise of public authority, except those which are predominantly technical, educational or scientific research.

ARTICLE 5.

(Freedom of movement and residence)

1. The foreign citizen enjoys the right to free movement and choice of residence, except the limitations foreseen in the law and the determined by reasons of public safety.
2. The limitations for public safety reasons are determined by dispatch by the Minister of the Interior and duly publicized.
3. The presence and the establishment of a foreign citizen in areas considered strategic under the law are conditioned on the basis of national interests.
4. The foreign citizen is fined in the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph without the required authorization of residence or establishment, can have the visa of entry or residence permit canceled.



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5. The foreign citizen, in the situation described in the preceding paragraph shall be detained by authorities until his expulsion from the country.

ARTICLE 6.

(Right to reunion and manifestation)

The foreign citizen resident may exercise the right of assembly and demonstration in accordance with the provisions in laws that regulate them.

ARTICLE 7.

(Right to education of freedom of teaching)

The foreign citizen resident is entitled to education, freedom of education as well as the creation and direction of schools, in accordance with the provisions under the law.

ARTICLE 8.

(Freedom to join trade unions and professional associations)

1. The resident foreign worker is entitled to free membership in trade unions or professional associations under the same conditions Angolan workers according to the law.
2. The foreign citizen cannot lead any organization referred to in the preceding paragraph.



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ARTICLE 9.

(Obligations)

The foreign citizen who expresses a desire to remain in Angola, is obliged to:

- a) respect the Constitution and other laws;
- b) state his residence;
- c) provide the Angolan authorities all the elements regarding his personal status, whenever required as laid down in the law;
- d) comply with other guidelines issued by the administrative and police authorities.

ARTICLE 10.

(Political activity)

The foreign citizen cannot engage in any activity in Angola of a political nature not authorized by law, nor interfere directly or indirectly in internal political affairs.

ARTICLE 11.

(Guaranties)

1. The foreign citizen enjoys in the Republic of Angola, all constitutional and legal guarantees accorded to citizens, including:

- a) appeal to legal organs of the acts that violate his rights;
- b) not be arrested without constituted guilt, or suffer any other sanction, except in the cases and manner prescribed by law;
- c) exercise and enjoy their property rights peacefully and not suffer any arbitrary or discriminatory measures;
- d) not be expelled or extradited, except in the cases and manner prescribed by law.

2. In case of expulsion, death or legal absence, is guaranteed to foreign citizens and their family members the recognition and protection of their property rights, property and other rights and legitimate expectations recognized by law.

CHAPTER III

Entry and Exit of National Territory



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SECTION I

Entry Procedures

ARTICLE 12.

(Entry place)

1. The entry of foreign citizens on national territory must be carried out by border posts qualified to do so without prejudice to agreements on the free movement of people and goods from the Republic of Angola is part of.
2. The border posts qualified for that effect are those when there is inspection from the competent bodies.

ARTICLE 13.

(Entry requirements)

1. A foreign citizen can enter national territory as long as he gathers, cumulatively, the following requirements:
 - a) Passport or any other international travel document valid in the Republic of Angola, and whose validity is more than 6 months;
 - b) have a valid entry visa and suitable for the dislocation finality;
 - c) possess means of subsistence pursuant to Article 19. of this law;
 - d) be holder of a vaccine international certificate;c) International Vaccine Card;
 - e) not subject to the prohibition of entry in accordance with Article 15. of this law.
2. Is exempted from submitting passport the foreign citizen holder of safe-conduct or "laissez-passer" issued by the authorities of that is national or where he usually resides as long as there is agreement to that effect or by international organizations of which the Republic of Angola is a member.
3. Is exempted from submitting passport and visa the foreign national who is:
 - a) national of a country with which the Republic of Angola has an agreement that allows entry only with the identity card or equivalent document;
 - b) license holder or certificate of flight crew, while on duty in the terms of the Convention on International Civil Aviation;



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- c) carrying the seafarer's identity document referred to in Convention No. 108 of the International Labor Organization, while on duty;
- d) holder of border residence card or crossing pass for circulation within the limits and periods established by the agreements on the movement of people from the Republic of Angola is a party;
- e) applicant for asylum, under the law.
4. Is exempt from entry visa, in addition to the other cases provided by law, the citizen who is:
- a) holder of a residence permit, which is current;
- b) country with which the Republic of Angola has signed a visa waiver agreement;
- c) passenger of a cruise ship.

ARTICLE 14.

(Entry of the border resident)

The entrance to the border residents is carried out within the limits and periods established by the agreements on the movement of people from the Republic of Angola is a party.

ARTICLE 15.

(Entry interdiction)

It is forbidden to enter the national territory of a foreign citizen enrolled in the national list of undesirable persons, by virtue of:

- a) having been expelled of the country less than 5 (five) years ago;
- b) have been convicted to an legal consequence of expulsion became final;
- c) pose strong threat to the internal order or national security.

ARTICLE 16.

(Entry of minor)

1. The foreign citizen, a minor, if not accompanied by parents, should only enter the country upon written permission and the signature of the person who exercises parental authority recognized by the competent authorities.



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2. Where is refused entry into the territory of the person to whom the minor is entrusted, as this extends also to the smaller and vice versa.

3. The preceding paragraphs shall not apply in cases where the minor is resident or holder of a student visa or temporary residence.

ARTICLE 17.

(Documentary check)

1. Is subject to document checks at border posts every citizen that intends to enter or leave the country.

2. No foreign citizen from outside the country must move away from local control and inspection of travel documents and boarding pass and landing without being registered by the official of Migration and Foreigners Service.

ARTICLE 18.

(Entry Visa)

1. The visa allows the holder to present himself at a border post qualified to do so: applying for entry into national territory.

2. The visa is a mere expectation of law, the entry and stay may be refused because of failure to comply with the requirements of Article 13. hereof.

3. The visa is affixed in the passport or other equivalent travel document, it must include the expiration date, the number of entries and residence of its holder in national territory.

ARTICLE 19.

(Guarantee of means of subsistence)

1. In order to enter and stay in national territory, the foreign citizen must have, in means of payment 'per capita', an amount of USD 200.00 or equivalent amount in another currency, for each day of stay in the country .



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2. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may be waived provided that he proves, by suitable means, to have food and accommodation provided.

3. The proof referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be made in a statement taking responsibility for the stay in the country, signed by a citizen or resident foreigner, or by the governing body or institution that invites.

ARTICLE 20.

(Exceptions)

1. In exceptional, duly substantiated, the Minister of the Interior or by delegation the Director of Migration and Foreigners Service to authorize the entry into national territory of a foreign citizen who does not meet the requirements of Article 13. hereof.

2. When the foreign citizen is national of a country with which the Republic of Angola does not have diplomatic or consular relations, must be obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for purposes of applying the provisions of: the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 21.

(Entry denial)

1. May be refused entry into the country to foreign citizens who present a passport or other equivalent travel document. Under the following conditions:

- a) that is not valid for the Republic of Angola;
- b) that is expired;
- c) defaced or with signs of forgery;
- d) with the visa, entry granted without compliance with the conditions established in this law;
- e) with an entry inappropriate to the objectives of your stay in the country;
- f) using someone's passport.

2. It may also be refused the entry of a foreign citizen who, having been fined, has left the country without having made the payment on time.

3. It may still be refused entry to, the nationwide non-resident foreign citizen:

- a) does not present a ticket, return to their country of origin;
- b) doesn't have means of subsistence have not proven;



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c) is a minor and who is not accompanied by parental authority or without the express permission of this, except as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 16. of this law.

4. The refusal for health reasons is determined by sanitary authorities.

5. A foreign citizen whose entry is refused into national territory, is placed in the Temporary Installation Center (ITC) until he is re-embarked.

6. The creation of Centers of Temporary Installation is the responsibility of companies for the operation of airports and their operation shall be subject to specific regulations to be adopted by the Ministers of Interior and Transport.

7. The refusal of entry into national territory is the responsibility of the Director of Migration and Foreigners Service or by express delegation, the provincial directors.

8. When the entry refusal is based on the presentation of document that is false, counterfeit, or others, it must be apprehended and sent to the authorities of the country through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 22.

(Responsibilities of transport companies)

1. Without prejudice to the measures provided for in Article 107. of this law, companies carrying undocumented passengers or crew, are responsible for their return to the country of origin or to the point where they began to use the means of transport that company.

2. The same responsibility falls over the individual that transports passengers without documents.

3. The costs of food, medical assistance and other drugs to maintain the foreign citizen subject to refusal of entry, arise on behalf of the transportation company.

4. When the situation justifies it, the re-shipment of the foreign national may be under escort of officials of the Migration and Foreigners Service, and the expenditure incurred by the shipping company.

5. The transshipment of a stowaway may be allowed, if this is required by the carrier or his agent, who must assume responsibility for all costs incurred for the operation.



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6. The carrier is also responsible for the maintenance and other expenses of the passenger in continuous travel or the crew member that is not present at the output of means of transport, as well as the withdrawal of their national territory.

ARTICLE 23.

(Competence to order interdiction)

1. Are competent to order the entry interdiction against foreign citizens the following bodies:

- a) Courts;
- b) Attorney General's Office;
- c) Interior Ministry through the Directorate of Criminal Investigation, Inspection and Investigation of Economic Activities of Foreigners and Migration Service.

2. It is incumbent upon Migration and Foreigners Service entry bans apply in accordance with Articles 15. And paragraph 2 of Article 32. Hereof, and take preventive measures up to 24 hours to condition the output under which people weigh strong suspicion of the commission of an offense.

ARTICLE 24.

(Registry and new appreciation of interdictions)

1. It is incumbent upon Migration and Foreigners Service to register the prohibitions on the national list of undesirable persons, proposing their review.

2. The document ordering that the interdiction should include the identification data of the foreigner, the reason and duration of the interdiction.

SECTION II

Exit Procedures

ARTICLE 25.

(Exit national territory)



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1. The foreigner may leave national territory by any of the border posts enabled to the effect by displaying the previous passport or other valid travel document.
 2. The output, when done by a minor, apart from presenting a passport or other valid travel document is required to provide in a written authorization with signature of parent or person exercising parental authority recognized by the notary .
 3. The exit of the birder resident is done under the Article 14 of the present law.

ARTICLE 26.

(Exit modalities)

1. The exit of the foreign citizen from national territory can be voluntary or compulsive.
2. It is considered voluntary departure that held by the foreign citizen on free will and self-interest and is compelling that which is done in a coercive way, in the interest of internal order and national security.
3. The compulsive exit can be:
 - a) by notification for the abandon of national territory;
 - b) by expulsion.

ARTICLE 27.

(Notification to leave)

The Migration and Foreigners Service must notify the foreign citizen who is in an irregular migratory situation, to leave the country within a period not exceeding eight days.

ARTICLE 28.

(Causes for expulsion)

1. Without prejudice to international agreements or conventions that the Republic of Angola is part of, may be expelled from the court of the territory of a foreign citizen among others.



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- a) has used fraudulent means to enter and remain in national territories;
 - b) offend against national security and internal order;
 - c) violates the duties established in this law, including Article 9.;
 - d) disregard in a serious manner or repeated Angolan laws;
 - e) has been convicted to prison sentence.

2. The foreign citizen resident, as well as the visa holder to work in labor dispute with the employer or spouse has Angolan and economically dependent on his son, only to be expelled by judicial decision.

3. May be administratively expelled from the territory the foreign citizen that among others:

- c) not have committed acts which, if known by the Angolan authorities, would have prevented their entry into the country
- b) does not exercise any profession, or has no means of subsistence in the country;
- c) holds a work visa and be linked to any other than the company that hired without prior approval of competent authority;
- d) been sanctioned with a fine and have not made your payment within the specified;
- e) has been convicted of an accessory penalty of expulsion and re-entered the country illegally;
- f) does not comply with the notification of voluntary relinquishment of the national territory.

ARTICLE 29.

(Expulsion)

1. The expulsion is made by making the foreign citizen back to their country of origin or habitual residence.

2. Is not impediment of execution of the expulsion determined by law, the fact that the foreign citizen has an Angolan spouse or child economically dependent on him, without prejudice to the fixing of food for those who need them, under the law.

3. To the refugee applies whenever the treatment more favorable that results from law or international agreement from which the Republic of Angola is part of.

4. The expulsion of a refugee cannot operate on the country where is persecuted for political, racial, religious or life in danger.



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5. The expulsion of the national territory without prejudice to criminal liability where the foreign national has incurred.

ARTICLE 30.

(Competent bodies to decide the expulsion)

1. Are competent to render decisions of expulsion on the grounds referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 28. Judicial authorities and the Migration and Foreigners Service on the grounds referred to in paragraph 3 of that Article.
2. The foreign citizen subject to judicial expulsion is detained in the Detention Center for illegal foreigners until they leave national territory.

ARTICLE 31.

(Process of eviction)

1. When aware of any facts that may constitute grounds for expulsion, the Migration and Foreigners Service organizes a file containing a summary of the evidence necessary for expulsion.
2. The process should include also the official report containing a description of the facts underlying the expulsion.
3. Upon completion, the process organized under this article shall be referred to the appropriate judicial body within five days for trial, except in the case of administrative expulsion referred to in Article 28., which is decided within eight days.
4. Received the process, the judge must set a trial within 48 hours, sending for that purpose, notify the foreign citizen and witnesses

ARTICLE 32.

(Decision for expulsion)

1. In the decision of expulsion should be the following:
 - a) the grounds for expulsion;



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- b) the deadline for decision execution, may not exceed 15 days for the resident foreign citizen and eight for the non-resident;
 - c) period not less than five years, during which it is forbidden to enter Angolan territory;
 - d) the country where the foreign citizen shall be expelled.

2. The execution of the expulsion of the driving record of the national list of undesirable persons under Article 15.

ARTICLE 33.

(Situation of the foreigner subject to the decision of expulsion)

1. A foreign citizen to whom has been issued the decision of expulsion is held in the Detention Center for illegal foreigners until the execution of the expulsion decision in accordance with paragraph b) of paragraph 1 of Article 32.

2. The creation of detention centers for illegal foreigners is the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior and its operation should be subject to specific regulations to be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

ARTICLE 34.

(Execution of sentence of eviction)

1. It is the Migration and Foreigners Service responsibility, in coordination with the police, the execution of sentence of expulsion issued by the courts.

2. The penalty of expulsion can be performed even if the offender is in probation.

ARTICLE 35.

(Notification of eviction)

The order of expulsion must be communicated to the competent authorities of the country where the citizen will be expelled.



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ARTICLE 36.

(Procedural formalism)

1. In all matters not especially provided for in this law, there are the terms of the summary procedure provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. The expulsion procedures are urgent and have priority over others.

ARTICLE 37.

(Expenses of expulsion)

1. Whenever the foreign citizen cannot bear the expenses of deportation, they are borne by the state.
2. To meet the costs resulting from the expulsion, are entered in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior appropriations for this purpose without prejudice to the use of funds from other institutions.
3. The foreign citizen for whom the costs of expulsion have run at the expense of the State and is authorized to reenter the country, is obliged to repay the state the amount spent.
4. The company that has a foreign citizen at your service subject to expulsion, is obliged to meet the costs of their expulsion, provided it does not have the means to do so.

ARTICLE 38.

(Refusal)

1. The court decision that ordered the expulsion of foreign citizens may be appealed under the law.
2. Decision by the Immigration Service and may be appealed to the Foreign Minister of the Interior.

ARTICLE 39.

(Impediment of exit)



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1. The competent authorities may stop the foreign citizens exit as long as:

a) there is a judicial decision;

b) there is a decision from the police authority regarding the interdiction of exiting national territory;

c) there is violation of the customs rules;

d) there is a strong suspicion of commission of an offense.

2. In the case of b), c) and d) must be made known to the prosecutor, with the Migration and Foreigners Service within 48 hours.



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CHAPTER IV

Entry Visas

SECTION I

Typology of Entry Visas

ARTICLE 40.

(Typology of visas)

The types of entry visas are as follow:

- a) diplomatic visa;
- b) official visa;
- c) courtesy visa;
- d) consular visa;
- e) territorial visa.

ARTICLE 41.

(Diplomatic, official and courtesy visa)

1. Diplomatic, official and courtesy visas are granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the diplomatic or consular missions, so authorized, the holder of a diplomatic passport, service, special or ordinary that goes to the Republic of Angola in diplomatic visit, service or official.
2. The visas referred to in the preceding paragraph must be used within 60 days from the date of grant, allow a period of stay in the country up to 30 days and are valid for one or two entries.
3. In duly justified cases, visas may diplomatic, official and courtesy to be granted multiple entries stay up to 90 days.
4. The foreign citizen who enters national territory, under the present law, in case of national interest, may be granted exceptionally one of the visas reported in this article, except those in subparagraphs b) and d) of point 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE 42.



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(Consular visa)

1. The consular visa is granted by the diplomatic and consular missions under Article 59 and following of this law.

2. The consular visa can have the following categories:

- a) transit;
- b) tourism;
- c) short-term;
- d) ordinary;
- e) student;
- f) medical treatment;
- g) privileged;
- h) work;
- i) temporary stay;
- f) residence.

ARTICLE 43.

(Transit visa)

1. The transit visa is granted by the Angolan Diplomatic and Consular Mission to the foreign citizen who, in order to reach the destiny country, has to stopover in national territory.

2. The transit visa is valid for 60 days from the date it was issued and allows a stay up to five days, it is valid for one or two entries and cannot be extended.

3. The transit visa can be exceptionally granted to the foreign citizen who, while on route to another country, has compulsory stopovers of the used mean of transport.

ARTICLE 44.

(Tourist Visa)



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1. The tourism visa is granted by the diplomatic and consular missions to the foreign citizen who intends to enter the Republic of Angola for a recreational, sporting or cultural visit.
 2. It must be used within 60 days of being granted and is valid for one or several entries on the country for a period up to thirty days and is extendable one single time for a same period of time.
 3. The Government of Angola can establish and update, unilaterally or by agreement, a list of countries, whose citizens are exempt from entry visas for stays below 90 days.
 4. The tourist visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in national territory, or the exercise of any paid activity.

ARTICLE 45.

(Short-term Visa)

1. The short-term visa is granted by the diplomatic and consular missions to the foreign citizen who, for urgency reasons, needs to enter national territory.
2. The short-term visa must be used within 72 hours and allows the foreign citizen to stay on national territory up to seven days and is extendable for a same period of time.
3. The issuing of a short-term visa doesn't need previous authorization from Migration and Foreigners Service, it's only necessary to inform its grant.
4. The bearer of a short-term visa is not allowed to establish residence or engage in any remunerated activity while in national territory.

ARTICLE 46.

(Ordinary Visa)

1. The ordinary visa is granted to the foreign citizen by the diplomatic and consular missions and allows the entry in national territory for family reasons or business prospecting.



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2. The ordinary visa must be used within 60 days, after its issuing, and allows the bearer to stay up to thirty days and is extendable twice for a same period of time.
 3. The bearer of an ordinary visa is not allowed to establish residence or engage in any remunerated activity while in national territory.

ARTICLE 47.

(Student Visa)

1. The student visa is granted to foreign citizen, by the diplomatic and consular mission, to allow the entrance of its holder in national territory, in order to enroll educational programs in public or private schools, as well as vocational schools, for obtaining an academic or professional degree or to take an internship in companies and public or private services.
2. The student visa must be used within sixty (60) days upon its issuance and allows the bearer to stay for a period of one year, extendable for a same period of time, until the conclusion of the studies and permits multiple.
3. The bearer of a student visa is not allowed to establish residence or engage in any remunerated activity while in national territory, except for an internship related to the academic training.

ARTICLE 48.

(Visa for Medical Treatment)

1. The medical treatment visa is granted to the foreign citizen by the Diplomatic and Consular Mission of Angola and allows its holder to enter national territory, in order to undergo medical treatment in a public or private medical unit.
2. The medical treatment visa must be used within 60 days after the date of issuance and allows its bearer multiple entries and to stay for a period of time of one 180 days.
3. In duly justified cases, the medical treatment visa can be extended until the treatment is completed.
4. The bearer of a medical treatment visa is not allowed to establish residence or engage in any work activity while in national territory.



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ARTICLE 49.

(Privileged Visa)

1. The privileged visa is granted to the foreign citizen investor, representative or attorney of an investing company, by the Diplomatic and Consular Missions of Angola and allows the entrance of its holder in national territory, in order to implement and execute the proposal of approved investment, under the terms of the Private Investment Law.
2. The privileged visa must be used within 60 days after the date of issuance and allows its bearer multiple entries and to stay for a period of time of 180 days.
3. In case the application is made on national territory, the visa is granted locally by means of a declaration issued by the competent entity in charge of the investment's approval.
4. The foreigner to whom the privileged visa is granted may, whenever he wants to, ask for a residence permit.
5. The owners of a privileged visa types A and B, may be granted with a residence permit under the Article 83 of the present law, and the owner of a privileged visa type C, the residence title correspondent to the Article 82 of the present law.



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ARTICLE 50.

(Types of privileged visas)

1. The privileged visa may have the following types:

- a) «privileged visa type A» - is granted to foreign citizens with investment exceeding the equivalent of USD 50 000 000.00 investment or development in Zone C;
- b) «privileged visa type B», - is granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of USD 50 000 000.00 and over USD 15 000 000,00;
- c) «privileged visa type C» - is granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of USD 15 000 000.00 and above 000.00 USE 5000;
- d) «privileged visa type D» - is granted to foreign citizens with investment less than the equivalent of 5000 USD 000.00.

2. To the potential investor is granted a temporary stay visa as laid down in subparagraph d) of Article 53 of this law, according to the investment's intention.

ARTICLE 51.

(Work Visa)

1. The work visa is granted by the diplomatic and consular missions to allow its holder the entrance in national territory, in order to exercise temporarily, a remunerated professional activity in the State's interest or as an employee.

2. The work visa must be used within 60 days after its issuance and allows the bearer multiple entries and stay until the term of the contract, and the employer must communicate to the competent authority any modification on the contract duration as established on the present law.

3. The work visa only allows the holder to have a professional activity that justified its grant and qualifies him to dedicate exclusively to the service of the employer that required him.

4. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, in case manifest public interest is proven, the Minister of the Interior may, upon proposal of the Director of Migration and Foreigners Service, authorize the granting of the local work visa with the assent of the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security and other bodies involved in the migration process.

5. The bearer of a work visa is not allowed to establish residence on national territory.



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ARTICLE 52.

(Types of work visas)

The work visa may have the following types:

- a) «work visa type A» - granted to work for an institution or public company;
- b) «work visa type B» - granted to work independently, as service provider, or activities related to sport or culture;
- c) «work visa type C» - granted to work on the oil, mining and building sectors;
- d) «work visa type D» - granted to work on the commerce, industry, fishing, sea and aeronautical sectors;
- e) «work visa type E» - granted to work integrated on cooperation agreements;
- f) «work visa type F» - granted to work on any other sector besides the ones mentioned in previous paragraphs.

ARTICLE 53.

(Temporary Stay Visa)

1. The temporary stay visa is granted to the foreign citizen by the Diplomatic and Consular Missions and allows the entrance of its holder in national territory based on the following:

- a) humanitarian reasons;
- b) fulfillment of a mission for a religious institution;
- c) scientific research ;
- d) companion/family member of the holder of a Student Visa, Medical Treatment Visa, Privileged or Work visa;
- e) family member of the holder of a valid residence permit;
- f) be a spouse of a national citizen.

2. The temporary stay must be used within sixty (60) days after the issuance date and allows the holder multiple entries and to stay for a period of time up to 365 days, successively extendable until the term of the reason that originated the issuance.

3. The validation of the temporary stay visa issued as laid down in point d) of article 1. of this law must not exceed the on-call time granted to the bearer of the entry visa that gave rise to its grant.



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4. The bearer of a temporary stay visa is not allowed to establish residence on national territory.

ARTICLE 54.

Residence Permit Visa

1. The residence permit visa is granted by the Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who wish to settle in the country.
2. The residence visa must be used within 60 days, from the issuance date and allows its bearer to remain in national territory for a period of time of 120 days, extendable for equal periods of time, until final decision for the residence permit authorization.
3. The residence permit visa qualifies its holder to have a remunerated professional activity.

ARTICLE 55.

(Territorial Visa)

1. The territorial visa is granted by the Migration and Foreigners Service in the border posts, when for justified reasons the foreign citizen is unable to obtain the consular visa.
2. The territorial visa can have the following category:
 - a) border;
 - b) transshipment.

ARTICLE 56.

(Border Visa)

1. The border visa is granted by the Migration and Foreigners Service on the border post and allows the entrance in national territory of a foreign citizen who, for unforeseen and properly substantiated reasons does not have to request the visa to the competent consular entities.
2. The border visa is valid for one entry and allows the beneficiary to stay on national territory for a period of 15 days, not extendable.



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3. The Director of Migration and Foreigners Service has competences to issue the border visa, and he can delegate to the director of province who by his turn can delegate to the Border Post Chef.

4. The tourist visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in national territory, or engage in any remunerated activity.

ARTICLE 57.

(Transshipment Visa)

1. The transshipment visa is granted by the Migration and Foreigners Service in the sea border frontier posts and allows the transfer of a crew member to the other in open sea.

2. The transshipment visa must be requested within sixty days and two hours before the transfer operation and is valid for staying on board for 180 days, extendable for the same period of time.

3. The Director of Migration and Foreigners Service has competences to issue the transshipment visa, and he can delegate to the director of province who by his turn can delegate to the Border Post Chef.

4. The transshipment visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in national territory, or engage in any remunerated activity.



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SECTION II

General Conditions for Issuing an Entry Visa

ARTICLE 58.

(General conditions for issuing Visas)

In order to grant an entry visa in national territory one must always take into consideration the defense of national interest and obey the following conditions:

- a) the travel document must be valid for more than six months;
- b) the travel document is accredited and valid for Angolan territory;
- c) be the holder of the passport of legal age or if minor, have the express permission of the parents, legal guardian or person exercising parental authority, except as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 16. of this law;
- d) not be enrolled in the national list of unwanted people to enter national territory;
- e) not constitute a danger to public order or national security interests under the law;
- f) have the passport holder complied with all health regulations established by the Ministry of Health for entry in national territory.

ARTICLE 59.

(Authorization for visa issuance)

1. The granting of entry visas by the diplomatic and consular missions of Angola requires the prior consent of the Migration and Foreigners Service, except in cases of visas provided for in Articles 41., 43. And 45. Thereof, the provision of which requires only the timely communication to the Migration and Foreigners Service.

2. The granting of the visas referred to in Articles 46., 47., 48., 49., 51., 53. And 54. shall require prior authorization from the Foreign and Migration Services



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ARTICLE 60.

(Grant of work visa)

To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. it is mandatory that the person concerned proves that he holds a visa as well as the airfare ticket to the destination country.

ARTICLE 61.

(Grant of tourism visa)

To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. it is mandatory to prove the existence of means of subsistence and the return airfare ticket that allows the applicant to enter and leave the country.

ARTICLE 62.

(Grant of short-term visa)

To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. it is mandatory the applicant presents a proof document of the entry purposes in the country.

ARTICLE 63.

(Grant of ordinary visa)

To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. it is mandatory the applicant presents a declaration explaining the travel motives and specifying the period of stay in the country.

ARTICLE 64.

(Grant of study visa)

1. To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. one must take notice in the following aspects:



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- a) confirmation of enrollment or internship through a document duly accredited by the education establishment, company or institution;
 - b) proof of means of subsistence and accommodation conditions;
 - c) declaration of compliance with the Angolan laws;
 - d) presentation of criminal record and medical certificate, issued by the authorities of the country of origin or usual residence;
 - e) presentation of a responsibility term issued by the progenitors, in case of being a minor, under the Angolan law and from the country of origin.
- c) Criminal record, issued by the origin country or usual residence authorities;

2. In case the foreign citizen holds a scholarship or is covered by an agreement he is is dispensed to subparagraph b) above.

ARTICLE 65.

(Grant of medical treatment visa)

To obtain a medical treatment visa, in case the citizen doesn't have a agreement between the respective country and the Republic of Angola, besides the requirements foreseen in Article 58., one must have in consideration, namely, the following aspects:

- a) proof document of the medical appointment, through a duly accredited document by the hospital;
- b) existence of means of subsistence and accommodation conditions.

ARTICLE 66.

(Grant of privileged visa)

To obtain an investor visa, besides the requirements foreseen in article 58., one must take notice in the following aspects:

- a) proof document of the Angolan institution responsible for the private investment project's approval;
- b) declaration of the person interested compromising to respect the Angolan laws.



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ARTICLE 67.

(Grant of work visa)

1. To obtain a work visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. one must take notice in the following aspects:

- a) employment contract or employment agreement;
- b) certificate of educational and professional qualifications;
- e) curriculum vitae;
- c) criminal record, issued by the origin country or usual residence authorities;
- f) medical report from the origin country;
- f) endorsement in Portuguese from the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security in case of institutions or public companies or the regulatory body of the activity in case of institutions or private institutions;

2. The opinion referred to in paragraph f) above must be previously requested to the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or the body under the business of the employer or contractor;

3. The board of supervision of the activity referred to in subparagraph f) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall inform the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security to issue opinions.

4. The Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or supervisory body may issue an opinion whenever there is a negative one of the following situations:

- a) failure by the employer of tax obligations;
- b) the existence of unemployment in the professional sector;
- c) lack of job offer addressed to the applicant;
- d) lack of legal requirements;
- e) lack of medical certificate from country of origin;
- f) failure by the employer of the obligations regarding the hiring of domestic labor.f) medical report from the origin country;

5. A negative opinion by he Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security or the body under whose activity requires the Migration and Foreigners Service not to authorize the granting of the visa.



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ARTICLE 68.

(Guarantee of repatriation)

1. The granting of work visas is subject to the provision of security by the employer as guarantee to the possible repatriation, as well as their household, if any.
2. The security referred to in the preceding paragraph is a deposit, in convertible currency, of a monetary value equal to the price of the ticket back to country of origin or habitual residence of the applicant and their household, if any.
3. Companies that have a more than 100 foreign workers, can make a collective security deposit of USD 50 000.00.
4. The bond is filed, the order of Migration and Foreigners Service, a commercial bank.
5. Can the Minister of the Interior to authorize the granting of work visas by exemption from the deposit of repatriation, in the case of employees providing services to public institutions or companies.

ARTICLE 69.

(Return of deposit)

1. The deposit is returned every time one of the following circumstances occurs:
 - a) the exit of the country is consummated, as a result of the communication from the employer addressed to the Foreign and Migration Service, reporting the termination of employment with the same;
 - b) the work permit granted under the contract referred to in paragraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 67. is canceled.
2. The return of the deposit of repatriation is allowed if requested within 30 days from the date of departure of foreign citizens of the country.



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ARTICLE 70.

(Grant of temporary stay visa)

1. To obtain a transit visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. one must take notice in the following aspects:

- a) purpose of his residence and its validity;
- b) proof of existence of means of subsistence and accommodation;
- c) a statement of the party as it undertakes to respect and abide by the laws of Angola;
- d) evidence of the existence of family relationships with foreign citizens or foreign citizens residing legally in the country.

2. The subparagraph d) of previous number doesn't apply to the foreign citizen born in national territory.

ARTICLE 71.

(Grant of residence permit visa)

1. To obtain a work visa in addition to the requirements of Article 58. one must take notice in the following aspects:

- a) declaration of the person interested compromising to respect the Angolan laws;
- b) existence of means of subsistence and accommodation conditions;
- c) confirmation of the purposes of the residence permit;
- d) evidence of the existence of family relationships with foreign citizens or foreign citizens residing legally in the country, upon statement signed by these.
- e) presentation of criminal record and medical certificate, issued by the authorities of the country of origin or usual residence;
- f) presentation of a medical certificate issued by the sanitary authorities of the origin country;
- g) presentation of a responsibility term of the person lodged or proof document of property or house rental.

2. Additional documents may be required when serious reasons so warrant.

3. Means of subsistence referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 1 of this article are to report bank account statement, corresponding to the amount of USD 15 000.00, unless it is a minor or foreign citizenspouse of a citizen of Angola.



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4. The provisions of subparagraph d) of paragraph 1 shall not apply to foreign citizens born in the country.

SECTION III

Ways of Grant of Entry Visa

ARTICLE 72.

(Ways of grant)

1. The entry visa is granted on an individual basis, except for transit, short term, tourism and the ordinary that may be granted in a collective manner.
2. The entry visa is granted on an individual basis when I bet on when individual and collective passport stamped in a passport or other travel document collective, the group should consist of a minimum of five and a maximum of 50 people.

ARTICLE 73.

(Transformation of entry visa)

1. Whenever circumstances so require and for reasons duly substantiated, the foreign holder of ordinary visa or tourist can apply for visa processing for medical treatment, a situation from occurring legally worthy of consideration.
2. The situation described in paragraph 1 of this Article shall extend to the transformation of a study visa to work visa and residence permit for temporary residence permit.
3. The director of Migration and Foreigners Service authorize the transformation of the types of entry visas provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

ARTICLE 74.

(Refusal of residence permit visa)

1. The diplomatic or consular mission that rejects any application for entry visa must notify the Migration and Foreigners Service about the data identifying the person concerned, and the reason for the refusal.



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2. Rejection injunction rests on claims that do not meet the requirements of this law or that are insufficiently justified.

ARTICLE 75.

(Deadline for the issuance of opinion)

1. The whole body who has been asked for an opinion on a particular act of migration must issued within 72 hours, failing to assume that favorable opinion.
2. For work visas, residence and temporary residence visas, the advice should be issued within 15 days.

SECTION IV

Extension of Period of Stay

ARTICLE 76.

(Extension motives)

The extension of the period of stay on national territory can only be authorized in duly justified cases, as long as they the reasons that determined the grant of entry visa are kept.

ARTICLE 77.

(Competence)

The extension of the period of stay of the entry visa is the competence of the Migration and Foreigners Service Director, who can delegate.



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CHAPTER V

Residence permit

ARTICLE 78.

(Notion)

It is considered a residence permit the act that enables the foreigner to reside in the Republic of Angola, by assigning a title, in accordance with Article 85. of this law.

ARTICLE 79.

(Application for residence permit)

1. Permission to reside in the Republic of Angola must be requested by the person concerned Migration and Foreigners Service.
2. The application may include a spouse, minor children or disabled who are legally dependent on the applicant.
3. The holder of a temporary residence permit obtained under e) and f) of Article 53. may request a residence permit.

ARTICLE 80.

(Criteria for analyzing the application)

1. In assessing the application for a residence permit, referred to in the preceding article, the Migration and Foreigners Service should meet cumulatively the following criteria:
 - a) be present in the foreign country;
 - b) have visa to establish valid residence permit;
 - c) not have committed acts which, if known by the Angolan authorities, would have prevented their entry into the country;
 - d) not have been convicted in the country in greater punishment;
 - e) prove that it has means of subsistence and accommodation;
 - f) there is national interest in the residence permit.



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2. The provisions of subparagraph b) shall not apply to situations referred to in paragraph 3 of the preceding article.

ARTICLE 81.

(Residence cards)

The residence cards can have three different types:

- a) temporary type A;
- b) temporary type B;
- c) permanent;

ARTICLE 82.

(Temporary residence card type A)

The temporary residence card type A is issued to foreign citizens, with permission to stay in the country, and is valid for one year from the date of issue and is renewable for equal periods of time.

ARTICLE 83.

(Temporary residence card type B)

The permanent residence card is issued to foreign citizens resident in the country for more than 5 consecutive years and is valid for three years, counting from the date of its issuance, renewable for equal periods of time.

ARTICLE 84.

(Permanent residence card)

The permanent residence card is issued to foreign citizens resident in the country for more than 10 consecutive years and is valid for three years, counting from the date of its issuance, renewable for equal periods of time.



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ARTICLE 85.

(Identification)

1. To a foreign citizen, who is granted permission to reside in Angola, is granted a residence card issued for identification purposes.
2. The models of the cards referred to in Article 81. shall be approved by the Minister of the Interior.

ARTICLE 86.

(Renewal of the residence card)

The renewal of residence permit must be requested by the interested party in the country until 30 days before its expiry and is subject to the criteria set out in Article 80. of this law.

ARTICLE 87.

(Reissue of residence card)

1. The resident foreign citizen card is reissued in case of loss, theft, loss or destruction.
2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the holder must report the facts and circumstances to the Migration and Foreigners Service, by declaration or, in places where it does not exist, to the municipal administration.
3. The resident foreign citizen card should also be reissued whenever there is a change of face, change of address or identification elements.

ARTICLE 88.

Change of residence

In case of change of residence the holder of the resident card must report the fact to the Foreign and Migration Services



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ARTICLE 89.

(Canceling of the residence permit)

1. The residence permit, granted to a foreign citizen, must be canceled when:

- a) remain outside the national territory for a period exceeding six months;
- b) does not comply with the requirements for staying in the country;
- c) does not develop any type of activity proved useful;
- d) is against the internal order or national security;
- e) has been subject to expulsion from national territory;
- f) has carried out acts which, if known by the Angolan authorities, would have prevented their grant.

2. The applicant must be notified of the cancellation of the residence permit, stating the reasons for the decision, involving the seizure of the authorization and the subsequent notification of abandonment of the country, under this law.

3. If the exit is done by education or health reasons, the foreign citizen must report his absence to the Migration and Foreigners Service for registration.

ARTICLE 90.

(Exceptional regime)

In case of overriding public interest, the Minister of the Interior may, exceptionally, authorize the issuance of residence permit for foreign citizen who does not meet the requirements of this law.

ARTICLE 91.

(Family reunification)

1. The foreign citizen family member of a citizen resident in the Republic of Angola who have lived in another country or which is under his dependence, is given the right to family reunification in the country.

2. Household is considered a foreign citizen resident in the Republic of Angola for the purpose of family reunification, the following individuals:

- a) the spouse;



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b) minor children;

c) parents and full age children who are economically dependent of the bearer, incapable and minor who are legally under his guard.

CHAPTER VI

Registry

ARTICLE 92.

(Residence registry)

The foreign citizen holding a residence visa is required to make their registration in the municipal administration of area of residence within eight days following its entry into national territory.

ARTICLE 93.

(Data record)

1. The Central Registry must submit to the Migration and Foreigners Service copies of marriage records and death certificates of foreign citizens as well as acquisition or loss of Angolan nationality.

2. Courts should also refer to the Migration and Foreigners Service the certificates of convictions in criminal proceedings against foreign nationals.

3. The minor, whose parents are foreigners residents in national territory and that were born there, should be registered within 90 days at the Migration and Foreigners Service.

ARTICLE 94.

(Guest registry)

1. The owners and responsible of hotels, hostels, guest houses, lodges, tourist resorts and similar establishments, as well as those that host non-citizens, are required within 24 hours, to declare the fact to the Foreign and Migration Service, and in places where it is not represented,



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corresponding to the municipal administration,
2.

2. The entities referred to in the preceding paragraph shall make the filling in the form of official accommodation, to make the statement effective.

3. The accommodation made over the weekend and public holidays must be given in the first day.

ARTICLE 95.

(Accommodation bulletin)

1. The accommodation bulletin is intended to allow the control of the permanence of a foreign citizen not resident in the country.

2. The model of official accommodation is approved by executive decree of the Minister of Interior.

3. It is incumbent upon Migration and Foreigners Service to perform the inspection of establishments referred to in Article 94. of this law on the implementation of communication of accommodation.

CHAPTER VII

Travel Documents to Issue for Foreigners

ARTICLE 96.

(Travel documents)

To the foreign citizen may be issued by the Angolan authorities the following travel documents:

a) foreign passport;

b) safe-conduct;

c) other documents specified by law or international convention from which the Republic of Angola is part of.



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ARTICLE 97.

(Foreigner Passport)

1. When a foreign citizen legally resident in the country, who demonstrate inability to obtain travel documents from their country of origin to leave the national territory, may be issued a passport.
2. The issuance of passports to foreign citizens complies with the law.

ARTICLE 98.

(Safe-conduct)

1. To a foreign citizen without documents may be granted a safe-conduct for the sole purpose of allowing its compulsory exit from national territory.
2. It has jurisdiction to issue a safe-conduct to the Ministry of the Interior, through Migration and Foreigners Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Directorate for Legal Affairs, Consular and Litigation.
3. The model of safe-conduct is approved by executive decree from the Ministers of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 99.

(Travel document for refugees)

The foreign national can be considered a refugee travel document issued under the law.



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CHAPTER VII
Infringements

SECTION I
Migratory Infractions

ARTICLE 100.
(Migratory infraction)

Migratory infraction is an offense committed by a national or foreign citizen, whether by act or omission, which contravenes the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 101.
(Legal stay)

1. When a foreign citizen who, without justification, exceed the period of stay is granted it applies a daily fine in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD 150.00.
2. The same penalty is applied when the offense provided for in the preceding paragraph is detected outside national territory, the border post.
3. Foreign citizens who do not comply with the prohibitions contained in paragraphs 4 of Article 44., 3 of Article 46., 3 of Article 47., 4 of Article 48., 4 of Article 53. And 4 Article 56. shall be liable to pay a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD 500.00.
4. The foreign citizen who is unjustly booked in the situation described in paragraph 1 of this article, in addition to the fine, subject as provided in Article 27. hereof.

ARTICLE 102.
(Lack of work visa)

1. Foreign citizens who engage in any type of work activity for others or on their own, without being authorized shall be subject to payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to \$ 1000.00.
2. The foreign national who is booked in the condition described in the preceding paragraph, holding a work visa and has another activity or commits to another entity other than the one



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requested the granting of the visa, in addition to the fine, is subject to expulsion, in terms of c) and d) of paragraph 3 of Article 28. hereof.

3. An employer who has employed in his service abroad under the conditions described in the preceding paragraphs is subject to the payment of a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to \$ 5000.00 for each and must assume all the costs of the offender outside national territory, irrespective of the consequences provided for in labor law.

ARTICLE 103.

(Lack of work visa)

1. The lack of communicating accommodation involves applying a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD 50.00 for each guest transcript of records not shown.

2. The same penalty applies to a foreign citizen who is found in the situation envisaged in paragraph 2 of Article 21. Paragraph and paragraph 3 of Article 93. 9, both of this law.

ARTICLE 104.

(Foreigner without documents)

1. Any foreign national who is undocumented in the country is liable to a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD 100.00.

2. In the case of proving that the foreign national as well as being undocumented and is illegal in the country, it is applied in Kwanzas fine, equivalent to \$ 1500.00.

3. The foreign citizen found in the conditions described in the preceding paragraph. is collected in a detention center for illegal aliens, until their expulsion.



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ARTICLE 105.

(No renewal of the residence card)

1. A foreign national who has been granted a residence permit and has not renewed it within the statutory period, is liable to pay a daily fine in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD100, 00 to 30 days after the expiry date of the authorization.
2. The residence card is revalidated on expiry referred to in the preceding paragraph, immediately canceled and the holder notified to leave the country.

ARTICLE 106.

(Lack of updating the residence card)

The foreign citizen resident card holder who has not requested its reissue, within 30 days from the date of the change of their name and address or face, is liable to a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to USD 100.00 per day.

ARTICLE 107.

(Undocumented passenger or crew member)

Companies and shipping agents as well as the individuals who carry into the country undocumented passengers or crew, or without an entry visa, are required to pay a fine, in Kwanzas, equivalent to \$ 1000.00 for each passenger or crew and the subsequent reloading.

ARTICLE 108.

(Default in communicating change of residence)

1. The foreign citizen holder of residence card who fails to notify change of address, which is subject to a fine in Kwanzas, equivalent to \$ 50.00.
2. The same penalty applies to a foreign citizen who is found in the situation envisaged in paragraph 2 of Article 92. Paragraph and paragraph 3 of Article 93. º, both of this law.

ARTICLE 109.



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(Competence)

The application and collection of fines under this law are the responsibility of the Director of Migration and Foreigners Service, and may delegate to the provincial directors.

ARTICLE 110.

(Lack of voluntary payment of fine)

1. The fines established in this law must be paid within 10 days from the date of the decision that determined.
2. The entry into the national territory of a foreign citizen who has been punished with a fine and have not made your payment, is subject to the payment of same.
3. The lack of voluntary payment of fines within the prescribed period, determines the lifting of an official report which is sent to court.

ARTICLE 111.

(Update of fines amounts)

1. The fines should be updated in line with financial policies, monetary and exchange of Angola.
2. The updated value of the fines should be done by executive order from the Ministers of Finance and Interior.

ARTICLE 112.

(Fines' destination)

The fines levied under this Act is distributed according to law.



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SECTION II

Illegal Immigration

ARTICLE 113.

(Promotion and help to illegal entry)

1. He who promote for profit or otherwise assist a foreign national to enter illegally in Angola, is sentenced to imprisonment from 2 to 8 years and fine of up to 2 years.
2. It is condemned to imprisonment and a fine equal to:
 - a) who promote non-profit or otherwise lends aid to foreign nationals for illegal entry in Angola;
 - b) those who host or otherwise hide the stay of foreign citizens illegally.
3. The attempt, in accordance with this Article is punishable.
4. For purposes of the preceding, is complicated by the membership of the defense forces, security and internal order.

ARTICLE 114.

(Use of illegal of manpower)

1. Those who solicit or introduce into the national labor market foreign citizen who lacks the necessary requirements to do so, he incurs a penalty of imprisonment and a fine equivalent to 20 times the minimum wage in their company.
2. The repeated commission of acts referred to in the preceding paragraph is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 8 years and a fine match.

ARTICLE 115.

(Employment of illegal foreigner)



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Employers who allow the exercise of gainful employment of illegal immigrant incurs the penalty of fine equivalent to 20 times the minimum wage in the respective institution.

ARTICLE 116.

(Punishment of co-authorship)

1. The national citizen who uses fraudulent means to assist or collaborate with someone to illegal immigration, incurs a penalty of imprisonment and fine of up to six months.
2. Foreign citizens who use fraudulent means to assist or collaborate with someone to illegal immigration of foreigners, he incurs the penalty of imprisonment and a fine match.
3. When aiding illegal immigration of foreigners is made for more than two persons, associations or organizations, their members are punished with imprisonment of 2-8 years and a fine match, applying the advice of expulsion penalty.
4. The fines provided for in this article are not convertible into prison.

ARTICLE 117.

(Investigation and procedure inquiry)

It is incumbent upon Migration and Foreigners Service investigation and the proceedings resulting from the offenses covered by this statute, under the supervision of the Public Ministry, through a representative appointed for this purpose.



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CHAPTER IX

Rates

ARTICLE 118.

(Rates)

1. The rates of the acts provided for in this Law are established by executive order from the Ministers of Finance and Interior.
2. In the preceding paragraph, the fee schedule is approved as an annex to joint executive decree fixing in 70% the amount that should accrue to the Migration and Foreigners Service.
3. Abroad, the fees are provided in the table of consular fees.

ARTICLE 119.

(Exemption from payment of rates)

Is exempt from the payment of the rates foreseen in this law the citizen of a country with which the Republic of Angola has celebrated an agreement in that sense.



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CHAPTER X

Executory and transitory provisions

ARTICLE 120.

(Transitory dispositions)

1. The investor holder of a work visa must, within 60 days from the date of entry into force of this Act, require the replacement of the working visa apparently privileged.
2. The holder of a residence permit under the work permit must, within 60 days from the date of entry into force of this Act, require the replacement of the authorization for temporary residence.
3. While there is established a new model of official accommodation in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 94. Hereof, the force contained in Executive Decree No. 03/27 of 6 June, the Minister of the Interior.

ARTICLE 121.

(Definitions)

Are adopted the definitions of annex to this law that are integral parts.

ARTICLE 122.

(Repeal of legislation)

Is repealed Law No. 3/94 of 21 January.

ARTICLE 123.

(Regulation of the law)



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While not published the regulations of this law, apply the rules of the Regulation approved by Decree No. 48/94 of 25 November in the not contrary to the provisions of this Act.

ARTICLE 124.

(Doubts and omissions)

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

ARTICLE 125.

(Entry into force)

The present law enters into force 60 days after its publication date.

Seen and approved by the National Assembly in Luanda, on 17 July 2003.

The President of the National Assembly, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço.

Promulgated on June 15, 2007.

This Regulation shall be published.

The President of the Republic, JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.



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Annex referred to in Article 121. Of the present law.

Definitions:

For purposes of interpretation and application of this law, it is:

1. "Welcomer" - national or foreign citizen that host a foreign citizen.
2. "Stateless person" - a person not considered national by any State under its law.
3. "Residence permit" - the act which authorizes the foreign citizen to reside in the country.
4. "Detention center for illegal foreigners" - the place to detain a foreign citizen who is illegally in the country, awaiting expulsion or repatriation.
5. "Center for temporary installation" - the place for the temporary entry of foreign citizens whose national territory has been refused, pending their transfer to a lack of flight or other means of return.
6. "Clandestine" - declared by a foreign citizen not responsible for the means of transport when it enters the country.
7. "Foreigner" - one who is has not Angolan nationality.
8. "Foreign resident" - foreign citizen resident enabled with a resident card in national territory.
9. "Expulsion" - measure proclaimed by the courts or by the Migration and Foreigners Service against a foreign citizen who does not meet the conditions to stay in the country
10. "Guarantee of repatriation" - sum of money equivalent to the price of the ticket in the country of origin of the foreign citizen holder of a work permit placed in a commercial bank, which can be used eventually for their return.
11. "Illegal Immigrant" - a foreign citizen who enters and remains in the country illegally.
12. "Migratory infraction" - is the conduct of a national or foreign citizen who violates the provisions of immigration legislation.
13. "Foreign investor" - individual (foreign), non-resident, who has approved the investment proposal by the competent body.
14. "Means of subsistence", proving that the foreign citizen must be able to support his stay in the country.



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15. "Passenger undocumented" - a foreign citizen who has no passport and an entry visa or other valid international travel document of the Republic of Angola.
 16. 'Passport' - identification and international travel from the competent authority of a country identifies its citizens.
 17. "Illegal stay" - a foreign citizen's stay in the country without valid permit for that purpose.
 18. "Border Post" - site of the country qualify for entry and exit of people.
 19. "Crossing point" - the movement of local people identified as border residents.
 20. "Potential foreign investors" - individual non-resident or his representative, who has made the investment proposal but without having been granted approval by the competent authority.
 21. "Promoter" - national or foreign citizen who in various ways and means luring the practice of illegal immigration, with or without profit.
 22. 'Refusal of entry' - a procedure boundary that applies to any foreign citizen wishing to enter the country and not meeting the qualifications required by law.
 23. "Refugee" - one that is protected in the Republic of Angola and is subject to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to refugee status and the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa in accordance with the law on refugee status.
 24. "Border resident" - a citizen who lives along the border, the residence time of less than five years in a territorial depth conventionally established under the bilateral agreements signed between the Republic of Angola and a neighboring country.
 25. "Applicant for asylum" - one who seeks international protection in the Republic of Angola and is subject to the Geneva Convention of 1951 relating to refugee status and the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.
 26. "Safe-conduct for foreigners" - identification for international travel out of the country issued by the Foreign and Migration Service for foreign citizens who do not have diplomatic representation in the country
 27. "Non-resident foreign worker" - a foreign citizen with professional, technical or scientific qualification, contracted in a foreign country for, for a specified time, to work in the Republic of Angola with a gainful employment for others and who holds a work visa
 28. "Transshipment" - transfer of crew or passengers from one ship to another at sea.



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29. "Transit" - pass without entry into the national territory of the foreign-enabled visa, from the State of origin or third country, from which is allowed to stay during stopovers in the international transit zone (the border post).

30. 'Visa' - is a permit from the State that allows foreign citizens to move, enter and remain in the country by the limits and constraints of the law.

The President of the National Assembly, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço.
The President of the Republic, JOSÉ EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.