

Ministry of Town Planning and Housing

Law n. 9/04 of 9 November

Land issues in general, and in particular the legal framework of the land problem, have not been subject to the multidisciplinary treatment it deserves. The problem of land in its juridical dimension can not but be treated in an integrated way and in function of its multiple uses, such as the support of shelter or habitation of the population Resident in the territory implies an adequate urban regime, the shelter of natural resources whose use and exploitation reveals the mining, agrarian, forestry and land development law, the support of the economic activities, agriculture Rias, Industrial and service provision and the support of all the outstanding effects of the unregulated or degrading action of man with negative impact on the ecological balance which is irrelevant to environmental law. On the one hand, the legislation in force, in particular Law n ° 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law - did not address the issue of land in all And on the other, there was no integrated and multidisciplinary view of the law of the Land Law in force that may even lead to the assertion that the law in force is an agricultural law Laugh Economic, social and urban aims were not taken care of and in general the imbric action between the land issue and the territorial ordering. In order to approve the general bases of the juridical regime of lands, As well as the rights that may be levied on land and the general system of concession and constitution of land rights. Accordingly, under the provisions of article 88.º b) of the Constitutional Law, the National Assembly approves the following:

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LAW OF LANDS

CHAPTER I Provisions and General Principles Section I General Provisions Article 1 (Definitions)

For the purposes of this law, the following definitions shall apply: (a) urban agglomerates, territorial areas with urban infrastructure, such as water, electricity and basic sanitation networks, provided that their expansion According to urban planning instruments approved by the competent authority (b) City, the urban settlement thus classified by land-use planning rules, which has been allocated by charter and with a minimum number of inhabitants Defined by law. C) Rural communities, communities of neighboring families or communities that in rural areas have the collective rights of ownership, management and use and fruition of the community's means of production, In particular rural community land occupied by them and used in a practical and effective manner, in accordance with the principles of self-management and self-management, whether for their habitation or for the pursuit of their activity , Or even for the achievement of other purposes recognized by custom and this law or its regulations. D) Public domain, set of things that the State or local authorities take advantage of for the pursuit of their purposes, Using powers of authority, that is to say, by means of public law, including, in particular, things intended for the use of all, things used by the public services or on which the action of these services affects them and the things which satisfy For the purposes of a public corporate body (e) private domain, A set of things not understood in the public domain and on which ownership of the State or local authorities lies

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F)

Foral, a title approved by a government decree, by which the State delimits the Area of land integrated in the public domain of the State and granted by local authorities for autonomous management

(G) land rights, rights which are levied on land belonging to the private sphere of the State and owned by natural persons or legal persons governed by public law and by private law; Property originated in the State and destined to rural, urban or urban development, through the constitution of one of the several types of land rights foreseen in the present law (i) (j)

Underground, ground layer immediately below soloí%
Earth, the same as ground

(K) Land, a delimited part of the ground, including the subsoil and the existing buildings which do not have economic autonomy, which corresponds or may correspond to a specific number in the respective building matrix and in the land registry. Or rural roads which, whether belonging to the public domain of the State or local authorities, or to the private domain of the State or of private individuals, are placed under a system of easement or integrated into communal lands, according to Customary law for livestock access to pasture or water sources and other traditional utilities of rural communities. Article 2 (Object) This law establishes the general bases of the juridical regime

of lands integrated in property originating in the State,

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Article 3 (Scope of application) 1. This law shall apply to rural and urban lands over which the State constitutes any of the land rights provided for in the law for the benefit of natural persons or legal persons of Public or private law, in particular with a view to the pursuit of agricultural, livestock, silvicultural, mining, industrial, commercial, housing, urban or rural, Land use planning, environmental protection and soil erosion control. 2. Land which can not be the subject of private rights, such as public lands or those which, by their nature, are not subject to appropriation, are excluded from the scope of this law. Or individual.

G) Principle of the non-reversibility of nationalizations and confiscations.

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Article 5 (Original ownership) The land constitutes property originating in the State, integrated in its private domain or in its public domain. Article 6 (Transmissibility) 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 35, the State may transfer or encumber the ownership of the lands integrated in its private domain. 2. The business of transmission or encumbrance referred to in the previous number that violates public norms is null and void. 3. The nullity provided for in the previous number is invokable under the general terms.

4. No rights can be acquired by land ownership in the private domain of the State and in the domain of rural communities. Article 7 (Beneficial and effective use) 1. The transfer of the right of ownership and the constitution of limited land rights on land integrated in the State's private domain may only take place with the purpose of ensuring the profitable use and Effective. 2. Land use and land use indexes are set by territorial management instruments, in particular taking into account the purpose for which the land is intended, the type of cultivation practiced and the construction index . 3. The area of land to be granted can not exceed 1/3 the surface corresponding to the working capacity of the direct explorer and his family. 4.

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Article 8 (Taxactivity) 1. Land rights other than those provided for in this law shall not be allowed to be constituted on land belonging to the private sector of the State. 2. Any business that constitutes a land right that is provided for in this law. 3. The nullity provided for in the previous number is invokable under the general terms. Article 9 (Rural Communities) 1. The State respects and protects the land rights of rural communities, including those based on custom or custom. 2. The lands of the rural communities may be expropriated for public utility to be object of requisition, by means of just indemnification. Article 10 (Natural resources) 1. Natural resources are the property of the State, integrating in its public domain. 2. The State's right to property over natural resources is irreconcilable. 3. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous number, the State may, for the benefit of natural or legal persons, exercise rights to natural resources, in accordance with the respective legislation. 4. The transfer of the right of property or the constitution of limited land rights on lands of the State's private domain, under the provisions of this law, does not imply the acquisition, By access or by other means of acquisition, of any right over other natural resources. In accordance with the respective legislation. 4. The transfer of the right of property or the constitution of limited land rights on lands of the State's private domain, under the provisions of this law, does not imply the acquisition, By access or by other means of acquisition, of any right over other natural resources. In accordance with the respective legislation. 4. The transfer of the right of property or the constitution of limited land rights on lands of the State's private domain, under the provisions of this law, does not imply the acquisition, By access or by other means of acquisition, of any right over other natural resources.

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Article 11 (Nationalizations and confiscations) Without prejudice to the provisions of specific legislation on reprivatiations, all acquisitions of the right of ownership by the State by force are considered to be valid and irreversible. Nationalization or confiscation carried out under the terms of the respective legislation. Article 12 (Expropriation for public utility) 1. No one may be deprived, in whole or in part, of his or her right to property or limited land rights, except in cases established by law. 2. The State and local authorities may expropriate land as long as it is used for a specific purpose of public utility. 3. The expropriation extinguishes the land rights constituted on the land and determines its definitive transfer to the patrimony of State or local

authorities, It being incumbent upon the latter to pay the holder of the extinct rights a fair compensation. Article 13 (Public domain) The State may subject the lands covered by the scope of this law to the legal regime of assets of the public domain, in the cases and under the terms thereof.

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Subsection II Fundamental Intervention Article 14 (Objectives) The State shall intervene in the management and concession of lands to which this law applies, in accordance with the following objectives: a.) Adequate planning of the territory and correct formation, organization and operation of urban settlements (b) Protection of the environment and economically efficient and sustainable use of land c) Property of interest Public and economic and social development. D) Respect for the principles set forth in this law. Article 15 (Protection of the territory and urban planning) The constitution or the transfer of land rights over the land and occupation, the use and the fruition of these Are governed by the norms contained in territorial planning instruments and urban planning, In particular as regards the objectives pursued by them. Article 16 (Protection of the environment and use of land) 1. The occupation, use and fruition of land are subject to the rules on protection The protection of landscapes and species of flora and fauna, preservation of the ecological balance and the right of citizens to a healthy and It is polluted. 2. The occupation, use and fruition of lands shall be exercised in such a way as not to impair the ability of regeneration of arable land and maintenance Of their productive ability. The use and management of land are subject to the rules on protection of the environment, in particular those relating to the protection of landscapes and species of flora and fauna , Preservation of the ecological balance and the right of citizens to a healthy and unpolluted environment. 2. The occupation, use and fruition of lands shall be exercised in such a way as not to impair the ability of regeneration of arable land and maintenance Of their productive ability. The use and management of land are subject to the rules on protection of the environment, in particular those relating to the protection of landscapes and species of flora and fauna , Preservation of the ecological balance and the right of citizens to a healthy and unpolluted environment. 2. The occupation, use and fruition of lands shall be exercised in such a way as not to impair the ability of regeneration of arable land and maintenance Of their productive ability.

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Article 17 (Public interest and economic and social development) The establishment and transmission by the State of land rights over land shall be the priority of the public interest and the economic and social development of the country. Article 18 (Limits to the exercise of land rights) 1. The exercise of land rights by land holders is subject to the economic and social purpose that justified their attribution. 2. It is applicable to the exercise of the rights provided for in this law, the provisions of the Civil Code in the matter of abuse of rights. CHAPTER II Land and Rights Section I Land Article 19 (Classification of land) 1. The lands are classified according to their purpose and the legal regime To which you are subject under the law. 2.

3. For the purposes of their use by natural or legal persons, eligible land shall be classified in urban land and in rural land. 4. Urban land is understood to mean a rustic property situated within the area delimited by a foral or in the delimited area of an urban settlement and intended for urban building purposes. 5. Is the rural property situated outside the area delimited by a foral or the area of an urban settlement and which is, in particular, intended for agricultural, livestock, , Silvicultural and mining.

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6. The classification of land that can be granted in urban or rural areas is made in the general planning plans of the territory or in its lack or insufficiency, by decision of the competent authorities under the terms of this law. 7. The land integrated in the public domain of the State and the communal lands are land not grantable. Article 20 (Land grants) 1. The lands that the State has the original property are granted, provided that they have not definitively entered the private property of another. 2. The domain of the eligible land and the limited land rights thereon are subject to the legal regime of the private domain of the State or local authorities, the rules contained in this law and the provisions of article 1304 of the Civil Code. 3.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 35, the State may transfer the right of ownership over land that may be granted, or may constitute over it the land rights provided for in this law for the benefit of natural or legal persons. 5. The State may also transmit to local authorities their land rights over land that may be granted by means of a charter concession or equivalent legal title. Article 21 (Urban land) 1. Urban land is classified according to urban purposes on built-up land, building land and development land. 2. Urban land is defined as the land whose concrete purposes are defined by the urban plans or as such classified by decision of the competent authorities, provided

that urbanization infrastructures are implemented in them. 3.
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4. Urban land is land that, although included in the area delimited by foral or in the equivalent urban perimeter, has been classified, by urban plan or equivalent plan, as an urban reserve of expansion. Article 22 (Rural land) 1. Rural land shall be classified according to the purpose for which it is intended and the legal system to which they are subjected, on rural land, to agricultural land, Forest land, installation land and roads. 2. Rural community lands are lands occupied by families of local rural communities for their habitation, their activities or for other purposes recognized by custom or by this law and its regulations. 3. Land has been designated as arable land suitable for cultivation, In particular for the exercise of agricultural and livestock activities, in accordance with the legal regime for the constitution or transmission of land rights provided for in this law. 4. Forestry land is suitable for the practice of silvicultural activity, in particular for the exploitation and rational use of natural or artificial forests, in accordance with the rural development plans and their legislation. It's special. 5. Land is defined as land intended for the installation of mining, industrial or agro-industrial facilities, in accordance with the terms of this law and the respective legislation applicable Mining and oil activities and industrial parks. 6.

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Article 23 (Rural community land) 1. Rural community land is land used by a rural community in accordance with customary land use, covering, as appropriate, complementary areas for agriculture Transhumance corridors for access to water sources and pastures and crossings, subject to or not subject to the easement regime, used to access water or roads or Access roads to urban settlements. 2. The delimitation of rural community lands is preceded by the hearing of families belonging to rural communities and to the institutions of traditional power existing in place of the situation of those lands. Article 24 (Agricultural land) 1. Agricultural land is classified by the competent authority, By regulation, depending on the type of crop predominant, in terms of arable or horticultural irrigation and rainfed land. 2. The type of crop, referred to in the previous number, is considered by the competent entity as being more appropriate to the aptitude of the land, the conservation of these lands and the preservation Of its capacity for regeneration. 3. The transmission and establishment by the State of land rights over the eligible land and the use thereof always depend on observance of the criteria set out in the previous paragraph. 4. The State promotes refurbishment operations aimed at putting an end to not only fragmentation but also the dispersion of the rustic properties belonging to the same owner, With the aim of improving the technical and economic utilization of agricultural, silvicultural or livestock farming. 5. Land reparcelling, referred to in the previous number, may entail the joining of land on which the private property or the useful domain of the direct explorer falls.

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Article 25^o (Grounds of installation) 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of land-use planning instruments, the classification of land as land of installation depends on the contiguity of land with mines, Or road axis that advise the implementation of a mining or industrial facility. 2. It is competent, for the classification of a land as a mining and oilfield, the organization that oversees the planning of the territory and the environment, by means of a proposal or provisional opinion Of the entities that oversee the respective area. 3. The classification of a land as an industrial installation site is the responsibility of the body responsible for the planning of the territory and the environment, upon proposal or prior opinion of the entity that oversees the Respective area. 4. The organ responsible for the planning of the territory and the environment must send to the registration services copies of the land classification orders, containing the respective statement. Article 26 (Road lands) 1. Without prejudice to the regime established in the National Roads Statute and the National Road Plan, the classification by a competent authority of a land as road ground depends on preliminary consultation This would include the bodies that oversee the areas of public works, water supply and electricity and to the Provincial Governments in whose territorial circumscription the road network is integrated. 2. The allocation to the public domain of the land in the private domain of the State, when destined for public roads, Is the competence of the agencies that oversee the areas of public works and transport. 3. The provisions of paragraph 3 shall apply to road surfaces, with the necessary adaptations. Article 25 (4).

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Article 27 (Reserved land) 1. The land excluded from the general system of occupation, use or fruition by natural or legal persons, as a function of Its total or partial assignment to the realization of special purposes that determined its constitution. 2. Without prejudice to the

provisions of article 14, paragraph 5, of Law No. 5/98, of 19 June - Environmental Law, the constitution of the reserves is the responsibility of the Government, which They may include land belonging to the private or public domain of the State or local authorities, as well as land which has already definitively entered the private property of another. 3. Reservations may be total or partial.

4. In total reserves, no form of occupation or use is allowed, except where its own conservation or management is required, with a view to the pursuit of the Purposes of the respective constitutive instrument. 5. The constitution of reserves aims, among other purposes, the protection of the environment, national defense and security, the preservation of monuments or historical sites and the promotion of Of settlement or restocking. 6. In the partial reservations are allowed all forms of occupation or use that do not collide with the purposes established in said constitutive diploma. 7. Partial reservations shall include, in particular: (a) the beds of inland waterways, the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone; (b) the continental shelf; (c) the sea-shore range and the island-

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(G) land occupied by motorways, four-lane roads and electricity, water, telecommunication, oil and gas installations and conductors with a confines of 30 m on each side; (h) Land occupied by provincial roads with a 30m border and by secondary and municipal roads with a confines of 15m ¼ (i) the 2km land strip along the land border ¾ j) Land occupied by airports and aerodromes With a confining band of 100m ¼ k) 100m of land bordering military installations and other facilities of defense and state security. 8. The authority that has constituted the reserve may determine the exclusion of some or some of its territory, whenever there is a justified reason. 9. Land that does not belong to the State can be included in the reserves through expropriation for public utility or for the constitution of administrative servants. 10. In case of expropriation for public utility or restrictions under the present law, fair compensation is always due to the owners and holders of other real rights affected, without prejudice to the possibility of opting them By subscribing to the capital stock of commercial companies that may be established for the operation of activities related to the reserved land.

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Section II Rights on Land Sub-Section I State Domains Article 28 (State Domains) The State and local authorities, by virtue of the fundamental principles enshrined in Articles 4 and 12 , May be landowners, in accordance with the following schemes: (a) public domain, in this case, in particular, they apply to the rules set out in Article 10 (3), Article 13, Article 19 and Article 29 (b) private domain, in which case the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 7 (1) and (2) of Articles 8, To 25 and in the rules of subsection II of this section. Article 29 (State public domain) 1. The following shall be integrated into the public domain of the State: (a) inland waters, the territorial sea, the continental shelf, the exclusive economic zone,

(G) the territorial areas reserved for ports and airports; (h) the territorial areas reserved for the purpose of military defense;

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I) j)

Monuments and buildings of national interest, as long as they are so classified and integrated into the public domain. ¾ Other things affected, by law or by administrative act, to the public domain.

2. The assets of the public domain are properties of the State and as such are inalienable, imprescriptible and unenclosed. Article 30 (Rights of the public domain) The granting of rights to research, exploitation and production of mineral resources and other natural resources in the public domain is regulated by legislation Is applicable to the type of natural resource concerned. Article 31 (Classification and dismissal) 1. Classification or dismissal of assets of the public domain is, as the case may be, declared by a government diploma or by a diploma that Approve the general planning plans for the territory. 2. The classification referred to in the previous number is valid as a declaration of public utility for the purpose of expropriation proceedings for public utility. Article 32 (Autonomous public domain regime) 1. The State may, by means of a Government's own instrument or by charter, transmit assets integrated in its domain to local authorities, in order to decentralize its management. 2. The public domain regime of the State shall be applicable, with the necessary adaptations, to the public domain of local authorities, without prejudice, however, to the applicable regulatory provisions.

(D) expenditure on promoting the well-being of rural communities, a certain percentage of the fees charged for access to parks and By hunting, fishing or tourist activities to developed. 2. The percentage of the fees referred to in sub-paragraph d) of the previous number is fixed in the General Land Concession Regulation. Sub-Section II Fundamental Rights Article 34 (Types and Scheme) 1. The following are the land rights that the State may transmit or set up on eligible land included in its private domain for the benefit of persons Natural or legal persons: (a) Property rights (b) Common customary domains (c) Civil civil domains (d) Surface rights Of a certain percentage of the fees charged for access to parks and for hunting, fishing or tourism activities to be developed. 2. The percentage of the fees referred to in sub-paragraph d) of the previous number is fixed in the General Land Concession Regulation. Sub-Section II Fundamental Rights Article 34 (Types and Scheme) 1. The following are the land rights that the State may transmit or set up on eligible land included in its private domain for the benefit of persons Natural or legal persons: (a) Property rights (b) Common customary domains (c) Civil civil domains (d) Surface rights The percentage of the fees referred to in sub-paragraph d) of the previous number is fixed in the General Land Concession Regulation. Sub-Section II Fundamental Rights Article 34 (Types and Scheme) 1. The following are the land rights that the State may transmit or set up on eligible land included in its private domain for the benefit of persons Natural or legal persons: (a) Property rights (b) Common customary domains (c) Civil civil domains (d) Surface rights The percentage of the fees referred to in sub-paragraph d) of the previous number is fixed in the General Land Concession Regulation. Sub-Section II Fundamental Rights Article 34 (Types and Scheme) 1. The following are the land rights that the State may transmit or set up on eligible land included in its private domain for the benefit of persons Natural or legal persons: (a) Property rights (b) Common customary domains (c) Civil civil domains (d) Surface rights

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E) Right of precarious occupation. 2. Transmission and the constitution of the land rights enumerated in the previous number shall apply to the provisions of this law and its regulations. Article 35 (Right of private property) 1. The provisions of articles 1302 to 1384.^o of the Civil Code shall apply to the property right, in addition to the special provisions contained in this law and its regulations. 2. The State may transfer to natural persons of Angolan nationality the right of ownership over eligible urban land integrated in its private domain. 3. The State may not transfer to private or legal persons, under private law, the right to property on integrated rural lands, whether in its public or private domain. Article 36 (Right of ownership of urban land) 1. It is permissible to transfer the right to property on urban land integrated in the private domain of the State or local authorities, provided that such land is included in an urbanization plan or a legally equivalent instrument and Have been approved. 2. The right referred to in the previous number may be acquired by contract, auctioned at public auction or by remittance of the emphyteutic forum, according to the process of transmission regulated by the regulatory provisions of the Present law. 3. The transfer of the right of ownership of urban land that has already entered into the regime of private property is free, in which case the provisions of paragraph 2 of the previous article must be observed. 4.

Article 37 (Common customary domain) 1. Recognized families that integrate rural communities, the occupation, possession and rights of use and fruition of community rural lands by They are occupied and utilized in a useful and effective manner according to custom. 2. Recognition of the rights referred to in the previous number is done by a certificate issued by the competent authority in accordance with the regulatory provisions of this law. 3. Community rural land, as long as it is integrated into the customary commonwealth, can not be granted. 4. With due regard to the institutions of traditional power, however, it may be determined that the dismantling of rural land and its concession, Without prejudice to the granting of other lands to holders of the customary commonwealth or, if this is not possible, without prejudice to the adequate compensation due to them. 5. Community rural lands freely vacant by their owners in accordance with the customary rules of the provisional or provisional domination may exceptionally be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. 6. The exercise of the customary commonwealth is free, and its holders are exempt from payment of forums or services of any kind. 7. The customary commonwealth does not prescribe, but may be extinguished by non-use and free vacancy in accordance with customary norms. 8.

The customary common domain may only be mortgaged in the cases provided for in paragraph Article 63 (4) to ensure the payment of bank loans. 9. If issues relating to the customary commonwealth can not be settled by customary law, they are governed by the rules set forth in Articles 1491 to 1523 of the Civil Code, except for the payment of forums, Considering the State as the holder of the direct domain and the families as holders of the useful domain. Article 38 (Civil Capital Domain) 1. The civilian civil domain is integrated by the set of powers that Article 1501 ° of the Civil Code recognizes to the emphyteuth. Of the Civil Code, except for the payment of forums, considering the State as holder of the direct domain and the families as holders of the useful domain. Article 38 (Civil Capital Domain) 1. The civilian civil domain is integrated by the set of powers that Article 1501 ° of the Civil Code recognizes to the emphyteuth. Of the Civil Code, except for the payment of forums, considering the State as holder of the direct domain and the families as holders of the useful domain. Article 38 (Civil Capital Domain) 1. The civilian civil domain is integrated by the set of powers that Article 1501 ° of the Civil Code recognizes to the emphyteuth.

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2. Civil provisions shall apply, in addition to the special provisions contained in this law and its regulations, to the provisions of Articles 1491 to 1523. Åº of the Civil Code. 3. The land on which the civilian useful domain may fall may be rural or urban. 4. The civil utility domain may be constituted by a concession contract between the State or local authorities and the concessionaire. 5. The amount of the forum is fixed in the respective contract, being calculated in accordance with the criteria established by the regulatory provision of this law, namely with the classification of the land and the degree of development Of each zone or region. 6. The forum is paid in cash in the treasury of the public finances at the end of each year, counted from the date of the constitution of the civil useful domain. 7. The right to the remission of the forum is conferred to the emphyteuth, when the imprisonment is 20 years of duration, and it is not licit to raise this deadline. 8. The exercise of the right to remission of jurisdiction depends on the proof, by emphasis, that the actual exploitation of the lands, subject to the civil domain, together with others possibly owned or in emphyteuse, is not inferior to 2/3 of the total surface of those lands. 9. The remittance fee, paid in cash, is equal to 10 forums. Along with others eventually owned or owned, is not less than 2/3 of the total land surface. 9. The remittance fee, paid in cash, is equal to 10 forums. Along with others eventually owned or owned, is not less than 2/3 of the total land surface. 9. The remittance fee, paid in cash, is equal to 10 forums.

10. If the faculty of remission is abolished and the emphyteuse abolished, the provisions of Article 61 shall apply. 11. The civilian civil domain may be mortgaged in accordance with paragraph b) Article 688 (1) of the Civil Code. Article 39 (Right of surface area) 1. The right of land or rural areas integrated in their private sphere to the benefit of national or foreign natural or legal persons shall be admissible by the State or local authorities. Of legal persons with principal or effective headquarters in the country or abroad. 2. Subject to the special provisions contained in this law and its regulations, the provisions of articles 1524 to 1542. ° of the Civil Code shall apply to the surface right.

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3. The panel shall pay a single installment or a certain annual installment in cash, fixed at the price of the respective contract, the amount of which shall be calculated in accordance with the established criteria By the regulatory provision of this law, namely with the classification of the land and the degree of development of each territorial circumscription. 4. The area right may be mortgaged in accordance with paragraph 1 (c). Article 688 (1) of the Civil Code. 5. The landowner shall enjoy the right of last resort in the sale or disposal of land. 6. The provisions of Articles 416 to 418 and 1410 of the Civil Code shall apply to the right of preference. Article 40 (Right of precarious occupation) 1. It is permissible for the State or local authorities to establish, On the rural and urban land integrated in their private domain, through a lease concluded for a fixed time, a right of precarious occupation for the construction of facilities not (A) the construction of buildings of a definitive character; (b) short-term mining activities; (c) scientific research activities) Nature and protection activities in this area e) Other activities provided for in autarkic regulations. 2. The lease referred to in the previous number establishes the area and the location of the land subject to the right of precarious occupation. 3. It is also permissible for the constitution, by lease agreement, Of the right of use and precarious occupation of public land assets, provided that their nature allows it. 4. The construction of facilities referred to in this article shall be subject to the general scheme of improvements provided for in article 1273 of the Civil Code, and consequently the following rights shall be granted to the occupant:

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(A) The right to remove the installations implemented on the ground, provided that it can do so without detriment to the ground; (b) When, in order to avoid detriment of the ground, the occupant

can not lift those premises, he receives from the State or C) In cases where non-removal of the premises built by the occupant causes damage, in particular of an environmental nature, to the land occupied by the occupant (s), in accordance with the rules of enrichment without cause. , The occupant must restore the land in the situation in which it was before the building, and in this case not entitled to any compensation. 5. The occupant pays a single or periodic installment in cash, fixed as income in the respective contract, And its amount is calculated in accordance with the criteria established by the regulatory provisions of this law, namely with respect to the area and classification of the land and with the term by which the land was constituted. Right of precarious occupation. CHAPTER III Concession of Fundamental Rights Section I General Provisions Article 41 (Urban infrastructures) 1. The constitution of land rights over urban land Depends on the observance of the provisions of urban plans or equivalent instruments and the execution of the corresponding urbanization works. 2. The revenues received by the State or local authorities, as consideration for the constitution of land rights on urban or urbanized land, may only be applied in the acquisition of assets.

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Without prejudice to the provisions of article 35, they may acquire land rights over eligible land included in the private sphere of the State or local authorities: a) Natural persons of Angolan nationality% b) Legal persons governed by public law With effective headquarters in the country, as long as they have the capacity to acquire rights over immovable property. C) Private legal entities with effective headquarters in the country, namely institutions that pursue cultural, religious and social solidarity,

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C) The concession of higher areas stipulated in the previous issues is the responsibility of the Minister who oversees the cadastre. 2. The area of rural land subject to a concession contract may not be less than two hectares and not more than 10,000 hectares. 3. The Council of Ministers may, however, authorize the transmission or constitution of land rights over rural land exceeding the maximum limit indicated in the previous number. Article 44 (Cumulation of rights) The transfer or constitution of land rights in favor of a natural or legal person, to whom the State or local authorities have previously attributed some of the land rights The provisions of this law, depends on the proof of the useful and effective use of the lands granted. Article 45 (Principle of adequate capacity) 1. Natural and legal persons requesting the transmission or the constitution of land rights provided for in this law shall demonstrate their capacity to guarantee the useful and Land to be granted. 2. The area of land to be granted to each direct explorer depends on its ability to ensure the beneficial and effective use of the land. 3. Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs, agricultural, livestock or silvicultural projects of agrarian or forestry land whose area does not exceed the minimum area corresponding to the fixed crop unit by 10% For each zone of the country, in which case the appropriate capacity test is dispensed with. 4. The area of the crop unit is established by a regulatory statute of this law depending on the areas of the country and the type of land. 5. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, agricultural land may be: (a) Irrigated, arable or vegetable land; (b) Rain-fed land.

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Article 46 (Legal business of concession) 1. The following legal transactions by which any of the land rights provided for in this law may be transmitted or constituted: a) Purchase and sale contract b) Acquisition The enforced transmission of the coercive force through the agreement of the parties or of judicial sale through the exercise of the right of appeal, composed of a judicial decision, and (c) a lease agreement For the constitution of the civilian domain d) Special concession agreement for the constitution of the right of surface e) Special lease agreement for the granting of the right of occupancy preca Ria. 2. The special provisions of this law and its regulations and subsidiarily, the provisions of the Civil Code are applicable to the legal business of concession. 3. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous paragraph, local authorities may, by means of a diploma, regulate the content of the legal business of concession having as their object integrated land in their private domain. Article 47 (Onerosity of concessions) 1. The transmission or constitution of land rights provided for in this law may only be carried out for consideration. 2. Except as provided in the previous number: a) The constitution of the common useful domain that does not materialize through concession,

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3. The forums or other services, whether unique or periodic, shall be paid in cash and the amount

thereof shall be fixed in accordance with the criteria set out in the preceding Articles in respect of each type of fund- In them. 4. The price of urban land in the private domain of local authorities, fixed by means of a public auction, which is based on determined price indices established by the market regulations in force in the province or in the province. Urban center those prídias are situated. Localities is the value and

5. In the case provided for in the previous number, the result of the bidding is reduced to self, in which the highest bid of each bidder is recorded, the right being awarded to the bidder offering the highest bid high. Article 48 (Buying and selling) 1. The sale of land, for the purposes of Article 46 (1) (a) and (4) of the previous article, is done by means of auctioning It's in even public. 2. Deposited the price and paid the sisa, if it is due, the State or the local authority passes to the winner the corresponding title of the auction, in which the land is identified, if it certifies the payment of the price and the Sisa and declare the date of the transmission that coincides with the date of the auction. 3. The contract of sale may be resolved by the State or local authorities, If you do not observe charts of actual and effective use of the land for three consecutive years or six interpolated years, for whatever reason. 4. Once the contract has been terminated in accordance with the previous number, the acquirer may demand the refund of the price paid, without any updating, but he is not entitled to compensation for the improvements that he has made. To the state or local authority as the case may be. 5. The right of ownership referred to in Article 34 (1) (a) may only be transmitted by the purchaser by means of a preliminary authorization from the granting authority and after a period of five Years of profitable and effective use of the land, counted from the date of its concession or the date of its last transmission.

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6. Land on which surface rights have been constituted or which has been held and which has been used and effective during the legally established period may be sold, with exemption of up to the public, to the holders of those land rights Limited. 7. The provisions of the following article shall apply to the contract of sale, with the necessary adaptations. Article 49 (Concession) 1. The concession contracts provided for in Article 46 (1) (c), (d) and (e) shall be valid only if they are concluded by a written document of which In addition to the other essential elements, the rights and duties of the concessionaire, the sanctions applicable in case of default of these last ones and the causes of the extinction of the land right. 2. The concession agreement entered into pursuant to the previous article constitutes a concession under the terms of the regulations. Article 50 (Free concessions) 1. The State and local authorities may transfer or constitute land rights, free of charge, on lands integrated in the private domain, for the benefit of: a) Persons who prove that there is insufficient land Economic means and wishing to integrate settlement projects in less developed areas of the country; (b) institutions of recognized public utility that pursue the pursuit of social, cultural, religious or sporting solidarity purposes. Article 51 (Limits of Community land) 1. The delimitation of rural communities and the definition of the use of Community land by the competent authority,

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2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the competent authority shall hear the administrative authorities, institutions of traditional power and families of the affected rural community. Article 52 (Limits of urban land) The boundaries of urban land are fixed by the forais, urban plans and allotment operations that have been approved. Article 53 (Officers) 1. The Government, on the basis of a well-founded proposal from the governor of the respective province, shall submit the following documents to the supervisory authority, together with the following conditions: (A) The existence of a duly approved general plan for urbanization; (b) The existence of municipal register services; (c) The existence of water supply networks, the provision of electricity and networks Of basic sanitation. 2. The charters delimit the area of land integrated in the public domain of the State and by this affected local authorities and for autonomous management. 3. The forais are approved by a government diploma. Article 54 (Allotment) 1. A subdivision operation shall mean any action that has as its object or effect the division of land under development into one or more lots destined, immediately or subsequently, to Urban construction in accordance with the provisions of the urbanization plans or their lack or insufficiency, with the decisions of the competent auth oric authorities. 2. By lot, the autonomous unit of land resulting from the allotment operation. The forais are approved by a government diploma. Article 54 (Allotment) 1. A subdivision operation shall mean any action that has as its object or effect the division of land under development into one or more lots destined, immediately or subsequently, to Urban construction in accordance with the provisions of the urbanization plans or their lack or insufficiency, with the decisions of the competent auth oric authorities. 2. By lot, the autonomous unit of land resulting from the allotment operation. The forais are approved by a government diploma. Article 54 (Allotment) 1. A subdivision operation shall mean any action that has as its object or effect the division of land under

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3. The land subdivision operations integrated in the private domain of the municipality shall take place at the initiative of the respective municipality. 4. In cases not covered by the previous number, the subdivision is approved by a permit issued by the local authority, at the request of the interested parties. Article 55 (Duration of concessions) 1. The land rights provided for in this law are transmitted or constituted: a) Perpetually, in the case of property rights, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 48 (B) Perpetually, in the case of the customary commonwealth, without prejudice to its extinction by the non-use and free vacancy in (C) Perpetually, in the case of the civil service domain, without prejudice to the right of remission. D) For a term not exceeding 60 years, in the case of the right of surface. E) For a term not exceeding one year, in the case of the right of occupancy. 2. In the cases referred to in points d) and e) of the preceding paragraph, after expiration of the term, the contract shall be renewed for successive periods if neither party has denounced it in the time and manner agreed or if there is no cause of extinction as provided by law. Article 56 (Duties of the buyer) Obligations of the buyer of land rights: a) To pay timely the forums and other benefits that, as the case may be, are obliged b) To make the effective and effective use of the land granted in accordance with the fixed rates. (C) Not to apply the land to a purpose other than that to which it was intended

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D) Do not violate the rules of land use planning and urban planning. E) Use the land in order to safeguard the regeneration capacity of the land and its natural resources. F) Respect the protection standards (H) to respect the land rights of rural communities, in particular transit easements which fall on their land; (i) to provide competent authorities with all information requested by them on the useful and effective use of the land. J) Observe the provisions of this law and its regulations. Article 57 (Benefits) 1. Owners of land rights are subject to the payment of a single installment or income, whether for a price or a rent. 2. The annual performance can be progressive or regressive, depending on the type and amount of investment made. 3. The benefits are paid in cash and are fixed in the respective contract, the amount is calculated based on the situation and classification of the land, its area and the end for which it is intended. Article 58 (Concession procedure) 1. The concession process begins with the presentation of the request by the interested party and includes the phases of provisional demarcation, appreciation, approval and definitive demarcation. 2. The General Land Concession Regulation establishes the legal regime applicable to the concession process. Its amount being calculated on the basis of the situation and classification of the land, its area and the purpose for which it is intended. Article 58 (Concession procedure) 1. The concession process begins with the presentation of the request by the interested party and includes the phases of provisional demarcation, appreciation, approval and definitive demarcation. 2. The General Land Concession Regulation establishes the legal regime applicable to the concession process. Its amount being calculated on the basis of the situation and classification of the land, its area and the purpose for which it is intended. Article 58 (Concession procedure) 1. The concession process begins with the presentation of the request by the interested party and includes the phases of provisional demarcation, appreciation, approval and definitive demarcation. 2. The General Land Concession Regulation establishes the legal regime applicable to the concession process.

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Article 59 (Concession title) The competent authority issues a concession title, in accordance with the legally established model, in which the nature of the land granted is identified, the type of land law transmitted or constituted, the date of the transmission or of the constitution, the term of the concession contract, the identification of the granting authority and, if applicable, the price and the amount paid. Article 60 (Registration and registration of property) 1. The Government shall approve the rules that guarantee the harmonization of the acts practiced by the granting authority with those that must be practiced by the services of the cadastral register and land register. 2. The juridical facts that determine the constitution, recognition, acquisition, modifying and extinguishing the land rights provided for in this law. 3. The facts referred to in the preceding

paragraph shall take effect against third parties after the date of their registration but, even if not recorded, may be invoked between the parties or their heirs. 4. The conservator shall refuse the application for registration if the presenter does not show the respective concession title and, if applicable, photocopy certified by a notice of the dispatch of the provisional authorization of the transmission That issued by the granting authority. 5. The registration procedure shall apply to the provisions of this law, its regulations and the Land Registry Code. 6. The granting authority, of its own motion, must submit the certificate of the contract, The corresponding documentation and the application for the definitive registration to the competent Land Registry Office, where they are filed, and the buyer must pay in advance the respective fees and expenses. 7. The granting authority shall file a copy of the documents relating to the transmission or constitution of land rights over the eligible land in order to ensure the reform of any concession process that may be destroyed Or disappear.

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Section II Transmission and Extinction of Fundamental Rights Article 61 (Transmission) 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous articles and the restrictions established therein, land rights are The transmissibles in life and by death. 2. The transmission by act between land rights is made upon declaration of the parties in the concession title, with face-to-face recognition of the alienant's signature and is subject to registration under the general terms. 3. If the transmission is for valuable consideration, its value must be indicated.

4. Transmittal by death is subject to registration in the concession title, and the successor's signature must be acknowledged face-to-face, after presentation to the notary, for filing, of documentary evidence Of their quality. 5. The transfer of land rights implies the assignment of the rights and obligations of the respective holder vis-à-vis the State or local authorities. 6. The transfer of rights, in life, whether free or onerous, may only be carried out by its owner, under penalty of nullity, with the prior authorization of the granting authority and after the During five years of effective and effective use of the land, counted from the date of its concession or the date of its last transmission. 7. The authorization referred to in the previous number shall expire within one year from the date of notification to the applicant of the said order. 8. In the case of an inter vivos transmission of land rights, the notary can not recognize the alienator's signature if he has not been presented for filing, the authorization order . 9. The State enjoys the right of preference and has the first place among the legal preferential in the case of sale, compliance with or enforcing the land granted. 10. The provisions of Articles 416 to 418.º and 1410.º of the Civil Code shall apply to the right of first refusal provided for in the preceding number. The notary can not recognize the signature of the alienator if it has not been presented to him for file, the authorization order. 9. The State enjoys the right of preference and has the first place among the legal preferential in the case of sale, compliance with or enforcing the land granted. 10. The provisions of Articles 416 to 418.º and 1410.º of the Civil Code shall apply to the right of first refusal provided for in the preceding number. The notary can not recognize the signature of the alienator if it has not been presented to him for file, the authorization order. 9. The State enjoys the right of preference and has the first place among the legal preferential in the case of sale, compliance with or enforcing the land granted. 10. The provisions of Articles 416 to 418.º and 1410.º of the Civil Code shall apply to the right of first refusal provided for in the preceding number.

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Article 62 (Alteration of the concession) 1. Modifying or extinguishing acts of land rights, namely those resulting from judicial execution, fractionation or reparcelling of the lands granted, are subject to registration In the concession title and in the land register. 2. The courts may not make judgments that result in the transmission of land rights on land granted, without it having been previously authorized by the granting authority, in which case it is applicable, with the necessary Accordance with the provisions of the previous article. Article 63 (Non-transferability of concessions free of charge) 1. Land rights that the State or local authorities have transmitted or constituted, Free of charge to the benefit of the persons and institutions referred to in Article 50 (a) and (b). 2. The granting authority may, however, authorize the transfer, provided that it is made in favor of a person Or institution which fulfills the requirements set out in Article 50 (a) and (b). 3. Without prejudice to the deprivation regime referred to in Article 37 and without prejudice to customary law The owner of the customary commonwealth can not transmit his right to life or death. 4. The customary commonwealth is unenclosed, except in cases where it has been mortgaged to guarantee the payment of bank loans contracted by its holder with a view to the beneficial and effective use of the land granted.

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D) For the exercise of the land right in contravention of the provisions of Article 18. e) By expropriation for public utility ¼ f) For the disappearance or unusability of the land. Article 65 (Sanctions) The owners of land rights that violate the provisions of this law are subject to the application of the sanctions established in the regulatory dispositions. SECTION III Powers of Concessions Article 66 (Council of Ministers) 1. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers, namely: a) To authorize the concession of the occupation, use and fruition of the bed of the Territorial waters, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone. (B) Authorize the granting of the occupation, use and fruition of other integrated land assets in the public domain of the State.

(C) authorize the transfer or constitution of land rights over land of more than 10 000 hectares in accordance with Article 43 (3); (d) authorize the transfer of land Of the public domain for the private domain of the State. E) To authorize the transmission, for local authorities, of rights over integrated land in the public and private domain of the State. F) Authorize the concession of land permits to urban centers.

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2. The powers provided for in points b), d), e), f) and g) of the previous number may be delegated, depending on the type of land, to the entity that is in charge of the superintendency of the cadastre. 3. Authorization for the transfer or for the constitution of land rights on rural land in the area of more than 1000 and less than or equal to 10 000 hectares falls within the jurisdiction of the Entity that superintendes the cadastre, by means of a binding opinion of the entity that supervises the respective area. Article 67 (Central Government for the technical management of lands) It is the central organ for the technical management of lands, namely: a) To organize and preserve the fall, in order to Allow the identification of each terrain, not only in its situation, (B) organize and carry out the technical work relating to the demarcation of land and reserves; (c) organize, implement and keep up-to-date the land registry; (d) To prepare the general mapping of the general map of the country, submit to the competent authority for its approval and keep it up to date. E) Execute the directives contained in the territorial planning plans in rural areas. Article 68 (Provincial Governments) 1. The Provincial Government shall be responsible for the lands integrated in its territorial district, namely: a) To authorize the transmission or constitution of land rights over rural lands , Agricultural or forestry,

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C) To conclude lease contracts for which precarious rights to occupy land in the public and private domain of the State are established under the terms to be defined by regulation. D) To submit to the Council of Ministers proposals for the transfer of land in the area (E) To submit to the Council of Ministers proposals for the granting of charters to urban centers that meet the legal requirements; f) To administer the land, public and private domain of the State; g) To supervise compliance with the provisions In this law and in its regulations. 2. The competencies of municipal and communal administrators are provided for in a regulation. CHAPTER IV Procedural Provisions SECTION I Action for Invalidity Article 69 (Declaration of nullity) The decisions of the granting authority contrary to the law are null and void. Article 70 (Active legitimacy) 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 286 of the Civil Code, an action for annulment may be brought: a) P ercise of the environmental authority within the scope provided for in Article 286 of the Civil Code. Respective legislation

B) By associations of economic interests legally constituted, acting within the scope of their attributions ¼ c) By rural communities to defend their collective rights.

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2. The entities referred to in the previous number act in court, in their own name, although they enforce a right belonging to others, together, to persons liable to be affected by null and void decisions. 3. It is recognized for rural communities, legal personality and capacity. Article 71 (Passive legitimacy) 1. The action referred to in the previous article shall be brought against the granting authority that has rendered the decision contrary to the law or its regulations. 2. The granting authority is represented by the Public Ministry.

Article 72 (Competent Court) 1. The Civil and Administrative Chamber of the Provincial Court of the place where the granting authority has its seat is competent for the nullity action. 2. Foreign natural or legal persons shall, at the time of the constitution of the land right, in the relevant litigation, expressly state that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the national courts. Article 73 (Form of procedure) 1. The action for a declaration of invalidity shall follow the terms of the

summary declaration and shall be exempt from costs and expenses. 2. The action referred to in the previous number always admits an appeal to the Chamber of the Civil and Administrative Division of the Supreme Court regardless of the value of the case. 3. The interlocutory appeal of the judgment that decrees the nullity does not suspend the execution of this sentence.

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Article 74 (Nature of the proceedings) The proceedings referred to in this section, as well as those which depend on them, are not of an urgent nature, without prejudice to the acts relating to the award of contracts The right to property, a limited land right or possession and its notification to the interested parties should be practiced even during legal proceedings. Article 75 (Notification of judicial decisions for the purpose of registration) The courts must submit, within 30 days after the final judgment, to the respective Registry of the Land Registry, a copy of the decision it has decreed The extinction of any of the land rights provided for in this law or that has decreed the nullity or cancellation of a registration or its cancellation. Article 76 (Scope of this section) The rules of this section apply, With the necessary adaptations, the remaining nullities provided for in this law or its regulations. SECTION II Mediation and Conciliation Article 77 (Attempt to mediate and conciliate) 1. Litigation relating to land rights shall be subject to mediation And conciliation before the commencement of the action of the competent court. 2. Excepted from the previous number is the nullity action referred to in the previous section that can be immediately proposed by the interested party in the Chamber of Commerce and Administrative of the competent Provincial Court. Litigation relating to land rights must be submitted to an attempt to mediate and conciliate before the commencement of the action of the competent court. 2. Excepted from the previous number is the nullity action referred to in the previous section that can be immediately proposed by the interested party in the Chamber of Commerce and Administrative of the competent Provincial Court. Litigation relating to land rights must be submitted to an attempt to mediate and conciliate before the commencement of the action of the competent court. 2. Excepted from the previous number is the nullity action referred to in the previous section that can be immediately proposed by the interested party in the Chamber of Commerce and Administrative of the competent Provincial Court.

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Article 78 (Mediation, conciliation and procedure procedure) 1. Composition of the mediation and conciliation body And the processing of the procedure set forth in this section are established in the General Regulation of Land Concession. 2. The procedure of mediation and conciliation shall comply with the principles of impartiality, speed and gratuitousness. 3. Where the dispute concerns individual or collective individual interests, the entities referred to in Article 1 Article 70 (1) shall take the initiative of the mediation and conciliation procedure and take part in it in the main title or accessory. 4. The mediation body may try to conciliate or propose parts to the solution that it deems most appropriate. 5.

Section III Arbitration Article 79 (Resolutions of litigation) Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous sections, any disputes that may arise regarding the transmission or the constitution of fundamental rights Be submitted to arbitration. Article 80 (Arbitral Tribunal and Appointment of Arbitrators) 1. The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of three members, two of whom shall be appointed by each of the parties and the third who shall perform the duties of arbitrator- Chairman, chosen by mutual agreement by arbitrators which the parties have designated. 2. The arbitral tribunal shall be deemed to have been constituted on the date on which the third arbitrator accepts his appointment and notifies the parties.

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3. The arbitral tribunal shall function at the seat of the Government of the Province of the land situation or of its greater extent and shall use the Portuguese language. 4. The arbitral tribunal shall judge according to Angolan law.

5. Decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall be rendered within a maximum period of six months after the date of its establishment. 6. The arbitration decision further establishes who should bear the costs of arbitration and in what proportion. Article 81 (Applicable Rules) Arbitration is governed by the provisions of this law and by what is not in opposition to it, by the general voluntary arbitration regime enshrined in Law n ° 16 / 03, of July 25 â € "Law on Voluntary Arbitration. Section IV Right to Community Law Article 82 (Lands within rural communities) 1. Litigation relating to collective rights of possession, management, use and fruition and customary domicile Of rural community lands are decided within rural communities in accordance with the custom of the respective community. 2.

CHAPTER V Final and Transitory Provisions Article 83 (Transitional situations) 1. The surface rights established under Law 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law, its Regulation Approved by Decrees 32/95 of December 8 and 46-A / 92 of September 9 and other local or special regulations, shall be subject to the regime of the right of surface provided for in this law. 2. Land rights established under the legislation in force before the entry into force of the diplomas referred to in the previous number, the regime of the right of surface foreseen in this law, provided that: A) The lands on which those rights fall, and which have not been nationalized or confiscated. B) The respective holders have carried out their regularization in the terms and within the periods provided for in Law no. 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law, of its Concession Regulations, approved by Decrees 32/95 of 8 December and 46-A / 92 of 9 September. 3. The lands referred to in the previous paragraph are confiscated, under the terms of the corresponding legislation, if the situation of unjustified abandonment or non-regularization persists. 4. With regard to the concession process that is pending, the applicants must, within one year of the publication of the general or special regulation applicable, amend the application for a concession, in harmony With the dispositions of this law, In particular as regards the types of land rights provided for therein. 5. Until the local authorities are established, their attributions and competences are exercised by the local organs of the State.

Article 84 (Title of occupation) 1. Subject to the provisions of Article 6 (5) and (6), natural and legal persons occupying, without any title, land belonging to the State or local authorities shall, Period of three years from the publication of the general or special regulation applicable, request the issuance of a concession title. 2. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous paragraph implies the non-acquisition of any ground right by the occupant, due to the lack of title. 3. The State and local authorities may use the means provided to the owner in article 1276 et seq. Of the Civil Code against the occupier. 4. In the cases mentioned in the previous numbers, the issuance of the concession title depends on the fulfillment of the requirements established in this law, its regulations, In city plans or, failing or lack thereof, in urban management instruments approved by the competent authority. Article 85 (Regulation) The Government shall approve the General Regulation of Land Concessions, within six months of the date of entry into force of this law. Article 86 (Normative revocation) Any legislation that contravenes the provisions of this law and its regulations, namely Law no. 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law and the Concessions Regulations, approved by Decrees 32/95 of 8 December and 46-A / 92 of 9 September. Article 87 (Entry into force) This law comes into force after 90 days after its publication. In urban planning instruments approved by the competent authority. Article 85 (Regulation) The Government shall approve the General Regulation of Land Concessions, within six months of the date of entry into force of this law. Article 86 (Normative revocation) Any legislation that contravenes the provisions of this law and its regulations, namely Law no. 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law and the Concessions Regulations, approved by Decrees 32/95 of 8 December and 46-A / 92 of 9 September. Article 87 (Entry into force) This law comes into force after 90 days after its publication. In urban planning instruments approved by the competent authority. Article 85 (Regulation) The Government shall approve the General Regulation of Land Concessions, within six months of the date of entry into force of this law. Article 86 (Normative revocation) Any legislation that contravenes the provisions of this law and its regulations, namely Law no. 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law and the Concessions Regulations, approved by Decrees 32/95 of 8 December and 46-A / 92 of 9 September. Article 87 (Entry into force) This law comes into force after 90 days after its publication. Within six months of the date of entry into force of this law. Article 86 (Normative revocation) Any legislation that contravenes the provisions of this law and its regulations, namely Law no. 21-C / 92, of August 28 - Land Law and the Concessions Regulations, approved by Decrees 32/95 of 8 December and 46-A / 92 of 9 September. Article 87 (Entry into force) This law comes into force after 90 days after its publication.