REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL REPORT

FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE 58th PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM (SADC PF)

(Presented to the 59th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF)

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I. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of the actions carried out by the Republic of Angola within the scope of monitoring and implementing the resolutions approved during the 58th Plenary Assembly of the Parliamentary Forum of the Southern African Development Community (SADC PF), held from 30 November to 7 December, in Durban, Republic of South Africa, under the motto: «The impact of climate change in the SADC region and the role of parliaments in mitigating and adapting to changes climate".

In this context, the Republic of Angola submits its national report to the 59th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF for consideration, in which the legislative, parliamentary and governmental measures adopted to promote the signature and ratification of SADC legal instruments, their integration into the national legal system and their respective implementation are presented, in accordance with the commitments assumed within the framework of regional cooperation and integration.

Angola's participation in the 58th Plenary Assembly, whose delegation was led by His Excellency the President of the National Assembly, Adão de Almeida, constituted an opportunity to reaffirm the country's commitment to strengthening parliamentary diplomacy, promoting sustainable development and deepening regional integration. In this context, the role of the National Assembly in exercising its legislative, supervisory and representation powers is particularly relevant, namely through its Specialized Working Committees, in monitoring public policies and the commitments assumed by the Angolan State within the scope of SADC.

In exercising the powers conferred on it by article 45 of the SADC PF Internal Regulations, the 58th Plenary Assembly assessed and deliberated on a set of matters of high strategic interest for the region, having approved resolutions and recommendations resulting from the analysis of the reports presented by the different bodies of the Forum, namely the Executive Committee, the Standing Committees, the Regional Parliamentary Women's Group (GRMP) and the Regional Parliamentary Committee for the Supervision of Model Laws (CPRFLM).

In accordance with the approved deliberations, this report presents the main developments recorded in Angola in the thematic areas covered by the SADC PF Standing Committees, namely: energy; environment and climate change; gender equality, education and youth development; sexual and reproductive health; employment and labour; trade, industry, finance, investment and free movement of people; as well as peace, security, combating corruption and electoral processes.

The approach adopted seeks to highlight, on the one hand, the legislative and oversight initiatives developed by the National Assembly and, on the other, the institutional, political and administrative measures implemented by the Angolan Executive, within the scope of their

respective competencies. The aim is, therefore, to present the degree of compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the 58th Plenary Assembly, identify the progress achieved and highlight the challenges that still lie ahead for its full implementation, framing Angola's commitment to the progressive harmonization of the legislative instruments and public policy frameworks of the SADC Member States, as a fundamental condition for the deepening of regional cooperation, the strengthening of democratic institutions and the consolidation of an integration space based on common principles and objectives.

From a strategic point of view, the actions and measures reported are framed in Angola's main planning and development instruments, namely the National Development Plan (PDN 2023–2027) and the Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy. These instruments guide national priorities and establish lines of action converging with the commitments assumed by the Country at regional, continental and international levels, particularly within the scope of legal instruments and SADC Model Laws, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.

In this way, this report constitutes not only an instrument for providing information on the follow-up to the deliberations of the 58th Plenary Assembly, but also an expression of the political and institutional commitment of the Republic of Angola to strengthening parliamentary participation in regional integration processes, the promotion of inclusive and sustainable public policies and the construction of a more integrated, resilient, safe and prosperous Southern African region.

II. ALIGNMENT WITH THE REGIONAL INDICATIVE STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RISDP) 2020–2030 AND SADC VISION 2050

As part of the consolidation of regional commitments, Angola hosted and actively participated, in April 2026, in Luanda, in the Capacity Building Seminar promoted by the SADC Secretariat, with the support of the *Strengthening National-Regional Linkages* (SNRL/GIZ) program. The initiative made it possible to consolidate institutional articulation between national planning instruments, in particular the National Development Plan (PDN 2023–2027) and the Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy and the regional macrostrategic vectors defined in the RISDP 2020–2030 and the SADC 2050 Vision.

This strategic convergence constitutes the structuring axis on which the National Assembly guides its legislative activity and the exercise of parliamentary oversight, ensuring that national public policies translate into the effective achievement of community goals in the areas of industrialization, economic integration, democratic governance and sustainable human development.

III. STATUS OF SADC LEGAL INSTRUMENTS: PARTICIPATION AND INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

In perfect accordance with the supervision mechanisms for treaties and conventions managed by the SADC Secretariat, the Republic of Angola has guided its external actions by a progressive and geometrically structured normative alignment. Currently, the Angolan State actively participates in a global collection made up of 77 regional legal instruments, which range from institutional Treaties and thematic Protocols to specific Conventions and respective Amendment Agreements.

As a result of a coordinated effort between the Executive and the Legislative Power, the country has achieved a notable level of regional legal maturity, being formally linked, with ratification or accession processes fully deposited and published in the Official Gazette, to a total of 29 essential instruments for the architecture of community integration.

Below we detail the state of legal binding, the historical framework and the impact of the internal transposition of the main SADC standards in the Angolan legal system:

3.1. Foundational and Macroeconomic Governance Instruments

- **Southern African Development Community (SADC) Treaty:** Signed on August 17, 1992 and formally ratified by Angola on September 5, 1993, it constitutes the pillar instrument and the birth certificate of mutual cooperation in the region. Its early incorporation allowed Angola to actively participate in defining development agendas and ensure that the principles of national sovereignty, equality of States and peaceful resolution of conflicts guided the growth of the regional bloc.

- **Protocol on Trade:** With the sovereign accession process concluded on September 26, 2003, it established the indispensable regulatory framework for the progressive elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers. It was from this legal basis that the country structured its transition to the Free Trade Area (ZCL) in 2026, protecting nascent industries through temporary and negotiated exception regimes.

- **Protocol on Industry:** Signed on August 18, 2019 and ratified on October 20, 2021, it demonstrates Angola's pioneering spirit in economic diversification, appearing in the restricted group of five countries in the region that completed the full transposition of the text. Its impact is directly reflected in the expansion of the national industrial park and the promotion of competitive regional value chains.

- **Protocol on Combating Corruption:** Ratified on July 17, 2005 (after signature on August 14, 2001), serves as international support for Angolan domestic reforms of public moralization. Facilitates cross-border judicial cooperation, extradition for financial crimes and recovery of misappropriated assets, aligning institutional practices with SADC integrity standards.

- **Protocol on Statistics:** Ratified on 12 June 2024 (signed on 17 August 2023), binds the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Angola to regional methodological standards, ensuring the reliability, harmonization and comparability of macroeconomic and social data within the SADC Secretariat's planning platforms.

3.2. Infrastructures, Environment and Sustainable Development

- **Protocol on Energy:** Originally signed on August 24, 1996 and ratified on October 19, 1997, it has substantial amendments revised and incorporated in the 2021–2023 biennium. It provides the necessary legal coverage for Angola to develop its cross-border high voltage lines and carry out its commercial integration into the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), making the surplus from its solar and water matrix profitable.

- **Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development:** Signed on August 18, 2014, its parliamentary ratification process was completed on May 10, 2024. It provides legal guidelines for national policies on biodiversity conservation, combating poaching and protection of shared river basins, serving as an anchor for climate mitigation plans.

3.3. Social Development, Public Health and Human Capital

- **Protocol on Gender and Development:** Signed on August 17, 2008 and ratified on October 13, 2010, it remains the main dynamo of inclusive reforms. It promoted the creation of the Angolan Gender Observatory (OGA) and the institutionalization of public budgets sensitive to equity and protection of women.

- **Protocol on Employment and Labour:** Signed on August 17, 2023 and ratified on March 25, 2025. Its spirit was directly absorbed by the new General Labour Law (Law no. 12/23), ensuring decent work standards, protection against arbitrary dismissal and strengthening tripartite dialogue.

- **Protocol on Health:** Signed on August 18, 1999 and ratified on March 11, 2024, it establishes coordinated response strategies to cross-border epidemiological emergencies and legally frames national efforts to municipalize primary health, allowing technical exchange on malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

3.4. Instruments in the Concertation and Legal Processing Phase

In addition to the fully internalized treaties, Angola is rigorously advancing the analysis of three other recently signed strategic instruments:

- **Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of People:** Signed in August 2023, it is under interministerial evaluation between the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign

Affairs, safeguarding internal security and effective migration controls before formal submission for parliamentary ratification.

- **Protocol on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings:** Signed on August 17, 2022, under specialized assessment by the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, aiming for perfect compliance with the Penal and Criminal Procedure codes.

- **Agreement to Amend the Treaty for the Creation of the SADC Parliament:** Formally signed on 17 August 2022, it is a political and diplomatic priority and is currently under consideration to guarantee Angola's participation as a founding member in the inaugural session of the regional Parliament.

3.5. Practical Mechanisms for Economic and Sectoral Integration

The transposition of these instruments translates into direct impacts on governance and the national economy:

- **Tariff Adjustment and Trade:** With the customs clearance associated with the Free Trade Area (ZLC), the General Tax Administration (AGT) applies the community tariff, allowing the import of industrial inputs with tax exemption or reduction.

- **Certification and Export:** The use of the Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) confers the "SADC Origin" seal on products from the national manufacturing industry, facilitating access to regional markets.

- **Attracting Investment and Energy:** The synergy between sectoral protocols and the Private Investment framework makes structuring projects such as the Lobito Corridor and cross-border electrical interconnections within the scope of the SAPP viable.

- **Security and Integrity:** Judicial cooperation resulting from the Anti-Corruption Protocol provides the Attorney General's Office with effective instruments for financial investigation and asset recovery, while defence protocols legitimize the stabilizing action of the Angolan Armed Forces in the region.

IV. PARLIAMENTARY AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The National Assembly of the Republic of Angola is the representative body of all Angolans and holder of legislative power, exercising, under the terms of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola, legislative, supervisory and political representation functions. Within the scope of its responsibilities, it also participates in regional and multilateral parliamentary organizations, contributing to the deepening of interparliamentary dialogue, the strengthening of institutional cooperation and the promotion of regional integration.

In this context, the National Monitoring Group for Regional Parliamentary Organizations (GNA-OPR) constitutes the parliamentary mechanism for coordinating and monitoring Angolan participation in the SADC Parliamentary Forum, ensuring coordination between the activities carried out in regional parliamentary bodies and the legislative and oversight agenda of the National Assembly. Its intervention also makes it possible to monitor the deliberations and recommendations issued by those bodies, promoting their due follow-up within the framework of national parliamentary activity.

Within the scope of the current parliamentary mandate, the deepening of regional integration, the strengthening of parliamentary oversight of public policies and the promotion of harmonization of the national legal system with SADC normative instruments are of particular relevance. These priorities are aligned with the commitments made by Angola within the framework of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda.

In this scenario, the participation of the National Assembly in regional parliamentary organizations constitutes an instrument of parliamentary diplomacy and institutional cooperation, allowing it to monitor integration processes, promote legislative convergence and contribute to the implementation of regional commitments assumed by the Republic of Angola.

V. PARLIAMENTARY MEASURES TO PROMOTE SADC PROTOCOLS

In compliance with the guidelines and recommendations issued by the 58th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF, the National Assembly of Angola has developed parliamentary initiatives aimed at promoting the signature, ratification, integration into the national legal system and the implementation of the SADC Protocols and other regional legal instruments.

These initiatives are part of efforts to progressively align the national legal framework with the commitments assumed by the Republic of Angola within the scope of SADC, aiming to contribute to legislative harmonization, strengthening cooperation between Member States and the effective application of regional legal instruments. This orientation is also part of Angola's political commitment to deepening regional integration, reaffirmed on the occasion of the assumption of the rotating Presidency of SADC, in August 2023, and framed in the deliberations adopted by the SADC Council of Ministers, meeting in Luanda, in March 2024.

In this context, the National Assembly, through its competent bodies and the parliamentary monitoring mechanisms of regional organizations, plays an important role in promoting knowledge of SADC legal instruments, monitoring the respective ratification and integration processes into the national legal system, as well as monitoring the measures adopted by the Executive to ensure their implementation. Parliamentary intervention in this field thus aims to reinforce the articulation between regional commitments assumed by the Angolan State, national

legislative activity and sectoral public policies, contributing to the achievement of regional cooperation and integration objectives established within the framework of SADC

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5.1. Commerce, Industry, Finance, Investment and Free Movement of People

In the field of trade, industry and regional economic integration, Angola recorded, in the period from 2025 to 2026, relevant progress in deepening its participation in the commercial integration mechanisms of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with emphasis on accession to the Organization's Free Trade Area (ZCL).

In February 2025, Angola concluded negotiations regarding its accession to the SADC Free Trade Area, within the scope of the trade negotiation held in Luanda, with the support of the SADC Secretariat and the Cooperation Program for Strengthening SADC Regional Economic Integration (CESARE).

Accession was formalized in June of the same year, by the Committee of Ministers of Commerce, making the country the 14th Member State to join this trade integration mechanism. The implementation of this regime represents an opportunity for the progressive reduction of tariff barriers, the expansion of intra-regional trade and the diversification of national exports, particularly in the non-oil sectors.

The operationalization of the Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO) is underway, an instrument aimed at simplifying goods certification procedures and facilitating regional trade, with technical support from SADC, aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and evaluating national electronic customs systems, with a view to making them compatible with regionally defined mechanisms.

At the parliamentary level, the National Assembly has monitored this process, within the framework of its legislative and supervisory powers, with particular attention to the adequacy of the national legal system to the commitments arising from regional commercial integration. In this context, matters related to the legal regime for private investment, established by Law no. 10/21, of 22 April, and customs legislation are relevant, as instruments for promoting investment, business activity and the circulation of goods.

Parliamentary hearings were also held with the Private Investment and Export Promotion Agency (AIPEX), aiming to monitor policies to attract investment, diversify exports and develop infrastructure to support cross-border trade. In this area, the Lobito Corridor stands out as a strategic axis of regional connectivity, connecting the Port of Lobito to the mining regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo and, from an expansion perspective, to Zambia.

The project has been making significant progress, both in terms of mobilizing financing and expanding operational capacity. The financing mobilized reached a global amount of 786 million US dollars, provided by internationally and regionally positioned partners (including the United States International Development Finance Corporation - DFC and the Development Bank of Southern Africa - DBSA), intended for the modernization of approximately 1,300 kilometers of

the Angolan railway line, rehabilitation of the railway, signaling systems, workshops and rolling stock.

With the completion of these investments, it is expected that rail transport capacity could reach 4.6 million tons per year, accompanied by a potential reduction of around 30% in logistics costs. In terms of operational performance, the volume of cargo transported increased from approximately 96 thousand tons in 2024 to 265 thousand tons in 2025, with around 400 thousand tons expected to be handled in 2026, which represents an estimated growth of 51% compared to the previous year.

In addition to its infrastructural dimension, the Lobito Corridor has a high potential for economic dynamism, with around 100 investment opportunities having been identified, with an estimated value of six billion US dollars, covering sectors such as agriculture, agro-industry, transport, logistics, tourism and manufacturing. The implementation of these investments could contribute to the development of regional value chains, the creation of jobs, the increase in production capacity and the reinforcement of exports.

Within the scope of promoting investment and international economic cooperation, it is also worth highlighting the holding, in Luanda, of the third Summit on the Financing of Infrastructure Development in Africa, in October 2025. The meeting culminated in the mobilization of 18 billion US dollars for strategic infrastructure projects on the continent and the validation of 38 financeable projects, of which 13 are priority projects within the scope of the Program for the Development of Infrastructures in Africa (PIDA-PAP2). The Summit reaffirmed the importance of integrated economic corridors as instruments for promoting regional trade, industrialization, connectivity and the creation of African value chains.

In the same perspective, in May 2026, Luanda hosted the Business Forum on the Lobito Corridor, promoted within the framework of cooperation between Angola and the European Union, which brought together government representatives, development financial institutions, investors and economic operators, highlighting investment opportunities in the sectors of agriculture, agro-industry, transport, logistics, blue economy and clean energy, as well as the importance of public-private partnerships and the mobilization of financing for structuring projects.

In the field of industrialization, Angola is among the first five SADC Member States to ratify the 2019 Protocol on Industry, along with Botswana, Namibia, Seychelles and Mauritius, reaffirming its commitment to the structural transformation of the economy and the development of regional productive capacity. At a national level, the industrial sector has more than two thousand and six hundred (2,600) operators, while the manufacturing industry registered the creation of more than thirty-five thousand (35,000) new jobs, corresponding to a growth of around sixty-eight percent (68%), according to sectoral reports. These indicators highlight the importance of diversifying the national productive structure, promoting employment and strengthening domestic production capacity.

5.2. Energy, Environment and Climate Change

Angola has developed policies and initiatives in the areas of energy, environment and climate change, in alignment with the commitments assumed within the SADC framework, namely regionally applicable instruments relating to energy cooperation, environmental protection, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and the promotion of the green economy. This guidance aims to ensure the diversification of the national energy matrix, the sustainable use of natural resources and the strengthening of the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change.

In the field of electricity production, Angola has made significant progress in expanding and diversifying its generation capacity. The country has 75 energy producing plants, of which 13 are hydroelectric, 44 thermoelectric, nine solar and nine hybrid. The indicated generation capacity comprises 3,231 MW of hydroelectric origin, 1,125 MW thermal, 357 MW solar and 36 MW hybrid. The entry into operation of important hydroelectric plants, namely Capanda, Laúca, Cambambe, Chiume-Dala and Luachimo, contributed to progressively changing the structure of the national energy matrix, reinforcing the weight of renewable sources and reducing dependence on thermal generation.

Among the investments made, we highlight the rehabilitation and reinforcement of the power of the Luachimo Hydroelectric Power Plant, to 43 MW, the rehabilitation of the Cunje Hydroelectric Power Plant, with 2 MW, and the expansion of the capacity of the Matala Dam, with 48.8 MW. In the field of solar energy, the photovoltaic parks of Biópio and Baía Farta, in Benguela, Luena and Saurimo, with a combined capacity of 340.9 MW, were completed, as well as the parks of Lucapa, Cuito, Bailundo, Cazombo and Luau, reinforcing energy production and electrification in several regions of the country.

As part of the expansion of production capacity, the Caculo Cabaça Hydroelectric Plant is under construction, on the Kwanza River, with a planned power of 2,172 MW, with physical execution at 30% in October 2026, with the first turbine expected to come into operation in 2027. Construction work is also underway on the Malanje and Catete solar parks, with a combined capacity of 504 MW. MW, and the very high voltage transmission line between Huambo and Lubango, at 400 kV. Sectoral reports expect to increase the installed electrical production capacity to around 8,000 MW by the end of 2027, as a result of the entry into operation of new hydroelectric projects and the expansion of solar generation.

In terms of transport and distribution, the National Transport Network has approximately 5,860 kilometers of lines and 41 substations, with 13 provinces interconnected, namely Luanda, Icolo and Bengo, Bengo, Malanje, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Uíge, Zaire, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Huíla and Namibe. Among the completed infrastructures, the Capanda-Malanje transmission line stands out, with 190 kilometers, the connection between Gove and Matala, which allows the provinces of Huíla and Namibe to be integrated into the National Electric System, and the

rehabilitation of the Matala-Lubango line. New energy transport corridors have also been identified, namely Caculo Cabaça-Laúca, Caculo Cabaça-Dondo, Soyo-Cabinda, Lomaum-Huambo, Huambo-Lubango, Lubango-Moçâmedes and Malanje-Saurimo, among others. In the post-2026 horizon, it is expected to expand the network to approximately 8,870 kilometers of lines and 56 substations, reinforcing territorial integration and reducing regional asymmetries.

The expansion of infrastructure has been accompanied by measures to electrify municipal headquarters and rural communities, through the extension of the conventional network and the installation of solar parks associated with battery storage systems. Among the completed interventions, the electrification of the municipalities of Chinguar, Camacupa and Catabola, in the province of Bié, and of Cachiungo and Chicala Choloanga, in the province of Huambo, as well as the electrification of Cazombo and Luau, in Moxico Leste, stand out. According to official statistical reports, the rate of access to electricity went from around 43% to more than 50% of the population. For the following period, priorities were established to include approximately 1.7 million new connections, the electrification of all municipal headquarters, the expansion of prepayment systems for more than two million customers and the reinforcement of off-grid energy supply solutions.

Within the framework of regional energy integration, Angola has also promoted initiatives aimed at establishing electrical interconnections with neighboring countries, namely the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Namibia, with a view to facilitating the exchange and sale of electrical energy. In this context, the Baynes binational hydroelectric project, on the Cunene River, developed in cooperation with Namibia, with a projected power of 860 MW, divided equally between the two countries, is particularly relevant. These initiatives, associated with the expansion of national generation capacity, could reinforce regional energy security, promote the shared use of water resources and consolidate Angola's participation in SADC energy integration mechanisms.

In the field of water resources, structural projects have also been developed to expand access to drinking water, improve the quality of supply services and reinforce water security. Among the highlighted initiatives is the Bita Water Supply System, with collection from the Kwanza River, including the respective treatment station, adduction systems and distribution networks, intended to reinforce the supply of drinking water to the southern region of Luanda, with expected benefits for around 2.5 million inhabitants.

Additionally, within the scope of territorial protection infrastructure, containment of geological risks and disaster mitigation in 2026, the Angolan State mobilized financing of around 30.3 billion kwanzas, using the Road Fund and Emergency Works for the urgent containment and stabilization of 26 priority ravines that affect roads, bridges and population clusters in ten provinces of the country. With regard to land connectivity and conservation of road network, significant financial packages were implemented (including more than 200 billion kwanzas allocated to the

rehabilitation of structural sections), complemented by the gradual operationalization of the national toll network.

At the same time, in the field of climate adaptation and protection of vulnerable communities in the south of the national territory (namely in the provinces of Cunene, Huíla and Namibe), the Program to Combat the Effects of Drought in the South of Angola (PCESSA) made decisive progress in 2026 in the operationalization of structural water transfer networks and small and medium-sized dams. This multi-year effort, part of a global volume of investments valued at around 4.2 billion dollars, has made it possible to mitigate the cyclical impacts of the El Niño phenomenon, ensuring the watering of livestock, the sustainability of agricultural activity and the regular supply of drinking water to populations.

In terms of climate change, the National Strategy for Climate Change 2022–2035 is being implemented, approved by Presidential Decree No. 216/22, which frames national mitigation and adaptation measures, in conjunction with the National Adaptation Plan and Angola's Nationally Determined Contribution. In addition, programs are being implemented to adapt agricultural activity to climate change, focusing on the implementation of early warning systems, sustainable soil management and the promotion of efficient irrigation techniques. These measures are particularly important for food and nutritional security, the sustainability of agricultural production and the protection of populations most vulnerable to extreme climate phenomena.

In exercising its legislative and supervisory powers, the National Assembly has monitored public policies in the areas of energy, environment and water resources, namely through monitoring initiatives with the competent ministerial departments and the assessment of legislative instruments related to the commitments assumed by Angola within the framework of SADC and the African Union. In this context, it is important to reinforce monitoring of the execution of public investments, the expansion of access to electricity and drinking water, rural electrification and the implementation of structural water security projects, taking into account their direct impact on improving the living conditions of the populations.

At a regional level, it should be noted that the debates held within the scope of the 58th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF highlighted the growing vulnerability of Member States to the effects of climate change, particularly with regard to food security, the availability of water resources and the sustainability of agricultural production systems. In this context, Angola defended the strengthening of regional cooperation in matters of climate action, including the creation of a Regional Parliamentary Charter on Climate Action, the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring environmental commitments and the strengthening of parliamentary diplomacy in favor of climate justice.

5.3. Gender Equality, Education and Youth Development

Angola has deepened the alignment of its public policies with regional and international commitments on gender equality, women's empowerment and youth development, with emphasis on the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment (2015), the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Maputo Protocol and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the field of promoting women's rights, the implementation of the National Policy for Gender Equality and Equity stands out and the reinforcement of mechanisms for the valorization and participation of women in political, economic and social life, with important initiatives such as the National Woman of Merit Award, the National Forum for Women in Rural Environments, the Gender Observatory and the Green Portal.

In preventing and combating gender-based violence (GBV), Angola has sought to harmonise its legal system with the SADC Model Law on Gender-Based Violence (2021). In addition to the protection afforded by the Constitution of the Republic, Law No. 25/11 of 14 July (the Law Against Domestic Violence), and the Penal Code approved by Law No. 38/20 of 11 November, the National Assembly unanimously approved in principle, at its Plenary Assembly of 30 July 2026, the proposed amendment to the Law Against Domestic Violence, with 169 votes in favour. The initiative provides for stronger victim protection measures, the classification of domestic violence as an offence subject to public prosecution, tougher criminal penalties with a maximum sentence of 15 years' imprisonment, and the establishment of a Domestic Violence Observatory. It is continuing through the parliamentary process.

In the field of child protection, sectoral reports highlight the reinforcement of actions to prevent and combat violence, the mediation of family conflicts and the referral of identified cases to the competent authorities. The intention to submit to the National Assembly a proposal to revise the Penal Code was also announced, with a view to strengthening the protection of minors and increasing the penalties applicable to crimes committed against children. In parallel, Angola seeks to adapt its legal framework to the SADC Model Law on the Eradication of Premature Marriage and Protection of Already Married Children (2016), namely through the revision of the Family Code, approved by Law no. 1/88, of 20 February, with a view to eliminating exceptions that allow the marriage of minors with authorization.

Assistance to victims of domestic violence is based on a multisectoral coordination network that involves the Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women (MASFAMU), the Ministry of the Interior, through the National Police and the Integrated Public Security Centers (CISP), as well as the Justice, Health and Education sectors and civil society organizations. Of particular note are the Family Counseling Centers and the toll-free number 15020, "SOS Violência", which provide reporting mechanisms, psychosocial assistance, legal support and referral to specialized protection services.

In the field of digital inclusion, Angola has promoted access to information and communication technologies through the National Broadband Network and initiatives such as Conecta Angola, Angola Online and Ngola Digital, aiming to expand opportunities for digital education and training, particularly for women and young people.

Regarding youth development, education and technical-professional training, priority has been given to expanding the school network and professional training centers, coordinating educational policies with the demands of the job market. Structuring programs such as the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability, the JOBE Program and the JOVEM+ Project aim to qualify and insert young people (with specific inclusion targets for women and people with disabilities), complemented by measures to support entrepreneurship through the Angolan National Employment Fund (FUNEA).

As part of the policies of community cohesion and healthy occupation of youth's free time, there was an express investment in the rehabilitation and construction of local sports infrastructures, with more than 120 multi-sports fields and community sports venues created or rehabilitated in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, promoting grassroots sports and the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Within the framework of youth participation, a National Conference of Angolan Youth was also scheduled to be held, promoting active dialogue in defining national development priorities.

In exercising its legislative and supervisory powers, the National Assembly monitors the implementation of these educational and social policies, ensuring the harmonization of national legislation with the commitments made within the framework of SADC, the African Union and the United Nations.

5.4. Sexual, Reproductive Health and Immunization

In the field of sexual, reproductive health and public health prevention, Angola has guided its policies in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the Maputo Declaration and the international commitments of the 2030 Agenda (SDGs 3 and 5), aiming to ensure maternal and child protection, universal access to planning services and the consolidation of health security.

a. Contraception, HIV Prevalence by Gender and Multiple Indicators

With regard to family planning and contraception, the distribution of modern contraceptive methods through the primary health care network has been intensified. However, data from the Multiple Health Indicator Surveys (IIMS) highlight persistent structural challenges, namely high adolescent fertility rates and increased vulnerabilities in access to reproductive health information and services.

Regarding the epidemiological profile of HIV/AIDS, although Angola has a prevalence estimated at 1.6% of the adult population — which constitutes one of the lowest rates in the SADC region,

in sharp contrast with the epicenters of Southern Africa — the disaggregated data reflects a clear gender asymmetry. According to official statistics and population-based sectoral reports, the prevalence of the virus disproportionately affects the female population, with significantly higher rates among women (estimated at around 2.0% to 2.2%) than among men (whose ratio is below 1.0%). This disparity highlights the urgency of strengthening public policies for women's economic empowerment, combating gender-based violence and expanding access to specific prevention programs focused on girls and young women.

In the specific scope of the Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission (PTMF), the country has made measurable progress in the decentralization of testing services and the administration of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) to HIV-positive pregnant women. Sectoral data indicate that prenatal testing coverage has been expanding progressively, allowing thousands of children to be born free of the virus annually and increasing the retention of mothers in prophylaxis programs, although the challenge of early childhood testing and postpartum follow-up continues to deserve reinforced attention from health authorities and parliamentary oversight.

b. Expansion of the Hospital Network, Coverage in Remote Areas and Public Immunization

As part of the restructuring and development of the health sector, the Executive has implemented a set of strategic measures aimed at both strengthening hospitalization capacity at national level and expanding medical assistance to populations in remote and most vulnerable areas.

Between 2017 and the first quarter of 2026, the hospital subsector made notable progress with the construction and rehabilitation of 736 new health units, increasing the public network from 2,612 to 3,348 infrastructures. Consequently, the country's hospitalization capacity reached around 45 thousand hospital beds. In order to mitigate regional asymmetries, around 80% of the new units were allocated to primary health care (health posts and centers), constituting the basis of support for medical coverage in rural and difficult-to-access areas.

In parallel, in terms of immunization, the Expanded Vaccination Program (EPI) has played a central role in protecting children against preventable pathologies. National broad-spectrum vaccination campaigns, which mobilize thousands of fixed, mobile and community brigades annually, have guaranteed the administration of crucial vaccines against measles, polio, yellow fever, rubella and neonatal tetanus.

Despite the regionally felt logistical asymmetries and the challenges associated with difficult-to-access areas, multisectoral campaigns (often developed in conjunction with the WHO, UNICEF and traditional authorities) have managed to ensure the coverage of millions of children under five years of age in follow-up campaigns, containing seasonal epidemic outbreaks and ensuring compliance with the collective immunity indicators recommended in the regionally defined plans by SADC.

5.5. Employment and Labour

In the field of employment, work and social security, Angola has materialized the SADC guidelines on decent work and the valorization of human capital, through concerted actions to promote employability, mitigate youth unemployment and stimulate the gradual transition to the formal economy.

The implementation of strategic vectors such as the Action Plan for the Promotion of Employability, the JOBE Program and the JOVEM+ Project has made it possible to boost the job market through the expansion of the national network of professional training centers, surpassing dozens of operational units in operation in the various provinces, the technical training of tens of thousands of young people and the allocation of microcredits and support for entrepreneurship. At the same time, the Angolan National Employment Fund (FUNEA) has ensured direct financing for income-generating projects, while the private sector and the manufacturing industry have made a relevant contribution to the absorption of more than 35,000 new formal jobs.

At the legislative and supervisory level, the National Assembly closely monitors the application of the General Labour Law and compliance with occupational health and safety standards through regular inspections, aiming to safeguard labour rights and ensure progressive harmonization with the standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and SADC community commitments.

5.6. Peace, Security, Anti-Corruption and Electoral Processes

In the field of peace, security, good governance and electoral processes, Angola has played an active and stabilizing role in the region, in strict accordance with the SADC Protocol on Cooperation in Politics, Defence and Security (2001) and with the multilateral commitments assumed.

In this context, the international recognition given to His Excellency the President of the Republic, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, stands out, distinguished as Champion of Reconciliation and Peace in Africa, due to his relevant role of mediation and preventive diplomacy in the conflicts in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Mozambique, directly contributing to the efforts of the SADC Mission and the advancement of peaceful solutions and inclusive dialogue.

At the internal level and the consolidation of the Rule of Law, the Angolan State has deepened the institutional framework to combat corruption, economic and financial crime and impunity. The operational results are evident in the significant recovery of financial and patrimonial assets in favor of the State and in the measurable improvement in transparency and integrity indices, reinforcing the principle of accountability and creating a more competitive business environment and favorable to regional investment. In addition, the National Assembly has ensured oversight of the application of the new Penal Code and legislative reforms that toughen sanctions for serious

crimes, including the effective criminalization of practices harmful to public funds and the reinforced protection of fundamental rights.

Regarding regional parliamentary integration, Angola reaffirms its unequivocal support for the transition of the SADC Parliamentary Forum to a regional Parliament with a full mandate, in alignment with the resolution adopted at the 58th Plenary Assembly and the amendment to the SADC Treaty. During the work of the 58th Plenary Assembly, within the scope of the Permanent Committee on Democratisation, Governance and Human Rights (DGHR), the Angolan delegation, through Deputy Pedro Sebastião, highlighted that electoral observation constitutes an essential democratic obligation for political legitimacy and stability in the region, defending the institutionalization of own budgets in national parliaments to finance these missions.

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

The balance of the actions carried out by the Republic of Angola, presented in this report to the 59th Plenary Assembly of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, substantiates the tangible materialization of the commitments assumed by the Angolan State within the scope of the regional integration architecture.

Through institutional articulation between the Executive and the Legislative Power, the period under analysis was marked by structural reforms and measurable progress:

- Economic and Commercial Integration: The operationalization of the SADC Free Trade Area (ZLC), leveraged by strategic investments such as the Lobito Corridor and the modernization of the manufacturing industry, reinforces Angola's position in regional value chains.

- Energy and Environmental Security: The expansion of water and solar capacity and the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy consolidate the energy transition and resilience in the face of environmental challenges.

- Human Capital and Social Inclusion: Legislative harmonization in terms of decent work (General Labour Law), social protection, gender equality, with the reinforcement of the legal framework to combat domestic violence and the focus on technical training and community sports translate the strategic investment in youth.

- Public Health: The maintenance of controlled HIV prevalence rates, the expansion of preventive testing (PTMF) and the scope of the Expanded Vaccination Program guarantee community health protection.

- Good Governance and Stability: The rigor in the application of the new Penal Code, the fight against corruption with asset recovery and active peace and mediation diplomacy reaffirm Angola's stabilizing role in the region.

The Republic of Angola reaffirms its firm willingness to continue to cooperate closely with the other Member States, strengthening parliamentary diplomacy and promoting the legislative alignment necessary for the transition to the SADC Regional Parliament, in favor of an increasingly integrated, prosperous, safe and supportive community.

VII. ANNEX: REGULATORY REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING LEGISLATION

This report is based on the following legal, strategic and normative instruments published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Angola and in the official records of SADC:

1. **National Strategic Planning Instruments:**
    - National Development Plan (PDN 2023–2027), approved by the competent bodies.
    - Angola 2050 Long-Term Strategy.
    - National Climate Change Strategy (2022–2035) — Presidential Decree No. 216/22.
2. **Economic, Labour and Investment Legislation:**
    - Law No. 10/21, of April 22nd — Private Investment Law.
    - Law No. 12/23 — General Labour Law.
    - Customs legislation and General Tax Administration (AGT) framework for the SADC Free Trade Area (ZLC).
3. **Social and Rights Protection Legislation:**
    - Constitution of the Republic of Angola.
    - Law No. 25/11, of 14 July — Law Against Domestic Violence (and respective proposed amendment approved in July 2026).
    - Law No. 38/20, of 11 November — Penal Code of Angola.
    - Law No. 1/88, of February 20th — Family Code.
4. **SADC Regional Treaties and Protocols (Referenced):**
    - Southern African Development Community Treaty (1992).
    - Protocol on Trade.
    - Protocol on Industry (2019).
    - Protocol on Combating Corruption (2001).
    - Protocol on Statistics (2023).
    - Protocol on Energy (1996, as amended 2021–2023).
    - Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development (2014).
    - Protocol on Gender and Development (2008).
    - Protocol on Employment and Labour (2023).
    - Protocol on Health (1999).
    - Cooperation Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security (2001).