



Republic of mozambique
The House of Assembly

Electoral Law

(Law nr 10 /2007)

Law number 10/2007
5 of June
(It enacts the juridical board for the election of the
deputies of the provincial Assembly)

Law nr. 10/2007
5 of July

Having the need to enact the juridical board for the accomplishment of the elections for the provincial deputies of the Assembly in the terms of the number 4, article 135 and the line d) article 179, both from the constitution, the House of Assembly determines the following:

Title
General disposition

Chapter I
Main principle

Article 1
(Extension of the law)

The present law enacts the juridical board for the election of the provincial assembly deputies.

Article 2
(Definitions)

The definitions of the terminologies used in the present law are attached to it in the glossary as an integral part.

Article 3
(Elective principle)

The deputies of the provincial assembly are elected by universal suffrage, direct, equal, personal and periodic of the Mozambicans residents in the respective provinces under the terms of the present law.

Article 4 (Right for the suffrage)

1. The suffrage constitutes an individual and inalienable right for a citizen.
2. The voters electoral census is an indispensable condition for exercising the right.

Article 5 (Freedom and equality)

The electoral process presupposes equal freedom on advertisement for all the candidates.

Article 6 (The announcement date of elections)

1. The announcement of the elections date is made by the president of the Republic within minimum of hundred and eighty days before its commencement under a decree proposed by the National commission of Elections.
2. The Elections take place simultaneously within one day at national level.

Article 7 (Supervision of the electoral process)

1. The supervision of the Electoral Process is under the responsibility of the National Commission of Election.
2. Without prejudicing the competences of the Constitutional Council, the verification of the regularity and the validity of the electoral processes are under the responsibility of the National Commission of Elections.

Article (Jurisdictional Responsibility)

It is the responsibility of the Constitutional Council to appreciate as the final institution, the complaints and the electoral litigation.

Article 9

(Observation of the Elections)

The acts referred to the electoral process are objects of observation by the national or international entities under the terms established by the National Commission of Elections.

CHAPTER II

Article 10

Active Electoral Capacity

(Voters)

The voters are Mozambicans of both sexes who at the date of elections have completed the age of eighteen, who are registered in the census books, residents in the province and without having any incapacity as foreseen in this present law.

Article 11

(Active electoral incapacity)

The following are non illegible voters:

- a) The sentenced or those who are waiting for trial.
- b) Those known as demented even if not interdicted by law for sentence.
- c) Those intern at the psychiatric health units and certified by a medical team that are mental heal.
- D) The delinquents condemned for prison term for hard crime.

Chapter III

Article 12 (Passive

electoral capacity)

The eligible are those Mozambican citizens who are resident in the province during at least six months.

Article 13 (Passive electoral incapacity)

The following are covered by the passive electoral capacity:

- a) Those who do not enjoy active electoral capacity.
- b) Those condemned as a result of robbery, breach of trust, falsification or by crime committed by a Civil Servant.
- c) Those declared habitual criminals of difficult corrections.

Article 14 (Incompatibility)

- 1. The depute of the provincial assembly mandate is incompatible with the function of government members at district, provincial or national level, vice ministry, secretary of state, permanent secretary, village head, deputies of the House of Assembly and substitutes and members of the organs of local municipal.
- 2. The members referred in the number 1 of the present article who are elected deputies of the provincial assembly and who are intending to remain in those positions, must abdicate from those position as according to the law.
- 3. The deputies of the provincial assembly referred in the previous number will take the position in the provincial assembly after ceasing being a member of the government.
- 4. The mandate of the deputies of the provincial elections is also incompatible with other paid jobs in organizations, foreign states or international organizations.

Chapter 15 (General ineligibility)

- 1. The deputies of the provincial assembly are ineligible to the functions of:
 - a) Judicial magistrates or public persecutors in active service.
 - b) Military and paramilitary active personnel.
 - c) The carrier Diplomats' in active service.

2. The deputies of the provincial assembly are also ineligible to the function of the members of the National Commission of elections , its supporting organs, the members of the Technical secretariat of electoral administration and its representatives at provincial, city and district level.

Article 16

(The liberty of the Civil Servants)

The Civil Servants or other public authorities' members are no entitled to compete for any position on the extension of the present law.

TITLE II

Candidates

Chapter I

Statute of the candidates

TITLE II

Statute of the Candidates

Chapter I

Article 17

(The right for exoneration duties)

Within the previous forty eight days to the elections, the deputies of the provincial Assembly have the right to exonerate from performing their duties, may it be private or public, counting this time for all the effects, including the right for payment as if they were in time of effective service.

ARTICLE 18

(Suspension for performing duties and the passing to reserve)

1. The judicial Magistrates from the Public persecution services and the diplomats in mission who, in terms of the present law intends to compete in the presidential or legislative elections should request the exoneration from performing duties from the moment of subscription of the candidature.
2. The period over which the suspension will run will be for all the effects counted as time of effective service.

3. The military and paramilitary police in active who intend to compete for provincial deputies, should present a document of his passing to the reserve or retirement.
4. The organs from which the military and paramilitary forces referred in the previous number represent must issue the respective authorization whenever they are requested.

ARTICLE 19

(Immunity)

1. The deputies of the provincial of assembly are not subject to any protective custody, only in case of flagrant offense as a result of fraudulent crime subject to life imprisonment.
2. After initiation of criminal proceedings against any candidate who is not in prison, accusing him through an order of pronounces or equivalent, the process can only follow its terms after the announcement of the elections results.

CHAPTER II

Verification and publication of the candidature

Article 20

(Legitimacy and formal presentation of the candidature)

The legitimacy and formal presentation of the candidature are ruled under the disposed in the titles of the present Law.

Article 21

(Candidates representatives)

1. The candidates may designate among the voters, one representative to represent him in all operations of the electoral process, this representation must be permitted in terms of the present law.
2. The address of the representative should be indicated in the candidature process for future notifications.

TITLE III

Electoral Propaganda And Campaign

CHAPTER I

Electoral campaign

ARTICLE 22

(Commencement and ending of the electoral campaign)

The electoral campaign commences forty five days before the date of the elections and terminates forty eight hours before the voting day.

ARTICLE 23

(Promotion and accomplishment)

The accomplishment of the electoral campaign is under the responsibility of the candidates', political parties,' coalitions and the proponent electing citizens groups in the list, without impediment of active participation of the voters in general.

ARTICLE 24

(Extension)

Any candidate, political party's' coalitions and proponent electing citizens groups can freely accomplish the electoral campaign in any place of the territory of the Republic of Mozambique.

ARTICLE 25

(Equality of opportunities of the candidates)

The candidates, political party's or coalitions, as well as the proponent electing citizens groups have the right to be equally treated by the public and private entities in order to accomplish their electoral campaign in a free environment and good conditions.

ARTICLE 26

(Freedom of expression and information)

1. During the electoral campaign may not be imposed any limitations to free political, economical, social and cultural expressions.
2. During the electoral campaign may not be imposed any restrictions over the medias or their agents due to acts related to the electoral campaign.

ARTICLE 27

(Freedom for demonstration and meetings)

1. During the electoral campaign the freedom to have meetings and demonstration for electoral purposes is under the law nr. 9/91, 18 July and law nr. 7/2001, 7 July, with constant adaptation of the followings numbers.
2. The processions and marching can take place in any day and hour, respecting the limitations imposed by the maintenance of public order, automobile traffic and the resting hours of the citizens.
3. The presence of the order and authorities agents in these organized meetings and demonstration may only be solicited by its competent members, being the organizational entity responsible for the maintenance of order when solicitation of the agents of the order is not required.
4. The period applied for the notice referred in the article nr. 10 of the law nr. 9/91, 18 July, for the effectiveness of this present law is reduced to one day.
5. The period applied for the notice referred in the nr. 1, article 11 of the law nr. 9/91, 18 July, for the effectiveness of this present law is fixed to twelve hours.

ARTICLE 28

(Prohibition of the divulgation of the electoral survey)

It's prohibited the divulgation of the results from surveyed sources or voters sample surveys about the competing candidates from the beginning of the electoral campaign to the announcement of the results effectuated by the National Commission of Elections.

Chapter 29

(Locals where is interdicted the use of advertisement)

1. It is interdicted for effects of electoral campaign the following places:
 - a) Military units and militarized forces.
 - b) State and Municipal repartitions
 - c) Other working centers during normal working hours.
 - d) Scholar Institutions during normal learning periods
 - e) Religious temples
 - f) Other places with military or paramilitary objectives
 - g) Health centers.

Article 30

(The usage of places and public buildings)

1. Venues and public property utilization for electoral purposes must be equally shared among the different candidates under the regulations to be made by the National Commission of Elections, without prejudicing the internal regulations of this institution
2. The local state organs and the Municipal authorities must insure the availability of buildings and enclosures private or public to be used for electoral campaign by the different candidates as referred in terms of the number 1 of the present article.

Article 31

(Theatre Halls)

1. The theatre halls owners and venues of normal public use which may have the conditions to be used for elections purposes should give to the National Commission of Elections twenty days before the commencement period of electoral campaign with the indication of the time and date of which the halls can be used.
2. In case proofed insufficiency of places for the election purpose the National Commission of Election can request without prejudicing the normal activities of this places.

3. The time foreseen for the electoral campaign in accordance with the previous number is equally shared by the political party's, party's coalitions, groups of proponent electing citizens who may desired to present or presented a candidature for elections.

Article 32

(Cost usage)

1. The proprietors of the theaters or those who exploit them in the case of the number one of the previous article, when received the request foreseen in the aforementioned number indicates the price for its usage after negotiation with interested candidates.
2. The stipulated price and other usage conditions should uniform for all interested candidates.

CHAPTER II

Electoral advertising and Civic education

Article 33

(Electoral advertising)

It is understood by Electoral advertising the activity which directly or indirectly intendstopromotecandidates,politicalparties,coalitionsortheirrepresentatives or any other individual by means of meetings, demonstrations, and publication of essays or images or producing the contents of their activities.

ARTICLE 34

(Objectives)

1. The electoral advertisement has as objective the development of activities aimed at obtaining voters through explanation of the their ideological principles, Political, social and economic programs, governing platforms, the titles of the organs that is proposed, their representatives or any other persons.
2. All the electoral advertisement must identify its acronym or any other sign that demonstrate its identity.

Article 35

(The right for a specific time on TV and radio)

The political parties, coalitions and other electing citizens groups competing in the elections, have the right to use public broadcasting services and public television during the electoral campaign period in accordance with the terms defined by the regulations of the national Commission of Elections.

Article 36

(Resonant Advertisement)

1. The utilization of propaganda using resonant devices neither does nor requires authorization or presentation to the authorities from 7 am to 9 pm.

Article 37

(Graphic propaganda)

1. The affixation of cartoons does not require authorization from the authorities neither is it necessary to inform them.
2. It's not allowed the affixation of cartoons or paintings in the national monuments, temples and religious buildings, states organs and headquarters at central or local levels, in places where polling stations are designated, in the traffic symbols, railways symbols, inside public and private departments without authorization.

Article 38

(The responsibility of the public press)

1. The national press must include in their publication electoral material.
2. Whenever the national press referred in the previous number includes electoral material in their publications they must adopt criteria's of rigor and absolute exemption, avoiding the disturbance of the published articles and discrimination of different candidates.
3. The press companies owned or controlled by the state must include obligatory material concerning to the electoral procedures in all the serials published during the electoral campaign using the principles referred in the previous numbers of the present article.

Article 39 (Common usage or exchange)

The candidates can agree on the common usage or exchange among themselves the space of publicity or utilization of the venues in their turn.

Article 40 (Electoral campaign after the stated period)

Within the forty eight hours before the commencing of the voting or during the voting its no allowed any electoral propaganda.

Chapter III Electoral financing

Article 41 (Financing of the electoral Campaign)

1. The electoral campaign is financed by:
 - a) Contributions made by the citizens and the political parties or coalitions of parties.
 - b) Voluntary contributions from national or foreign citizens.
 - c) Products resulted from the electoral campaign.
 - d) Contributions from national or foreign friendly party's.
 - e) Contributions from national or international non governmental organizations.
2. The State Budget must foresee a budget for the financing of the electoral campaign
3. It's not permitted the financing of a candidate, political party or coalition by a foreign government, governmental organizations or by public institutions or companies.
4. The referred entities in the previous number may contribute to finance or reinforce the state budget foresee for the effect of electoral campaign.

Article 42 (Financing made by the State)

1. It is the responsibility of the National Commission of Elections to approve the distribution of the funds from the public financing for elections.
2. In the funding distribution they must be a proportional count for represented candidates in accordance with their seats.

Article 43 (Accounting of the expenses and revenue)

1. The candidatures must record all the revenue and expenses made during the electoral campaign and inform the National Commission of Elections within a period of sixty days after the official announcements of the elections results.
2. All the amounts attributed by the State, referred in the previous article, which may not be spent or used for other purposes different from those foreseen in this present law, must be returned to the National Commission of Elections.

Chapter 44 (The responsibility for the accounts)

The candidates, political party's or coalitions according to the case, are responsible for the remittance of the accounts of their electoral campaign.

Article 45 (Accounts rendered and appreciation)

1. The National Commission of Elections proceeds with the appreciation of the submitted accounts of the revenues and expenses within a period of sixty days, having to publish the conclusions taken in one of the most famous newspaper and in the government gazette.
2. In case of verifying any irregularities in the accounts, the National Commission of Elections will notify the party, coalition or candidate to proceed with the rectification of the accounting process within a period of fifteen days.

3. If the competitive entities do not submit their accounts within the period established in the number 1 of the Article 43 of the present law, or if do not proceed with the presentation of the new accounts in terms of the number 2 of the present article or if its concluded that there was an infraction to the disposed in the article 43 of the present law, the National Commission of Elections will communicate to the Public Persecution Service to apply the procedures under the accordance of the Law.

Article 46

(Prohibition of the usage of public assets during the electoral campaign)

1. It is extremely forbidden the usage of public property, local municipalities, autonomous institutes, public companies or public and private joint stock companies in which the government is the major shareholder by the candidates, political party's or coalitions.
2. Except for the disposed in the previous number, the public property referred in the article 30 and 31 of the present law.

TITLE IV

Electoral process

Chapter I

Organization of the Polling Stations

Article 47

Organization of the Polling Stations

(Training)

1. In each desk of the Polling Station has only one census book.
2. Thirty days before the elections the administrative organs of the elections divulgates in the headquarters, in the Medias and others place of easy public access a definitive schedule of the Polling Station.

ARTICLE 48

(Locals of operation)

1. The Polling Station is located in public buildings with easy access and safety conditions, preferable schools.
2. In case of lack of an adequate public building, private buildings can be requested for this purpose.
3. Its not permitted the establishment of the Polling Station in the following places:
4. Police stations
 - b) Military places
 - c) Religious temples
 - d) Buildings owned by political parties, coalitions, proponent electing citizens and associations affiliated to political parties.
 - c) Locals where alcoholic beverages 's are sold
 - d) Locals destined to religious cults
 - e) Health posts
5. The locals where the Polling Station operates should if possible be the same place where the electoral census operated.

ARTICLE 49 (Announcement

of the date, hour and local)

The National Commission of Elections will publicly announce date, hour and local where the polling station will operate, using for the purpose efficient means.

ARTICLE 50

(Relation of the Candidates)

The Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration when preceding the distribution of the voting papers, deliveries to the chairman of the Polling Stations the relation of all accepted candidates containing their full identification in order to affix them where the polling stations operates.

ARTICLE 51

(Operability of the Polling Stations)

The Polling Stations operates at the same time in all the country in the date marked for the elections.

ARTICLE 52

Polling Station desks (Polling Stations)

1. In each Polling Station there are officials with the responsibilities of promoting the act and orientating the voting and the announcements of the final results of the elections.
2. The desk of the Polling Stations is constituted by five members, the chairman, the vice-chairman, one secretary and two scrutinizers who also have the responsibility of watching over for the organization of voters during the voting act.
3. The desk members must be literate, having a liable educational degree to read and write Portuguese to be able to understand the complexity of the task.
4. At least two Polling Officials must speak the local language.
5. It is the responsibility of the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration to indicate the names of the polling officials and train them for the accomplishment of this task after listening to the candidate's representatives.
6. The chosen polling officials responsibility is compulsory, in case of anything major occurs; they are incompatible with the function of a candidate mandatory or delegate.

ARTICLE 53

(Recruitment of the polling officials)

For the constitution of the Polling Stations , the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration recruits through a public bidding board of curricular evaluation a Mozambican citizens over eighteen years old technically skilled for the accomplishment of the task.

ARTICLE 54

(Constitution of the desks)

1. The Polling stations desks are constituted at the time of commencement of its operation in the places previously established by the National Commission of Elections and its supporting organs.
2. The constitution of the Polling Stations outside the locals previously indicated implies the nullity and void of the electoral procedures, in case of anything major occurs, properly justified and approved by the national commission of Elections.
3. The polling station officials must be present at the local Polling Stations two hours before the commencement of voting.
4. If the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration verifies a problem one hour before the commencing of the voting due to the absence of an indispensable official will designate after agreement with the present candidates' delegates, a substitute among the electing citizens, a person with recognized suitability, considering with no effect the designation of those who had been absent.
5. The designated officials are exonerated from their working place.
6. The exoneration referred in the previous number does not affect the rights and privileges they are entitled for, having, nevertheless to prove the efficiency of the polling officials.

ARTICLE 55

(Inalterability of the desks)

1. After constituting the Polling Station desks it may not be altered, in case of anything major occurs, having the national Commission of Election to put this fact into public knowledge.
2. The effective presence of the chairman or the vice-chairman with two other officials is enough to validate the voting and the scrutiny.

ARTICLE 56

(Polling Station Voting Material)

1. The Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration must assure at the right time the supply of necessary material to the polling station, as follows:
 - a) Authenticated copy of the census books containing the subscription of the voters for that Polling Station.
 - b) The electoral summary documents and announcements books for the electoral operations duly signed in all the pages and with the opening and closing terms.
 - c) The printed papers, maps and the models of registers and information necessary to the electoral operations.
 - d) The ballot papers
 - e) The ballot box properly numbered at national level
 - f) The voting Booths
 - g) The seals, sealing waxes and envelopes for the voting.
 - h) Pencil, pens and rubbers
 - i) The sponge and the ink for the fingerprinting and the indelible ink.
 - j) The stamp and its sponge
 - k) The devices for the illumination
 - l) The calculators machines
2. It is the responsibility of the local State Administrative Organs to assure the necessary indispensable conditions for the storage, conservation, safety and inviolability of the material referred in the previous numbers.
3. Whenever possible the voting material is kept in the bank safes.

ARTICLE 57
(The types of the ballot boxes)

The ballot boxes used must be translucent.

Article 58
Delegates and candidates
(Designations of the candidate's delegates)

1. The candidate has the right to designate one effective delegate and a substitute for each Polling Station.
2. The delegates can be designated for other Polling Stations different from those where they are subscribed as voters as long as if it is from the same electoral census territory.
3. The lack of designation or absences of any delegate will not affect the occurrence of the electoral process.

ARTICLE 59
(Procedures s and designations)

1. Until the twentieth day before the suffrage, the political parties, coalitions and the proponent electing citizens will designate their respective delegates for each Polling Station desk, submitting their names to the provincials, districts and locals or cities Commission for accreditation.
2. The supporting organs of the National Commission of Elections at a district or city level must submit credentials for what refers to the previous number of the present article and proceed with the remittance to the interested entities within forty eight hours before the suffrage.

ARTICLE 60
(Candidates representative's rights and obligations)

1. The listed delegates have the following rights:
 - a) To be present in the locals where the Polling Stations operates and stays in the most adequate position to supervise all the electoral procedures.

- a) To verify before the commencing of the voting the ballot boxes and the booths.
 - b) To solicit explanations from the Polling Stations Officials. To obtain information's on the electoral procedures and to present complaints.
 - c) To be listened in all the questions that may occur during the polling station operations, voting or during the scrutiny.
 - d) To make observation about the ballot papers, if necessary sign them, having in case of refusal state the respective reasons.
 - e) To sign all the documents related to the electoral operations.
 - f) To consult every time the electoral census books.
 - g) To receive the original copies of the ballot paper and the announcements duly signed and stamped.
2. The listed delegates have the following obligations:
- a) To exercise a conscious and objective supervision of the Polling Stations activities.
 - b) To cooperate for the normal development of the voting, the scrutiny and the normal operations of the Polling Stations.
 - c) To avoid unjustifiable interference or perturbation of the normal activities of the Polling Stations.
 - d) Not to permit deletions in any of the documents during the elections operations.
3. If not exercised any of the rights and obligations foreseen in this present article it does not affect the validity of the electoral act.
4. If proved the impediment of the Polling Stations activities according to the rights and obligations foreseen in this present article, it affects the validity of the electoral act in that specific desk.

ARTICLE 61

(Immunity of the candidate's representatives)

The candidates representatives may not be arrested during the polling station operations, unless in case of criminal offence punishable by a penalty of two years imprisonment.

CHAPTER II

Ballot Papers

ARTICLE 62

(Main characteristics)

1. Ballot papers are a printed paper to be defined by the National Commission of Elections under the proposal of the Technical Secretariat of Electoral administration.
2. The ballot paper is a rectangular form with proper dimension to accommodate all the candidates submitted for voting in each electoral constituency.

ARTICLE 63

(Other components)

1. In each ballot paper are placed the candidates identification elements, the candidates are horizontally positioned, and one below the other, separated by a strip.
2. The draw of the candidates and list is made in the National Commission of Elections.
3. The elements of identification are the denominations, the acronym and flags or symbols of the competing candidates, who in the case of political parties or coalition reproduces the ones existing in their processes in the Constitutional Council or in the electoral organs.
4. In the rectangular area corresponding to each candidate is placed a square in which the voters must make a cross or place his fingerprint.

ARTICLE 64
(Color and other characteristics)

The color and other characteristics of the ballot papers are made by the National Commission of elections under the proposal of the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration.

ARTICLE 65
(Topographic examination of the ballot papers)

Before the definitive printing of the ballot papers, the political parties, coalitions and other proponent electing citizens or their legal representatives are notified to verify (if willing) within a period established by the National Commission of elections if the photography's, denominations, symbols and the acronyms are in a perfect order, in the same order when presenting the candidatures to the National Commission of Elections.

ARTICLE 66
The production of the ballot papers

The ballot papers are produced in serial sequentially numbered.

CHAPTER III
Elections

SECTION I
Suffrage

ARTICLE 67
(The voting right)

1. The act of voting constitutes a right of all citizens.
2. The public and private entities and other employers must give to their public officers and employees a time off to exercise their voting right.

ARTICLE 68

Voting once

Each voter is allowed to vote once in the elections of the Provincial Assembly.

ARTICLE 69

(Locations of the voting procedures)

The right of voting is exercised at the Polling Stations corresponding to the place where the voters are subscribed, unless if verified the exposed in the article 79 of this present law.

ARTICLE 70

(Freedom and confidentiality of the voting)

1. The voting is free and secret.
2. Nobody should, by no excuse, be obliged or oblige others to reveal the meaning of the voting within the three hundred meters radius.
3. Inside the Polling Station or outside no one should reveal the candidate to who is voting or is going to vote.

ARTICLE 71

(Requirements for the exercising of the voting right)

For the effects of admission to the voting process the name of the voters must be writing in the census books and the identity recognized by the respective desk, unless if verified the exposed in the article 79 of this present law.

SECTION II

ARTICLE

(The opening of the Polling Station)

1. The Polling Station will open in all the country at 7 am and closes at 6 pm.
2. The Chairman opens the Polling Station and proceeds with the supervision of the voting booth and other working documents of the respective desk together with other officials and candidate representatives.

3. The chairman opens the empty ballot boxes before other Polling Officials, Candidates representatives and the present observers and proceeds with the sealing of the ballot boxes and writes the respective report.

ARTICLE 73

(The reason for not opening the Polling Stations)

1. The opening of the Polling Stations will not occur if:
 - a) The impossibility of constituting the respective Polling Officials
 - b) The occurrence of perturbation in the surrounding areas, calamities or public disturbance during the previous day or in the voting day.

ARTICLE 74

(Irregularities and its suppressing)

1. If verified any irregularity impeding the voting process, the officials will proceed with its suppressing within four hours after the verification.
2. In the impossibility of suppressing the irregularities within the period foreseen in the previous number, the chairman declares closed the Polling Station and informs the fact to the National Commission of Elections to decide though the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration.

ARTICLE 75

(Interruption of the electoral operations)

The electoral operation will be interrupted and subject to nullity in the following cases:

- a) Occurrence of disturbance in the municipal territory, calamities or public disturbances which can affect the accomplishment of the voting act.
 - b) Occurrence of any disturbance or turmoil at the Polling Station.
2. The electoral operations will continue if the chairman of the Polling Station verifies that the causes which determined the interruption are eliminated.

3. In the cases referred in the nr. 1 of the present article , whenever is put in cause the integrity of the electoral operations and the ballot boxes, the electoral operations must be repeated considered with no effect any act that was eventually practiced.
4. In case of the impossibility to repeat the electoral operations referred in the number 3 of this present article, the elections will take place during the first Sunday after the realization of the referred elections.
5. In case of the impossibility of the operations referred in the previous number of the preview reasons number one of this article does affect the elections results.

ARTICLE 76

(The presence of non voters)

1. It's not permitted the presence at the Polling Station of the following individuals:
 - a) Non voting citizens
 - b) Citizens who have already voted
2. It's permitted the presence of the Medias, if properly authorized by the National Commission of Elections, having to:
 - a) Present the identification and credentials to the Polling Station officials.
 - b) Avoiding of taking photographs or filming the voting booths, ballot boxes and avoiding getting information's from the voters three hundred meters radius the Polling Stations.

ARTICLE 77

(The closing of the voting)

1. The Polls chairman declares closed the voting after all the subscribed people and the Polling Station Officials have voted until 6 pm of the closing date of the elections.

2. In case of impossibility to fulfill the enacted time for the election, is the responsibility of the National Commission of Election to decide on the eventual alteration of the period foreseen for the termination of the voting.

SECTION III

General form of voting

ARTICLE 78

(Voting order)

1. The voters will vote according to the order of their arrival.
2. Without prejudicing the exposed in the previous number, the chairman of the Polling Station, other members, the candidate's representatives who are subscribed in the census books of the Polling Station and their representatives, will be the first to vote.
3. The chairman's of the Polling Station will prioritize the following voters:
 - a) Incumbents of protection service and security for polling stations.
 - b) Sick people
 - c) Disabled people
 - d) Pregnant woman
 - e) Old aged people
 - f) Medical and paramedical people

ARTICLE 79

(Votes from voters not subscribed at the local Polling Station)

1. The Polling Station Officials, police officers and journalists accredited can exercise their voting right at the Polling Station where they are working, even if not subscribed in the census book of the referred Polling Station.
2. The ballot papers correspondent to the voters referred in the previous number are processed separately and must be mentioned in the announcements.

3. Before the voting, the name, the card number of the referred people in the previous number is registered in a proper printed paper and will be attached in the announcements elaborated by the desk.

(Module of voting)

ARTICLE 80

1. When presenting before the Polling Station, the voter shows his hand to the Polling officers and gives his voter's card to the Chairman.
2. After he has identified and verified his subscription, the chairman gives him a ballot paper.
3. Then the voter goes to the voting booth, where he votes by putting an X in the blank square or presses the fingerprint over the rectangular space of his voting candidate and folds the ballot paper.
4. Back to the desk the voter introduces the ballot papers into the ballot boxes and then presses his finger into the indelible ink while the scrutinizers registers the voting and sign in the census book, in the line corresponding to the voter.
5. If by mistake the voter spoils one ballot paper, he must ask the chairman of the Polling Station for another one and returning the spoiled one, which will be signed by the Chairman and kept.
6. In case foreseen in the previous number the chairman nullifies the ballot paper, signs and keeps as exposed in the article 96 of the present Law.
7. After exercising the voting right the voters receives the voting card and goes away.

ARTICLE 81

(Disabled voters)

1. The blind and the disabled confirmed by the polling officers as incapable to vote, as described in the previous article, shall practice their voting right if accompanied by other voter freely chosen by himself, who can insure the voting secrecy expression.

2. If the polling officers do not confirm an individual as disabled, will request within the act of voting a document issued by the competent entity confirming the incapacity of this individual in practicing the acts referred in the previous article.

ARTICLE 82

(Illiterate voters)

Those who cannot read or write, incapable to make a cross in the blank square will vote by placing a finger in the blank square or rectangular corresponding the candidate they chose, after pressing the fingers in the appropriated ink placed in the voting booth.

ARTICLE 83

(Stolen Voter's card)

The voters whose card has been stolen after the established period for remission, fixed by the electoral organs, can only vote if their names exist in the electoral books, after being confirmed by the candidate's representatives, having for this effect to present their identity, passport or other document containing a photograph, generally used for the identification.

SECTION IV

Guarantee of voting freedom

ARTICLE 84

(Doubts, complaints and protests)

1. Besides the candidate's representatives, any voter is liable to question or present, in writing, complaints and protests concerning to the electoral operations of the respective Polling Station, having to furnish with the necessary proofs.
2. The officials can deny the reception of the complaints and protests, having to sign and attach them to the announcements.
3. The complaints and protests have to be object of deliberation from the Polling Station officials, which must be solved at the end of the voting if it does not affect the course of the process.

4. All the deliberation from the Polling Station officials concerning to this issue will be taking by the number of the votes of the members present, having the chairman and his substitute a special vote (vote of quality), in case of equality can be material to appeal to the respective Commission.

ARTICLE 85

(Maintenance of order and discipline)

1. It is the responsibility of the chairman of the Polling Station assisted by his officials to assure freedom of the voters and keep order and discipline, taking for the effect the respective providences.
2. It is not permitted at the Polling Station drunkards, drug consumers, individuals in possession of any arm, insane people, those who in some way disturbs public order and discipline; they will be taking out by the ordinance of the chairman of the Polling Station.

ARTICLE 86

(Propaganda prohibition)

1. It is prohibited any propaganda inside, outside the Polling Station and at the surrounding areas, covering a distance of three hundred meters radius.
2. The exposed in the previous number is also applicable to the exhibition of symbols, distinctive and signals of the candidates, political parity's, coalitions or proponent electing citizens.

CHAPTER 87

(Prohibition of armed forces presence)

1. At the polling stations and in its radius (three hundred meters) is forbidden the presence of armed forces, excepting the exposed in the following numbers.
2. If necessary to stagnate turmoil's, oppose aggressions or violence at the Polling Station or in its proximity, or in case if disobedience to its orders, the chairman can, after listened, request the presence of the armed forces to maintain public order, if he mentions in the announcements the reasons and the period during which the armed force were present.

3. If the public order forces commandant verifies physical or psychological coercion over the members of the Polling Station which impedes the respective chairman to request protection will intervene, having to withdraw if the chairman so determines or if their presence is no longer justified.
4. The forces of maintenance of public order must in order to terminate turmoil's, aggressions or violence resort to permissible forms of actuation stated by law.
5. In the cases foreseen in the numbers 2 and 3, the electoral operations are immediately suspended until the chairman considers the conditions good to proceed with the operations, under possibilities of nullity of the process related to the respective desk.

ARTICLE 88

(Especial duties of the journalist)

The Medias professionals during the exercise of their professional duty at the Polling Station may not act in a way to compromise the voting process or disturb the electoral procedure, and they must publish the news with impartiality.

CHAPTER III

The counting

SECTION 1

Article 89 (The partial counting)

1. After closing the voting process, the Chairman of the Polling Station proceeds with the counting of the ballot papers not used and filled by the voters, closing them with a note in two especial subscripts referred to each situation, closing and sealing. Then he locks the lists of the voters signed by all the polling officials and candidate's representatives sending them to the respective district or city Commission.
2. All the foreseen operations in this section are effectuated at the Polling Station.

ARTICLE 90

(The counting of the voters and the ballot papers used)

1. After terminating with the partial operation, the Chairman proceeds on the counting of the number of the voters who had voted in accordance with the census book.
2. Thereafter, the chairman orders to open the ballot boxes one by one in order to check the number of the entries of the ballot papers, count them, deposit them to the ballot boxes and sealed.
3. From the number of ballot papers counted is made immediate announcement to the public through the original announcements which the Chairman read out loudly and orders to affix at the Polling Station.

ARTICLE 91

(Suppressing the differences on counting)

1. In case of differences between the existing ballots papers in the ballot boxes and the existing voters, will be validated for effect of announcement the number of the ballot papers in the ballot boxes if there not more than the number of the voters.
2. In case the number of the voting papers in the ballot boxes are superior to the number of the subscribed voters the voting is considered null and void and the announcement of the new date of elections will be under the stipulated in the number 2, article 157 of the present Law.

ARTICLE 92

(Votes counting)

1. After the reopening of the ballot boxes the Chairman of the polling station orders to proceeds with the counting of the ballot papers guided by the following rules:
 - a) The chairman opens, displays the ballot papers and announces out loudly the voted candidate and the list.

- b) The secretary or his substitute registers the votes on behalf of the candidates or list chosen in two separated blank papers or in a big board, in case of existing.
 - c) The second scrutinizer places separately and by packs, after displaying, the votes already read out corresponding to each candidate or list and the blank or invalid votes.
 - d) The first and the second scrutinizer proceed with the counting of the voting and the chairman announces the number of voting made to each candidate.
2. After terminating the operation referred in the previous number, the chairman proceeds with the confrontation between the number of the existing votes in the ballot boxes and the number of votes in each pack.

ARTICLE 93

(Blank votes)

It is a blank vote when the ballot paper is not used.

ARTICLE 94

(Null votes)

1. Invalid vote is when the ballot papers entails the following circumstances:
- a) When more than a blank square has been used.
 - b) When there is a doubt about the square or rectangle used.
 - c) When square or the rectangle used corresponds to a renounced candidate.
 - d) When a cut, drawing or erasure is made in the ballot paper.
 - e) When any word written.
2. Is not considered invalid vote the ballot paper in which the cross or fingerprint hasn't been perfectly made or placed, or if exceeding the limit of its margins by voters mistake.

ARTICLE 95

(Candidate's delegates intervention)

1. After concluding the operation referred to the article 90 and 92 of this present law, the candidate's representative can check the ballot papers packs in a separated way, without changing its composition, in case of doubt or objection in relation to the counting or qualification given to any ballot paper they can request for explanation or present complains or protests to the chairman of the polling station.
2. In case the complaints are not attended by the Polling Station, the ballot papers and the objects of complaints are separated, marked in the back together with the qualification given by the desks and signed by the chairman and the candidate delegates.
3. The complaints or protests not attended do not impede the counting of the ballot papers for the effect of partial counting.

ARTICLE 96

(Announcement of the partial counting)

1. The partial counting is immediately announced through the original announcement papers duly signed and stamped in the Polling Station operations, in which is writing the number of each candidate votes, the number of null and blank votes.
2. The partial counting can only be announced after the stipulated closing hour of the voting at national level.
3. The electoral summary documents and the partial counting are affixed at the Polling Station, at a local of public access.

ARTICLE 97

(Communication effect for provisional votes counting)

The chairman of the Polling Station informs immediately the district or city Commission of Election about the information in the ballot papers and, in its turn, they inform the provincial Commission of Elections who also informs the National Commission of Elections.

ARTICLE 98

(Destiny of the protested and complained ballot papers)

1. The protested, complained and nullified ballot papers after signed by the chairman or his substitute are put in packs, sealed and send to the district or city commission of elections within a period of twenty four hours counted from the closing hour of the voting.
2. Within forty eight hours from the closing hours of the voting in the respective polling station, the votes referred in the previous number must be submitted to the Provincial Commission of Elections which submits to National Commission of Elections.

ARTICLE 99

(Destiny of the rest of the ballot papers)

1. The remaining valid and blank ballot papers are placed in packs, sealed and kept in custody of the district or city commission of elections.
2. After the deadline for the appealing to the electoral litigation or after it has been definitely decided, the chairman of commission referred in the previous number orders the destruction of the ballot papers.

ARTICLE 100

(Electoral Summary documents and announcements of the electoral operations)

1. It is the responsibility of the secretary of the Polling Station to elaborate the electoral summary document and announcements of the voting process and the partial announcements.
2. The electoral summary documents are constituted by the following:
 - a) The number of subscription in the electoral census, the names of the Polling Station members and candidate's delegates.
 - b) The Polling Station venue
 - c) The opening and closing hours of the Polling Station.
 - d) The desk deliberations during the electoral process.

- e) The total number of the voters subscribed, voters and non voters.
- f) The number of votes obtained by each candidate
- g) The number of blank and null votes
- h) The number of protested ballot papers
- i) The counting differences in case existing and the specifications found
- j) The number of complaints and protest attached to the electoral summary document
- k) Other occurrences seen as necessary by the desks
- l) Signature of the Polling Station Officials

ARTICLE 101

(Copies of the electoral summary document and the announcements)

The chairman of the Polling Station distributes the original copies of the electoral summary document and the announcements, duly signed and stamped to the candidate's representatives, coalitions and the proponent electing citizens groups.

ARTICLE 102

(The remittance of the partial announcement)

1. In the next twenty four hours after the closing of the voting, the chairman's of the polling station submit personally or send via a most safe way, against the reception of a receipt, electoral summary document, the books and other documents related to the elections to the District or city Commission of Election through the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration.
2. The city or District Commission of elections must submit within a period of forty eight hours, counted from the closing period of the general voting, in the respective Polling Station, all the material referred in the number 1 of the present article, via a most safe way and against the reception of a receipt of the related documents to the District or city Commission of Election through the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration.

3. The candidate's representatives and the observers can follow the documents and must be advised about the departure of the transport loaded with them, as referred in the number 1 of the present article.

Section II

Article 103

(The counting at the district or city level)

1. The counting at district or city level is done by the National Commission of Elections of the city or district.
2. The city or district Commission of elections gathers the results obtained from each desk of the polling stations constituted within the territorial limits of its jurisdiction and proceed with the counting of the electoral results at the district or city level.

Article 104

(Preliminary operations)

At the beginning of the work, the district or city commission of Elections decides on the complained or protested ballot papers, verifies those considered nulls in order to make a second appreciation using for the effect the uniform criteria, this operation may result on the correction of the partial counting in each polling station. Without prejudging the aspect related to appealing.

ARTICLE 905

(Contents of the announcement)

The announcements of the voting referred in the previous article consist in:

- a) Verifying the total number of the subscribed voters.
- b) Verifying the total number of voters who have voted and not within the area in which the announcements is referred, with the respective percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.

- c) Verifying the total number of blank, null and valid votes and the percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.
- d) Verifying the total number of the votes obtained by each candidate, and if is the case, each coalitions with the respective percentages relative to the total number of the voters.

Article 106 (Elements of the announcements)

1. The announcements is made based on the electoral summary document and the polling stations announcements papers, the voting books and other documents submitted to the district o City Commission of Elections.
2. The lack of elements in some of the polling stations is not an impediment for the announcement of the results which may start with the existing elements, having the chairman of the National Commission at that level to call for a new meeting in order to finish with the works within the next twenty four hours taking necessary attention to solve the problem of the missing elements.

ARTICLE 107 (Summary of the city and district results)

The district or city commission of elections elaborates a summary of the global voting results obtained at the polling stations of a determined geographic area, which may contain the following:

- a) Total number of the registered voters
- b) The total number of registered voters who had voted and not voted with the respective percentages.
- c) The total number of blank, null and valid votes with the respective percentages relative to the total number of voters.
- d) The total number of votes obtained by each candidate, with the respective percentages relative to the total number of voters.

ARTICLE 108
(The City and District electoral summary documents
and the announcements)

1. After the District or city global announcements a registry is immediately done in which is put the results announced, complaints, protests and the contra- protests presented as well as the decisions taken for its resolution.
2. Two copies of the electoral summary documents and announcements are immediately send by the district of city commission of election for announcement purposes to the National Commission of Elections through the provincial commission of elections which also keep a copy of the referred documents.
3. One copy of the electoral summary documents and the announcement is given to the district Administrator and other to the Mayor, who will have a responsibility of keeping.

ARTICLE 109
(Original copies of the electoral summary documents and
the announcements of the district or city)

To the candidates representatives, observers and journalist are given the electoral summary documents and the announcements of the district or city signed and stamped by the district or city commission of elections.

ARTICLE 110
(Announcements of the results)

The announcements of the district or city results are published in a solemn and public act by the chairman of the district or city within a maximum period of three days counted from the closing date of the elections, through announcement in the medias and by affixing the original announcements at the entrance hall of the district or city Commission of elections and in the State buildings.

Article 111

(The delivery of the district or city announcement material)

1. In the next twenty four hours after the announcement of the district or city counting, the chairman of the district or city commission of elections gives personally against reception of a receipt, electoral summary documents, announcements, the voting books and the related documents to the district or city chairman of the provincial commission of elections.
2. The candidate's representatives and the elections observers may follow the documents transportation procedures as referred in the number 1 of the present article and they must be advised about the time of departure of the respective transport.

SECTION III

(Provincial announcements)

Article 112

(Announcement at provincial level)

1. The announcement of the results in the electoral constituencies is made by the provincial commission of election.
2. The provincial Commission of elections centralizes all the results obtained by each district with the information's from the electoral summary documents and announcements of the respective districts and proceeds with the provincial announcements of the results.

Article 113

(Summary of the city and district results)

The Provincial Commission of elections elaborates a summary of the global voting results obtained from the polling stations of each district in which may contain the following:

- a) Total number of the registered voters
- b) The total number of registered voters who had voted and not voted with the percentages relative to the total number of voters.

- c) The total number of blank, null and valid votes with the percentages relative to the total number of voters.
- d) The total number of votes obtained by each candidate, with the respective percentages relative to the total number of valid votes.

ARTICLE 114

(Contents of the announcement of the voting)

The announcements of the voting referred in the previous article consist in:

- a) Verifying the total numbers of the subscribed voters.
- b) Verifying the total number of the voters who have voted and not within the area in which the announcements is referred, with the respective percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.
- c) Verifying the total number of blank, null and valid votes and the percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.
- d) Verifying the total number of the votes obtained by each candidate, and if is the case, each coalitions with the respective percentages relative to the total number of the voters.
- e) Verifying the distribution of mandates obtained by the different candidates.
- f) Verifying the determination of the elected candidates.

Article 115 (Elements

of the announcements)

1. The announcements are made based on the electoral summary documents and the announcements papers of the polling stations of the district or city.
2. The lack of elements in some of the polling stations is not an impediment for the announcement of the results which may start with the existing elements.

3. Having the chairman of the Commission at that level to call for a new meeting in order to finish with the works within the next twenty four hours taking necessary attention to solve the problem of the missing elements.

Article 116

(Reclamations and protests)

The ballot papers on which have complaints, or protest and null and void ones must be submitted by the Provincial Commission of Elections to the National Commission of elections within the next twenty four hours.

ARTICLE 117

(The Provincial counting electoral summary documents and announcements)

1. After the provincial announcements a registry is immediately done in which is put the results announced, complaints, protests and the contra-protests presented as well as the decisions taken for its resolution.
2. Two copies of the electoral summary documents and announcement is immediately sent by the Chairman of the Provincial Commission to the National Commission of Election.
3. Other copy is given to the Provincial Governor who also keeps under is responsibility.

ARTICLE 118

(Publication of the announcements)

The results of the provincial elections are announced by the Chairman of the Provincial Commission of Elections within a maximum period of five days to count from the day of the closing of the voting. For this effect is used the media and by affixing the originals electoral summary documents at the entrance hall of the Provincial Commission of elections headquarters and in the provincial government building.

ARTICLE 119
(The original copies of the electoral summary documents and the announcements)

The chairman of the Polling Station distributes the original copies of the electoral summary documents and the announcements, duly signed and stamped to the candidate's delegates, coalitions and the proponent electing citizens groups. This copy can also be given to the team of observers and journalists upon request.

ARTICLE 120
(Remittance of the electoral documents)

The electoral census books and all other documents must be remitted to the National Commission of Elections by the Provincial Commission of Elections within a period of forty five days after the publication of the official schedules of the elections. The National Commission of Election keeps the documents under their guard and responsibility.

SECTION IV
(General Counting and the centralization)

Article 121
(The competent entity responsible for the general announcements)

It's under the responsibility of the National Commission of Elections to centralize and announce the results obtained in each province, the counting, and the general announcement of the elections and the distribution of the mandates.

Article 122
(General announcements elements)

1. The general announcement is made with the information's from the electoral summary documents and the announcements.
2. The centralized information and the overall counting initiates immediately after the reception of the electoral summary documents and the announcements from the provincial commissions and it's continuously counted without interruption until its conclusion.

3. In case of missing the electoral summary documents or announcements papers from the provincial counting the conclusion of the overall counting at national level, the chairman of the National Commission of elections must take necessary measures in order to solve the missing document problem within a period not superior to twenty four hours.

Article 123 (Appreciation of previous questions)

1. At the beginning of the work the National Commission of Election decides on the complained or protested ballot papers, verifies the votes considered null for reconsideration using a uniform criteria.
2. This operation can culminate on the correction of the results announced by the District or City Commission, without prejudicing the exposed referred to the right for appealing.

Article 124 (Operations of the overall announcements and the centralization)

The overall announcements consist in:

- a) Verification of the total number of voters subscribed and the number of those who have voted and the percentages related to the first.
- b) Distribution of the mandates from the multi nominal list.
- c) Determination of the elected candidates for each list.

Article 125 (Electoral summary documents and announcements from the national centralized information and the global announcements)

1. After the national centralization and the overall announcements a signed and stamped certification of the electoral summary documents and the announcements is immediately done in which is put the results announced, complaints, protests and the contra- protests presented as well as the decisions taken for its resolution.

2. Thereafter the copies of the electoral summary documents and the announcements referred in the previous number are sent to the Constitutional Council, to the President of the Republic and to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Article 126

(Publication of the Results from the National Centralized information's and the overall Announcements)

1. The Chairman of the National Commission of Elections within fifteen days counted from the closing date of the voting announces from the National Centralized information the overall results, ordering to publish it in the government gazette, in the National Medias and affixing at the entrance of the National Commission of Election.

ARTICLE 127

(Original copies of the electoral summary documents and announcements of the overall Announcement)

1. To the candidates and their representatives is given a copy of the electoral summary documents and the overall announcements issued by the National Commission of Election, signed and stamped.
2. These copies can also be given to the observers and journalists upon request.

Article 128

(Destiny of the Documentation)

The electoral summary documents and the announcements from the Provincial Commissions and from the National Announcement remain on custody and Conservation of the National Commission of Elections.

Article 129

(Official statement of the Elections Results)

1. The National Commission of Elections elaborates two official statements with the elections results which may contain as follows:

- a) The numbers of the subscribed voters.
- b) The number of the voters who have voted and not with the respective percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.
- c) The total number of blank, null and valid votes and the percentages relative to the total number of the subscribed voters.
- d) The total number of the votes obtained by each candidate with the percentages relative to the total number of voters.
- e) The total number of mandates attributed to each candidature.
- f) The names of the elected candidates, with nomination from the respective candidature or political party in case of coalitions.
- g) Other relevant elements in the respect of each electoral constituency.

Article 130

(Validation and proclamation of the electoral results

The Constitutional Council after deliberating on the appeal and complaints proceeds with the appreciation of the electoral summary documents and announcements from the national centralized information for the provincial assembly elections for validation and proclamation.

TITLE V General Elections

CHAPTER 1

Article 131 Legitimacy on the presentation

1. The candidatures are submitted by the solely political party's or coalitions and by group of citizens if registered until the commencing of the stated period for submission of the candidatures. The list can include citizens none registered in the respective party's.
2. No party, coalition or electing citizens group can submit more than one list of candidates in the same electoral constituency.

Article 132

Prohibition of more than one candidature submission

1. No one is entitled to submit a candidature for the position of deputies of the provincial Assembly in more than one list, in case it occurs is not legitimate.
2. It's not considered double candidature in case the repetition occurs in the list of the same proponent, in this case he will be notified in order to choose to an option.

Article 133

Permanent candidates and substitutes

1. The proposed list for the election of the provincial Assembly deputies must have indication of the permanent candidates with same number of mandates to be filled.
2. The proposed list for the provincial elections should contain a number of substitute deputies corresponding to half of the number of permanent deputies.

Article 134

The order of the candidates list

Each list candidate will be ordered according to the sequence in the respective candidature declaration, not being allowed changes as per the terms of the present law.

Article 135

(Coalition for the effect of elections)

1. The political party's which make coalition for electoral purposes should communicate the fact to the National Commission of elections for the registration of the document, jointly signed by the respective organs.
2. The communication foreseen in the previous number may contain the following:
 - a) The foreseen definition in the extension of the coalition.

- b) The indication of the denomination, acronym and symbols of the coalition.
- c) The designation of the directive board members or coordinators of the coalition.
- d) A proof document approved by the convention of a coalition.

Article 136 **(Inscription)**

For the effect of elections the Political party's and coalition must register with the National Commission of Elections, attaching the statutes, certificate of registration, acronym, symbols and the domination to the subscription process.

Article 137 **(Appreciation of the denominations, acronyms and symbols)**

1. Twenty four hours after setting the information for registration, the national Commission of Election checks on the legality of the denomination, acronyms and symbols and the identity or similarities with other partys or coalitions.
2. The decision foreseen in the previous number is immediately published by announcement affixed at the entrance of the National Commission of Elections.
3. Within a period of twenty four hours commencing from the time of the affixation of the announcement, the representatives of any list presented can appeal to the Constitutional Council who decides within a period of forty eight hours.

Article 138 **Appreciation of the denominations symbols and acronyms**

1. Twenty four hours after the communication for annotation the National Commission of Election appreciates the legality of the denominations, acronyms and symbols and its identity or similarities with other party's or coalition.

2. The decision foreseen in the previous number is immediately published in the announcement and fixed at the National Commission of election entrance hall.
3. Within a period of twenty four hours counting from the affixation of the announcement, the representatives of any of the presented lists can appeal to the constitutional Council as a result of the decision taken.
4. The constitutional Council must decide on the appeal within a period of forty eight hours.

Article 139 **(Candidatures' Presentation)**

1. The presentation of candidatures is the responsibility of the political party's or coalitions.
2. The presentation last until ninety days prior to the date foreseen for the Elections in the National Commission of Elections.

Article 140 **The number of the deputies of the provincial assembly to be elected in each Province**

1. The number of deputies to be elected in each province is published by the National Commission of Election through announcement published in the Government gazette and in the press with an antecedence of ninety days prior to the electoral act.

Article 141 **(Presentation requirements)**

1. The presentation consists on delivering the request and the list with the names and other identification elements of the candidates and the representative of the list, the candidature declaration and, in case of coalition, the indication of the parties that points the candidates.
2. The candidature declaration is signed by the both party's separately by the candidates, which contain the following:

- a) Not covered by any ineligibility.
 - b) Don't appear in any other list of candidates
 - c) Accept the candidature presented by the proponent
 - d) Agree with the representative indicated in the list
3. Each has the following elements:
- a) Statutes or Registration Certificate of the political party, party coalition approved by a regular group of citizens.
 - b) Identification of the voter and the respective number of the voters card
 - c) Each candidate Criminal record

Article 142

(Publication of the lists and verification of the candidatures)

1. After the termination of the period for the presentation of the lists, the chairman of the National Commission of Elections orders to affix the copies at the entrance of the National Commission of Election hall.
2. Within the next eight days after the closing period of the candidatures presentation, the National Commission of Election verifies the regularity of the process, authenticity of the documents and the illegibility of the candidates.

Article 143

(Procedural Irregularities)

1. If verified procedural irregularities, the Chairman of the National Commission of Election orders and notifies immediately the candidate's representatives to verify the problem within a period of five days.
2. If the problem is not solved within the period foresee in the previous number it will imply the nullity and void of the candidature.
3. The candidate representative is immediately notified to proceed with the corrections, if willing, to change the process, within a period of five days.

4. If that does not occur, the candidature is invalidated and the position will be occupied by the next following candidate in terms of article 141 of the present law.

Article 144 **(Candidatures rejection)**

1. The ineligible candidates are rejected.
2. The representatives will be immediately notified to proceed with the candidate substitution within a period of ten days.

Article 145 **(Publication of the decisions)**

The Chairman of the National Commission of Election orders to affix at the entrance of the National Commission of Elections the accepted and rejected lists. After the closing period referred in the two previous articles of the present law, having no alteration in the list,

Article 146 **(Complaints)**

1. As a result of the rejected and accepted lists the political party's may appeal to the Constitutional Council, within a period of five days after the publication referred in the previous number regarding the candidates, political party's and coalitions competing in the elections.
2. The complaints are observed and submitted to the National Commission of Elections within five days, commencing from the closing period referred in the previous number.

Article 147 (Affixation of the definitive lists)

After the closing period of the observation of the complaints by the Constitutional Council, the National Commission of Elections orders to affix the definitive lists within the next three days and notifies the candidates, political parties and coalitions competing in the elections.

Article 148

(Draw of the lists)

1. Within the next three days after the publication of the definitive lists, the National Commission of Elections proceeds, before the candidates or representatives present with the draw of the presented lists in order to organize and affix the candidates in the ballot papers according to the order, certifying and registering the act of the draw.
2. The drawing is made first for the provincial candidates and the second one for the rest.
3. The result of the draw is affixed at the entrance hall of the National Commission of Elections and ordered to be published in the *government gazette* and in the Media.

CHAPTER II

Substitution and renouncement of the candidates

Article 149

(Substitution of the candidates)

1. Substitution of the candidates may occur priori fifteen days before the commencing of the elections, only in the following circumstances:
 - a) Rejection of the candidate due to ineligibility.
 - b) Death or illness that may result in physical or psychological incapacity.
 - c) Renouncement of the candidate
2. If verified any of the previous cases, a new list must be published.

Article 150

(Renouncement)

1. The renouncement is made up to seventy two hours priori to the commencing of the elections, having the fact being communicated by the respective representative to the National Commission of Elections.
2. The referred renouncement in the previous number is made by means of a declaration duly signed and certified by the registry.

CHAPTER III

Article 151

(Criteria of election)

The conversion of votes into mandates is made in accordance to the method of proportional representation and in accordance with the method of high Hondt media, obeying the following rules.

- a) Its counted in a separated way the number of votes received by each list of the respective electoral constituency.
- b) The number of votes counted from each list is successively divided by 1,2,3,4,5,6,8 etc, the quotients are lined in a decreasing order from its greatness in a serial of many terms in regarding to the mandates attributed to the respective electoral constituency.
- c) The mandates belong to the lists from which are corresponding the terms of the established serials of the previous rules, receiving each list as many mandates as the terms of the serial.
- d) In case of remaining only one mandate to distribute and equals to the different lists and the following terms of the serial, the mandate will be conferred to the list which might have obtained minor number of votes.

Article 152

Distribution of the mandates within the lists

The mandates within the lists are attributed according to the order of precedences in the list.

Article 153

Incompatibility, death or impediment

1. In case of incompatibility resulted from the previous function of the candidate is not an impediment for the attribution of the mandate in the exercising of his duty as depute of the provincial Assembly.

2. In case of the candidate death or illness which may determine his physical or mental incapacity, the mandate will be attributed to the immediate substitute in accordance with the order of precedence mentioned.
3. There is no vacancy to fill in case of lack of the permanent and substitute candidates during this mandate term.

TITLE VII

Electoral litigation and offense

CHAPTER I

(Electoral litigation)

Article 154

1. The irregularities which have occurred during the voting and within the partial, general and national announcements can be appeal if there was previously complained or protested and presented during the act in which it was verified.
2. From the decision taken as a result of the appeal, in spite of the complainants, the political parties, parties coalitions and the proponent electing citizens duly registered in the electoral constituency can also appeal.
3. The petition for the appealing specifies the respective bases of the fact and the right with all proofs attached, including a photocopy of the announcement in which the problem occurred.

Article 155

Appeal against the administration electoral act

1. The appeals specifies facts and rights and accompanied by all proved documents.
2. For the formulation of the appeal the National Commission of elections or its supporting organs must facilitate the necessary documents when required by complainant.

3. The appeal submitted to the National Commission of Election until two days after the counting of voting having the decision to be taken during the following days.
4. Before the decision is taken on the appeal the National Commission of Election must notify the candidates representatives before the judgement is made within twenty four hours.
5. The referred decision in the previous article number must be notified by the quickest method to the complainant or complainants.

Article 156 **(Appealing to the Constitutional Council)**

1. After the deliberations made by the National Commission of Elections the Constitutional Council is the final Institution to which the appealing must be submitted in relation the complaints or protests.
2. The appealing must be submitted within three days commencing from the date of notification of the deliberation of the National Commission on the protest or reclamation presented.
3. Within five days the Constitutional Council judges the appealing and immediately communicates the decision taken to all the interested parties including the electoral organs.

Article 157 **(Nullity of the Elections)**

1. The votes at any Polling Station can only be considered null and void if it's discovered irregularities which may substantially influence the elections results.
2. After has been declared null and void the elections in one or more Polling Stations, the respective electoral procedures will be repeated until the second Sunday posterior to the decision.

Article 158 **(Cost exemption and the velocity processes)**

The electoral litigation process is exempted of any costs and has priority over any other dossier.

CHAPTER II

Electoral offense

Section I

General principle

Article 159

(Grave offense and disciplinary responsibilities)

1. The sanctions comminate in this Law does not exclude the enforcement of other serious offenses due to the practicing of any crime foreseen in the legislative penal.
2. The infractions foreseen in this present Law constitutes also disciplinary action when committed by any agent subject to that responsibility.

Article 160

(Especial aggravating circumstances)

Beside those foreseen in the penal law, the following circumstances constitute especial aggravating circumstances of the penal electoral offense:

- a) If the infraction influences the results.
- b) If the persons involved are members of the National, Provincial, city or district Commission of Elections, Polling Officials or members of the Technical Secretariat of the Electoral Administration.
- c) If the person involved is a candidate, candidate representative or a listing representative.

Article 161

(Prescriptions)

The criminal proceeding related to electoral operations come to terms after one year commencing from the elections date.

SECTION II

(Infractions related to the presentation of candidates)

Article 162

(Multi candidature)

Those who intentionally register more than one list for the Provincial Assembly deputies will be punished with an exclusion penalty, being excluded from all the lists used for the subscriptions and a fee payment of twelve to twenty four minimal national salaries.

SECTION III

Infractions related to electoral campaign

Article 163

(Ethical norms for campaigning)

The practice of disorder, insurrection and instigation to hatred, racism, violence or war will be punished to a life imprisonment of two to eight years if other aggravating circumstances do not occur.

Article 164

(Violations of the neutrality and impartiality)

The violation of the impartiality and neutrality right of the candidates is punishable by one year imprisonment and a payment of two national minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 165

(Incorrect use of the denominations, acronyms or symbols)

Those who during the electoral campaign use the acronym or symbols belonging to the candidates with the intention of harming or insulting will be punished with a penalty up to one year imprisonment and six to twelve national minimum salary fees.

Article 166

(Abusive usage of the time speech given on TV and radio)

1. The political party's or coalitions and the respective members who using the radio or TV on the exercise of the right of speech for electoral campaign instigate to hatred, insurrection, disorder, violence or war will be immediately suspended from the exercise of that right during a period of one day from the days of the campaign period depending on how serious the case is, without prejudicing the civil and criminal responsibility.
2. The suspension covers the right of speech in all the radio and TV stations even if the case had occurred in only one of them.

Article 167

(Misuse of the Public Property)

The political parties or coalitions and other candidates who infringes the exposed in the article 46 of the present law concerning to the usage of the public property during the electoral campaigns such as local Municipal, Autonomous institutes, state owned – companies or companies with major state shareholdings will be punished with a penalty up to one year imprisonment and ten to twenty minimal national salaries fee.

Article 168

(Suspension of the right to speech on the radio and TV)

1. The suspension foreseen in the previous number is determined by the National Commission of elections on their own initiative or through the reception of a request from the people or from any entity or institution.
2. For the effect of the eventual evidences from the broadcastings referred to the candidates, political parties and coalition's speech, the radio and the TV station must record and keep the files until the validation of the elections in order to supply the material to the National Commission of Elections.

3. The National Commission of elections take a decision, expecting for the moment of the next speaking time of the party from which the offender is a member on the radio or TV station, apart if aware of the infraction twenty four hours before, situation from which decides within this period.
4. The decision that the previous numbers refers to is also made after hearing, in writing, from the offender political party, and may be requested, in case of need by means of a written letter sent to the political party or coalition containing a briefing of the infraction and an explanation directing the party or coalition to respond to the document by using the same via within the period stated for the effect.
5. It's only accepted the production of documental evidences which may be delivered at the National Commission of Elections within the period stated for the response.

ARTICLE 169

(Violation of the right to make electoral meetings)

Those who prevent the conduct or proceeding of a meeting, processions or marching of electoral campaign will be punished by a prison penalty until six months imprisonment and a payment of three to six minimum national salaries fees.

Article 170

(Illegal processions, marching, assembly or meetings)

Those who during the electoral campaign instigate to the accomplishments of meeting, processions, marching or assemblies without obeying the Law 9/91, 18 of July and the Law 7/2001, 7 of July and the article 27 of the present Law will be punished by a penalty of twenty five to fifty minimal national salaries fee.

Article 171

(Violations on the right of resonant and graphic electoral campaign material)

Those who infringe the exposed in the articles 36 and 37 regarding to the resonant and graphic advertisement will be punished by a payment of three to six minimal national salaries fees.

Article 172

(Damage of the electoral campaign material)

1. Those who steal, damage or destroy partially or totally or delete the electoral campaign material affixed or placing on top of it any other material with the intention of hiding it will be punished by an imprisonment penalty up to six months and six to twelve minimal national salaries fees.
2. The facts foreseen in the previous number are not punishable in case these electoral campaign materials are placed in the house or private establishment without acknowledgement or if not an updated material.

ARTICLE 173

(Robbery of the electoral propaganda material)

Anyone who steals keeps or prevents the delivery of cartoons, memorandums or any electoral propaganda material to the respective recipient will be punished by a imprisonment penalty up to six months and a payment of three to four minimum national salaries fees.

ARTICLE 174

(Propaganda after the electoral campaign)

1. Anyone who at the date of the elections or in the previous day remains doing electoral campaign through any means will be punished by a payment of thirteen to twenty minimum salaries fees.
2. Under the same penalty is anyone who at the date of the elections remains doing electoral campaign in the Polling Station or on its proximities (around three hundred meters radius).

ARTICLE 175

(Announcements of the surveyed results)

Anyone who announces the surveyed results or voters opinion concerning to the legislative or presidential elections in the period between the commencing of the electoral campaign to the moment of the National Commission of Election results announcements, will be punished by a prison penalty up to one year imprisonment and a five minimal national salaries fees.

Article 176

(No records of the income and expenses)

All those who infringe the disposed in the article 43 will be punished by a penalty of twenty five to fifty minimal national salaries fees.

Article 177

(Non accountability of the incomes and expenses)

1. All those who infringes the exposed in the nr. 1, article 43 of the present Law, will be punished by a penalty of twenty five to fifty minimal national salaries fees and will not be allowed to compete in the elections.
2. The board members of the party's, coalitions, the listed representative and delegates will respond to the payments of the fees.

SECTION IV

Infraction related to the elections

Article 178

(Infraction relatively to Active electoral capacity)

1. Anyone not having active electoral capacity with the intention of voting will be punished by a penalty of one and half minimal national salary fee.
2. The imprisonment penalty up to one year and two minimum salaries will be given to the citizen who not having active electoral capacity had exercised his voting.
3. If when exercising the voting had used other subscribed citizen identity the imprisonment penalty goes up to six months to two years and a payment of two to four minimal salaries fee.

ARTICLE 179

(Abusive Admission or Exclusion of voting)

Helping anyone who hasn't got the right to vote in the voting process or on the exclusion of one who has the right to vote or falsely witnesses will be punished with a prison penalty up to six months imprisonment and a payment of three to four minimum salaries fees.

ARTICLE 180
(Impediment to participate in the elections)

1. Anyone who at the date of elections prevents any voter to exercise his voting right will be punished with a prison penalty up to three months and a payment of three to four minimum national salaries fees.
2. The law enforcing agent at the date of elections who prevents any voter to exercise his voting right will be punished with a prison penalty up to twelve months and a payment of six to twelve minimum salaries fees.

ARTICLE 181
(Multi voting)

Anyone who votes or is permitted to vote more than once will be punished by a penalty of three months to one year imprisonment and a payment of four to six minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 182
(Unfair Representation)

Anyone representing blind or disabled people who unfairly express his own will, will be punished with a prison penalty up to six months imprisonment and a payment of four to five minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 183
(Vote secrecy violation)

Anyone who at the Polling Station or in its proximities, up to 1000 meters radius, tries to persuade the voters to reveal his voted candidate will be punished by a prison penalty up to six months.

ARTICLE 184
(Coercive and fraudulent attitude over the voters)

1. Anyone who by violent means, threatens or performs fraudulent attitudes or tries to constrain or persuade the voters to vote for a determined candidate or even abstain for voting will be punished by a penalty of three months to one year imprisonment and a payment of four to six minimum salaries fees.

2. The same penalty is applied to those who having the same misconduct as stated in the previous number try to force a candidate to give up.
3. The penalty foreseen in the previous number will be worsened, according to the terms of the penal law, if the threat is practiced with the use of a firearm or a weapon or if practiced by two or more people.
4. If this violence is practiced by high rank Civil servants, civil servants, state agents, electoral officers or any cult or sect minister, will be punished with a prison penalty of six months to one year imprisonment and six to twelve minimum salaries fees

ARTICLE 185

(Dismissal or threat to dismissal)

Anyone who dismisses or threaten dismissing a citizen from his working post or impeding or threaten to disturb him of getting a job or applying any other sanction to force him to vote or not to a certain candidate or if has already voted or abstained to vote or participate in the electoral campaign, will be punished with a prison penalty of six months and to one year imprisonment and a payment of four to six minimum salaries fees, without prejudicing the nullity of the sanction and the automatically readmission of the employer in case the dismissal had been effectuated.

ARTICLE 186

(Electoral Corruption)

Anyone who persuades voters to vote or not to a determined party or by promising to offer a public or private employment or other things canvassing to one or more voters, by agreement with a third party, even if the promised assets are dissimulated to a tax indemnification given to the voter for travel expenses, renting or food and drinking bills or with the promise of electoral campaign expenses bribe, will be punished with a penalty up to one year imprisonment and six to twelve minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 187

(The non exhibition of the ballot boxes)

1. The Polling Station Chairman who does not exhibit the ballot box to the voters during the opening of the voting process will be punished with a prison penalty up to three months imprisonment and a payment of three to four minimum salaries fees.
2. If discovered that in the not exhibited box were ballot papers, the penalty will be up to one year, without prejudging the exposed in the next article.

ARTICLE 188

(Irregularitie in the ballot boxes)

Anyone who deposits the ballot papers before or after the commencing of the voting process or if takes possession of the ballot boxes with the ballot papers not counted yet or if takes possession of one ballot paper during any moment of the process will be punished with a penalty of six imprisonment and four to five minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 189

(Fraud during the votes counting)

The Polling Station officials who opposes or allows to place the confirmation of one voter who hasn't voted or exchanges the lists during the announcements or reduces, erases the votes or by any way falsifies the elections results will be punished by a penalty of six to two years imprisonment and four to five minimal national salaries fees.

ARTICLE 190

(Opposition to Candidate's representative rights for performing)

1. Anyone who impedes the entry or departure of the candidate representatives or opposes against the exercising of the responsibilities they are entitled recognized by the present law, will be punished by a penalty of six months imprisonment and four minimal national salaries fees.
2. In case of being the Polling Station Chairman, the penalty will be of one year.

ARTICLE 191

(Refusal of receiving complaints or protests and contra- protests)

The Polling Station Chairman who refuses without justification to receive complaints, protests or contra-protests will be punished by a prison penalty up to six months and four to five minimal salaries fee.

Article 192

(Refusal to distribute the original electoral summary documents and the announcements)

All those who having the duty and without justification refuses to distribute the original copies of the electoral summary documents and the announcements duly signed and stamped to the candidates representatives or mandatory, political parties, coalitions or to proponents electing citizens will be punished by an imprisonment penalty of six months and a payment of up to four to five minimal national salaries fees.

ARTICLE 193

(Disturbance at the Polling Stations)

1. Anyone who disturbs the normal functioning of the Polling Stations by insulting, threatening or using violent manners which may create turmoil will be punished with a prison penalty of six months imprisonment and two to six minimal salaries fee.
2. Anyone who during the electoral operations introduces himself into the Polling Station without the right to do so and refuses to depart after being intimated by the Chairman will be punished by a prison penalty of three months imprisonment and payment of four to five minimum salaries fee.
3. Anyone who comes to the Polling Station with a firearm or weapon will be immediately taken off the weapon, having a penalty of up to two years imprisonment and six to twelve minimum salaries fee.

ARTICLE 194

(Disturbance of the Candidates and candidate's representatives)

The Candidates or their representatives who disturb the normal functioning of the electoral operations will be punished with a penalty of up to three months imprisonment and a payment of four to five minimum salaries fees.

Article 195 (Obstruction to the electoral inspection)

1. Those who obstruct the entry or departure of a candidate representative, mandatory or candidate in the polling station, or by opposing them to accomplish the right they are entitled for by the present law will be punished by a penalty of one year imprisonment and four to five minimal national salaries fee.
2. In case of being the chairman of the polling station doing the obstruction the penalty is not less than six months.

Article 196 (Obstruction to the exercising of the rights)

All those who prevent the National Commissions or its organs members indicated to proceed with the centralization and the counting of the electoral results will be punished by a penalty up to one year imprisonment and five to seven minimal salaries fees.

ARTICLE 197 (Non fulfillment of the task to participate in the electoral process)

Anyone who has been designated to be part of the Polling Station Officers and with no justified reason decides not to accomplish or abandon the tasks will be punished by a payment of two to three minimum salaries fees.

ARTICLE 198 (Falsification of the Electoral documents)

Anyone who falsifies, changes, substitutes or destroys the electoral books, electoral summary documents, announcements or any other electoral document will be punished with a penalty of two to eight years imprisonment and a fee payment of twenty to fifty minimum salaries.

ARTICLE 199

(Complaints and misconduct appeal)

Anyone who submits an appeal without evidences such as complaints, protests and contra-protests or any reclamation against the decisions taken by the organ without evidences will be punished with a penalty of six to twelve minimal salaries fees.

ARTICLE 200

(Absence of the police forces)

If for safety reason is required at the Polling Station a police unit, in the terms foreseen in the number 2 of the article 87 of the present law and it does not arrive with no justification during a period of twenty four hours, the police force commander will be punished with a penalty of three months imprisonment and payment of six to twelve minimum salaries fees.

Article 201

(Non fulfillment of duties)

Those who do not accomplish any of the tasks imposed by law without justification omitting the practicing of necessary administrative procedures or portraying unjustifiable delaying for its accomplishment will be punished by a payment of five to twelve minimal national salaries fees.

TITLE VII

Final dispositions

Article 202 (Exemption and certificates issue)

1. The documents destined for the purposes of this law are exempted from the payment of any fees, emolument and taxes. These documents are as follows:
 - a) Necessary certificates for electoral subscription.
 - b) Documents destined to submit any protest, complaints or appealing foreseen in the Law.

- c) Registry certifications.
- d) The necessary certificates for the elections subscriptions are obligatory issued within a period of five days if a petition is made by any interested.

Article 203

(Rules observed during the fabrication of the electoral summary documents and the announcements)

1. The electoral summary documents and the announcements are written in clear and concise style. The corrected, deleted or amended words are observed before it has been signed.
2. The number obtained by each candidate is written in words and in ciphers.

Article 204

(Preparatory value of the electoral summary documents and the announcements)

In case of missing the voting elements contained in the articles 105 , 114 and 121 of the present Law due to deviation, or destruction. The electoral summary documents and announcements duly signed and stamped and already given to the political party', coalitions or their representatives, they will be evidences for electoral litigation.

ARTICLE 205

(Electoral Documents Conservation)

1. The candidate's subscription documents are kept and preserved by the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration within a period of five years commencing from the date of the investiture of the electoral organs. One copy will be kept by the Mozambique Historical Archives.
2. All other electoral process documents will be kept and preserved by the Technical Secretariat of Electoral Administration as the law requires.

Article 206
(The investiture of the deputies)

1. The Provincial Assembly deputies are sworn in within fifteen days after the publication of the final results in the *government gazette*.
2. Having the National Commission of Election to state the exactly date of the date of sworn in of the provincial Assembly members..

Article 207
(Enforcement of the Law)

The present Law is enforced from the day of the publication of this document.

Approved by the House of Assembly, 11 of April, 2007.

The speaker of the House of Assembly, the honorable, Mr. Eduardo Joaquim Mulembwe

(Repeal)

The repealed, 28 of May, 2007

Promulgated on 28 of May 2007.

ARMANDO EMILIO GUEBUZA, President of the Republic.

Traduzido por Paulo Jorge Piloto

Glossary

For the effect of the present law, below are the definitions of some expressions used:

Opening of the Polling Stations: is the procedure by which the chairman of the polling station in accomplishment of the duties given by the National Commission of elections verifies the hour, the conditions of the ballot boxes and the rest of the material for the voting, opening one by one the ballot boxes and inspecting the voting booth.

Abuse from a Civil servant or similar – is the action of a Civil servant, estate officer, collective entity or dignitary of a religion, who due to his position obliges or takes by force the voter to vote in one or other list.

Electoral Summary document – is the document in which is registered the way the voting act has occurred containing the main elements of the voting.

Appreciation of the accounts – is the analyses the National commission of election does on the accounts presented by each candidature as a way of verifying if the money given to the competitors was used in accordance with the Law.

Counting of the voting – is the act of counting the votes on the desks of the polling stations.

National Counting – is the determination of the counting at national level with the objective of announcing the overall results obtained and the distribution of the mandates and also the verification of the presidential candidate most voted.

Partial counting – Is the counting of the votes in each desk of the polling station, the counting of the votes placed in the ballot boxes by the voters when chosen the presidential candidate or the deutes of the House of Assembly.

Provincial counting – is the counting of the votes placed in the ballot boxes by the voters for the presidential or for the deutes of the House of assembly elections at provincial level, after the counting of the votes from the desks of the polling stations, in accordance with the definitive schedule announced by the National Commission of Elections.

Polling station - is the local where the voters exercise their voting right.

B

Ballot paper is the paper with specific format which the voter uses to express his voting will by choosing the deputies of the Provincial Assembly.

C

Electoral Census Book is an appropriate brochure, with a characteristic of an official book duly numbered and signed with an opening and closing term in which is written the names of the voters.

Voting Booth- is a reserved compartment, localized close to the ballot boxes in which the voters secretly express their voting will, signing the choice made relative to the candidate.

Electoral campaign – Is an organized action made by the competitors aimed at obtaining votes during the voting.

Candidate is the citizen proposed to be elected by the voters.

Effective candidate – Is the one to whom the voters' voting is exercised whether in the presidential or legislative elections.

Candidate substitute is the one accepted by the National Commission of Elections when the voted candidate for the provincial assemblies is in the impossibility of accomplishing the mandate or in case of his absence.

Candidature is one or more citizen's proposal to the provincial or deputy candidacy, which can be made by political parties, coalitions or by proponent electing citizens.

Multiple Candidatures is the act of one citizen by being a candidate for more than one list. It's forbidden by law more than one candidature, this act leads to the ineligibility of the candidature.

Active electoral capacity is the right a citizen has to practice the voting by choosing candidates or candidate of his preference.

Passive electoral capacity is the right a citizen has to be a candidate for the deputy of Provincial elections.

Voter's card – is a document for a voter identification which is issued to all subscribed citizens for electoral purposes, by certifying the right of voting to the polling official to whom they present during the voting act.

Centralized information of the electoral results is the act of counting the polling station desks according to the definitive polling schedule announced by the National Commission of Election, before proceeding with the counting of the votes.

Election of Mozambique community in foreign countries constituency is the geographic area in a foreign country in which is organized a constituency for the Mozambicans citizens exercise their voting right.

Electoral Constituency is the geographic area within the national territory organized for the exercising of the voting right by the citizens.

Electoral coercion is the act of intimidating the voters by violence or threats or any other fraudulent mean in order to force the voters to choose a determined candidate.

Party's coalition is the association of two or more party's which have decided to make an alliance to join forces for the effect of elections.

Electoral Commissions are organs constituted to organize and conduct the electoral process, it can be at provincial, city, district and national level.

Contra protest is the manifestation of disagreement against a presented protest due to any operation or measure taken in the electoral process.

Electoral corruption is the persuasion by bribing the voter with the intention of making him choose the candidate pointed by the briber.

Candidate representative is the person indicated by the competitor as his representative at the polling station in order to follow the procedures and supervising the acts related to the voting.

Denomination is the name or designation by which the political party's and party's coalitions competing in the election are known in accordance with their statutes.

Depute is the citizen elected in the elections, direct, equal, secrete and periodic as depute of the Provincial Assembly.

Right for a specific time on TV or radio is the right the candidates, political party's, coalitions competing in the elections have to utilize public radios and TV for the accomplishment of their electoral campaign.

The voting right is the right the citizens with active electoral capacity have to vote to the candidate they wish, this right is inalienable and without renouncing.

Announcements is the document in which is registered the electoral results of the candidates and affixed in the location where the counting is been made for public knowledge.

Civil education is a set of actions with the objective of training the citizens on the aspects related to the elections, the electoral process and the way how each citizen should vote.

Elections – it is a group of actions and processes with the intetion of chosing among the different candidates of the provincial Assembly.

Scrutinizer is the person chosen by the desks officials to proceed with the votes counting and deal with the organization of the voters during the voting process.

F

Electoral financing is the attribution of the funds to the candidates or political parties to pay the expenses related to the electoral campaign.

Supervision is the supervision of the electoral acts during the electoral process in order to certify if it's being held in accordance with the norms.

Supervision of the expenditures and revenues is the supervision of the sources of financing and the electoral expenses of the candidates.

The armed forces for the maintenance of public order are a police unit of the Republic of Mozambique entrusted to deal with the public order during the electoral act.

Electoral fraud- is an illicit act aimed at changing the elections results is punishable in terms of this Law.

Electoral litigation – Is an infraction of the electoral norms.

Impugnation is the act of complaining, under the terms of the electoral Law.

M

Representative is the person who represents the interests of a determined candidature, having on behalf of that person authority to practice acts related to the elections.

Mandate – Is the political powers which by means of voting which the voters confer to the president of the Republic or the deputies of Provincial Assembly.

Announcement schedule is the summary document of the elections results which must cover the total of the voters, the voting's, the abstinences and the null and valid votes for each candidature or coalitions, the mandates obtained by each of them, all this enumerated by each electoral constituency. It must also include the names of the elected candidate and the party electoral symbol respectively.

A summary schedule of the centralized information of the voting district by district , described in written is the document in which is made the summary of the centralized information of the voting obtained in all the polling stations in all the districts, containing the total numbers of the subscribed voters, the number of those who had effectively voted and not and the percentages related to the total number of the subscribed voters, the blank , null and valid votes with the respective percentages and also the total number of the votes obtained by each candidature.

Hondt method is the calculation formula for the mandates according to the principle of proportional representation.

Polling Stations Desks are a group of people who have the responsibility of conducting the elections at each polling station.

Neutrality is the attitude which should be adopted by all participants in the electoral process and by the public authorities, this consist in not showing preferences rather by words or actions to any candidate or political party competing in the elections.

Ethical Norms are the set of principles which prohibits the use of expressions which can insult any citizen or candidate and instigate violence.

National and International Observation is the act of verifying, following and observing the acts related to the electoral process procedures, its accomplished by national and international organizations.

Personal vote is the principle in which the voters can exercise the voting, not delegating other persons this right.

Electoral process is the set of rules enacted by law necessary for presidential and the Provincial Assembly deutes elections.

Proportional representation is the electoral system in which the number of candidates and deutes are calculated proportionally in according to the votes obtained.

Acronym is an abbreviation of the name and designations of the political parties and political coalitions competing in the elections in according to their statutes.

Symbol is a representative sign or an emblem of a political party or coalition competing in the elections.

Opinion poll is a survey on the voter's preference or opinion.

Draw of list is the act in which is draw the list of the candidates to affix in their order in the ballot paper.

Suffrage is an act of electing deutes of the provincial Assembly.

Suspension of political right is a period whereby the citizens loses his political right due to judicial sentence, the most important being the right of voting or been voted.

Allocated time on TV and radio station is the period of time allocated to the candidates of different political parties to speech their views on public TV and radios about their electoral campaign.

Judicial responsibility is the legal framework to resolve conflicts or irregularities according to the Law.

Ballot box is the box where voters deposit their votes.

Voting is an act of depositing the ballot paper in the box.

Vote is an expression will of the voter to indicate by putting X or a finger print to a candidate of his choice either the deutes of the Provincial Elections.

Disabled voter is a person accompanied by a respected person in the community chosen by him to exercise his vote.

Multiple votes is the act exercised by a voter to vote more than once. The multiple votes constitute electoral infraction.

