

1999 Agreement with UNITA-Renovada Updating the Lusaka Protocol Concerning a Second Round of Presidential Elections

The presidential elections were held on 29 and 30 September, 1992.

Since the candidate that obtained the majority of the votes, did not attain the percentage stipulated by the law (50 percent plus 1), the two candidates with the highest number of votes would face each other on a second round of elections.

This second round should have taken place within 30 days of the publication of the results of the first round.

The second most voted candidate however, obstructed the process and effectively prevented the holding of the second round within the legally established time frame.

Although the electoral law established the principles for the holding of the second round in the presidential election, the Lusaka Protocol, which is the juridical and political element that regulates the Angolan Peace Process, establishes in its Annex 7, that the elections should take place as soon as military, political, material and security conditions allow it, that is to say:

- a) The attainment of the extension of the administration of the state to all of the national territory and the guarantee that it can function freely, as well as the resettlement of the population in the whole country.
- b) Guarantee of the security and free circulation of people and goods over the whole of the national territory.
- c) The guarantee of the fundamental freedoms of the citizens over all of the national territory.
- d) The approval of the future constitution of the Republic of Angola.
- e) The amendment to the electoral law.
- f) The census of the Angolan population over the whole of the national territory.
- g) The new electoral registry for the whole of the national territory.

Given the objective and subjective impossibility of holding the second round of the 1992 Presidential elections, and given the time that has elapsed since then and the significant changes among the voters that participated in the 1992 election as well as the new outbreak of war and military instability.

Given that the UN has declared that it feels that it cannot continue to supervise the Peace Process, due to the lack of the necessary political and military conditions in view of the

re-initiation of warfare, a fact that determines the need for the sovereign organizations of the Republic of Angola to take up the development of the tasks inherent to the conclusion of the Electoral Process; the Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola agree to the following:

a) Point II.5, Annex 7, of the work agenda of the Lusaka Protocol relative to the conclusion of the electoral process is considered concluded.

b) The National Assembly, through its normal legislative process, and under the initiative of the interested parliamentary groups, shall approve the pertinent amendments that regulate this issue, in the spirit of this agreement.

Luanda, 18 February, 1999.

For the Government of Angola:

Faustino Muteka

For UNITA:

Eugenio Manuvakola