ANGOLA

Research paper's abstract

In 2015 Angola celebrates 40th years since achieving its independence in November 1975. The country has only held three elections, starting from 1992 with parliamentary and presidential elections which were no conclusive; in 2008only legislative election was held and in 2010 the Constituent Assemble adopt a new atypical Constitution. Indeed this Constitution was seriously contested and only approved with Parliamentary majority of the ruling party, against the unease of the main opposition parties and a significant portion of Angolan Civil society, which endangers democratic stability and the maintenance of social peace in Angola.

To ensure peace, reconciliation and consolidation of democracy in Angola it is necessary that ruling party adopt design of policies and dialogue with other opposition political parties as well as with civil society. Only with inter-party political commitments, especially in the national interest issues can prevent violence and ensure sustainable and peaceful development environment. Angola still going through a period of democratic transition taking into account the long period of civil war and despite gaining its independence in 1975 only three elections were held with different Constitutional Law. This means that the country is still fighting for a political and democratic stability, which presupposes the search for consensus among the different political parties in parliament and civil society. Also the State needs to end with partisan influences in their institutions and give the same opportunity to all political parties in terms of freedom of expression and the use of the media. Likewise the courts need to be more expeditious and independent.

In future research we will further develop the analysis of the functioning of mechanisms for the prevention of electoral violence through the Constitutional Court, parliament and others state bodies in order to minimize political conflicts and ensure stability and maintaining peace in the country.