



# British Embassy Luanda

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## **Information Pack for British Nationals detained or imprisoned in Angola**

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# Chapter 1: Key Points

## Overview

If you are a British national, and are arrested or detained in another country, consular staff will do what they can to help you, but they cannot interfere with the local justice system, get you out of jail, or pay for services such as a lawyer. Information about who we can help, including the circumstances in which we can assist dual nationals, is available at: [Support for British nationals abroad](#).

This detention information pack is designed to give you, and your family and friends, information about the local system in Angola and who can help. A printed copy is provided to those in prison or in custody, and [an online version is available](#).

We welcome feedback to help us improve the information we can provide to others.

## Contacting us

If you are arrested or detained in another country:

- **The authorities should ask whether you want them to contact the British Consulate (and must do so if you want them to).**
- **Even if they do not ask, you can make the request yourself, and should do so, particularly if you are charged with a serious offence or need any kind of assistance. In Portuguese you would say: “Por favor, preciso falar urgentemente com a Embaixada Britânica +244 222 334 583”**
- **Friends/family can contact the local British Embassy or the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) in London on +44 (0)20 7008 5000.**

In some countries, the authorities might notify the British Consulate even if you don't want anyone to know that you have been arrested. This is because there may be an agreement in place with the British Government which requires a mandatory notification to be made.

## Who we are

Consular staff work in the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office in London, and in British Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas.

Consular assistance in Angola is available 24/7, by contacting +244 222 334 583 (press option 1 for English, then follow the options for emergency assistance). You can also or [contact us online](#).

You can also contact us by phone 24/7 for help or advice from anywhere in the world by calling the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office on +44(0) 20 7008 5000.

## What we can do

The FCDO can offer you impartial and non-judgemental help. Once notified of your arrest or detention, consular staff will aim to contact you as soon as possible so that we can assess how we can help you. We then aim to provide assistance according to your individual circumstances and local conditions: our priority is to provide assistance to those British nationals overseas that need our help the most.

In Angola, notification by the authorities to the Embassy does not always occur consistently. It is therefore important that you ask to contact us. Once we are notified, we aim to contact you as soon as possible.

We can also:

- > provide a list of local [English-speaking lawyers](#) and [interpreters](#).
- > Provide information about detention conditions, and the local legal system
- > provide general information about prisons or remand system, including visiting arrangements, mail and censorship, rules, privileges and welfare services.
- > keep in regular contact with you; if visits are not possible, we will work to arrange video-calls (when possible) or to contact you by telephone or letter. The frequency of contact will depend on local conditions and circumstances.
- > tell the police or prison doctor, with your permission, about any medical or dental problems, including medication.
- > put you in touch with a prisoners' welfare charity called [Prisoners Abroad](#).
- > in some circumstances we may be able to help take up complaints with the prison authorities about ill treatment, personal safety or discrimination, if you are not treated in line with internationally recognised standards.
- > help to transfer money to you from your friends or family. In places where phone or postal services aren't available, we can also pass on messages and deliver letters to the prison (but generally we cannot arrange for delivery directly to you).

## What we can't do

- > get you out of prison or detention
- > help you get special treatment
- > offer legal advice, start legal proceedings or investigate a crime
- > pay for any costs as a result of being arrested
- > forward you packages sent by friends or family
- > prevent authorities from deporting you after release

## **First Steps**

### **Can you / will you tell my family?**

If you want us to, we can tell your family or friends that you have been detained and can provide them with information about how to contact you in prison or detention. With your consent, we can also keep them updated on your well-being.

If you are not sure about informing your family, we can help you consider the impact that not doing so might have. For example, it may cause them distress if they do not know where you are or cannot contact you. It can also be a disadvantage to you if you need someone to send you money or act on your behalf while you are detained.

### **Will the UK Police be informed?**

If you are accused of certain serious offences, such as sexual assault or drugs trafficking, we are obliged to share information about your arrest with UK police. It is therefore possible that information about this may appear if a Criminal Records Bureau check were carried out by a prospective employer. There may be other circumstances in which information about you may need to be shared by ourselves or authorities in Angola.

### **Do I need a lawyer? / How can I find a lawyer?**

Although we cannot give legal advice, start legal proceedings, or investigate a crime, we can offer basic information about the local legal system, including whether a legal aid scheme is available. We can give you a list of local interpreters and a list of local English-speaking lawyers is attached to this pack. You will want to consider the benefits of local legal representation and to discuss all the costs beforehand with the legal representative. In no circumstances can we pay your legal or interpretation costs.

### **Can you get me out?**

We cannot get you out of prison or detention, nor can we get special treatment for you because you are British. However, if you are not treated in line with internationally accepted standards, we will consider whether to approach local authorities. This may include if your trial does not follow internationally recognised standards for fair trial or is unreasonably delayed compared to local cases.

### **Who else can help me?**

We can put you, or your family, in touch with Prisoners Abroad, a UK charity which supports British citizens detained overseas and their families: [www.prisonersabroad.org.uk](http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk)

## Chapter 2: Detention conditions in Angola

### Visits – friends and family

#### Can my family and friends visit me? How can I arrange a visit?

Under the COVID-19 State of Calamity, prison visits have been banned in Angola. There is a project called “virtual parlour”, developed by a local university (Universidade Catolica de Luanda – [www.ucan.edu](http://www.ucan.edu)), aiming to arrange virtual meetings between detainees and families, but it is not available yet across the country.

In normal circumstances, visitors are allowed on specific days of the week depending on each prison. You may be allowed extra visits if there are special or compassionate reasons (for example, distance, minor children etc.). Priests and representatives from local church groups or non-government organisations are occasionally allowed to visit the prisons.

#### What can visitors expect?

Visitors must identify themselves when they arrive at the prison by showing an identification document containing a photograph (e.g. passport). Visitors may be searched before entering the prison. Visitors receive an ink stamp on their hand or arm before entry or they may receive a slip of paper. Visitors enter the prison have in the past expressed how daunting the experience of getting through the security checks and waiting can be.

#### What can visitors bring?

Visitors can bring prison comforts. All bags and parcels will be searched before entry and authorities have the right to withhold items.

### Visits – Consular staff

As a minimum, we will aim to visit you when you are first detained, and again after sentencing. After that, we will agree a rhythm of consular visits depending on your particular circumstances.

You can write to us at any time on matters of concern but if it is urgent, it may be quicker to ask prison authorities to contact us on your behalf. In Portuguese **“Por favor, preciso falar com a Embaixada Britânica, +244 222 334 583”**

Consular section of the British Embassy Luanda  
Rua 17 de Setembro No. 4 - Caixa Postal 1244  
Ingombotas – Luanda – Angola

### Emergency trips outside of prison

It is not permitted to leave the prison for personal or compassion reasons.

## Police custody and initial arrival at prison

### Arrival at the police station & basic rights

Upon arrest it is likely that you will initially spend some time in a police station cell. Whilst you are at the police station the police will usually gather evidence and question you. Try to remain calm and to be as polite as possible.

The Angolan police do not read to you any rights when you are been arrested or detained. You should never sign anything you cannot read. If you find yourself under pressure to do so, ask politely to speak to your lawyer or to the Embassy. ***“Por favor, preciso falar com a Embaixada Britânica, +244 222 334 583 ou com meu advogado.”***

In a police station or prison, you are likely to share a cell with several people. You may have access to your belongings, but this depends on whether the police consider them as evidence. If considered as evidence, you will not be allowed to keep your possessions. Your passport and other identification will be taken away. These can be difficult to retrieve afterwards. Since your passport is officially property of the British Government, we will try and retrieve it.

You are normally permitted to receive visitors when detained in police custody, although these have also been suspended during the pandemic.

### Appearance at court

Upon arrest, you should be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible but not later than 48 hours after the arrest; or the end of the first court day after the expiry of the 48 hours.

The law states that you are entitled to appoint a lawyer and that the state will provide legal assistance to people who cannot afford a lawyer. However, in practice, lawyers are scarce and most people who face charges in Angola do not get allocated a state-provided lawyer, even if they are entitled to it. More information about the Angolan judicial system can be found in Chapter 3.

### Initial arrival at the prison

After your initial court appearance, you may be remanded on bail or remanded in custody and transferred to a detention facility such as a prison. This will depend upon the severity of the charges. You may have access to your belongings, but this depends on whether the police consider them as evidence. If considered as evidence, you will not be allowed to keep your possessions.

The rules and conditions are not clearly established and vary between different prisons. Prisoners will receive the first instructions and, in some cases, an arrival kit that contains few basic items. Due to overcrowding prisoners may have to sleep on the floor.

Remember that you will be entering a new community and the adaptation can be challenging. Try to remain calm, positive and polite. You should try not to be drawn into any disagreements.

## Prison: conditions and daily life

According to the [Human Rights Watch](#), 'almost half of Angola's prison population are detainees awaiting trial, according to [data](#) released by the Angolan authorities last year (2020). Many are being held for low-level offenses or have been kept in prison on fabricated charges such as for exercising their right to peaceful protest.'

Men, women and children are held in separate facilities. Women who give birth in prison may keep the child with them until the baby is three years of age.

## Accommodation

Angolan detention facilities are known to be overcrowded. [Official numbers](#) show that the prisons in the country were at least 20% over their capacity in March 2021.

The cells are collective, and people convicted or awaiting charge or trial are treated the same. There isn't a fixed number of people assigned to each cell.

## Food and Diet

The food provided is likely to be very basic. Typical prison meals will be based on bread, soup and funge (flour based cooked cream) or rice supplemented with vegetables and occasionally some fish or meat. You will need extra food and vitamins to maintain basic health, and it will be necessary to check if arrangements to buy additional food are allowed.

## Hygiene

The prison facilities are very simple in Angola. Cold daily showers are usually available, but the state provides very little in terms of clothing and toiletries. Most detainees rely heavily on donations from family, friends or visiting church groups.

Mosquitos, cockroaches and rats are common. The standards of healthcare are low. Poor sanitation, inadequate ventilation, low quality food and overcrowding all combine to help the spread of infections.



## **Work and Study**

Angolan law says that prisoners should be able to work, but formal study and work opportunities are very limited. Sometimes there are possibilities to help with prison services, such as in the kitchen or cleaning. You will find that most prisoners and guards cannot speak English. It is therefore a good idea to offer some English lessons, and also to try to learn Portuguese (please see next item).

## **Contact and Languages**

As the cells are collective, you will have contact with other inmates. You will need to learn Portuguese to speak to other detainees and guards, as most will not speak English. Prisons don't provide language classes, writing materials or internet access. You may be able to request language materials from Prisoners Abroad.

## **Exercise**

Usually prisoners are permitted outdoors at least once a day. Although there are not formal recreational activities available, informal sports like football may be played.

## **Climate**

The climate in Angola is very different to that of the UK. Summers are hot and humid, while winters are mild and dry. The rainy season runs from November to April.

## **Religion**

There is no provision for religious services, although they tend to happen informally. Depending on the prison, priests and representatives from local church groups or non-government organisations are allowed to visit occasionally.

## **Rules and regulations (including drugs)**

Each prison facility sets its own rules. These tend to be established informally and do not reflect centrally applied standards or laws. New rules may appear without warning, depending on the circumstances, and not necessarily be applied equally. You should seek advice from other detainees to understand how your prison facility works.

Drugs and mobile phones are forbidden in Angolan prisons, although often available; if either are found in your possession (or those visiting you), you will face disciplinary action.

Foreign prisoners are considered to be wealthy and as a result they are sometimes targeted by gangs within the prison. Drug pushers may try to get 'wealthy' prisoners addicted to drugs so that they become a source of ready funds. Incurring debts inside the prison, especially for drugs, is not advised. Daily interest rates on debts are usually extremely high and, if not paid off, could result in violence.

Do everything you can to find other ways to cope with life in prison and avoid consuming drugs. Not only does drug consumption create increased risk of debts and violence, but it is also likely to weaken your of health. If you inject drugs, you run the risk of contracting serious blood-borne infections like HIV and Hepatitis.

Also bear in mind that your behaviour whilst in detention is considered when you apply for conditional release.

## Prison: access to help and services

### How can I receive money?

There are two ways in which you may be able to receive financial assistance while in prison.

- Private Funds: Deposited to you by your family or friends.
- Prisoners Abroad: Depending on where you are detained, if your family can't support you financially, Prisoners Abroad may be able to send you a small grant every quarter for essentials (enough for one hot meal a day).

➤ **The British Government does not provide financial assistance to prisoners.**

### Private funds

While the FCDO does not provide financial assistance to prisoners, we may be able, within certain limits, to send you money from your family.

The Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) operates a "Prison Comfort" system for money transfers to prisoners. Please ask your family to get in touch with the FCDO in order to arrange this.

We are unable to receive payment by credit or debit card, or by cash.

### Prisoners Abroad

In addition, Prisoners Abroad, a UK charity, may be able to assist you with funding for prison essentials and some medical care if you are not in receipt of any regular donations from other sources. We can help you to explore your options and to check your eligibility for one of the three Prisoners Abroad Funds (the Craig Feehan Fund, the Vitamin Fund and the Medical Fund). See Chapter 4 for more details.

### Can I receive medical and dental treatment?

While you are in detention, Angola is responsible for ensuring your basic medical needs are met. Unfortunately, the standards of healthcare are low. The range of medicines available free-of-charge are very limited and varies from prison to prison.

Poor accommodation, low quality food and overcrowding all combine to create a greater risk of infection spreading. Where a doctor isn't available or in case of serious or specialist medical condition, will be treated at the dedicated Hospital Prisão São Paulo, in Rangel, Luanda.

With your permission, we can make sure that any medical or dental problems you might have are brought to the attention of any police or prison doctor. We can also liaise with your GP in the UK, if the police or prison doctor requests previous medical records and this is in your vital interests.

### **Mail/Parcels**

Angola does not have a reliable postal system. If you need to receive parcels from family in the UK, we can help you to explore your options – most likely either couriering through DHL or sending items via the British Embassy. If you are in prison far from Luanda, parcels delivered via the British Embassy will only be able to be delivered during our normal visit schedule. If brought in by an officer of the British Embassy the parcel will still need to be checked and searched by prison officials prior to handing it over to you. The British Embassy is not able to forward mail on your behalf back to the UK.

### **Can I make telephone calls?**

Depending on the prison, under exceptional circumstances and with prior approval you may be able to use the land line telephone of a prison officer.

Mobile phones are prohibited.

### **How can I make a complaint about mistreatment?**

If you have been mistreated, please inform Consular staff as soon as it is safe for you to do so. You can call us 24/7 on +244 222 334 583. We will then do our best to visit you, to check on your welfare, discuss the allegations, and inform you of any local complaints procedures and supportive organisations that you may wish to consider. With your permission, and where appropriate, we will consider approaching the local authorities if you have not been treated in line with internationally accepted standards. If you have been mistreated, please try to see a doctor, obtain a medical report and if possible, photos of the injuries you received.

# Chapter 3: the Angolan judicial system

## Overview and first steps

### Is the system the same as the UK?

There are many similarities with the UK criminal justice system. Prisoners are presumed innocent until proven guilty; they have a right to legal representation, an interpreter, fair trial and appeal.

The Angolan criminal justice system often has a backlog of cases and there can be substantial delays in bringing cases to trial. Prisoners can remain in prison without having been sentenced for considerable periods.

- **The FCDO cannot interfere with the judicial system. We cannot ask for your case to be judged more quickly just because you are British or ask the authorities to waive any penalties.**

### What should happen when I am arrested?

Upon arrest it is likely that you will initially spend some time in a police station cell. Whilst you are at the police station the police will usually gather evidence and question you. Try to remain calm and to be as polite as possible.

The Angolan police do not read to you any rights when you are been arrested or detained. You should never sign anything you cannot read. If you find yourself under pressure to do so, ask politely to speak to your lawyer or to the Embassy: *“Por favor, preciso falar com a Embaixada Britânica, +244 222 334 583 ou com meu advogado.”*

- **Should you have any questions concerning the legal aspects of your arrest, contact your lawyer. A list of local English-speaking lawyers is provided at the end of this pack.**

### For how long can I be remanded in custody?

Upon arrest, the detainee should be brought before a court as soon as reasonably possible but not later than 48 hours after the arrest; or the end of the first court day after the expiry of the 48 hours. The detainee who should not be tried in summary proceedings will be interrogated by the Public Prosecutor, in the presence of either a lawyer or an unofficial defender.

### What happens when I am charged?

After the interrogation, the Magistrate either validate the detention (and order the pretrial detention, or other measure of personal coercion) or restore the detainee to liberty if he does not consider the assumptions.

Taken as necessary steps to prove the punishable fact, the public prosecutor formulates the prosecution with the case findings to the Judge to order the trial.

The hearing is public, unless the Court understands that by making it public may offend morals, interests or public order.

### What provision is there for bail?

Release on bail, whilst you await charges or a trial, is possible under Angolan law. Normally, bail is considered at your first court appearance. The judge will decide whether bail can be granted based on the severity of the charges you face, and your personal circumstances.

- Bail tends to come with conditions, and the authorities may confiscate your passport if you are released on bail, to be returned after your trial.
- Release on bail is normally dependent on you depositing a sum of money with the authorities as insurance against violating your bail conditions. If you cannot afford to pay a deposit, the judge may release you but oblige you to report to the court on specific times and days.
- **The FCDO is not able to facilitate the transfer of bail funds.**

## Trial and legal assistance

### What kind of legal assistance is available?

Angolan law states that you are entitled to appoint a lawyer and that the state will provide legal assistance to people who cannot afford a lawyer. However, in practice, lawyers are scarce and most people who face charges in Angola do not get allocated a state-provided lawyer, even if they are entitled to it.

If you wish to hire a private lawyer, a list of English-speaking lawyers is provided with this pack. Prisoners Abroad can also supply information on legal aid, court proceedings and can advise on appointing a lawyer.

If you do not know how to speak Portuguese or need deaf-mute support, the Judge has to find an interpreter.

### **What happens at the trial?**

The court is made up of a presiding judge, an assistant judge, and an officer that take notes (scrivener). The case for the prosecution is made first, including evidence from witnesses. After that, the defence has the chance to present their case and witnesses. The verdict and sentence are made and announced by the judge. At the end of the trial, you will have the option to lodge an appeal.

### **How can appeals be made?**

*It is possible to appeal against dispatch, sentences or accords proffered by any Court or Judge, except those cases provided by law. Your lawyer can advise on appeals procedures.*

### **Reaching the end of your sentence**

#### **What provision is there for reduction of sentence (remission) e.g., for good behaviour?**

There is no system for granting remission (time off your sentence) based on good behaviour.

### **What provision is there for early release e.g. on parole?**

Prisoners may be released on parole when half the sentence is served and the court determines that it is reasonable to expect the convicted person will lead a socially responsible life after release. The court will consider the circumstances of the case, the person's previous life, character and behaviour during their prison sentence.

Please note that parole allows a person to complete their remaining sentence outside the prison, but only within Angola. It is not possible to complete the remaining sentence from the UK, as there is no prisoner transfer agreement between the countries.

Parole might be difficult if you do not have friends or family who can support you to stay in Angola. You would no longer be entitled to support from the prison authority, or eligible to receive funds from prisoners abroad. If you are a mono-British national, you would not be granted a work visa, and so could not seek employment during parole.

### **What provision is there for clemency or pardon?**

There is no provision for clemency or pardon for crimes.

### **What about any financial penalties?**

Fines are sometimes applied by the court, instead of time in prison'.

### **Is transfer to another prison within Angola possible?**

Transfers between prisons within Angola can be arranged by applying to the prison authorities directly. The Embassy cannot request a transfer on your behalf, although in some cases we can support an application for example if the request is made under medical grounds.

Prison transfers can also be imposed by the prison authorities on their convenience.

### **Is transfer to the UK a possibility?**

There is no Prisoner Transfer Agreement between the UK and Angola.

### **What are the procedures for release and deportation?**

For foreign nationals convicted of a crime in Angola, a travel ban is likely to form part of the sentence. You will not be allowed to re-enter the country again for considerable time, if at all. You will normally be expected to pay for your ticket to the UK. If you or your family cannot afford to pay, we may be able to support you with an emergency loan to help you leave the



country – but you will need to pay back. We can also, given time, help you to access a travel document allowing you to return to the UK. This might mean helping you to apply for a full-validity passport if there is enough time or providing you with an Emergency Travel Document if you are released with short notice. You or your family should expect to pay for the travel document when the time comes.

Sometimes people find difficult to adjust to life in the UK once they have left prison. You may find yourself ready for life on the outside but not prepared for living in the UK. It is possible that you have never lived in the UK and have no connections there, or perhaps you have lost touch with friends and family. You may simply want to talk to another person who understands what you have been through, to help you consider what to do next.

If you are registered with Prisoners Abroad you can visit them when you first arrive back in UK for advice, to take a shower, use their temporary luggage store, make essential phone calls or use a computer. If you have no belongings, Prisoners Abroad may be able to help with basic toiletries and finding suitable clothing. If you know your release date in advance it is best to write and tell your caseworker when you are likely to arrive and what help you think you might need. If you have no money and nowhere to go, Prisoners Abroad's Aftercare Service can help with:

- advice on finding emergency accommodation in the London area
- claiming welfare benefits, including emergency benefit payments if you are destitute
- making appointments with doctors and dentists
- putting you in touch with local agencies if you are not returning to London.

Later, you may want advice on housing, looking for work, applying for training or getting counselling. Prisoners Abroad can refer you to the right agency.

Other sources of practical help back in the UK are The Salvation Army – UK Helpline 020 7367 4888, Monday to Friday 8 AM to 4 PM, or contact your local Salvation Army branch – and The Prison Fellowship, UK Helpline 020 7799 2500, Monday to Friday 9 AM to 5 PM.

### **Would I have a criminal record in the UK?**

We will not normally pass on information about your case to a third party without your consent. However, if you're arrested for certain serious offences, such as child sex abuse or drugs crimes, our staff must tell other relevant UK authorities. It is therefore possible that information about this may appear if a Criminal Records Bureau check were carried out by a prospective employer.

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## Chapter 4: Additional Information

### Prisoners Abroad

Since 1978 the charity Prisoners Abroad has offered practical support and advice to British citizens imprisoned overseas. It is the only UK charity providing this service and it is available to all, whether guilty or innocent, convicted or awaiting charge or trial. Prisoners Abroad is concerned with your health and welfare, both during your imprisonment and also on your return to the UK, through their resettlement service (if you have registered whilst in prison). They can also provide support and advice to your family during your imprisonment. In order to access any services, prisoners must first register with Prisoners Abroad by signing and returning their authorisation form.

Once you seek help from Prisoners Abroad, the Prisoner & Family Support Service will be your point of contact for advice and information. The type of assistance they can offer will vary from country to country, but generally they can provide you with information, in English, on:

- your rights as a prisoner and issues that may affect you such as health or transfer to the UK
- obtaining newspapers, books and the Prisoners Abroad newsletter
- learning the language of your country of imprisonment
- translation of documents
- grants for food if you are in a developing country and don't have funds from other sources
- grants for essential medicines and toiletries if you don't have other funds
- preparing for release
- help for your loved ones, including information, family support groups and, in a few cases, assistance with the cost of visiting

Prisoners Abroad  
89 – 93 Fonthill Road  
London N4 3JH  
UK

**Telephone:** 00 44 (0)20 7561 6820

or, for your relatives in the UK, Freephone: 0808 172 0098

(Mondays and Tuesdays 9.30 am to 6pm, and Wednesdays to Fridays 9.30 am to 4.30 pm, UK time)

**Email:** [info@prisonersabroad.org.uk](mailto:info@prisonersabroad.org.uk)

**Website:** [www.prisonersabroad.org.uk](http://www.prisonersabroad.org.uk)

## Glossary of Terms

### Useful legal terms

#### Key phrases – English into Portuguese

<b>Access to file (by Lawyer)</b>	<b>Acceso al proceso (através de advogado)</b>
Appeal	Recurso / Apelação
Appeal for error	Recurso de nulidade
Appeal or complaint	Apelação ou reclamação
Bar Association	Ordem dos advogados
Blood test	Exame de Sangue
Charge	Acusação
Police Officer	Oficial de polícia
Prosecutor	Promotor
Code of criminal procedure	<a href="#">Código Penal</a>
Complaints system	Sistema de reclamações
Criminal code	Código Criminal
Criminal Court	Juizado Penal
Criminal prosecution by victim	Denúncia da vítima
Custody hearing	Audiência
Custody order	Ordem de custódia
Danger of interfering with the course of justice	Obstrução de justiça
Danger of repeated criminal offences	Perigo de reincidência
Duty of obedience	Dever de obediência
Evaluation of evidence	Avaliação de provas (evidências)
Expert Witness	Perito

**Access to file (by Lawyer)****Acceso al proceso (através de abogado)**

Extradition	Extradição
File	Expediente
Final public trial	Juízo/julgamento
Guilty	Culpado
High Court	Tribunal
Highest Chamber of greater Criminal Court	Corte Suprema de Justiça
Imprisonment after conviction	Tempo de Sentença
Insubordination to officer	Insubordinação ao oficial
Interpreter	Intérprete
Judge	Juíz
Judgement	Julgamento
Jurisdiction	Jurisdição
Lawyer	Advogado
Lay Judges	Árbitro
Lay Judges Court	Tribunal de Arbitramento
Legal Aid Lawyer	Assistencia judicial
Legal remedy	Remédio legal (Habeas Corpus, Redução de pena)
Local Bar Association	<a href="#">Ordem dos Advogados de Angola</a>
Local prison rules	Regras da prisão local
Local State Court	Tribunal de distrito
Major offence	Delito
Minimal (culpability)	Pena mínima
Minister of Justice	Ministério de Justiça
Minor offence	Contravenção

**Access to file (by Lawyer)****Acceso al proceso (através de abogado)**

Notary	Notário
Officer of the Court	Oficial de tribunal
Opposition	Oposição
Penal order	Ordem penal
Penal proceeding	Procedimento penal
Permit, entitlement	Permissão
Personal money in prison	Dinheiro próprio na prisão
Physical examination	Exame físico
Police Chief Inspector	Inspector
Police Commissariat	Comissário de Polícia
Police field office	Esquadra de policia
Police Inspector	Inspector de polícia
Power of Attorney	Procurador (representante nomeado)
Preliminary detention	Detenção (prisão preventiva)
Presumption of innocence	Presunção de inocência
Prison	Prisão
Prison administration	Administração penitenciária
Prison Director	Director da prisão
Prisoners	Prisioneiro
Proof of evidence	Prova / Evidência
Prosecutor	Promotor
Registered	Registado
Release order	Ordem de liberação
Remand	Prisão preventiva

## Key phrases – English into Portuguese

1	Um	2	Dois	3	Tres	4	Quatro
5	Cinco	6	Seis	7	Sete	8	Oito
9	Nove	10	Dez	11	Onze	12	Doze
13	Treze	14	Catorze	15	Quinze	16	Desesseis
17	Dezete	18	Dezoito	19	Dezenove	20	Vinte
21	Vinte e um	35	Trinta e cinco	40	Quarenta	50	Cinquenta
100	Cem	250	Duzentos e cinquenta	500	Quinhentos	1000	Mil

## Food

Apple	Maçã	Meat	Carne	Milk	Leite
Banana	Banana	Fruit	Fruta	Rice	Arroz
Beans	Feijão	Vegetables	Verdura	Juice	Sumo
Bread	Pão	Chicken	Galinha	Tea	Chá
Egg	Ovo	Hungry	Faminto	Water	Água
Potato	Batata	Food	Comida	Coffee	Café
Jam	Doce/Geleia	Sugar	Açúcar		

## Greetings, people and emergencies

Good Morning	Bom dia	Baby	Bebê	Doctor	Médico
Good afternoon	Boa tarde	Boy	Menino	Dentist	Dentista
Good Night	Boa noite	Son	Filho	Pain	Dor
Day	Día	Father	Pai	Today	Hoje
Night	Noite	Girl	Menina	Tomorrow	Amanhã
Week	Semana	Man	Homem	Tonight	Esta noite
Month	Mês	Mother	Mãe	Hello	Olá
Monthly	Mensal	Wife/Woman	Mulher	Thank you	Obrigado
Year	Ano			Goodbye	Tchau

## Months, days and times of the year

January	Janeiro	Monday	Segunda-feira		
February	Fevereiro	Tuesday	Terça-feira		
March	Março	Wednesday	Quarta-feira		
April	Abril	Thursday	Quinta-feira		
May	Maio	Friday	Sexta-feira		
June	Junho	Saturday	Sábado	Sun	Sol
July	Julho	Sunday	Domingo	Rain	Chuva
August	Agosto			Snow	Neve
September	Setembro			Fog	Neblina
October	Outubro				
November	Novembro			Cold	Frio
December	Dezembro			Hot	Calor
				Warm	Morno

# General

Bed	Cama	Hair	Cabelo	Paper	Papel
Blanket	Manta	Haircut	Corte de cabelo	Pen	Lapiseira
Book	Livro	Head	Cabeça	Pillow	Almofada
Cell	Cela	Hot	Calor/Quente	Plate	Prato
Chocolate	Chocolate	Inside	Dentro	Pullover	Agasalho
Cigarettes	Cigarros	Juice	Sumo	Rain	Chuva
Clothes	Roupa	Knife	Faca	Shampoo	Xampú
Coffee	Café	Later	Mais tarde	Shirt	Camisa
Cold	Frio	Magazines	Revistas	Shoe	Sapatos
Crisps	Batata frita	Mattress	Colchão	Shower gel	Sabonete
Cup	Xícara	Money	Dinheiro	Socks	Meias
Cutlery	Talheres	Mouth	Boca	Spoon	Colher
Debt	Dívida	New	Novo	Stamps	Selos
Door	Porta	Nose	Nariz	Sun	Sol
Ear	Orelha	Now	Agora		
Envelope	Sobre	Old	Velho	Toiletries	Produtos de higiene
Eyes	Olhos	Open	Aberto	Trousers	Calça
Fork	Garfo	Outside	Fora	Weather	Clima