

	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: 14.020122 Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 25 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Starting in 2008, the Government embarked in a reform of the judicial system to increase citizens' access to justice, improve the capacities of institutions and technical staff, modernise services and update legislation (a significant part of which harked to the colonial era). New courts and entities were created, judges were hired and training was provided. In 2017, the reform was expanded to include efforts to prevent and combat corruption, money laundering and recovery of assets, a new area of intervention in Angola. This led to the creation of two new services under the supervision of the Attorney General's Office and the implementation of a preventive system for money laundering and terrorist financing, including improvements in the human and institutional capacities, legislative harmonisation in the areas of corruption, money laundering, witness protection, loss of property, and recovery of assets.

However, the structure and functioning of justice and rule of law areas suffer profound weaknesses and Angola scores low in most governance related indicators, although with a positive trend. Justice and rule of law are hampered by problems that are transversal to all public services, namely weak human and institutional capacities, insufficient physical, technical and technological conditions, weak national coverage and lack of inter-service coordination as well as the need for legislative reforms to modernise the judicial administration (including the provision of e-services), along with the need for greater respect for human rights and better access for citizens to the courts, and, in general, greater efficiency and transparency in the dispensation of justice.

Going beyond the current judicial reform, Angola's Long Term Development Strategy (Visão 2050)² outlines a transition from a predominantly generalist justice system to a system based on the specialisation of judges and courts. This requires substantial changes in the current model of training, hiring and placement of magistrates. Its operationalisation calls for strengthening the autonomy and independence of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary by reviewing the appointment and control procedures as well as strengthening career paths and remuneration. In addition, it calls for the approval and implementation of legislation to modernise the judicial system, facilitates international cooperation in the fight against corruption, encourages Angola's formal adherence to international guidelines and instruments to combat tax evasion, and promotes the introduction of effective mechanisms to guarantee legality and transparency of public procedures.

The Action aligns with the Angola's Long Term Development Strategy and with the needs identified by the national stakeholders involved in its formulation which include the national institutions responsible for justice, civil society, and the private sector. The Action will contribute to Priority area 2 (Transparent, accountable and effective governance), Specific objective 1 (Enhance Rule of Law and digital governance), of the 2021-2027 MIP for Angola.

The Action aims to strengthen the Rule of Law and justice in Angola for all citizens and especially for women, youth, children, people living with disabilities and living in rural areas. The specific objectives of the Action are to: (1) Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system; (2) Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions; and (3) Improve e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity.

² mep.gov.ao/assets/indicadores/angola2050/angola2050-completa.pdf