

# ANGOLA NOW HAS AN IT NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS PROTECTION LAW

*Security in cyberspace networks must ensure the integrity, confidentiality and privacy of communications by implementing the logical and physical security services established under the new rules.*

Law no. 7/17 of 16 February, the Legal Framework on Measures to Protect IT Networks and Systems, came into force on its publication date. As the name itself indicates, the aim of this legislation is to introduce rules to safeguard the cyberspace of the Republic of Angola by establishing sanctions for IT theft, cyber-attacks and IT incidents.

The new legislation also governs measures to protect the cyberspace accessible to the public. These measures include security in cyberspace networks, critical infrastructures, encryption of electronic communications networks, response to incidents in cyberspace networks, electronic communication network security emergencies and security management in electronic communications networks. Security in cyberspace networks must ensure the integrity, confidentiality and privacy of communications by implementing the logical and physical security services established under the new rules.

The legislation introduces measures to protect traffic and location data. These measures include expedited data retention, expedited retention of traffic and location data, and preservation of evidence.

Data processing in the terms and for the purposes provided for in the specific rules applicable to operators of electronic communications accessible to the public, and the specific rules applicable to providers of principal storage, do not require authorisation from Personal Data Protection Agency. They merely require notification.

In turn, data must be transferred by electronic means and observe the highest degrees of codification and protection possible, in accordance with the technology available at the time of transfer, including codification, encryption or other appropriate methods.

In the area of preservation of sovereignty, security of the State and public order, operators of electronic communications accessible to the public must ensure access to those communications by the State's intelligence and security organisations, upon prior authorisation of the competent magistrate to go ahead with the interception of communications.

Finally, the rules set out in the new legislation do not affect the provisions of any international conventions in force in Angola, the legal provisions on protection of personal data and on information society technologies and services, and the rules on electronic communications.

*The rules set out in the new legislation do not affect the provisions of any international conventions in force in Mozambique, the legal provisions on protection of personal data and on information society technologies and services, and the rules on electronic communications.*



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(detail)

Acrílico, carvão, colagem e impressão serigráfica s/  
tela, 180 x 180 cm  
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