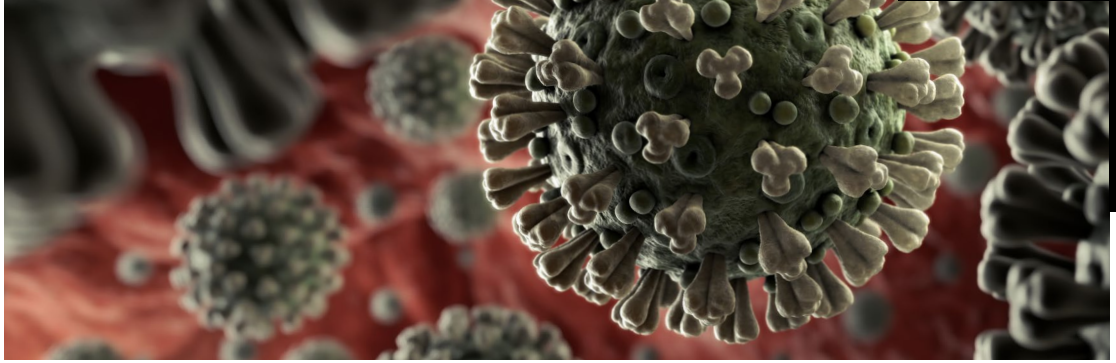


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Coronavirus: Second renewal of the state of emergency

The second extension of the state of emergency in Angola was published in Presidential Decree 120/20 of 24 April 2020. The state of emergency will remain in force until 10 May.

In general terms, the measures previously adopted will remain in force, although with fewer restrictions. This second extension of the state of emergency thus aims to bring the country back to normal even if within the context of a pandemic. It will achieve this by means of a progressive lifting of the restrictive measures, particularly with respect to economic activity.

From the new framework, we highlight the following relief measures:

- With the exception of Luanda, the interprovincial cordon sanitaire is lifted. The movement of people and goods between provinces is thus allowed for the purposes of economic activities;
- For the Province of Luanda, the cordon sanitaire remains in place. People and goods can only enter or exit the Province of Luanda in the cases of essential goods, humanitarian reasons or transport of patients;
- Public services are reopened, working from 8h to 15h, with a maximum of 50% of the staff, who will work in rotation;
- All commercial activity (goods and services) is allowed, working from 8h to 15h, with a maximum of 50% of the staff, who will work in rotation;
- Commercial establishments selling food products will remain open from 8h to 16h;

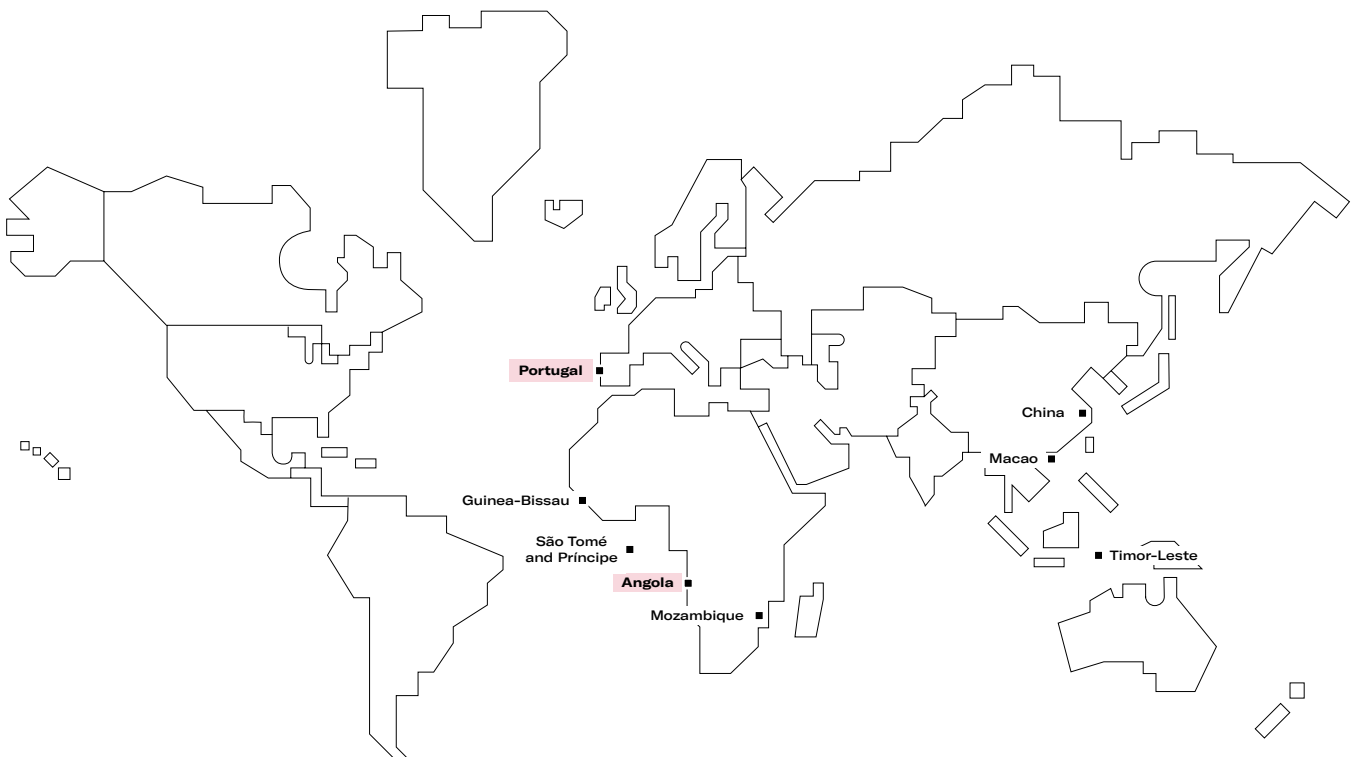
"This second extension of the state of emergency thus aims to bring the country back to normal even if within the context of a pandemic. It will achieve this by means of a progressive lifting of the restrictive measures, particularly with respect to economic activity."

ANGOLA

- All industrial activity is allowed;
- Pregnant women and women caring for children under 12 are considered to be particularly vulnerable and thus exempt from attending their place of work;
- Priority and strategic public works are allowed, and the Ministry of Public Works and Urban Planning and the Provincial Governments will define the scope of those works.

"All commercial activity (goods and services) is allowed, working from 8h to 15h, with a maximum of 50% of the staff, who will work in rotation."

Notwithstanding the lifting of some restrictive measures, the entities returning to economic activity must ensure compliance with the remaining rules of the state of emergency. These include but are not limited to creating biosafety conditions, preparing and implementing a contingency plan, and issuing a statement for the purposes of travel by employees. ■



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