





work closely with the Department of Public Information to ensure the establishment of the center and its full operation as soon as possible.

In this perspective, our government has identified facilities for the operation of the center.

**Mr. President,**

The report of the Secretary General also attaches great importance to promoting disarmament and domestic violence. These are issues on which the Angolan Government has been working with great dedication.

It is against this background that Angola has been implementing the National Programme for the Disarmament of the Civilian Population since 2009, having, in this connection, organized the Second Workshop on the Disarmament of the Civilian Population in Luanda on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2010. In terms of combating violence against women, my country is about to enact new legislation to prevent such violence.

In recent times, the Angolan media and society have awakened to the theme of domestic violence, particularly violence against women.

Earlier this year, Angola approved the first Constitution of the Republic, inspired by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in accordance with the universal rules of representative democracy. The text of the Angolan Constitution expressly states that Angola is a democratic state, where the Constitution and the law prevail, where there is separation of powers, pluralism of expression and political organization.

This Constitution ensures that the Republic of Angola promotes and defends the basic human rights, ensuring the effectiveness thereof by the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches. Subsequently, the Constitution of the Republic of Angola contains specific articles that guarantee freedom of expression and information, freedom of press, freedom of association at all levels of assembly and expression, freedom of conscience, religion and worship, freedom of association and more. In Angola, there are no prisoners whose only crime was to have an opinion.

In this Constitutional framework, Angola has a considerable amount of privately owned newspapers, of general and thematic inclinations, and with a varied political orientation.

Likewise, private television stations operate in Angola, whether by open signal or through cable and satellite transmission.

It is because of this new constitutional context that we will receive the United Nations Information Centre for the PALOP. This institution is therefore a particularly important moment for our young democracy. The dissemination of the objectives and activities of the United Nations by the people that the Centre will serve is crucial for consolidating peace and democracy in Angola and other African Countries of Portuguese Official Language.

The institutions with which the information centers favor contact, such [REDACTED] ideals of the United Nations are disseminated and internalized by the youth and the general population, thus supporting efforts to achieve peace and consolidate democracy in all countries the center will cover.

Making available libraries, electronic information resources, including internet websites, newsletters, as well as other informational products in local languages will be a valuable contri1 Tc.002oe. 7 Tw[.8iet refBT1p efount35 Tw