

**LAW DECREE N. 25/2009
Of August 26th**

NOTARY REGULATION

The Judicial Regime of the Notary, approved by the Law Decree n. 3/2004, of February 4, and altered by the Law Decree n. 24/2009, of August 26, establishes the political orientations of Timor-Leste, and attributes to the Government the responsibility of regulating the political orientations defined in this legal diploma.

In these terms, for the effective implementation of the referred judicial regime and the exercise of the notary's activity, and, still, with the objective of supplying to the nationals, foreigners, and investors the security in extrajudicial business, presented in the present diploma that regulates the referred to Judicial Regime of the Notary, namely the notary books, their writing, safe keeping and archiving, the notary minutes and the issuing of copies, testaments and certificates.

The present diploma was elaborated on the basis of the judicial system that is expected in Timor-Leste, as well as in the laws already in place within the country, and which are complementary to it, namely, the Codes of Civil Process, of the Commercial Partnerships and the Commercial registry, the Judicial Regime of Collective Persons without lucrative expectations, and the Civil Code Project.

It is a law that presents the adoption of adequate procedures to modern life, and that gives the possibility of using informatics as a way of administrative simplicity in respect to answers of petitioners' requests, namely in relation to the communication between the services electronically, so as to minimize constraints for users.

It is established, however, technical rigorous as a guarantee of the public faith and judicial security, avoiding as much as possible recourse to courts.

So:

The Government decrees, in terms in line o) of n. 1 of the 115th article of the Republic's Constitution, and in the 78th article of the Law Decree n. 3/2004, to value as legal, the following:

**1st Article
Approval of the Notary Regulation**

The Notary Regulation is approved, annexed to the present diploma and of which the following is integral.

**2nd Article
Entrance into effect**

The present diploma comes into effect thirty days after its publication.

Approved in the Council of Ministers on June 24 of 2009

The Prime Minister

(Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão)

Minister of Justice

(Lúcia Maria Brandão Freitas Lobato)

Promulgated on 24/8/09

To be published

President of the Republic

(José Ramo-Horta)

ANNEX

TITLE I BOOKS, INDEX AND ARCHIVE

CHAPTER I COMMON DISPOSITIONS

1st Article Notary Books

Specially destined to notary acts foreseen in the Judicial Regime of the Notary, there should be in each notary office the following books:

- a) Protocol books
- b) Book of Document Registration

2nd Article End to which they are destined

The notary books are destined to the creating and registration of notary acts.

3rd Article

Books of special services

The consul services and other special organs of the notary function have the same books as the notary offices.

4th Article

Delivery

1. The protocol books and the notary paper are personally delivered to the notary by the Inspector of the Registry and Notary.
2. The delivery is made with a term issued by the department referred to in the previous number, in which it must be noted at least the page number, books delivered, and the date.
3. The delivery term must be signed by the notary that receives the books and notary paper.

5th Article

Models

1. The books which are referred to in lines a) and b) of the 1st article obey the models to be approved by dispatch from the Member of the Government responsible for the justice area.
2. The approved models can be modified by dispatch from the Member of the Government responsible for the justice area, under proposal by the National Directorate of Registry and Notary, always being observed the established requisites of the Judicial Regime of the Notary.

6th Article

Informatization

The Member of the Government responsible for the justice area can, under proposal from the national Directorate of Registry and Notary, determine the substitution of books by adequate informatics support, even if just for archival purposes.

7th Article

Duplication of books

1. The protocol and document registration books can be duplicated into two.
2. Once the protocol book is duplicated, one of them is destined to the creating of public testaments.
3. Once the Book of Document Registration is duplicated, one of them is destined to the incorporation to the minutes of the closed testaments.

8th Article
Numbering and identification of books

1. All the books have a number of private nature corresponding to each type of book and service, beginning with number one.
2. In case of duplication, the book which results from it must be distinguished with a letter from the alphabet.

9th Article
Binding of books

1. The notary must provide the binding of books in the first month of each year, after its use and closing, in binds of a maximum of two hundred pages.
2. When in a civil year the number of pages exceeds the two hundred mark, the book must be divided into volumes.
3. When the division into volumes is necessary, inside the previous book a side note must be drawn up by the Inspector of Registry and Notary, informing that the book has continuity to the following volume, which must be distinguished with a cardinal name.
4. It is up to the National Directorate of Registry and Notary to determine the requisites which the notary office must obey for the biding of books.
5. For effect of the disposed in the previous number, materials that impede the deterioration and removal of pages from the books must always be used.
6. Bided volumes must contain the name of the book, year and name of the notary office.

10th Article
Legalization of the books

1. No book can enter into the notary service without it being previously legalized by the Inspector of Registry and Notary.
2. The legalization consists of filling in the opening and closing terms, which are put on the first and last pages, the signature and numbering of all of them.
3. If the books already numbered and signed are not sufficient, the numbering and signatures are done as the new books are delivered.

11th Article
Opening and closing term

1. In the opening term, mention must be made of the book number, the service to which it belongs to, the destiny which is given to it, and the opening date.

2. In the closing term, mention is made to the number of pages in the book, used signatures, and the date of closing.

12th Article
Numbering and signature

The numbering of pages and the signatures must always be done by hand and by the Inspector of Registry and Notary.

13th Article
Legalization of the books in the special services

In the special services which refer to the Judiciary Regime of the Notary, the books are legalized by the competent authorities to legalize the remaining books.

CHAPTER II
INDEX

14th Article
Elaboration of indexes

1. In each notary office, indexes are done daily of the created minutes, and incorporated in the Protocol and Document Registration Book.
2. The indexes are done in informatics support or in a filing system, from which copies must be extracted to be bonded at the end of each year.
3. In each notary office, there must be a private index for testaments and instruments of removal of powers.

15th Article
Catalogue and elements of indexes

1. The indexes must be catalogued so as to contain, at least, the name of the bearers, the type, the values and an indication of the number of acts and of the pages in which these were registered.
2. For the incorporated registration, reference must be made of the group where the respective documents are archived, when archived.
3. The acts of dissolution must be noted to the acts of constitution of the respective judiciary persons.
4. If the act of dissolution is with reference to the judiciary person constituted in another notary office, the notary must notify the owning service of the constituting act.
5. There is no mention of the grantees in the following cases:

- a. Habitation or sharing, in which reference must be made to the authors of the inheritance;
 - b. Constitution of society, or alteration of the social pact, in which mention must be made of the society's denomination;
 - c. Scripture in which the petitioners are husband and wife, mention is only made of one of the titular, adding the term husband and wife;
 - d. In which the petitioners act in representation that must mention the representative's name.
6. When the system of files is used, the catalogue should be done in alphabetical order.

16th Article
Delivery of the testaments index

1. Are delivered to central archive the indexes of the testaments, in terms of the respective dispositions of the Judiciary regime of Notary.
2. The disposed in the previous number applies to the instruments of removal of powers.

CHAPTER III
ARCHIVE OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

17th Article
Archive of documents

Besides the notary books, also stay archived, the authenticated copies or the originals of the presented documents to integrate or instruct the drawn up acts in the books, except when a law or regulation determines just their exhibition.

18th Article
Archive of incorporated documents

1. In any type of incorporation, the notary must archive the authenticated copy or the original of the integrated document.
2. The notary must take daily to archive the book of document registration, accompanied by the mass containing the copies of the incorporated documents, for safe keeping and conservation.

19th Article
Mass of documents

1. The copies or the originals of the referred documents in the previous articles must be archived by the chronological order in respect, in distinct masses according to the type.
2. Private masses should be organized of:
 - a. Copies or originals of the documents respective of the acts drawn up in the protocol book;
 - b. Copies or originals of the incorporated documents in the book of document registration.

20th Article Numbering

1. Each mass of documents relative to drawn up acts or incorporations in the books as the number of order of the book to which it respects.
2. In case of division, each mass has the number of the book to which it respects, but distinguished with different letters of the alphabet.
3. The documents are identified by the act, having to be done the reference in the same to the number of the book and the pages.

21st Article Archive of correspondence and circulars

1. The books and documents cannot leave the notary office, except when it is drawn up an act of external service or there is necessity, by superior force, of urgent removal or extraction of copies outside.
2. The removal of books and documents from the notary office can occur solely with a fundament authorization of the notary.

23rd Article Transference of books and documents to other archives

1. The books and respective documents can only be transferred to the central archive after thirty years.
2. The transference is made after the closing term and binding.
3. The books are always accompanied of the mass of documents and with the index of the respective acts.

CHAPTER IV Protocol Book

24th Article Concept

The protocol book is utilized by the notary's, consuls and other organs that carry out notary functions, to draw up, by order of the respective dates, the scriptures that are granted in them.

25th Article
Drawing up of protocol

1. The public scriptures are written without spaces in white and in full, except with respect to words used with treatment formulas or of courtesy, to designate academic titles, identification of places, account numbers, of documents or of registry of criminal record and in the public registry.
2. The text must be drawn up with respect to margins
3. The spaces in white must be locked
4. When the document is very extensive, the parties and the notary can agree to summarize in the protocol some clauses of the act and describe others in a complementary document, which must be archived, with an expressed mention in the scripture.

26th Article
Materials to be used in the composition of the act

1. The materials used in the composition and printing of the notary acts must be in black conferring inalterability and duration of the writing.

27th Article
Complementary document

1. The goods that constitute object of titled act by the notary instrument can be described in a separate document, whilst observing the way of drawing up the protocol, established in the present regulation and in the many disposition of notary law.
2. The status of the associations, foundations, of other collective persons without lucrative means and of the commercial associations, as well as the contractual clauses of the acts in which are interested the institutions of credit or in which the extension of the clause justifies it, can also be drawn up in a separate document, observing the disposition in the previous number.

28th Article
Minutes

1. The parties can present to the notary minutes of the act that they pretend to recognize.

2. The notary must reproduce the minute, as long as it shows to be written in conformity with the disposed in the present diploma, except in that she goes against the norms of interest and public order.
3. If the writing of the minute is imperfect, the notary must inform the interested of the verified imperfection and adapt the writing to, in his judgment, more faithfully expresses the will of the granter or declarant.
4. The presented minute, after it is signed by the notary, is returned to who presented it, except if he requests that it is archived.
5. The minute, when archived, must be signed, in all the pages, by the granters or declarants that know and can do it.
6. The National Directorate of Registry and Notary can confirm the utilization of minutes in both Portuguese and the local language.

29th Article **Closing term**

1. At the end of each year, the Inspection of Registry and Notary proceeds with the closing of the book.
2. In the closing term, besides the generic dispositions, mention must be made of the number of public instruments drawn up and of their state.
3. When the protocol book, is not closed, by the National Director of Registry and Notary, that precede the opening, must the referred term make reference of the fact.
4. The disposed in the previous number applies to the cases of substitution or succession of the notary's.

30th Article **Devolution of the remaining**

1. The protocol books that were not used during the year are returned by the notary to the Inspection of Registry and Notary.
2. The devolution of the remaining referred to in the previous number is done with a term of delivery, drawn up by the notary, which must contain the quantity of remaining books, the date of delivery and following it must be signed by the staff of the receiving service.
3. The remaining books must be destroyed by the National Directorate of Registry and Notary.

CHAPTER V **BOOK OF DOCUMENT REGISTRATION**

SECTION I

DEFINITION AND FORMAT OF DRAWING UP OR REGISTERING DOCUMENTS IN THE BOOK OF DOCUMENT REGISTRATION

31st Article Concept

The book of document registration is the book formed by the incorporated documents, notary minutes and minutes of register of drawn up minutes outside of the notary nook, grouped with the same during the civil year by the notary that keeps them or staff of the notary function, by legal disposition, judiciary or administrative resolution or by request from the interested party, with the general end of conservation and reproduction.

32nd Article Acts of compulsory incorporation

The incorporation is compulsory in the acts whose law or regulation determines the respective incorporation.

33rd Article Acts of facultative incorporation

The acts are of facultative incorporation in the cases where it is given to the interested the pretended incorporation of the document.

34th Article Way of incorporating public and particular documents

1. The incorporation of public and private documents, voluntary, by administrative or judiciary determination, consists in drawing up a minute that reflects the faithful copy of the document that is intended to be incorporated.
2. When the document to be incorporated is considered to be extensive, the notary can just note in a minute a summary of the incorporated document.
3. The registry referred to in the previous number must contain the summary of the essence of the document, namely the name of the interested, the quality, the type, the effect for which it is destined and the date on which the incorporated document was written.
4. The notary must test the authenticity of the copies of the incorporated documents.
5. The incorporations of particular documents do not confer to the same the quality of a public document.

35th Article Way to incorporate other types of documents

The documents that, in terms of the law and regulations, should not be drawn up in the protocol book are incorporated in the book of document registration in being drawn up in

the same, with the formalities demanded in the protocol book, with the necessary adaptations.

36th Article
Returning of the remaining

1. The remaining notary paper in one civil year is returned by the notary to the Inspection of Registry and Notary.
2. The delivery must obey the dispositions of the present regulation in reference of protocol books.

SECTION III
REMOVAL OF REGISTRATIONS

37th Article
Admissibility

The removal of the incorporated registration is done by judiciary decision in judgment, always due to error or unnecessary incorporation of the documents.

38th Article
Legitimacy

The removal of documents can be requested by a single or collective persons dully represented.

39th Article
Petition of removal

The interested in the removal of the wrongly incorporated document must present in the detaining notary office of the incorporated registration a petition directed to the civil judge of the district court competent in relation to the notary office detaining the registration, accompanied by the exposition of the documents that he pretends to offer as proof of his allegations.

40th Article
Instruction of the process

1. Presented the petition, the notary must issue his position and give the process to the competent judge.
2. The notary can request the presentation of other documents as testimonial proof, if he considers the presented proof by the petitioner is insufficient for the complete fundament of the request.
3. With the process instructed, the decree goes independently, as soon as it is received in judgment, with a review by the Public Ministry, then the issuing of

opinion within fifteen days, having by result to be judged by sentence within twenty days.

41st Article
Recourse of the decision

From the sentence the interested can take recourse to a superior level, with suspended effect, being that the process will be judged with the aggravation in a civil matter.

42nd Article
Posterior terms to the decision of the process

As judged as consequent the request by definite decision, the chief of the judiciary secretary hand in the official information of the decision to the notary office detaining the registration, with acknowledgment of the National Directorate of Registry and Notary.

43rd Article
Fulfillment of the judged

The removal whose realization is determined by the competent judgment must be done by the notary as soon as he receives the official with reference to the decision transmitted in judgment,

44th Article
Removal

1. The removal consists in the registration to the summary registration of the judiciary decision that determines it.
2. The summary must contain the name of the petitioner, the identification of the act, the fundament of the judiciary decision and indication of the judge that made the decision, besides the dates of the sentence and of the registration.

TITLE III
NOTARY DOCUMENTS

CHAPTER I
DEFINITION, TYPES, DOCUMENTS PASSED INA FOREIGN COUNTRY AND UTILIZATION

45th Chapter
Concept of the document

A document is any object done by men with the end of reproducing or representing a person, thing or fact.

46th Article
Types of document

1. Written documents can be authentic, particulars and authenticated.
2. Are authenticated documents all of those that have issued with the legal formalities by the notary or another official provided of public faith, in the limits of their competency or within the circle of activities that is attributed to them.
3. Are particular documents all those documents that haven't been issued by a public authority, in the terms of the previous number.
4. Are authenticated documents those confirmed by the parties in the terms prescribed in notary laws.

47th Article
Notary documents

1. In conformity with the established in the Judiciary Regime of the Notary, are notary documents the public scriptures, notary minutes, copies, testaments, certificates and all of the documents which are drawn up with notary intervention in terms of the law and regulation.
2. The public scriptures have as an objective the declaration of wills, judiciary acts that imply provision of consent, contracts and judiciary businesses of all types.
3. The notary acts have as an objective the consignment of facts or things seen by the notary and the declarations that receives, always that the nature of the act does not require the formality of public scripture and can have judiciary effects.
4. The copies, certificates, testaments and any other documents issued by the notary have as an objective what the law and regulations determine.
5. The simple recognition of letter and signature or just signature and the certificates do not attribute the respective documents the nature of authentic.

48th Article
Documents passed in a foreign country

1. The authenticated documents passed in a foreign country, in conformity with a local legislation, are considered legalized when the signature of the staff that drew them as been recognized by a diplomatic agent or Timorese consular, in conformity with the applicable laws.
2. The private documents passed in a foreign country are considered legalized when the signature of the public authority that legalized the document has been recognized by a diplomatic agent or Timorese consular.
3. The notary as the authority to demand the legalization of documents passed in a foreign country as long as there is some doubt about the authenticity of them.

49th Article
Utilization of archived documents

1. The documents and minutes archived in the notary office can be used to integrate or instruct the acts that are drawn up from them, as long as it hasn't expired and the conditions in which they were drawn haven't been modified.
2. Except with a legal disposition that states the contrary, it is permitted the instruction of acts with a base documents that have been issued by official entities archived in the notary office whose validity has expired, as long as the notary can rescue himself from informatics ways to verify the actuality and exactness of the data within them.
3. In the case foreseen in the previous number, the notary must consign in the instrument that circumstance and, seen as it is a document that should stay archived, obtain and archive an impression in paper of the consultancy done.
4. The notary can use for verification of sufficient powers of collective person expired documents, as long as the representatives of these declare not to have been any modifications of the administration powers and the contractual party does not oppose the fact.
5. When they have to be accepted the documents referred to in the previous number, the notary must make an expressed mention of having warned the parties of the fact.

CHAPTER II

Reconstruction of notary documents

50th Article

Admissibility

The note can authorize the reconstruction of notary documents which have been lost or deteriorated in the notary office or issuer of the document.

51st Article

Requisites

The reconstruction of notary documents is done on the basis of drawn up indexes, testimonial and certificates issued by the respective notary office or any other documents which may be archived in the notary office, in the central archive or any other public archives.

52nd Article

Legitimacy

1. The request for reconstruction must be done by one of the parties which has intervene in the act, their representatives with enough powers or by their heirs, having to be notified the other party.
2. The testament can only be reconstructed by request from the bequeathed.

53rd Article

Competency and formality

1. Is competent to authorize the scripture of reconstruction the notary office in which the respective document deteriorated or was lost.
2. In the test of reconstruction, the notary must make reference of all the data of the reconstructed act, which is signed by the interested.
3. The reconstructed minute must always be signed by the parties, except if one of them cannot or does not know how to sign, putting his fingerprint in the terms of the previous diploma.

CHAPTER III PUBLIC SCRIPTURES

SECTION I ACTS SUBJECT TO PUBLIC SCRIPTURE AND REQUISITES

54th Article Acts subject to public scripture

Are registered by public scripture all the Acts whose law or regulation demand this formality, or when the interested declare that they pretend their trading will is reviewed in this manner.

55th Article Requisites of a public scripture

Besides the basic data established in the Judiciary Regime of Notary and other which come from legal disposition, the public scripture must contain:

- a) the denomination of the act or acts to be registered
- b) The complete name of the notary responsible for the act, the mention of the respective quality and the designation of the notary office to which it belongs;
- c) If a substitute intervene, due to impediment or lack of the notary, the indication of the motive of the substitution and the name of the substitute;
- d) The complete name; state and habitual residency of the people that petition in the quality of representatives or declarants in writing of habilitation or notary justification;
- e) The indication of the contributors number of the petitioners and intervenient, as well as of the representatives and represented, if the tributary legislation so establishes;
- f) In the case of collective persons without lucrative ends, the denomination, headquarters, the social capital, contributors number or any other element of identification that the interested require;
- g) Besides the elements referred to in the previous number, in the acts referring to commercial society's, the notary must mention the number of the registration in the respective division of the commercial registration and the social capital, mentioning still the amount of the social capital realized;

- h) The way the notary has done the verification of the identity, or be it, by the intervention of knowledge witnesses or by the exhibition of identity documents;
 - i) The mention of the proxy or other documents that justify the quality of the lawyer or of representative, as well as the sufficiency of powers to intervene in the act;
 - j) The complete name, state and habitual residency of the people that intervene as accidental intervenient and the motives for their intervention;
 - k) The reference to the oath or honor compromise, according to the case, of the accidental intervenient, when they are, with the indication of the motives that determined their intervention;
 - l) The mention of all of the documents that stay archived, by reference to this circumstance, accompanied by an indication of the nature, and, still, as it is about the declaration of fulfillment of fiscal obligation, of the respective numbers, date and issuing office;
 - m) The mention of documents just exhibited, by the indication of their nature, date of expenditure and issuing office;
 - n) The indication of petitioners that do not sign and the declaration that they do not do because they do not know or cannot do them
 - o) The mention of having been done out loud the reading and explanation of the content of the act, in the simultaneous presence of the intermediaries, with remark that they have permission to proceed to the second reading of the document to themselves if they so want;
 - p) The signature or fingerprint of the petitioners and other intervenient, in following the context and the signature of the notary, which is the last of the instrument;
2. In the scriptures of refusal of inheritance, mention must be made in special of the refusing party having or not dependents.
3. The legal capacity of foreigners, being them single or collective person, can be certified by the diplomatic authority of their country in Timor-Leste.

SECTION II SPECIAL REQUISITES AND DOCUMENTS

SUBSECTION I ACTS SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION

56th Article General dispositions

1. In the acts subject to registration, the notary must rewrite the scripture in conformity with the notary legislation and respective law of registry.
2. Besides the legal dispositions referent to the registry laws, a petition from the petitioners can be noted in the minute, other descriptive circumstances not demanded by the registry legislation, but that establish a better determination of the object of the act.
3. The parties must be warned about the consequences of not registering the acquired rights.

4. The donor must be warned of the compulsiveness of requesting the registration in favor of the recipient, within three months, in the donation scripture that goes into effect independently of acceptance.

SUBSECTION II MINUTES REFERRING TO IMMOVABLE GOODS

57th Article

Requisites of the acts of disposition and oneration about immovable goods

1. The acts that need acquisition, alienation or oneration of immovable goods, must compulsory contain the mention.
 - a. Of the criminal records references that correspond to them, as well as the narrative certification and graphic in the established terms by the criminal record legislation of the property tax registration.
 - b. The inscription number in definite in the property tax registration in favor of the author of the inheritance or of the person that pretends to take or onerate his right to property;
 - c. Of the issuing organ of property title presented, of the issuing date and if the same was issued in support in paper or consulted through the informatics system.
2. When the document as been consulted through informatics support, the notary must provide his impression for posterior archive.
3. The proof of property is done from certificates issued by the competent public authorities for the issuing of property titles, by the criminal records departments and property tax registration, with the maximum predecessor of six months, having been able to be obtained by informatics means.

58th Article

Exemption of previous registration

1. The demand foreseen in line b) of the n. 1 of the previous article can be exempted if:
 - a. In the cases of free alienation or oneration;
 - b. In the acts of shared inheritance or of transmission of buildings, when not described and inscribed, if those sharing or transmitting are found to be the only heirs, or is done, in the same act or day, the respective habilitation of heirs;
 - c. In the acts of alienation or oneration of granted goods by whom, in the same act or day and with personal acknowledgment from the notary, has obtained the shared goods, transmitted or onerated, the one which must be expressly mentioned in the text of the scripture;
 - d. In the acts of deviation or unused of the registration caused by fire, inundation or other calamity as recognized by decree of the Member of Government responsible for the judiciary area.

2. The lack of description and inscription of the buildings proves through exhibition of wrong certificate of the property tax registration expedited with the maximum precedence of six months.

59th Article
Mentions relative to the criminal record

In the instruments which describe buildings, it must be indicated the number of the inscription in the criminal record department or, in case it is missing, the issued declaration by this department of having been participated its inscription.

60th Article
Harmonization of the elements of identification of immovable

1. The elements of the issued certificate by the department of property tax registration must coincide with the ones in the criminal record.
2. When the elements referred in the previous number do not correspond between them, the competent services can be notified by the notary, in any way, so that they proceed with the respective harmonization.

61st Article
Acts of disposition about autonomous infringements

1. In the scriptures that need the acquisition or disposition of infringements subject to the constitution of horizontal property, besides the criminal record and property tax references, mention must be made of the inscription number, in definite, of the determinative title of the horizontal property.
2. The disposed in the previous number does not apply if the act of disposition or operation occurs in the same day as the constitution act in the referred regime of horizontal property.
3. It is admissible the realization of acts by which are transmitted or operate autonomous infringements of buildings in horizontal property regime whose registration is kept provisionally by nature, as long as in the instrument it is consigned the subjectivity of efficacy of the act the condition of conservation in definite of the horizontal property registration.

62nd Article
Constitution of horizontal property

1. The instruments of constitution of horizontal property can only be drawn up if it goes together with the document issued by the competent service, with maximum precedence of six months, proofing that the autonomous infringements satisfy the legal requisites to be constituted in the referred regime.
2. When talking about constructed buildings for transmission of autonomous infringements, the document referred to in the previous number can be substituted

- by the exhibition of the respective project of construction and, being this the case, of the posterior projects of approved alterations by the competent entity.
3. The authentic document to which is destined the completeness of the title constituted of horizontal property, when the specification of parts of the building corresponding to the autonomous fractions or to their relative value, expressed in percentages or per thousand proportion, cannot be drawn up without observing the disposed in the previous numbers.
 4. The notary must certify if the building which is intended to be constituted in the horizontal property regime is found or not described in the competent conservatory, by registration certificate with the maximum precedence of six months.
 5. Other necessary documents to the instruction must be issued with the maximum precedence of six months, except with legal disposition to the contrary.

63rd Article

Modification of horizontal property

1. The instruments of modification of the constituted title of the horizontal property that need alteration of the composition or of the destiny of the respective infringements can only be drawn up if it goes together with the document issued by the competent authority, with the maximum precedence of six months, proof that the alteration is in accordance with the corresponding legal requisites.
2. In case the modification demands alteration construction, the exhibition of the project dully approved by the competent authority dispenses the document to which the previous number refers to.

SUBSECTION III

ACTS SUBJECT TO COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION

64th Article

Data of the acts subject to compulsory commercial registration

1. The acts subject to compulsory commercial registration must contain in special:
 - a. The warning that the registration must be requested in the space of fifteen to thirty days, in accordance with the practiced act, in the terms of the legislation of the commercial societies.
 - b. The warning to the donor of the compulsiveness of requesting the registration in favor of the recipient, observing the deadlines referred to in the previous lines, in the scripture of donation that produces effect independently of its acceptance.
2. In the instruments of constitution of commercial society or of alteration of respective statutes, when it determines the modification of the firm, denomination or social object, it must be mentioned the exhibition of the corroborative document of admissibility of the firm or denomination or of its maintenance in relation to the new object, in the terms of the respective legislation, with indication of its date, issued with the maximum precedence of six months.

**SUBSECTION IV
SPECIAL REGIME FOR TESTAMENTS**

**65th Article
Data of the public testaments**

1. The public testament, in special, must contain:
 - a. The place, the birth date and the profession of the person doing the testament;
 - b. The mention of having destroyed any reference of the content of the testament in informatics support.
2. The proof of the ownership of the goods in reference in the previous articles is facultative, even if the declaration of willingness is in reference to the immovable goods.

**SECTION III
REPRESENTATION AND SPOUSE CONSENT**

**66th Article
Representative of collective persons and commercial societies**

The documental proof of the quality of representative of commercial society or collective persons is done by a certificate of commercial registration, issued with the maximum precedence of six months, without prejudice of the notary being able to request other documents from where he completes the verification of invoked powers.

**67th Article
Proof of the quality of legal representative**

The proof of the legal representative is done by an authenticated document justifies the intended representation.

**68th Article
Voluntary representation**

The voluntary representation is proved by means of a power of attorney, whose original or authenticated copy must obey to some of the prescribed ways in the present diploma for the proxies.

**ALONE SUBSECTION
PROXIES, SUBSTITUTION AND SPOUSE CONSENT**

**69th Article
Formats of proxies**

1. The proxies that, in terms of the law, demand notary intervention can take one of the following formats:
 - a. Authentic document
 - b. Certified document by authenticity term
 - c. Document signed by the representative with in person recognition of the signature
 - d. Document signed by the representative with in person recognition of letter and signature
2. The proxies also conferred in the interest of the lawyer or of a third party, as well as the ones that give power to celebrate business with themselves, must be drawn by authentic document or with in person recognition of letter and signature.
3. Must implement one of the ways indicated in lines a), b) and d) of n. 1 of the present article:
 - a. The proxies with general administration powers, civil or commercial
 - b. The proxies with powers to counter act exchange obligations
 - c. The proxies that involve powers of representation to grant in acts that must be done by public scripture or another authentic mean, or for which proof an authentic document must be shown.

70th Article
Substitution and spouse consent

1. To the substitutions and to the spouse consent apply, with necessary adaptations, the rules established for the proxies.
2. Can intervene in the act those whose intervention is solely destined to give their consent.

SECTION IV
VALUE OF THE GOODS

71st Article
Indication of the value of the acts

1. In the notary acts it must be indicated the value, except with a legal disposition to the contrary.
2. The value of the acts is always expressed in the currently legal currency being used in Timor-Leste, without prejudice to the notary, by request from the parties, to make the corresponding value to another currency.
3. In the acts subject to property tax registration it must be indicated the value of each building, of the indebted part or of the right to which the act respects, also having to mention the global value of the described or related goods, whenever it depends on him the determination of the amount.
4. The value of the goods, when not determined on the basis of a simple declaration from the parties, must be proven by the exhibition of the documents issued by the competent authorities, with precedence not superior to six months, mentioning in the instrument the patrimony value indicated in the presented document.

**SECTION V
PASSING THE PAGE**

**72nd Article
Way in which the passing of the page must be done**

1. The scripture is drawn up on both pages.
2. The passing of the page is done after twenty five lines of writing.
3. For effects of the disposed in the previous number, it must be used a letter and establish a space between the phrases so as to allow that the twenty five lines fill the page.

**SECTION VI
ACCIDENTAL INTERVENIENTS**

**73rd Article
Cases of incapacity and of incapacity**

1. The intervention of instrumental witnesses only takes place in the cases established by law.
2. Cannot be witnesses:
 - a. Those that are not in their perfect judgment and manifest it;
 - b. Those that do not understand the Portuguese language or the local language, in accordance with the case;
 - c. Under aged person not emancipated;
 - d. Deaf, cannot talk and blind;
 - e. Staff or those paid by the notary office;
 - f. Those that cannot or do not know how to sign;
 - g. The husband and wife together
 - h. The spouse or relatives until the fourth degree or by blood or second by affinity;
 - i. Those that gain some money advantage in virtue of the act;
 - j. Those that have been convicted of a crime of false testimony.
3. It is not permitted the intervention of any accidental intervenient in more than one quality, except if intervening also in the quality of granter.
4. It is up to the notary to verify the suitability of the accidental intervenient;
5. The notary must refuse the intervention of a witness that does not consider herself deigned of credit, even if not included by the prohibitions of the n. 2 of the present article.
6. The intervention of witnesses in the acts referring to testaments can be dismissed by the notary, in case there is urgency and difficulty in getting them, making in the text expressed mention of this circumstance.
7. The witnesses, when there is space, are maximum two.

74th Article

Incapacity and inability of interpreters, experts, translators and readers

It is applicable to the interpreters, experts, translators and readers, the dispositions referring to witnesses.

75th Article

Legal oath and compromise of honor

1. The interpreters, experts, and readers must make a compromise of honor before the notary, promising good performance of their functions.
2. The witnesses must make a legal oath on the facts that they testify.
3. It is applicable to the honor compromise and to the legal oath, all disposed laws of process.

76th Article

Intervention of experts

Those whom may intervene with the acts at their own request, medical experts whom testify to the mental sanity of the granters, the request of the notary, or by request of other professionals.

77th Article

Acts with intervention of someone that does not understand the Portuguese language

When intervenes in the act a granter that does not understand the Portuguese language, the dispositions of the Judiciary regime of the Notary applies relative to the intervention of the interpreter.

78th Article

Acts with intervention of deaf, those that cannot talk and blind

1. The granter that, by motive of deafness, cannot hear the reading of the instrument must read it out loud; if he cannot or does not know how to read, has the ability to designate someone that, in the presence of all intervenient proceeds with the second reading and explains the content to him.
2. The one that cannot talk that knows how to and can write must declare in writing, in the instrument itself, before the signatures, that recognizes in accordance with his will; if he cannot or does not know how to write, must manifest his will in signals that the notary and others understand, and, if not even this is possible, must designate a interpreter that can transmit his declaration that he understood the content of the act and that the same corresponds to his will.
3. The intervention of the interpreter to which it refers the previous number applies, with the necessary adaptations, the disposed in the 39th Article of the Judiciary Regime of the Notary.

4. The blind granter can designate someone that proceeds to the second reading of the instrument.

SECTION VII
CLAUSES THAT THE NOTARY CAN ADD TO THE SCRIPTURE BEFORE
THE SIGNATURES

79th Article
Exemptions and rectifications

The material errors or omissions when found in the moment of testimonial can be corrected before the act if finished, by way of a line that cuts them, between lines or cuts or by way of rectifications.

80th Article
Way in which to proceed with the exemptions and rectifications

1. The cut words, between lines and traced, must be dully rescued before the signing.
2. The elimination of words done by lines that cut them must be done in a way that the traced words continue to be understood and must be rescued before the signing.
3. The notary can rectify the mistakes done along the writing before the signing.
4. The rescues and rectifications can be done by hand.

81st Article
Effects of the exemptions

The crossed words, between lines and traced which have not been properly rescued are seen has not written.

SECTION VIII
WAYS TO SUBSIDIZE

82nd Article
Ways to subsidize the errors after signatures

1. After the signatures, the errors and omissions of the act can be suppressed by way of a side note, as long as the acts or facts foreseen by law and in the present diploma, by scripture of rectification and adding.
2. The public scriptures once granted, as a rule, if they have errors or omissions, can only be rectified or added by the same process that originated them, except if a legal disposition states the contrary.
3. For effect of the disposed in the previous number, the parties can, after the grant, request the notary to modify the act already practiced, fitting it to their wills.

83rd Article
Scripture of rectification

1. By means of a rectification scripture, constant errors can be corrected of the main scripture, having to intervene in the act the legitimate interested granters, their heirs or dully mandated representative for the effect, in the act to rectify, or in relation to the ones which the errors have been verified, as long as, in this last case, the rectification does not affect the content of the act.
2. When we are dealing with scriptures of habilitation or notary justification can intervene in the act other granters, which had not intervened in the act which has to be rectified, if by means declaration of the interested is really impossible that are the same granters in the rectification act.

84th Article
Additional scriptures

1. By means of an additional scripture, can be corrected the verified omissions in the main scripture.
2. It is applied to the additional scripture the disposed in the previous article, with the necessary adaptations.

85th Article
Constitution of the new act

The notary cannot constitute another act, or contract, by means of rectification or additional scriptures.

SECTION IX
READING, GRANTER AND AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC SCRIPTURE

86th Article
Reading

1. The notary must read the scripture out loud and clearly, in the simultaneous presence of the intervenient, having to explain and warn them that they have knowledge of the content of the act.
2. If integrated in the act the complementary document, this must be read in the same terms as the scriptures.
3. The reading of the complementary document is unnecessary, if the granters declare that they have read it and that they know perfectly its content, which must be stated in the text of the scripture.
4. The notary must inform the parties that if they so want it they have the permission to proceed with the reading of the scripture to themselves.
5. The notary can assign a staff of the notary office to proceed with the reading of the scripture, in the disposed terms by n.1 of the present article.

87th Article

Authorization

1. The notary authorizes the scripture after the certification of the validity of the judicial act, the capacity and legitimacy of the parts and, still, the fulfillment of the established obligations in law and in the regulations.
2. When the interested identify themselves by documents of identification, the validity of the document is a necessary condition for the authorization of the act.
3. When the granters are represented, the scripture is authorized after the certification that the consigned powers in the instrument are sufficient.
4. The notary should not authorize scriptures in which the granters are in voluntary representativeness, before consulting the registration of revocation of power.
5. The notary acts can be instructed on the basis of photocopies of documents passed in a foreign country, as long as it is possible to subsequently confirm their authenticity, keeping the issuing of a copy or testimonial of the conditioned act the certification of the referred authenticity.
6. The act in question in the previous number should be warned to the parties and mentioned in the act.

88th Article

Signatures and fingerprints

1. The scripture is signed after the authorization and grantee.
2. The signatures are made in the same sequence as the interventions are made, just before the act, without any blank spaces, and in the same way as they usually sign, having to first sign the grantee, witnesses and intervenient, if there are any, and lastly the notary.
3. The complementary documents must be signed by the grantees to which directly respect, that know and can do it, and by the notary, without prejudice of the disposed in the present diploma about the grantees that do not know and cannot sign, observing the disposed in the previous number.
4. The grantees that do not know and cannot sign put their fingerprint of the right indicator, the notary having to make a note of the circumstance at the end of the act and before the signatures and respective fingerprints.
5. When some of the referred to grantees of the previous number do not have the indicator in reference, he puts his fingerprint in the way indicated by the notary, having to be made the reference of such way in which the fingerprint was put.
6. If any of the grantees refuses to sign, the notary must make a note of this fact at the end of the text of the scripture and sign the act.
7. The notary cannot put his signature by way of a seal or any other mechanical act.

89th Article

Continuation of the act in the following day

1. The reading, grant, and signature are always done in a single act, except if by external reasons is not possible to do it.

2. If it is not possible this unit, it is continued in the following day, the notary must make a note of this circumstance.

**90th Article
Presumptions**

Even if the notary does not expressly mention in the scripture, it is assumed that:

- a) Has correctly verified the identity of the grantees, intervenient and of the knowledge witnesses.
- b) Has correctly verified the sufficiency of powers when representative intervenes in the act.

**CHAPTER IV
REGISTRATION**

**91st Article
Facts and acts to be registered**

1. Are registered the public scriptures in the following acts and facts:
 - a. The communication of a judiciary act in virtue of a contestation of abilities and notary justifications, as well as the judiciary decision offered in any act of contestation.
 - b. The death of the bequether
 - c. The death of the donor
 - d. The instruments of revocation of testament
 - e. The instruments of revocation and of non acceptance of proxy
 - f. The restitution of a deposited testament
 - g. The notary acts of transmission of social credits
 - h. The judiciary decision of nullity and of annulment of the notary acts
 - i. The mention of having removed any addiction that hinder the notary acts, the notary decisions of revalidation of the same as well as the decisions of recourse put on the notary revalidation processes
 - j. The notary acts that involve acceptance, rectification, modification, adding or revocation of the previous act
 - k. The compulsory publications of the commercial societies acts, collective persons without lucrative means, habilitations and notary justifications, amongst others established in the law and regulations.
2. Whenever it is added to the scripture the revocation of testament or its modification, by means of another posterior grantee, the notary is mandated to consign, be means of registration to the added scripture the reason for the addition.
3. The registration must be done within seventy two hours counted from the notification date or of acknowledgment of the act or fact by the notary.
4. The registration of the deceased donor is only done in case the donation was done with responsibility or by motive of public interest, which must be realized after the donor's death.

5. The disposed in the previous numbers applies to the drawn up acts in the book of document registration, with the necessary adaptations.

92nd Article
Place of the registration practice

The registration is done by the notary in the notary office that has the book.

93rd Article
Suppression and rectification of omissions and uncertainties

1. The omissions and uncertainties verified in acts drawn up in the notary books, due to proved errors by public document, can be removed or rectified, all the time, by way of registration, as long as from the rectification doubts do not result about the object to which the act is reported or about the identity of the intervenient.
2. The registration to which the previous number refers to can only be drawn up when the omissions or uncertainties respect:
 - a. The identification of the grantees and of the numbers of fiscal contribution, if its available;
 - b. The mention of documents that serve as a basis of the scripture;
 - c. The indication of the numbers of reference of the criminal record, in the property tax registration and of the enrolment of the entities subject to registration, as well as of the conservatories to which they refer;
 - d. The mention of the district, street and number of police of the situation of the buildings, if there are any;
 - e. The mention of the patrimonial values and immovable goods
 - f. The matrimony regime of the intervenient , of the grantees or of the habilitated
 - g. The simple calculation errors or of writing revealed by the context of the act.
3. The rectification of the grantees identity can only be done by way of registration when it is done by the same notary that has practiced the object act of rectification.
4. The interested must prove if the difference was paid of the tax if it was due, being that it is the rectification that involves an increase of the value of the act, and of the corresponding seal to the verified increase, if there are any.
5. The omissions or uncertainties verified in the drawn up acts on the protocol book, relative to the fulfillment of fiscal norms whose verification is up to the notary in accordance with the content of the act, can be officially rectified by registration.
6. In the drawn up acts in the protocol book in which it was issued the mention of archived documents, the lack can be officially added by registration.
7. The omission of the date, month and year or of the place in which the act was drawn up or the uncertainty of its date can be officiously suppressed or rectified by registration if, by the text of the instrument or by the existing elements in the notary office, is possible to determine the date or the place of its celebration.

94th Article
Format

1. The registration is a notary act that consists in a summarized note of the last act to the first, in it understanding the numbering, the nature of the drawn up act and the date.
2. The registration must be dated and signed by the notary and is put on the margin of the act or on the header of the pages by him occupied.
3. Once run out the indicated space in the previous number, the next registration must be drawn up on the first page available of one of the books, making the necessary remissions.

95th Article
Official registrations

1. The registration is officially done when the fact to be registered better identifies the previous.
2. When even though official, has not been done, the interested can take recourse, as long as it is legitimate to intervene in the act.
3. For ends of the disposed in the previous number, the interested must always exhibit the certificate of the act that is intended to register.

96th Article
Death of bequether and donors

1. The registration of the deceased bequether, whether on the testament, or in the instrument of revocation of this, if there is, can be done by request of any of the interested, by exhibition of the death certificate.
2. The act must contain a mention of the date of death of the bequether, the number of the respective registration of death, conservatory that drew it and the date of the registration.
3. The disposed in the previous numbers is applicable, with the necessary adaptations, to the death registrations of the donor, when the donation has been done without place to put them.

97th Article
Restitution of deposited testament

1. In the registration of restitution of closed testament, that is found deposited in the notary office, the signature must be put or fingerprint of the person to whom the restitution is done.
2. The restitution is done to whom has legitimacy for the effect or to the lawyer with enough powers.

98th Article
Document Archival

The documents used for the registration stay archived in the same mass of documents referring to the act that corresponds to them.

99th Article
Communication of facts to be registered

1. Whenever the registration must be done in a notary office different from the one where it where the act was drawn up to be registered, the notary must notify the notary office holder of the act about the necessary elements for the registration.
2. The notification is made in front of an official, which must contain the name of the granter, nature of the act and date, being able to be sent in any way.

CHAPTER V
NOTARY MINUTES

SECTION I
CONCEPT AND REQUISITIONS

100th Article
Concept

The notary acts are public instruments whose main finality is to consign facts or things that the notary witnesses as well as the declarations he receives, with the same formality of the public scripture, except for the disposition which are specified to him.

101st Article
Requisites

1. the notary acts must contain, in special, the following requisites:
 - a. In the introduction, the mention of the petitioners name, of whom the notary does not need to certify the capacity and legitimacy of the way in which the request was done and the motive of the notary's intervention, except if the declarant as signed the minute;
 - b. In the case of representation, the notary must also identify the represented party, without necessity of proof of representation, except if the petitioner has signed the minute;
 - c. The notary must identify the person to whom inform or prevent and make known to the person in charge of whom elaborates the minute, its quality as a notary and the diligence to be done;
 - d. In the description, must objectively and concretely relate the necessary circumstances for the judiciary ends of the diligences and the details of the requested conditions;
 - e. The presence of the petitioner is only necessary if he has to sign the minute;

- f. It is not necessary the unit of act and context, so in the same minute can be described at the same time facts, things or happenings, and be expedited at the moment of the act or posterior, as long as it is drawn on the same day and all the circumstances are mentioned in the minute;
 - g. For effects of the disposed in the previous number the notary can separate the texts, in chronological order, with the parties having to be warned of this procedure;
 - h. In the minutes it can be included information, professionals judgment, experts and other elements that may contest for a better clarity of the facts;
 - i. The notary minutes are signed, in the terms of the present diploma;
 - j. If any of the petitioners denies signing, the notary must describe this circumstance in the minute.
2. When there is interference from experts, or of any accidental intervenient, these must be identified and sign the minute.
 3. In any circumstance, the notary only signs minutes whose content is not contrary to the law and public order.
 4. The notary can give faith of occurred incidents in acts of public authority as long as with the previous knowledge of these.
 5. The verbal manifestations during the realization of a minute can only be welcomed with the previous warning by the notary of the existence and finality of the minute, of the right of contestation and of the possibility of revoking it until the third day counting from the date it was expedited.
 6. The referred petition in the previous number cannot be by telephonic conversation, not understand sections of questioning the notary.
 7. In no circumstance is it allowed for the notary to consign facts which have not been verified, except with a legal disposition that states otherwise.

102nd Article
Place for the practice of the act

The diligence can be done in the notary office or outside of this, including the notifications and the requirements, being facultative to the notary to convene the notified or requested to appear in the notary office, supply official or effect the diligence personally.

SECTION II
TYPES OF MUNTES AND FINALITY

SUBSECTION I
MINUTES OF NOTIFICATION AND PETITION

103rd Article
Content

1. The minutes of notification have as finality to transmit to someone an information or decision, and are signed by the petitioner.

2. The minutes of petition have by end to summon someone to adopt a determined behavior, and are signed by the petitioner.

104th Article
Act and place of practice

1. The notary can make notifications or petitions by sending to the addressee the respective official by mail with warning of reception or delivering in person in the notary office or in the place where the addressee is found, even if distinct from the designated, as long as the declarant does not oppose it.
2. The diligence completes itself with the delivery of the subscribed official by the notary, which must contain the literal text of the notification or the petition and the right of contestation in the deadline fixed in the laws of the civil process.
3. If when reaching the place, the notary is not able to notify or inform the addressee, can affect the diligence through any responsible person which is found on the place, which must be dully identified and informed of the content of the notification.
4. The diligence is considered concluded when done in terms of the previous number, even if the notification or information had been done to a third person, who must be warned of the responsibility of transmitting it to the addressee.
5. When the addressee or any person considered responsible for effects of notification or information refuses to receive the notification or the petition, mention must be made of the occurrence and the diligence is done by concluded.
6. The diligences in reference to the notification and petition or the unsuccessful of these must be registered in the minutes, with an indication of the date.

105th Article
Contestation

1. It is allowed to the addressee or petitioner presents his contestation in the same minute, without the introduction of other notifications or petitions.
2. If the addressee or petitioner pretends to notify or petition, even if within the same context, another minute must be drawn up, to the expenses of the first petitioner, as long as it is within the limits of the act.
3. The contestation, even if drawn up on another date, constitutes a same act, as long as it is not contrary to the disposed in the n. 1 of the present article.
4. It is applicable, for effects of the deadline, the disposed in the civil laws process.

106th Article
Emission of the testament

The testament of the notification minutes and petitions can only be issued after the deadline of the contestation that, once having been annexed, except if requested previously by the party that has a legitimate interest to exercise soon after any type of action or right.

107th Article
Judiciary effects

The notification minutes, petition and its contestation have the same value that is attributed to civil or procession law, so that under any circumstances can they have the nature of a contract.

108th Article
Addressee

The notifications and petitions, except with expressed legal disposition to the contrary, can never be addressed to administrative public authorities; judiciary and public workers in the exercise of their functions, without prejudice of making a note in the verifying minutes of the actions or omissions that are competent to them.

SUBSECTION II
REGISTRY MINUTES OF DRAWN UP ACTS OUTSIDE OF THE NOTARY BOOKS

109th Article
Concept

The registration minutes of acts drawn up outside the notary books have has a finality the registration of the main data of the notary's action, in the acts that the law and regulation authorize to be drawn up outside of the books, namely the minutes with reference to closing testaments, testaments for exhibition, certificates of translation and other certificates, within other acts.

110th Article
Content

The registration minutes of acts drawn up outside the books can have as their content just the summary of the intervention, being able to restrict the indication of the intervention number, name of the petitioner, synthesis of the content, number of pages used or the integral text of the notary intervention and the date of the notary intervention.

111th Article
Effects of the registration

The registration of acts drawn up outside the notary books does not confer to the private documents the nature of authentic.

SUBSECTION III
MINUTE OF APPROVAL OF CLOSED TESTAMENT

112th Article

Composition of closed testament

1. The closed testament is written by the bequether himself or by another of his choice and it should only not be signed by the bequether if this cannot sign, in which case, by his instruction, it can be signed by another.
2. The testament must be initialed by who signs it in the pages that do not contain a signature.
3. The rescue of corrections, rubbing out, traces, blotches, marginal notes or eliminated words, is exclusively done by who has written it or by the bequether himself.
4. The rescue is done before the signing or in addition and signed again.

113th Article Reading of the testament

1. Only by request of the bequether can the closed testament be read by the notary that draws up the respective instrument of approval.
2. If the bequether authorizes it, the reading can be done out loud and in the presence of other intervenient in the act.

114th Article Formalities of the instrument

1. The approving instrument is immediately drawn up following the signature put in the closed testament that the bequether presents to the notary.
2. The approving instrument must contain, in special, mention of the following declarations, done by the bequether:
 - a. The presented testament contains his last willing dispositions;
 - b. That the testament is signed by himself, or written by another of his choice and just signed by himself, or written and signed by another, of his choice, seeing has he cannot sign;
 - c. That the testament does not contain corrected words, eliminated, written on top of rubbed out or between lines, blotches or marginal notes, or, containing these, are dully rescued;
 - d. That all the pages, to the exception of the one that will be signed, are initialed by who signs the testament.
3. When the testament has not been written by the bequether himself, the approving instrument, must still contain the declaration, done by him that he knows the content, by having already read it, proving in front of the notary that he knows and can read.
4. In the instrument it must still, be noted the number of completed pages and of lines of incomplete pages that the testament occupies.
5. The pages of the testament are initialed by the notary and, in conjunction with the respective approving instrument, manually linked to the process adequate to guaranteeing its unity.

6. With a petition of the interested, the testament is introduced in an envelope with the name of the bequether, that the notary must close and seal, putting on top of the seal the sign of the notary office.
7. The approving minute of the closed testament can be registered in the book of document registration through the minute of registration of drawn up minutes outside of the notary books.

SUBSECTION IV

MINUTE OF DEPOSIT OF CLOSED TESTAMENT AND ITS RESTRICTION

115th Article

Deposit of closed testament

1. The bequether can deposit in the notary office his closed testament, if he so wants, having to deliver it to the notary so that the instrument is drawn up where there is a mention of this circumstance.
2. Of the instrument of deposit of closed testament a mention must be made of having been done in duplicate.
3. The testament delivered for deposit is mandatory introduced in envelope with the name of the bequether, that the notary must close and seal, putting on top of the seal the sign of the notary office.
4. The minute of deposit of testament is registered in the same terms as the registration of the approved instruments, with the necessary adaptations.

116th Article

Deposit of other testaments

1. To the deposit of the testaments done by any of the special ways foreseen in civil law apply, with the necessary adaptations, the disposed in the previous number.
2. The depositor must, in the act of deposit, declare in front of the notary if he has knowledge of the death of the bequether, of which expressed mention is made.
3. In the instrument of deposit, the notary must mention, still, the quality of the depositor, the number of exemplars deposited or any other circumstance for the better identification of the document.

117th Article

Restitution of the testament

1. The bequether can remove, whenever he wants, the testament that he deposited.
2. The restitution of the deposited testament can only be done to the bequether or the lawyer with special powers by authentic mandate or with in person recognition of the letter and signature.

SUBSECTION V

OPENING MINUTE OF CLOSED TESTAMENT

118th Article
Competent notary office

For the opening of the closed testament any notary office can do it, except when it is deposited, in which case only the respective notary office can do it.

119th Article
Necessary documents

1. The instrument of opening closed testaments must be drawn up by the exhibition of the certificate of registration of death of the bequether, or of the certificate of the judiciary decision which requested the opening, in case of this being as a consequence of judiciary declaration of presumed death of the bequether.
2. The demand of registration of death of the bequether is unnecessary, for the effect of the opening of the testament, if the death of the bequether is of personal knowledge of the notary.
3. In the cases to which the previous number refers, therefore, can only be extracted certificates of the testaments after it is presented to the notary a document which proofs the death of the bequether.

120th Article
Formalities of opening minute

1. The opening of the closed testament involves the following acts:
 - a. The verification of the state in which the testament is in, namely of the existence of any vice, rectification, erased, between line, eliminated, blotch or side note not rescued;
 - b. The reading of the testament by the notary, out loud and in the simultaneous presence of the interested and of the witnesses.
2. Being the testament closed in a sealed envelope with the name of the bequether and on top of it the identification, the notary must, still, verify the integrity of the seal.
3. After opened, the testament is initialed in all its pages by the interested, by the witnesses and by the notary, after which it is archived.

121st Article
Opening instrument

1. From the opening act a minute is drawn up in which it is consigned, in special, the fulfillment of the foreseen formalities in the previous article and the date of death of the bequether or the date of the judiciary decision that ordered the opening of the testament, in accordance with the case.
2. The opening minute of the closed testament can be registered in the book of document registration through the minute of registration of acts drawn up outside of the notary books.

122nd Article
Official opening

1. When the knowledge of any death within Timor-Leste, of any person whose will is deposited in the respective notary office, the notary can request the competent conservatory, the certificate of death of the bequether, which is passed with urgency and is exempt from any payment of fees.
2. Once the death certificate is received, the notary proceeds with the opening of the testament, drawing up the respective instrument.
3. Once the testament is opened in the terms of the previous number, the notary must, in consequence, communicate the its existence, by registered letter, to the heirs and anyone else in it mentioned, as well as to the most closely successive relatives when known.
4. The notary can only supply information, or pass the certificate of the content of the closed testament, when the account of the instrument is satisfied, in which it is included the seal of the testament, having a law that imposes the charging of notary fees and seal.

SUBSECTION VI
TRANSLATION

123rd Article
Notion

The translation of a document consists in the version of one of the official languages on the integral of a document written in another language or in the version to a foreign language of the integral content of a document written in one of the official languages of Timor-Leste.

124th Article
Formalities

1. The translations must contain an indication of the language in which the document is written and the declaration that the text was faithfully translated.
2. The translation can be done by a translator or by the notary himself, in common paper, it can be in the same document, or, still, incorporated in the book of document registration, in the terms foreseen in the 28th Article of the Judiciary regime of the Notary.
3. The translations when put in the document itself or on a page annexed must be certified by the notary, and the respective certificates can be registered in the book of document registration through the minute of registration of acts drawn up outside the notary books.

125th Article
Requisites

The translation must mention:

- a) The declaration of its conformity with the original;
- b) The conformity of the rescues which were done in them;
- c) Of the general requisites of the certificates, established in the 57th Article of the Judiciary regime of the Notary.

SUBSECTION VII MINUTES OF VOLUNTARY INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS

126th Article Content

1. The minute of incorporation of public or private documents has in its content the integral transcription of the text of the document that is intended to incorporate.
2. When the act corresponds to extensive documents, it is not necessary to copy all of it, being enough the name of the petitioner or the signee, a summary of the content of the document, the number of pages that it occupies and the date, with the original or authenticated copy being archived by the notary.

127th Article Document passed in a foreign country

1. The document passed in a foreign country, once legalized and translated into one of the official languages in Timor-Leste can be integrated through a minute.
2. The notary can exempt the legalization if he doesn't have doubts about the authenticity of the document that is intended to incorporate, except with a legal disposition that expresses the contrary.

128th Article Incorporation of judiciary documents

The minute of incorporation of judiciary documents is done by request of any person that delivers the request with a judiciary note that demands it.

129th Article Incorporation of private contracts

1. The private documents that have the nature of a contract, whose law does not demand that they be celebrated by public scripture, can be incorporated when one of the intervenient requests it to avoid it being lost and supplying authenticity, by a minute that contains its date, identification of the contractors, qualification of the contract, content of the business and the number of pages.
2. For effects of the disposed in the previous number, the notary must warn the interested that the incorporation does not produce the effects of a public scripture.

130th Article

Incorporation of documents subject to fiscal obligations

The private documents subject to fiscal obligations can only be incorporated when there is proof of the respective obligations having been fulfilled.

131st Article

Effects of the incorporation of private documents

1. The incorporation of private documents does not confer to them the nature of public documents; it does not even constitute sufficient title for the inscription in the public registry, except if the intended inscription is allowed in the terms of the law.
2. When it is about incorporation in the context of a judiciary or administrative process, by motive of pretension of rights, and is questioned the authenticity of the content of the incorporated document, the notary instrument is inefficient for the author of the request, having to present to the authorities of the documents with the nature of the request.

SUBSECTION VIII

MINUTES OF CONFIRMATION

132nd Article

Objective

1. The minutes of fulfillment intend to certify the existence, condition, qualities or functions of an individual, state of a thing, facts, dates, events or circumstances seen by the notary.
2. The document must contain the necessary information for the plain efficacy of the intervention, events or circumstances witnessed by the notary.
3. The minute must be signed by the petitioner or declarant, according to the case.

SUBSECTION IX

MINUTES OF PERCEPTIVE INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY LEGAL DETERMINATION

133rd Article

Content

1. The minutes, of incorporation perceptive of documents by legal determination are those that wish to incorporate in the book of document registration that by law are mandatory to be incorporated.
2. The minutes of incorporation perceptive of documents by legal determination, when of their content, must be observed the legal dispositions of the Judiciary regime of the Notary and of the present diploma relative to this matter and to all

the requisites and formalities demanded by law respective for the effects of judiciary validity of the act.

**SUBSECTION X
MINUTES OF DILIGENCE PROTEST**

**134th Article
Content and formalities**

The minutes of diligence of protest of letters and other titles are object of special law.

**CHAPTER VI
COPIES, TESTAMENTS AND CERTIFICATES**

**SECTION I
GENERAL DISPOSITION**

**135th Article
Generality**

1. The proof of acts and facts drawn up or incorporated in the notary books is done through the issuing of copies and testaments, in the terms of the present diploma and according to the approved models by the Member of Government responsible for the justice area.
2. the notary's can issue copies, testaments and certificates, relative to the acts, incorporations or expedient of the existing documents in their books or private in power of particulars.
3. In the certificates, the notary must always take into account the fulfillment of any fiscal obligation foreseen in the law, and refusing the certification of null acts, contrary to law or public order.
4. Besides the disposed in the previous number, the sufficiency of powers for the act and the legitimacy of the petitioners are of utmost importance in the acts of recognition of signatures.
5. The certificates can be issued in the same document to be certified, in an annexed page or in approved forms by the Member of Government responsible for the justice area, under proposal of the National Directorate of Registry and Notary.
6. Besides the issuing of copies and testaments of the archived documents in the notary offices in favor of the parties, the notary must always also issue at the end of each year, photocopy of the incorporated documents and of the drawn up public scriptures and send them, in any way to central archive for safe keeping and conservation.

**SUBSECTION I
COPIES**

136th Article

Concept

Copy is the reproduction of the public scripture by any mechanical process.

137th Article Issuing formalities

1. The first copy of the scripture can be issued in triplicate, by the notary or law authorized staff, always and independently of petition of the interested, in the terms of the normal law.
2. The duplicate of the copy of the scripture can be sent by the notary himself to the competent conservatory, accompanied by the registration request, to the expenses of the interested.
3. The triplicate is sent to the competent fiscal department, if the act incurs tax, for liquidation ends, to the expenses of the interested.
4. The copy of the scripture is not issued in triplicate, not even in duplicate, if the account referred to in the previous numbers can be done electronically or by any quicker method.
5. The subsequent copies must be issued by express request of any of the interested or their representatives dully mandated for the effect, in the terms of notary law, which must be dully identified.
6. The copies can be issued for judicial or administrative ends in the terms of the law.
7. The content of the copy, when in reference to the constitution of commercial society or collective persons without lucrative ends must be communicated to the public Ministry, through an official letter, for fiscalization.
8. The official letter must contain the denomination of the act, the object, and the headquarters of the collective and the date of its constitution.

138th Article Issuing service

The request to issue more copies can be directed to any notary office, who must petition by any means a copy or testament that is intended.

139th Article Formalities of copies

1. The copy is always accompanied by a certificate, which must contain the nature, its confrontation with the original, the date of the act, the number of pages it occupies, the notary office responsible for the act, the date it was issued, the signature of the notary and the seal of the issuing service.
2. The notary must number and initial each page of the copy and put upon them the seal of the notary office.

140th Article

Corrections

The errors, omissions, the erased words, between lines or locked in the certificates of the copies detected at the moment of its expedition can be corrected as long as it is proceeded with its respective rescuing, in the terms of the present diploma.

141st Article

Copy of the scripture of abilities and notary justifications

1. The copy of the scripture of abilities and notary justifications can only be issued after thirty days from the date its extract was published, in two of the newspapers with biggest circulation in the country, being one in a local language and the other in Portuguese.
2. The extract of the scripture of notary ability must contain the name of the author of the inheritance, civil status, last residential address, the date and place of his death, the mention of the name of the habilitated, their civil status, nationality, the residential address, the date of its issuing and the issuing notary office.
3. The extract of the scripture of notary justification must contain the complete identification of the justifier and the justified fact and all the circumstances that impede him of proofing or of acquiring by normal means, the date of its issuing, and the issuing notary office.

SUBSECTION II TESTAMENTS

142nd Article Content

The testaments have has content the literal copy of the registration of the document incorporated in the book of document registration or photocopy, which is always accompanied of a certificate with the identification of the act, the number of pages, its confrontation with the original, as well as the issuing notary office, the date, signature and seal of the notary office.

143rd Article

Way in which the testaments are covered

It is applied to the testaments the dispositions relative to the issuing of copies, with the necessary adaptations.

144th Article

Characters of the testaments

The testaments, when issued by literal copy of the content of the act, must be reproduced with characters that guarantee that the text remains readable.

SECTION II
TESTAMENTS FOR EXHIBITION

145th Article
Content

1. The testaments from exhibition have as a finality to certify the authenticity of the existence, nature or content of public or private reproduced documents.
2. The testament by exhibition is issued in the photocopy of the own document that is intended to authenticate or on an annexed page.

SUBSECTION I
AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

146th Article
Formalities

1. It is the responsibility of the parties the authority and authenticity of the documents that requires the authentication.
2. Can be authenticates copies of documents that were tested by the notary, as long as it is the same to proceed with the posterior authentication.
3. The public scriptures and incorporated documents in the books of document registration cannot be object of authentication.
4. The documents written in a language that the notary does not dominate must be previously translated and certified or incorporated the respective translation in the book of document registration.
5. The notary can authenticate the notifications and other electronic communication of public documents that were made available to him, in accordance with the terms of the law.
6. When a notary act to be practiced requires proof by public scripture or incorporated document in the book of document registration, it is enough that the notary makes reference of the act, in the respective book and pages.

147th Article
Content

The authentication must contain:

- a) The reference of the authenticated act;
- b) The number of pages it occupies;
- c) The notary office that confirms the conformity with the original;
- d) The date and signature of the notary or of the legally authorized staff.

SUBSECTION II
TESTAMENT OF FULFILLMENT OF THE LAWS

148th Article

Content

The notary's can, with the finality of informing the foreign authorities, issue testaments whose content is of the fulfillment of a determined judiciary norm in Timor-Leste.

SUBSECTION III AUTHENTICATION TERM

149th Article Term

1. Once presented the document for authentication, the notary must draw up the respective term.
2. To the term of authentication is applied, in all that does not contrary its own nature, the disposed in this diploma for public scripture

150th Article Formalities

1. The authentication term, besides satisfying, in the applicable part and with the necessary adaptations, the disposed about public scriptures, must still contain the following elements:
 - a. The declaration of the parties that they have already read the document and that they are perfectly informed of its content, and it expresses their will;
 - b. The rescue of the corrections, between lines, rubbed out, eliminated words or traces contained in the document and that in him are not dully rescued.
2. If the document that is intended to proof is signed by grant, of the term it must be mentioned, besides the mentions referred to in the previous number, the identification of the granted and a mention of the granter, that in it must put his fingerprint, confirmed the grant in the authentication act.

CHAPTER VII CURE AND REVALIDATION OF THE NOTARY INSTRUMENTS

SECTION I LIMITATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ANNULLMENT AND CURE

151st Article Limitation of the effects of some annulments

In the acts with dispositions in favor of some of the person mentioned in line a) of the n.1 of the 17th Article of the Judiciary regime of the Notary or of the respective accidental intervenient, including those present in the instruments of approval of closed testaments, the nullity is restricted to these dispositions.

152nd Article
Administrative cure of notary instruments

1. the nullities by addition of way, occurring from the ignorance of the foreseen requisites in the lines b), c), d), e) and f) of n. 1 of the 73rd Article – A of the Judiciary Regime of Notary can be done by the notary himself if, respectively:
 - a. Besides the omission of the date, month, year and place of celebration of the act, it is possible to proceed with the registration in the terms foreseen in the n.7 of the 93rd Article;
 - b. The accidental intervenient whose signatures are missing are duly identified in the act and declare, in an authenticated manner, that they were present in the reading and explanation of the act, that it corresponds to their will and that they do not refuse to do it.
 - c. The granters declare, in an authenticated manner, that they were present in the reading and explanation of the act, that it corresponds to their will and that they do not refuse to do it.
 - d. The granters declare, in an authenticated manner, that were fulfilled the formalities foreseen in the 45th and 45th - A Articles of the Judiciary regime of the Notary;
 - e. If the notary whose signature is missing expressly declares, through an authentic document, that he was present in the act and that, in its realization, the legal formalities were fulfilled.
2. Can be passed, by the respective decision of the notary, the following annulments:
 - a. The annulment by addition of format resulting of the inobservance of the disposed in n. 2 of the 80th Article, when the parties declare, in an authentic manner, that the unused words, whichever they may be, could not alter the essential elements or the substantial content of the act;
 - b. The annulment by incapacity of the petitioners, medical experts or witnesses, when this addition only refers to one of them and can be considered suppressed by the trust of another intervenient.

SECTION II
REVALIDATION

153rd Article
Notary revalidation

The null act, by violation of the rules of territorial competency or by lack of any of the requisites in the lines c) and f) of the 73rd Article – A of the Judiciary Regime of the Notary, that cannot be passed in the terms of the preceding articles, can be revalidated by request of the interested, by decision of the notary that carries out functions in the notary office in which the act was drawn up, when:

It is proven the absence of the competent notary and the urgent nature of the act:

- a) It is proven that all due formalities have been carried out;

- b) It is proven that the accidental witnesses, whose signatures are missing, were present in its reading, explanation and grant and do not refuse to sign it;
- c) It is proven that the granters, whose signatures are missing, were present at the reading of the act, gave their approval and do not refuse to sign;
- d) It is proven that the act not signed by the notary is in accordance with the law, faithfully represents the parties and was presided over by the notary, which did not refuse to sign it.

ONLY SUBSECTION VALIDATION PROCESS

154th Article Formulation of the request

The request of revalidation can be presented by any of the interested, or their dully mandated representative for the effect, being directed to the competent notary.

155th Article Content of the request

1. The request specifies the act to be revalidated, the object of the revalidation, the underlying circumstances in which it is fundament and the identity of the interested persons.
2. The request is accompanied by the junction of documental proof and the indication of the remaining ways of proof.

156th Article Notification and hearing of witnesses

1. The notary mandates the notification of the interested for, in the space of fifteen days, oppose them and produce evidence.
2. The notary immediately decides, in case he considers enough the evidence shown.
3. If he considers that the evidence shown is not enough and is indicated a witness proof, the notary proceeds with the questioning of the witnesses, whose deposition is reduced in writing after which he decides.

157th Article Execution and registration of the decision

1. After the decision is made and after notification of the interested, the respective execution is done within the space of twenty days, during which any of the parties can counter.
2. If no countering is made during the deadline referred to in the previous number, the notary proceeds with the execution of the decision and registers – the revalidated act.

**TITLE III
SPECIAL SCRIPTURES**

**ONLY CHAPTER
NOTARY JUSTIFICATIONS**

158th Article

Justification for the renewal of the successive treaty in the property tax registration

1. The justification for the renewal of the successive treaty has as an object the deduction of the successive treaty from the titular of the last inscription in the property tax registration and is destined to suppress the impossibility of obtaining a justified title of some transmissions that fundament the right of the interested.
2. In the scripture it must be reconstructed all of the transmissions that, of this inscribed titular, justify the right of the interested, specifying their causes and the identification of the respective subjects.
3. The justification is done by way of declarations done by the interested and in it must be indicated the reasons that impede the obtaining of the justified title to which the n. 1 refers in the present article.

159th Article

Justification for the establishment of a new successive treaty in the property tax registration

1. The justification for the establishment of a new successive treaty consists in the affirmation done by the interested, for effect of inscription in the property tax registration, of the original acquisition of right.
2. In the scripture an indication must be made of the circumstances in which the acquisition of right is justified, with deduction of the transmissions which have come before and after and are necessary their presence.
3. When the cause of the acquisition is founded in usucaption based in possession of a not titled, it must be consigned in the instrument the circumstances that in fact allow their invocation.
4. The foreseen justification in this article is applicable, with the necessary adaptations, the disposed in the n. 2 and 3 of the previous article.
5. In the scripture it must be noted all of the transmissions that, since the inscribed titular, justify the right of the interested, specifying their causes and the identification of the respective subjects.
6. The justification is done by way of declarations done by the interested and in her the reasons must be indicated that do not allow the obtaining of the justified title of some transitions that fundament the right of the interested.

160th Article

Simultaneous justification

The notary justifications to which the previous number refers to can be done in the instrument that titles the acquisition of the justified right, as long as, it is about the act of alienation, the alienator previously made the declarations foreseen in it.

161st Article
Restrictions and admissibility of the justification

1. The justification of rights that, in the terms of fiscal law, must be contained in the property tax record, and is only admitted in relation to the rights in them inscribed.
2. Besides the titular of the inscribed record, has legitimacy to grant has justified from whom it was acquired, by succession or by act between the living, the right to which the justification respects.

162nd Article
Appreciation of the invoked reasons

It is up to the notary to decide if the reasons invoked by the interested allow them to prove, by the normal extrajudicial means, the facts that they pretend to justify.

163rd Article
Confirmation of the declarations and warning of the granters

1. The declarations made by the justifier are confirmed by three declarants, applying to them, the disposed in notary law relative to declarants in the scriptures of notary habilitation.
2. The notary must warn the declarants, and make a note in the act, that they incur the applicable sanctions to the crime of false declarations in front of a public officer if properly and without prejudice of another they have made false declarations.

164th Article Documents

1. The scriptures of justification for the purpose of property tax registration are instructed with the following documents:
 - a. Certificate in which there is a description of the buildings and of all the inscriptions in use;
 - b. Certificate of corresponding inscription if record.
2. The scriptures of justification destined to the renewal of a successive treaty are still instructed with the corroborating documents of fiscal regularity of the justified transitions or corroborative certificate of the impossibility of its certification.
3. The certificates foreseen in the previous numbers are passed with antecedence not superior to three months.

4. In the case foreseen in n. 2 of the 152nd Article, are still exhibited the corroborating documents of the previous and subsequent transitions of the justified fact, if not affirmed the impossibility of obtaining them.
5. When invoked the usucaption, must be annexed all of the documents that may prove the invoked right.

165th Article

Previous notification of the inscribed titular

1. When it is verified the lack of a title in which it had intervened the inscribed titular, the scripture cannot be drawn up without its previous notification, by notary minute of notification, promoted by the interested.
2. If the titular of the inscribed right resides in uncertain part, the notification must be done by publication in two of the newspapers with biggest circulation in the country, one in a local language and the other in Portuguese.
3. The notification to which the previous number refers to is applied, with the necessary adaptations, the disposed in law of process law for the

166th Article

Refutation of the justification

1. If any interested refutes the justified fact he must petition the court, simultaneously, the immediate, communication of the pending action to the notary office that drew up the act.
2. Transited in judgment the decision of the action of refuting, and the same compulsory communication to the notary office where the scripture was drawn up, when declared the nullity of the act.
3. Of the communication done

167th Article

Other justifications

1. The justifications of rights permitted by law, intended to be included in the record that no property tax shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of this section.
2. The justifications are not to be done if the notary is not presented with a certificate that allows such possibility to justify the right, without prejudice to the requirements of presented documents proving the regular tax of transmissions justified or certificate attesting to the impossibility of its certification, and documentary evidence of transmissions before and after the fact if not justified to assert the impossibility of obtaining them.

TITLE IV

RESOURCES

168th Article Admissibility

1. And the person admitted to overrule the refusal decision, or renewal of the practice of notarial records and display of the notary, will have twenty days, without prejudice to appropriate tribunal requirements, those established by the Legal Regime of Notaries.
2. The notary who refuses the act or practice of displaying the registration shall have forty-eight hours to base its decision through a rejection note.

169th Article Requisition and evidence

1. The appeal must be logged in the Notary's Office with a petition addressed to the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries, with the evidence needed to ground their pretensions.

170th Article Instruction of the process

1. Once the disagreement is presented, the notary must deliver its petition within ten days, and refer the case to the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries.
2. The National Directorate of Registries and Notaries gives a decision within fifteen days.

171st Article Recourse of the decision

The order of the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries, the interested party may bring requirements for the district court jurisdiction, which follows immediately in view of the Public Ministry for its opinion within fifteen days.

172nd Article Posterior terms to the decision of the process

Upheld the claim or request by definitive decision, should the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries, or the head of the judicial office, as appropriate, refer the decision to the office of the notary refused to act or practice the registration.

173rd Article Fulfillment of the decision or of the judged

Shall render the decision or sentence that determines the practice of the act, or the display of registration, it shall be completed by the notary as soon as the official receives the letter with reference to the decision at the National Directorate of Registries and Notaries, or a final sentence.

TITLE V
FINAL AND TRANSIT DISPOSITIONS

174th Article
Adaptation of terminology

The references and terminology of documentary evidence of ownership, services, advertising, and tax identification must be adapted to the terminology used in legislation which will regulate such services.

175th Article
Necessity of previous approval of diplomas

The deeds of acquisition, sale and encumbrance of real estate, except for the referents in last will, are subject to prior approval and publication of qualifications regarding the creation of the Serbian registration and attribution of the first titles.