

# Foreign Agricultural Investment

## Country Profile

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### Angola



REGION	sub-Saharan Africa
INCOME GROUP	Lower middle income
POPULATION	19.0 million
TOTAL AREA	1 246 700 km <sup>2</sup>
CAPITAL	Luanda
LARGEST CITY	Luanda
GNI PER CAPITA	US\$3 750
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	Portuguese
MAJOR EXPORTS	petroleum products, diamonds, coffee, sisal, cotton, lumber, fish.
MAJOR IMPORTS	consumer goods, capital goods, machinery, vehicles, spare parts, food.



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## Acronyms

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ANIP	Angola National Private Investment Agency
AOA	code for the Angolan monetary unit, the kwanza
BITs	bilateral investment treaties
CIF	cost, insurance and freight
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking States
CRIP	Private Investment Certificate of Registration
DB	doing business
DTTs	double taxation treaties
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	FAO statistics database
f.o.b.	free on board, a shipping term
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
ha	hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
hg	hectogram
ID	identification
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
km	kilometre
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
mm	millimetre
NIF	taxpayer number
PDIs	Industrial Development Hubs
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WTO	World Trade Organization

# 1 General information

## 1.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Angola

During the 1990s, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to Angola were not much higher compared to those of many African countries. However, in 1998, they increased beyond the US\$1 billion mark largely because of offshore oil. Excluding a fall in 2000, inflows have increased steadily, maintaining a rate of over US\$5 billion since 2003. The latest UNCTAD figures witness Angola attracting over US\$11 billion in 2009 despite the global financial crisis.

### FDI inflows and stock annual data (Total US\$ millions)

	Year									
	1990	1993	1996	1998	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>FDI inflows</b>	-335	302	181	1 474	5 685	6 794	9 064	9 796	16 581	11 672
<b>FDI stock</b>	1 024	2 279	3 102	4 628	11 988	12 133	12 095	11 202	12 881	15 086

Source: UNCTAD Stat

Despite Angola's 27-year civil war that lasted until 2002 and the country's socialist legacy, sizeable foreign investments in the petroleum sector were made during the 1990s. Angola, along with Nigeria, is Africa's chief oil producer. The capital-intensive petroleum industry accounts for most foreign investment, with annual amounts varying depending on the size and number of projects underway. Most of Angola's FDI comes from the United States, followed by France, the Netherlands and Brazil.<sup>1</sup>

The Angola National Private Investment Agency (ANIP) helps facilitate new investment under the 2003 Basic Law for Private Investment (Law 11/03). Law 11/03 lays out the general parameters for foreign investment, provides for equal treatment, offers fiscal and customs incentives, and sets out the investment application process and capital requirements.<sup>2</sup>

Angola has vast potential for attracting increasing amounts of FDI with its large reserves of oil, gas and diamonds, considerable hydroelectric potential, varied agricultural land, adequate rainfall and abundant marine resources.<sup>3</sup> Despite rich natural resources and rising per capita gross domestic product (GDP), Angola has a difficult business environment and investors face pervasive corruption, an underdeveloped financial system and high on-the-ground costs, according to the World Bank.<sup>4</sup> In the Doing Business 2011 summary data for Angola, the overall Ease of Doing Business status ranks the country 163rd out of 183 economies. The table below lists the rankings by each topic and the following displays the Enterprise Surveys results for perceived constraints to firm investment in Angola.

<sup>1</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement, Angola: <http://angola.usembassy.gov/pol-econ-section/investment-climate-statement-2010.html>

<sup>2</sup> US Department of State, Investment Climate Statement, 2011 Angola: <http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/othr/ics/2011/157232.htm>

<sup>3</sup> UNCTAD, *Country Profile (2006)*: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_cp\\_ao\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_cp_ao_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, Doing Business in Angola: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/angola>

**Doing business rankings by topics**

Topic rankings	DB 2010 rank	DB 2011 rank	Change in rank
Starting a business	164	164	No change
Dealing with construction permits	119	128	↓-9
Registering property	173	174	↓-1
Getting credit	109	116	↓-7
Protecting investors	57	59	↓-2
Paying taxes	135	142	↓-7
Trading across borders	167	166	↑1
Enforcing contracts	181	181	No change
Closing a business	144	147	↓-3

Source: World Bank, Doing Business: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/angola>

**Top 10 business environment constraints for firms**

Business environment constraints	Percentage of firms
Electricity	36.76
Corruption	12.53
Access to finance	11.61
Transportation	7.74
Practices informal sector	6.90
Crime, theft and disorder	6.25
Licences and permits	5.43
Access to land	3.22
Tax rates	3.17
Customs and trade regulations	2.94

Source: Enterprise Surveys: <http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/ExploreEconomies/?economyid=7&year=2006>

## 1.2 Agriculture sector and FDI

Despite a fast-growing economy, Angola ranks in the bottom 10 percent of most socio-economic indicators.<sup>5</sup> It faces massive developmental challenges including reducing the dependency on oil and diversifying the economy; rebuilding infrastructure and improving institutional capacity; governance and the living conditions of the population; and about 37 percent of the population still lives below the poverty line according to the 2010 Household Expenditure Survey.<sup>6</sup>

Agriculture, which provides a livelihood for 85 percent of the population and is largely characterized by subsistence production, currently accounts for about 10 percent of Angola's GDP<sup>7</sup>. Angola was once a major African agricultural exporter but internal conflict, the consequent dislocation of rural population, vastly damaged infrastructure, and the extensive laying of landmines throughout the countryside resulted in a massive decline of agricultural activities and food production.<sup>8</sup> However, agriculture is the fastest growing sector and the government has been investing heavily in agriculture to tackle food security, reduce costly food imports and boost employment.<sup>9</sup>

Of a total land area of about 124 million hectares (ha), it is estimated that 35 million ha are potentially arable, of which 30 million ha is untouched land and the remaining 5 to 8 million ha is land that has been previously cleared and cultivated. Of this, only 2.5 million ha are estimated to be currently in use.<sup>10</sup> Angola's terrain falls into three major zones: a narrow coastal plain expanding to 200 kilometres (km) in places and climbing to an altitude of 400 metres (m); a chain of coastal mountains; and vast plateaus rising to between 1 000 and 2 000 m high.<sup>11</sup> The northern region, from Cabinda to Ambriz, has a humid tropical climate with heavy rainfall. The region from Luanda to Namibe has a moderate tropical climate. The southern strip, between the plateau and Namibia, has a desert climate with irregular rainfall between 600 and 1000 millimetre (mm) annually. The relative climatic diversity, because of variations of altitudes, allows for the growth of crops from tropical and relatively more temperate zones.<sup>12</sup>

Agriculture value added in 2009 was US\$7 702 million, an increase from the 2006 value of US\$4 018 million. The average growth rate for 2006–2009 was 15.5 percent.<sup>13</sup>

The value of agricultural exports in 2008 was US\$11.9 million, increasing from US\$4.5 million value of 2005. The average growth rate of exports from 2005 to 2008 was 41.3 percent. The main agricultural exports in terms of value are palm oil, green coffee, millet, unmanufactured tobacco and tea.

The value of agricultural imports in 2008 was US\$2 375 million, an increase from the 2005 value of US\$1 024 million. The average growth rate of imports from 2005 to 2008 was 32.9 percent. The main agricultural imports in terms of value are chicken meat, flour of wheat, beer of barley, soybean oil and wine.

<sup>5</sup> US Dept. of State, Background Note Angola: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/6619.htm>

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, Angola Country Brief: <http://go.worldbank.org/6LIK1A3SS0>

<sup>7</sup> National Investment Brief Angola, *High-Level Conference on Water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa* (2008): <http://www.sirtewaterandenergy.org/docs/reports/Angola-Draft2.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> US Dept. of State, Background Note Angola: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/6619.htm>

<sup>9</sup> African Economic Outlook – Angola: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/southern-africa/angola/>

<sup>10</sup> National Investment Brief Angola, *High-Level Conference on Water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa* (2008): <http://www.sirtewaterandenergy.org/docs/reports/Angola-Draft2.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Angola's National Private Investment Agency (ANIP), United States of America Representation: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide.htm>

<sup>12</sup> World Bank, *Angola Investment Climate Assessment* (2007):

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRISUMAFTPS/Resources/ANGOLA\\_ICA\\_FINAL1.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRISUMAFTPS/Resources/ANGOLA_ICA_FINAL1.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> FAOSTAT: <http://faostat.fao.org/>

## Infrastructure

**Electricity:** Total electricity generation: 3.722 billion KWH (2007).<sup>14</sup> Over 70 percent is hydropower. Only about 25 percent of Angola's population is connected to electricity. Approximately 10 hydro plants are present in Angola but many more could be built because of abundant hydro resources.<sup>15</sup>

**Roads:** There are 51 426 km of roads in Angola, with 5 349 km paved (2001).<sup>16</sup> Existing itineraries link Luanda to provincial capitals and municipal centres, and enable access to ports.<sup>17</sup>

**Railways:** Consist of some 2 750 km. There are three main railway lines: the Benguela Railroad is the longest (1 350 km), linking the Port of Lobito to the Democratic Republic of Congo border and beyond. Other lines go from Namibe (907 km) to the city of Menongue and Luanda/Malange (538 km).

**Ports:** There are three major commercial seaports in Luanda, Namibe and Lobito, as well as additional oil terminals.

**Air transport:** Angola's national flag-carrier (TAAG), aside from international flights, also handles transportation between major internal cities. Various private companies operate domestic flights. There are 32 airports, with Luanda being the international airport.<sup>18</sup>

### For additional information on FDI in general and in Angola's agriculture sector:

UNCTAD Stat <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

UNCTAD World Investment Report 2010 <http://www.unctad.org/wir>

UNCTAD FDI in brief [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_ib\\_ao\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_ib_ao_en.pdf)

UNCTAD Country Factsheet [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_dir/docs/wir10\\_fs\\_ao\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_dir/docs/wir10_fs_ao_en.pdf)

UNCTAD Country Profile [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_fdistat/docs/wid\\_cp\\_ao\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_fdistat/docs/wid_cp_ao_en.pdf)

Angola National Private Investment Agency (ANIP), Economic Indicators  
<http://www.anip.co.ao/Indicadores-Economicos.aspx>

U.S. Dept. of State 2011 Investment Climate Statement – Angola  
<http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/othr/ics/2011/157232.htm>

World Bank Private Sector at a Glance [http://devdata.worldbank.org/PSD/ago\\_psd.pdf](http://devdata.worldbank.org/PSD/ago_psd.pdf)

World Bank Investing Across Borders <http://iab.worldbank.org/Data/Explore%20Economies/Angola>

World Bank Business Environment Snapshot  
<http://rru.worldbank.org/BESnapshots/Angola/default.aspx>

Enterprise Surveys Snapshot Report (2006)  
<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/ExploreEconomies/?economyid=7&year=2006>

<sup>14</sup> CIA, *World Factbook, Angola*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

<sup>15</sup> Infrastructure partnerships for African Development: <http://angola.ipad-africa.com/en/infrastructure-verticals.php#B>

<sup>16</sup> CIA *World Factbook, Angola*: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>

<sup>17</sup> National Private Investment Agency, Investment Guide: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide.htm>

<sup>18</sup> *Angola's National Private Investment Agency (ANIP), United States of America Representation, The Investor Guide*: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide.htm>

## 2 Information on specific areas

### 2.1 Legal and regulatory framework<sup>19</sup>

New laws enacted in 2003 on private investment and tax incentives were one element in a greater effort by the government to create a more investor-friendly environment. Foreign investment in Angola is governed by the Basic Law for Private Investment No. 11/03 of 2003. The ANIP was created for its implementation and as a one-stop shop for investment projects.

#### 2.1.1 Major laws and regulations affecting foreign investment

##### **Basic Law for Private Investment No. 11/03, 2003**

<http://www.iie-angola-us.org/legislation.htm>

Amends the Foreign Investment Law 15/94 (1994) and lays out the general framework, including parameters, benefits and obligations that applies to foreign investors. It provides for equal and non-discriminatory treatment between local and foreign investors, offers fiscal and customs incentives, simplifies the application process and sets minimum capital requirements of US\$100 000 for foreigners.<sup>20</sup>

##### **Law on Taxes and Customs Incentives for Private Investment No. 17/03, 2003**

[http://www.iie-angola-us.org/tax\\_incentives\\_law.htm](http://www.iie-angola-us.org/tax_incentives_law.htm)

Regulates the procedures, types and modalities for qualifying and obtaining incentives and tax benefits within the framework of the 2003 law on private investment. Incentives are granted according to three criteria: i) Sector of activity; ii) Development zones; and iii) Special economic zones.

##### **Decree No. 44/03 Angolan Investment Agency Statute, 2003**

<http://www.iie-angola-us.org/whoarewe.htm>

ANIP's official mission is to actively foster and lay the groundwork to support both local and foreign investment in Angola. It is meant to monitor all investment projects and establish relations of cooperation and collaboration with other public and private corporate entities. ANIP is charged with the complete administrative handling of processes, including applications for tax and financial incentives, licensing and start-up processes, and the negotiation of investment agreements.

<sup>19</sup> This section provides information on laws and regulations recognized during the preparation of this paper and does not provide a comprehensive list of laws and regulations related to agricultural investment in Angola.

<sup>20</sup> Investments in the oil (Law No. 10/04 and 11/04), diamond (Law No. 16/94), telecommunication and financial sectors are governed by legislation specific to each sector.

## Other relevant laws

### **Law of Delimitation of the Sectors of Economic Activity Law No. 13/94, 1994**

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/CAFRAD/UNPAN004665.pdf>

The private sector is denied or restricted access to a certain number of activities that fall under categories as prescribed by this Law. Consult the Law itself or Section 2.6 below for the sectors/activities that fall under each category.

### **Company Law 1/04, 2004**

[http://www.dnci.net/docs/legislacao/LeiNacionalComercio\\_121005.doc](http://www.dnci.net/docs/legislacao/LeiNacionalComercio_121005.doc) (Portuguese)

Angola's Company Law consolidates the rules that apply to the incorporation of commercial companies. It provides information regarding the legal forms of business allowed in Angola.

### **Industrial Activities Law No. 5/04, 2004**

<http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/lxweang.htm> (Lei das Actividades Industriais, Portuguese)

Sets forth the general norms and principles applicable to all industrial activities, as well as the rules for the avoidance of risks to security, public health and the environment. It establishes mandatory prior authorization of any industrial activity by the Ministry of Industry, except when such power is given to another entity by special statute. Activities that may cause environmental damage must perform an environmental impact study and seek approval by the Ministry of the Environment. This Law also provides for mandatory registration of all industrial activities with the Ministry of Industry's Industrial Registry ("Cadastro Industrial").

### **General Labour Law No. 2/00, 2000**

[http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num\\_act/gll151.pdf](http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num_act/gll151.pdf)

Provides significant protection and benefits to workers, and clarifies proper procedures for hiring. It defines judicial and labour regulations to which workers and employers resident or with head offices in Angola, or non-resident foreigners with a business activity in Angola, are subject.

### **Foreign Exchange Law No. 5/97, 1997**

<http://www.lexadin.nl/wlg/legis/nofr/oeur/lxweang.htm>

Applies to foreign exchange operations and trade in foreign exchange. It regulates financial and commercial activities that have an effect on Angola's balance of payments.

### **Privatization Law No. 10/94, 1994**

<http://www.iie-angola-us.org/privatization.htm>

Establishes the general framework for privatization of enterprises, shareholdings and other assets of the state that are not covered by absolute reservation of the public sector.

### **Urban Lease Law, 2009**

<http://www.governo.gov.ao/abrirDownload.aspx?tipo=1&bdCampo1=ARQLGS&cod=408>

Governs the leasing of urban property.

**Industrial Property Law No. 3/92, 1992**

[http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file\\_id=202194](http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=202194)

Designed to protect industrial property, which comprises industry, commerce, agriculture, extractive industries and all natural and manufactured products. Invention patents, utility models, industrial designs, production marks, trade marks and service marks, awards, establishment names and emblems and indications of origin, together with the suppression of unfair competition, are the subject of industrial property protection.

## 2.1.2 Agriculture and related laws / regulations

**Land Law No. 9/04, 2004**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang49570.pdf> (Portuguese)

**(amends Land Law 21C/92 and its regulations, Decree 32/95)**

Regulates the general principles on land rights. In particular, the Law rules on: property rights, rural community rights, natural resources' use and protection measures, land expropriation, land concession, territorial planning, land classification and registration procedures. Moreover, the Law indicates the competent authorities and their related functions. Finally, the Law regulates the procedural provisions.

**Seed Law No. 7/05, 2005**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang61587.pdf> (Portuguese)

Defines control and monitoring procedures for seeds production, trade, import and export. The aim is to create the necessary conditions for granting quality of the seeds commercialized within the national territory and to improve national agricultural production. In particular, the Law rules on control bodies, licensing procedures, as well as technical, labelling and packaging requirements for seeds commercialization and import. Finally, the Law defines sanctions and penalties.

**Water Law No. 6/02, 2002**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang63753.pdf> (Portuguese)

Defines general principles of the legal regime applicable to water use, including inland waters and groundwater. The Law rules on water property; general principles of water management; water resources register; water use planning and institutional organization (including water users' associations); and the Water Resources National Fund. Moreover, the Law defines the legal regime applicable to water uses and related rights. Furthermore, it regulates licensing and concession procedures, as well as applicable taxes and tariffs. Finally, the Law provides water protection measures, with special regards to potable water and applicable sanctions.

**Animal Health Law, 2008**

[http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num\\_act/ldsa123.pdf](http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num_act/ldsa123.pdf) (Portuguese)

Identifies the general rules governing production, trafficking, import and export of animals, their products and production, throughout the Angolan territory. It governs all activities related primarily to public health, veterinary technology and animal industry, and storage of animal products.

**Environmental Law, 1998**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/ang18069.doc> (Portuguese)

Establishes basic principles to be carried out by the Government of Angola on 1) wildlife protection, 2) ecosystem preservation and 3) environmental conservation, in order to guarantee the quality of human life. This Law concerns the National Program of Environmental Management, to be drawn up according to the national legislation. It specifies conditions and requirements to be satisfied by environmental quality standards.

**Fishing Act, 2004**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang50971.pdf> (Portuguese)

**Implemented by Decree on regulating fisheries practices, 2006**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang99327.pdf> (Portuguese)

Sets the general guidelines and objectives for: the use and exploitation of water biological resources; the fishery legal system; the rules for the protection of biological resources and aquatic ecosystems; the basic regulation on fishing vessels and ports; and the rules for scientific research and monitoring activities on aquatic biologic resources. Moreover, the Law regulates the licensing procedures for aquaculture as well as for fish and derived products' processing and commercial activities. In addition, the Law establishes the managing bodies and authorities, and the procedures for monitoring and control purposes. Finally, the Law indicates the liability and sanctions for non-compliance with its norms and for damages to biological resources.

**Decree on forest licences and other provisions 149/00, 2000**

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang63641.pdf> (Portuguese)

Regulates the licensing requirements applicable during forest exploitation season. In particular, the Order defines licensing procedures, to be managed by the Institute for Forest Development.

**For more information and additional laws:**

FAO FAOLEX <http://faolex.fao.org/>

ANIP, Legislation <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/legislation.htm>

Government of Angola, Laws <http://www.governo.gov.ao/LegislacaoTodos.aspx>

UNCTAD, The Legal Framework of Private Investments in the Republic of Angola

[http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/dtlktcd20101\\_en.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/dtlktcd20101_en.pdf) (Por)

World Bank Doing Business Law Library <http://www.doingbusiness.org/law-library/angola>

Southern African Legal Information Institute [http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num\\_act/](http://www.saflii.org/ao/legis/num_act/)

## 2.2 Registration and approval procedures

Approved investors may conduct business in Angola by registering a subsidiary, forming a partnership or incorporating.<sup>21</sup> All new investors to Angola should contact the ANIP as a first step. Regardless of the size of the investment, ANIP provides sector analysis and investment information, and helps identify business opportunities.

### 2.2.1 Investment proposal presentation / approval

Foreign investment in Angola is categorized according to the following:<sup>22</sup>

- i. **Prior Declaration Category**  
Investments between US\$100 000 and US\$5 million.
- ii. **Contractual Category**  
Investments over US\$5 million.

The ANIP approves foreign investments between US\$100 000 and US\$5 million (Prior Declaration) that benefit from simplified approval proceedings. The Council of Ministers must approve those over US\$5 million (Contractual), as well as any investment (such as oil or mining) that requires a concession or involves public company participation.<sup>23</sup> Foreign investments under US\$100 000 do not require ANIP approval but they do not benefit from incentives, tax benefits and other advantages. Under the Basic Private Investment Law, requests for approval for investments less than US\$5 million must be processed in 15 days and requests for investments over US\$5 million in 30 days. Investment proposals that contribute to the development and globalization of the Angolan economy adhere to the contractual category independent of their value. Proposals should be accompanied by a technical, economic and financial feasibility study on the project.

Investment proposals are submitted by filling out the respective Advance Declaration of Foreign Investment Form (Fee US\$150). Once proposals have been approved, the ANIP issues a Private Investment Certificate of Registration (CRIP, which confers entitlement to invest under terms referred to therein).

For a complete list of the required supporting documentation, consult the following web pages:

<http://www.anip.co.ao/Legislacao/Procedimentos.aspx>

<http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Documentos-Necessarios.aspx>

<sup>21</sup> ANIP, Legal Entity Structure: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Estrutura-das-Entidades-Juridicas.aspx>

<sup>22</sup> Basic Private Investment Law, article9: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/legislation.htm>

<sup>23</sup> ANIP, Targeted Sectors: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Sectores-Alvo.aspx>

## 2.2.2 Registration and licensing requirements

After obtaining initial approval from the ANIP or the Council of Ministers, investors must register their company, publish the company's statutes in the official gazette, obtain a business licence, and register with relevant fiscal and trade authorities. Following are the registration and licensing requirements for all legal entities:

- i. Tax Registration;
- ii. Commercial Registration;
- iii. Statistical Registration;
- iv. Commercial Operations Permit and/or Industrial Permit;
- v. Registration as Importer/Exporter;
- vi. Social Security Registration.

Consult the ANIP website for more information, in particular, the following web pages:

<http://www.anip.co.ao/Candidaturas.aspx> (application process)

<http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Estrutura-das-Entidades-Juridicas.aspx> (legal entity structure)

### For more information on business procedures see:

ANIP, Investor's Guide <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor.aspx>

ANIP, Investment Procedures

[http://www.anip.co.ao/ANIP/PROCEDIMENTOS\\_PARA\\_INVESTIMENTO.PDF](http://www.anip.co.ao/ANIP/PROCEDIMENTOS_PARA_INVESTIMENTO.PDF) (Por)

Employment <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide5.htm>

Commerce <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide8.htm>

## 2.3 Tax schemes

Angola's financial system is administered through the Financial Institutions Law 13/05, which provides for the establishment, operation and administration of financial institutions. All financial regulations are overseen by the Ministry of Finance ([www.minfin.gv.ao](http://www.minfin.gv.ao)).<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> The Angolan Tax Reform Committee is working towards the introduction of short term changes to current taxes and planning for an in-depth, longer term tax reform. The following taxes may be changed: Industrial tax; Stamp duty; Employment income tax; Consumption tax; and others introduced.

### 2.3.1 Taxpayer Number (NIF)

Foreign investors intending to operate in Angola must register with the Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance and obtain a Taxpayer Number (NIF) and ID card.

Decree No. 61/04 of 2004 introduced the Taxpayer Number (NIF) system in Angola, now required for all taxpayers. The NIF is provided upon registration at the tax offices, which issue an electronic taxpayer ID card, and must be included in all documents filed with public bodies.

### 2.3.2 Major taxes relevant to FDI<sup>25</sup>

#### **Income tax<sup>26</sup>**

Angola's income tax rates are levied on a sliding scale at rates between 0 and 17 percent. For income under Angolan Kwanza (AOA) 25 000, no tax is levied. The sliding rate is applied to income from AOA 25 000 and above; the top rate (17 percent) is applied to amounts exceeding AOA 230 000.

#### **Corporate income tax**

Corporate income tax is levied on worldwide income. The standard rate of corporate income tax is 35 percent. A reduced corporate tax rate of 20 percent applies for agriculture and forestry activities. Income from oil is taxed at 50 or 66.75 percent for production sharing agreement partners and joint venture partners respectively, and mining is taxed at 35 percent.

#### **Transaction taxes**

The standard rate of consumption tax is 10 percent. In some cases the consumption tax is reduced to 2 percent (domestic supplies and some commodities) while increased tax rates of 20 to 30 percent apply to commodities considered luxury goods.

#### **Capital gains tax**

There is no separate capital gains tax in Angola. The taxation of capital gains is as follows:

- For business income tax purposes, worldwide capital gains are treated as ordinary business income.
- Capital gains derived by individual entities which are not in business form and the alienation of immovable or movable property are not subject to any tax.
- Capital gains from the sale of shares, quotas and other corporate rights are not subject to any tax.

#### **Withholding tax**

Dividends in general paid to resident and non-resident companies are subject to withholding of investment income tax at the rates indicated below:

- 10 percent on corporate bond interest, withheld by the payer;
- 15 percent on any other type of taxable interest assessed by the competent local tax office (i.e. on interest from ordinary loans – other than domestic bank loans – and credit facilities, current accounts, sales on credit and late payment thereof, and participants' advance loans to their company).

<sup>25</sup> ANIP, Business Tax Rates: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Tributacao-das-Sociedades.aspx>

<sup>26</sup> PWC International Assignment Services, Angola 2011 <http://www.pwc.com/us/en/hr-international-assignment-services/assets/angola-folio.pdf>

Domestic and foreign-source royalties received by taxpayers are taxed as ordinary business income at a rate of 35 percent. Royalties paid for intellectual works to the original creator are treated as self-employment income and subject to earned income tax at a flat rate of 15 percent.<sup>27</sup> The withholding tax rate is 3.5 percent for services related to real estate property and 5.25 percent for other services.

### **Stamp and transfer duty**

Stamp duty applies to transactions, acts, deeds, documents, papers, receipts and other transactions. In certain cases, the amount of duty is fixed; in others it is a percentage in the range of 0.3 to 10 percent. The most common stamp duty rate is 1 percent.

### **Property transfer tax**

Property transfer tax is applicable to transfers of real estate (buildings and land) at a rate of 10 percent. The tax is due by the acquirer.<sup>28</sup>

### **Customs tariff<sup>29</sup>**

Import duties are levied on the cost, insurance and freight (CIF) value of all imports. Applicable rates vary from 2 percent (raw materials, consumables for industrial use, equipment and so on) to 30 percent (consumer goods, office equipment and so on) based on a tariff list. Exemptions exist for certain personal goods. Additional fees include clearing costs (2 percent applied on CIF), revenue stamp (0.5 percent applied on f.o.b.), port charges (US\$500/20 foot container or US\$850/40 foot container), and port storage fees (free for first 15 days).

## **2.4 Land procedures**

Property rights are established by the Angolan Constitution and Land Law No. 9/04. According to Article 12 of the Constitution, all land is originally property of the state. The state is responsible for establishing the conditions under which land can be the subject of a concession, while protecting the country's national interests and development. It also demands proven capacity from a petitioner to develop land efficiently, and offers guarantees to the people who originally lived on and cultivated it.<sup>30</sup>

Private land is not common in Angola. The Land Law determines that only Angolan individuals/companies can buy land from the state; therefore, foreign firms can only obtain property rights by acquiring already privately owned land, which is rather scarce.<sup>31</sup> Hence, although it is legally possible for a company to own private land, the more common option is leasing. The state grants lease rights to investors, but normally retains ownership of the land.

Land concessions are granted through official licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development and the respective provincial government on a case-by-case basis. Licences may be either granted for a limited period (up to 45 years) or be limitless. However, there may be certain limits on the amount of land that may be leased. In the case of foreign investment made in land which forms

<sup>27</sup> PKF International, Angola Tax Guide 2010: <http://www.pkf.com/media/135053/angola%20pkf%20tax%20guide%202010.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Deloitte, Angola Tax Highlights 2011: [http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Tax/Intl%20Tax%20and%20Business%20Guides/2011/dtt\\_tax\\_highlight\\_2011\\_Angola.pdf](http://www.deloitte.com/assets/Dcom-Global/Local%20Assets/Documents/Tax/Intl%20Tax%20and%20Business%20Guides/2011/dtt_tax_highlight_2011_Angola.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Decree 2/08 (Portuguese) [http://www.minfin.gv.ao/fsys/Pauta\\_Aduaneira.pdf](http://www.minfin.gv.ao/fsys/Pauta_Aduaneira.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> USAID Land Tenure and Property Rights Portal, Angola Country Profile: <http://usaidlandtenure.net/usaidltp/products/country-profiles/angola/angola-country-profile/view?searchterm=angola>

<sup>31</sup> World Bank, Angola Investment Climate (2007): [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRISUMAFTPS/Resources/ANGOLA\\_ICA\\_FINAL1.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRISUMAFTPS/Resources/ANGOLA_ICA_FINAL1.pdf)

part of national waters or territory, being used by the rural population, or areas deemed economically or militarily strategic, approval is required by the Cabinet.<sup>32</sup>

## 2.5 Investment benefits and incentives

Incentives and benefits are granted under a framework that considers national priorities, including the promotion of economic growth and social development; promotion of less-developed regions (mainly in the country's hinterland); increased productivity (agriculture and industry); opportunities for partnerships between national and foreign entities; employment creation; technology transfer; increased exports and lower imports; and infrastructure development.<sup>33</sup>

### 2.5.1 Classification schemes

Incentives and tax benefits are classified, in agreement with three fundamental criteria:

- i Sector of activity;
- ii Development zones;
- iii Special economic zones.

#### Targeted industry sectors

Sectors considered as priority by the government are:

- Agriculture
- Civil construction and related services
- Electricity and water
- Infrastructure development and management
- Tourism and hotels
- Processing industries
- Mining<sup>34</sup>

#### Development zones

For granting incentives and tax benefits to investment operations, Angola is organized into the following development zones:

- Zone A – Province of Luanda, the capital-municipalities of the Provinces of Benguela, Huíla, Cabinda and the Municipality of Lobito.
- Zone B – Remaining municipalities of the provinces of Benguela, Cabinda and Huíla, and the Provinces of Kwanza Norte, Bengo, Uíge, Kwanza Sul, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul.
- Zone C – Provinces of Huambo, Bié, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Namibe, Malanje and Zaire.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>32</sup> ANIP, USA Representation, *The Investor Guide, Investment Opportunities*: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide3.htm>

<sup>33</sup> Basic Law for Private Investment 11/03: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/legislation.htm>

<sup>34</sup> ANIP, *Targeted Sectors*: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Sectores-Alvo.aspx>

<sup>35</sup> ANIP, *Investor's Guide*: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Incentivos-Financeiros.aspx>

### Special economic zones

Investment zones called Industrial Development Hubs (PDIs) are strategic parcels of land previously set aside and equipped with basic industrial infrastructure – energy, water, telecommunications, road and/or railroad access, among others.<sup>36</sup>

## 2.5.2 General incentives<sup>37</sup>

### Tax incentives

- Exemption from real estate tax on the acquisition of a property destined exclusively for use in an investment project.
- Acceleration to double of amortizations/depreciations and incorporations with regard to assets belonging to an investment project, as of the year subsequent to its operational phase.
- Exemption from import duties on raw materials and equipment acquired exclusively for use in an investment project.
- Exemption from consumption tax on goods exported, when exports are made by a manufacturer or entity duly recognized as an exporter.

### Financial benefits

- Specially reduced annual interest rates on credit lines in relation to the priority status of a project.
- Annual grants to create permanent employment during the first four years following the initial phase of a project.
- Grants for mining, for enterprises with core activities aimed at increasing exports, and thus reducing imports.
- Grants for setting up or transferring businesses, with a view to supporting infrastructure-related public works, usually up to a maximum of 30 percent of total investment.

### Incentives for development zones<sup>38</sup>

Incentives vary in accordance with the province in which the investment is made.

Development zone	Customs duties Investment operations are exempt from the payment of duties & fees	Industrial tax (Corporate Income Tax): Profits yielded from investments are exempt from the payment of industrial tax	Capital gains tax Companies that promote capital investments are exempt from the payment of capital gains tax
Zone A	3 years	8 years	5 years
Zone B	4 years	12 years	10 years
Zone C	6 years	15 years	15 years

<sup>36</sup> ANIP USA Representation, *Investor's Guide*: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide2.htm>

<sup>37</sup> ANIP, USA Representation, *Investor's Guide*: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide2.htm>

<sup>38</sup> ANIP *Investor's Guide*, *Financial Incentives*: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Proteccao-ao-Investimento.aspx>

Further exemption from payment of corporate income tax for 10 years is granted to investments creating 50 or more jobs for Angolan nationals in the targeted sectors. Expenditures for improving infrastructure and vocational training are considered as cost.<sup>39</sup>

### 2.5.3 Investment guarantees and settlement of disputes

The Angolan Government guarantees non-discriminatory, just and equitable treatment to all registered businesses. The Investment Law prohibits the nationalization of private investor assets (in exceptional cases, fair compensation is granted). It also protects and upholds intellectual property rights, licences and professional, banking and commercial secret. Investors are guaranteed the right to due process before the law.<sup>40</sup>

Foreign investors are also guaranteed: entitlement to transfer funds abroad; dividends and profits; product of the liquidation of investments, including capital gains; indemnity in the event of expropriation or nationalization of assets of the foreign investment, according to rules and regulations, with recourse to arbitration; and access to local bank loans, as well as abroad.<sup>41</sup>

The Voluntary Arbitration Law provides for non-judicial arbitration of disputes. Furthermore, Angola is a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which provides assistance on dispute settlement.

## 2.6 Restrictions and requirements<sup>42</sup>

According to the Investment Law, the minimum capital amounts needed to benefit from Angola's incentive schemes are US\$50 000 for national private investment and US\$100 000 for foreign private investment.<sup>43</sup>

Foreign investors can set up fully owned subsidiaries in many sectors of Angola's economy and frequently are encouraged, but not required, to take on local partners. However, the government limits foreign equity participation in certain sectors of its economy. Law 13/94 establishes activities/sectors either prohibited to foreign enterprise, reserved to the state or restricted. Aside from the oil and gas sectors, where foreign ownership is limited to 49 percent, restrictions in Angola are found primarily in the service sectors. In particular, areas of "absolute state reserve" are: a) the production, distribution and commercialization of war material; b) banking activities related to the functions of the central, issuing bank; c) port and airport management; and d) telecommunications in basic national network infrastructure and services. The areas of "controlled state reserve" are: a) air transport of passengers and international cargo; b) domestic air transport of passengers; c) regular postal services; and d) long-distance maritime transportation.

<sup>39</sup> ANIP, *Investor's Guide Brochure*: [http://www.anip.co.ao/getattachment/Guia-do-Investidor/Incentivos-Financeiros/Incentivos\\_de\\_Investimento\\_em\\_Angola\\_PT.pdf.aspx](http://www.anip.co.ao/getattachment/Guia-do-Investidor/Incentivos-Financeiros/Incentivos_de_Investimento_em_Angola_PT.pdf.aspx)

<sup>40</sup> ANIP, *Investment Protection*: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Proteccao-ao-Investimento.aspx>

<sup>41</sup> ANIP, *The Investor Guide, Foreign Investment*: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide2.htm>

<sup>42</sup> Law of the Delimitation of the Sectors of Economic Activity No. 13/94: [www.sadccitizen.net/regiondocs/1000301.doc](http://www.sadccitizen.net/regiondocs/1000301.doc)

<sup>43</sup> ANIP, *Procedures*: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Legislacao/Procedimentos.aspx>

Economic activities in the following areas can be conducted by corporations or entities not integrated into the public sector through temporary concession contracts: a) basic sanitation; b) production, transport and distribution of electric power for public consumption; c) collection, treatment and distribution of drinking-water through fixed networks; d) exploitation of port and airport services; e) railway services; f) maritime and coastal transport g) collective bus services; h) non-regular air transport of passengers and cargo (domestic); and i) complementary postal and telecommunication services.

The government does not impose or enforce numerous performance requirements on foreign investors. However, it does encourage "Angolanization" of companies and greater use of local suppliers of goods and services. Decrees 5/95 and 6/01 limit expatriate staffing of local companies established in Angola by national or foreign investors to 30 percent and require Angolan and expatriate staff with the same jobs and responsibilities to receive equivalent salaries and social benefits.<sup>44</sup>

## 2.7 Investment opportunities

Angola offers a number of opportunities for investment in various sectors. According to the government, the advantages to investing in Angola are:

- A strong government commitment in applying economic and political reforms, leading to a free-market economy.
- Respect for private property and constitutional guarantees for investors.
- Increasingly flexible economic legislation.
- Existence of a one-stop-shop business and foreign investor aid and support bureau.
- Abundant, affordable labour and skilled young people.
- Availability of raw materials and energy resources, both traditional and alternatives, such as natural gas.
- Strategic location in relation to external markets, especially central and southern Africa.
- A dynamic and young entrepreneurial population, eager for knowledge.<sup>45</sup>

As regards to agriculture, selected areas of interest for private investment are:

- Waterworks maintenance and management.
- Consultant engineering.
- All kinds of production / marketing, technical and material assistance.
- Agricultural mechanization and technical assistance.
- Industrial poultry breeding.
- Cattle and pig breeding.<sup>46</sup>

For more information on investment opportunities see:

<http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investment.htm>

<sup>44</sup> US Dept. of State, 2010 Investment Climate Statement – Angola: <http://www.state.gov/e/eeb/rls/othr/ics/2010/138777.htm>

<sup>45</sup> ANIP, USA Representation: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide2.htm>

<sup>46</sup> ANIP, USA Representation: <http://www.iie-angola-us.org/investorguide3.htm>

## 2.8 Investment and trade agreements

Angola is a member of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the WTO. It is also an eligible member of the United States' market access initiative for Africa (the African Growth and Opportunity Act – AGOA), the European Union's Everything But Arms Initiative, and the Cotonou Agreement for the renegotiation of the trade partnership agreement between African, Caribbean and Pacific countries with the EU.

Angola has signed customs cooperation agreements with Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe, and is in discussions with South Africa, the Community of Portuguese Speaking States (CPLP), Namibia, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo for similar agreements.<sup>47</sup>

### **Bilateral investment treaties (BIT)**

Cape Verde 1997; Germany 2003; Italy 2002; Portugal 2008; South Africa 2005; Spain 2007; United Kingdom 2000.<sup>48</sup>

### **Double taxation treaties (DTT)**

Angola has no double taxation treaties with any country.

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<sup>47</sup> ANIP, Investment Protection: <http://www.anip.co.ao/Guia-do-Investidor/Proteccao-ao-Investimento.aspx>

<sup>48</sup> UNCTAD, BIT Database: [http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite\\_pcb/docs/bits\\_angola.pdf](http://www.unctad.org/sections/dite_pcb/docs/bits_angola.pdf)

## 2.9 Authorities and contact points

<p><i>Angola National Private Investment Agency (ANIP)</i>  Rua Cerqueira Lukoki, 25  Edifício do Ministério da Indústria, 9º Andar  Luanda  Website: <a href="http://www.anip.co.ao/Home.aspx">http://www.anip.co.ao/Home.aspx</a>;  <a href="http://www.iie-angola-us.org/home.htm">http://www.iie-angola-us.org/home.htm</a></p>	<p><i>Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development &amp; Fisheries</i>  Largo António Jacinto  Luanda  Tel: +244 222 322377 / 323593 / 323857  Fax: +244 222 323217 / 320553  Website: <a href="http://www.minaderp.gov.ao">www.minaderp.gov.ao</a></p>
<p><i>Ministry of Commerce</i>  Largo 4 de Fevereiro, 3  Edifício Palácio de Vidro  Luanda  Caixa Postal 1337  Tel: +244 222 310626 / 311195 / 311191  Fax: +244 222 310335 / 310126 / 310935  Email: <a href="mailto:minco.dnci.gc@netangola.com">minco.dnci.gc@netangola.com</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.minco.gov.ao">www.minco.gov.ao</a></p>	<p><i>Ministry of Territorial Administration</i>  Av. Comandante Gika, 8  Luanda  Tel: +244 222 321791 / 320791  Fax: +244 222 323254 / 321383  Website: <a href="http://www.mat.gov.ao/default.aspx">http://www.mat.gov.ao/default.aspx</a></p>
<p><i>Ministry of Planning</i>  Largo do Palácio  Rua 17 de Setembro  Luanda  Caixa Postal 1205  Tel: +244 222 339586 / 39648  Fax: +244 222 339586 / 390622  Website:  <a href="http://www.minplan.gov.ao/default.aspx">http://www.minplan.gov.ao/default.aspx</a></p>	<p><i>Ministry of Geology &amp; Mines &amp; Industry</i>  Largo António Jacinto  Luanda  Caixa Postal 594  Tel: +244 222 326724 / 320505 / 322905  Fax: + 244 222 321655  Website: <a href="http://www.mingmi.gov.ao">www.mingmi.gov.ao</a></p>
<p><i>Ministry of Finance</i>  Edifício do MinFin  Largo da Mutamba  Luanda  Caixa Postal 592  Tel: +244 222 338548 / 338540 / 396843  Fax: +244 222 332069 / 338548 / 333016  Email: <a href="mailto:cdi@minfin.gv.ao">cdi@minfin.gv.ao</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.minfin.gov.ao">www.minfin.gov.ao</a></p>	<p><i>Ministry of Urban Affairs &amp; Construction</i>  Avenida 4 de Fevereiro  Luanda  Caixa Postal 83  Tel: +244 222 334429  Fax: +244 222 310460  Website: <a href="http://www.minuc.gov.ao/default.aspx">http://www.minuc.gov.ao/default.aspx</a></p>
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## Appendices

### Key social and economic indicators

<b>Population</b>	
Total population (millions) (2010)	19.0
Population growth (annual %) (2009)	2.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) (2009)	47.6
Rural population (%) (2010)	41
Rural population growth rate (annual %) (2009)	0.51
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	-
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	-
Proportion of undernourished in total population (%) (2005–07)	41
Dietary energy consumption (cal/person/day) (2005–2007)	1 949
Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1 000) (2009)	160.5
Mortality rate, infant (per 1 000 live births) (2009)	98.1
Adult literacy rate (2009)	70.0
HDI value (2010)	0.403
HDI rank (out of 169) (2010)	146
<b>Land and input</b>	
Total area (1 000 ha) (2009)	124 670
Land area (1 000 ha) (2008)	124 670
Agricultural area (1 000 ha) (2008)	57 690
Arable land (1 000 ha) (2008)	3 400
Permanent crops (1 000 ha) (2008)	290
Pastures (1 000 ha) (2008)	54 000
Forest area (1 000 ha) (2010)	58 480
Irrigated land (1 000 ha) (2008)	80
Share in total water (%) use by:	
- Agricultural (2000)	32.8
- Industrial (2000)	28.8
- Domestic (2000)	38.4
Fertilizer consumption (tonnes) (2008)	28 080
Tractors (number per 1 000 ha of arable land)	-
<b>Economic</b>	
GDP (current US\$ billions) (2009)	75.5
GDP per capita (current US\$) (2009)	4 081
GDP growth (annual %) (2009)	0.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$) (2009)	3 750
Inflation, Consumer prices (%) (2009)	13.7
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) (2009)	10.2
Value of agricultural exports (US\$ millions) (2008)	12
Share of agricultural exports (% of total exports) (2008)	0.0
Value of agricultural imports (US\$ millions) (2008)	2 375
Share of agricultural imports (% of total imports) (2008)	10.1
Crop production index (1999–2001=100) (2009)	250

Sources: FAO, World Bank, UNDP

## Key agricultural production and trade data

<b>Production of major agricultural commodities</b>		
	Major crops (2008)	Value (International \$1 000)
	Cassava	1 050 626
	Bananas	125 411
	Maize	91 970
	Major crops (2008)	Quantity (tonnes)
	Cassava	10 057 400
	Sweet potato	819 772
	Maize	702 387
	Yield (2008)	Yield (hg/ha)
	Cassava	148 084
	Sweet potato	65 437
	Maize	79 460
	Banana	132 519
	Wheat	22 000
	Livestock (2008)	Number of live animals
	Chickens	7 000 000
	Cattle	4 921 210
	Goats	2 477 630
	Meat production (2008)	Quantity (tonnes)
	Cattle meat	100 300
	Pig meat	27 950
	Goat meat	11 149
<b>Imports of major agricultural commodities (2008)</b>		
	Commodity	Value (current US\$1 000)
	Chicken meat	222 536
	Wheat flour	189 030
	Barley beer	165 098
	Commodity	Quantity (tonnes)
	Wheat flour	345 555
	Sugar refined	309 694
	Rice milled	194 555
<b>Exports of major agricultural commodities (2008)</b>		
	Commodity	Value (current US\$1 000)
	Palm oil	10 000
	Coffee, green	771
	Millet	310
	Commodity	Quantity (tonnes)
	Palm oil	20 000
	Millet	503
	Cotton lint	499

Source: FAOSTAT

**For overviews of Angola:**

FAO Country Profile <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=AGO>  
FAO Country Brief <http://www.fao.org/countries/55528/en/ago/>  
Angola Official Government Website <http://www.governo.gov.ao/>  
African Economic Outlook Country Profile  
<http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/southern-africa/angola/>  
IFAD Rural Poverty Portal <http://www.ruralpovertyportal.org/web/guest/country/home/tags/angola>  
World Bank Country Brief <http://go.worldbank.org/6LIK1A3SS0>  
CIA World Factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html>  
US Dept. of State Background Note <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/6619.htm>

**For additional development data for Angola:**

FAO CountrySTAT <http://www.countrystat.org/ago>  
UNDP Human Development Indicators <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/AGO.html>  
World Bank World Development Indicators <http://data.worldbank.org/country/angola>  
UN Millennium Development Goals Indicators <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>  
World Bank Nigeria at a Glance [http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/ago\\_aag.pdf](http://devdata.worldbank.org/AAG/ago_aag.pdf)

**For additional statistics on agriculture and production:**

FAOSTAT for statistics on agricultural production, trade, food supply, prices, agricultural resources and other <http://faostat.fao.org/>  
World Bank Agriculture & Rural Development Statistics  
<http://data.worldbank.org/topic/agriculture-and-rural-development>  
USDA Agricultural Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) database  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdQuery.aspx>

**For information on food security in Angola:**

FAO Food Security Statistics  
[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food\\_security\\_statistics/country\\_profiles/eng/Angola\\_E.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/food_security_statistics/country_profiles/eng/Angola_E.pdf)  
FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on food and agriculture Country Brief  
<http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=AGO>