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## Angola

### Exporter Guide

### Angola's import regulations and customs

2006

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**Report Highlights:**

Recent developments in the Angolan economy have surprised most analysts. Inflation rates have stayed well under 100% for the past two years, 43.5% for 2004, and 20.5% in 2005. Meanwhile, the kwanza's exchange rate has remained steady against the U.S. Dollar for most of 2005. The latest GDP estimates by the Angolan Government suggest that growth will accelerate to 15.5% in 2005, from 12.2% in 2004. Over the past five years, the United States has exported an average of \$43.5 million per year of agricultural products to Angola. These include substantial exports of bulk products like corn, wheat and dry beans and intermediate products like vegetable oil, soybean oil and planting seeds and the most important consumer oriented product: chicken leg quarters.

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[AO]

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## SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Angola has one of the lowest living standards in the world, with an average per capita income of about \$1250 (2004). However, after more than 25 years of civil war, the 2002 peace agreements brought a level of stability to the country and new opportunities for business, mostly fueled by Angola's plentiful natural resources. These opportunities are strengthened by very good relations between the U.S. and Angola, and the fact that Angola is one of the United States' largest trading partners in Africa. (Angola competes with Nigeria and South Africa as the United States' largest export market in sub-Saharan Africa, purchasing machinery, vehicles, electronics and an increasing quantity of agricultural products. Also, the United States purchases 47% (2005) of Angolan exports, which are mostly petroleum products.)

Recent developments in the Angolan economy have surprised most analysts. Inflation rates have stayed well under 100% for the past two years, 43.5% for 2004, and 20.5% in 2005. Meanwhile, the kwanza's exchange rate has remained steady against the U.S. Dollar for most of 2005. At the same time, analysts are anticipating strong economic growth. The latest estimates by the Angolan Government suggest that GDP growth accelerated to 15.5% in 2005, from 12.2% in 2004. Growth has been relatively broad-based. The oil sector is expected to post a growth rate of 19.7% in 2005 while the non-oil sector's growth rate should rise to 10.4% for 2005<sup>1</sup>. Sectors that recorded the strongest growth were the construction and commerce industries. This outlook, combined with a possible economic reform package between the IMF and the Angolan government indicates that Angola is making good progress on the road to economic recovery.

During the colonial period, Angola was the world's fourth largest coffee producer, a top producer of sugar cane, sisal, palm oil and bananas and self sufficient in most food crops due to its rich and varied agricultural lands. War, as well as the presence of landmines in the country's interior, has taken a large toll on domestic production. In 2005, total agricultural production in Angola increased by 28 percent, mainly due to favorable weather, expansion of area planted following the resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, and substantial distribution of agricultural inputs. However, the country still imported 765,000 tons of cereals, mainly wheat and rice.

According to the government, the agricultural sector has grown from 8 to 12 percent of GDP between 2002 and 2005. The government proclaimed self-sufficiency in some staple foods, noting that Angola will no longer need to import corn in 2006 and that the country has produced a surplus of cassava. In 2005, Angola harvested 109,284 tons of beans, 66,000 tons of nuts, 308,876 tons of potatoes, and 663,787 tons of sweet potatoes. In meats, the country produced 8,073 tons of beef, 13,060 tons of pork, 5,420 tons of mutton and goat meat, and 630 tons of poultry. Production of eggs stood at 120,600 eggs and of milk at 804,000 liters.

The city of Luanda is home to a wealthy expatriate community as well as other wealthy Angolans. These people's buying power is such that Luanda is now home to at least six supermarkets that stock numerous imported goods, including luxury items like Italian wine.

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<sup>1</sup> Global Insight

(Both dollars and kwanzas are accepted universally) Further, as Angola recovers from war, infrastructure improves, and export revenues increase, demand from lower income consumers for imported goods should also increase.

Angola's changing political climate has spurred much interest in investment and exports, as is demonstrated by the aggressive targeting of the Angolan market by foreign investors. Interest in the agricultural market is perhaps fueled both by the desire to gain a first movers advantage and from past export trends. For example, the majority of U.S. exports to Angola in 2003 were staple goods, such as corn, wheat, vegetable oils, and chicken hindquarters. (Chicken leg quarters account for half of all U.S. agricultural exports to Angola). However, during the past five years, the United States has inconsistently supplied Angola with various consumer goods such as such as processed fruits and vegetables, canned and frozen food preparations, and beef offal. Although past demand for imported goods has been sporadic, increased stability and economic growth should lead to consistent and sustained demand for these products.

Over the past five years, the United States has exported an average of \$43.5 million per year of agricultural products to Angola. These include substantial exports of bulk products like corn, wheat and dry beans and intermediate products like vegetable oil, soybean oil and planting seeds.<sup>2</sup> Planting seeds have shown a huge increase in sales since the end of fighting in 2002 and demand will presumably increase as farmers return to their work.<sup>3</sup> The most important U.S. export to Angola is frozen chicken leg quarters. Chicken leg quarters accounted for over half of all U.S. agricultural exports to Angola in 2005 and have shown strong and consistent growth over the past five years. Although the United States sends relatively few other high-value food products to Angola, the United States has a varied history of sales of frozen foods, canned foods and beef organs (like liver and kidney). With the end of fighting and a favorable exchange rate (compared to competing countries like South Africa and others in the European Union), now may be a good time to reestablish these markets.

<b>Trade of major agricultural, forest and fishery products between the US and Angola for financial year 2005.</b>	
Angola's Major Bulk, Intermediate and Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Imports from the United States	
Oct-Sept 2005	U.S. dollars
Poultry Meat	\$34,434,000*
Pulses	\$6,570,000
Vegetable Oils (Excluding Soybean Oil)	\$4,875,000
Red Meats	\$4,271,000*
Wheat	\$3,631,000
Soybean Oil	\$1,698,000
Coarse Grains (corn)	\$1,036,000
<b>Agricultural, Fish &amp; Forestry Product Total</b>	<b>\$65,825,000*</b>

\* denotes highest export level since at lease FY 1970

<sup>2</sup> Although generally high, vegetable and soybean oil sales have varied considerably over the past five years. This trend is likely due to food aid shipments.

## A. U.S. Market Position/Competition

Angola's total agricultural imports amounted to \$1.07 billion in 2004, up 19 percent from 2003. The leading 2004 suppliers were Portugal (\$188,794,625), South Africa (\$171,207,092), Brazil (\$120,832,164), the United States (\$65,324,630), the Netherlands (\$59,170,915), Argentina (\$57,403,170), Italy (\$54,904,352), Belgium (\$49,733,668) and France (\$34,874,505). South Africa sells \$100,000,000 worth of beverages and spirits, and nearly half of Portugal's sales come from this same category. More than half of Brazil's sales to Angola consist of sugar and meats.

Angola's total agricultural exports for 2004 were \$16,540,688, up 44 percent from 2003. Angola's top agricultural export destinations are Japan, Spain, Thailand, Portugal, Hong Kong, and Italy. These exports consist mainly of unprocessed lumber and frozen seafood products.

## SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

### A. Local Business Customs

**Hours:** Banks are open from 8:00-12:30 and 2:00-3:00 weekdays. Government offices as well as most businesses keep hours from 8:30-12:30 and 2:00-6:00 (Monday through Friday) and 8:30-12:30 on Saturdays. However, be warned that office hours can be approximate and are subject to change.

**Dress:** Expect tropical weather in Angola. Also, office dress is usually casual. Thus, a light suit is all that is required, although it is important to be prepared for formal events should the occasion arise. There is a cool season from June until August during which it is important to have a sweater or light jacket. Shoes and clothing can be purchased in Luanda, but at a high price.

**Logistics:** Taxis are generally not available in Luanda. Thus, it is important to rent a car and driver. Due to the fact that rental companies do not allow cars to leave Luanda and because of security concerns, it is best to travel from Luanda to the interior by plane.

The easiest way to stay in touch while in Angola is with a cell phone. These can be rented for the duration of one's stay and can be operated uniquely on a prepaid basis.

A translator is essential for those who do not speak Portuguese, the official language of Angola. However, several local languages are spoken throughout the country and there are some Angolans who cannot speak Portuguese. French is sometimes spoken along the northern Congolese border and English can also be heard along the eastern Zambian border.

**Currency:** The local currency is called the Kwanza. However dollars are also frequently used. Changing money is only permitted through official "Bureaux de Change." Travelers cheques are accepted in the country but are not advised since high fees are usually charged.

**Visas:** Americans are required to have a Visa before arriving in Angola. It is best to contact the Angolan Embassy in Washington D.C. for up to date information on entry requirements. Acquiring visas can be slow and may take a few weeks or months. Travelers should be prepared to receive immunizations before traveling to Angola. Presently, immunizations are

required against yellow fever, cholera and typhoid. Proof of yellow fever vaccination is required to enter the country so travelers should bring their yellow immunization cards and be prepared to show them upon arrival. Malaria prophylaxis is strongly recommended. The Angolan Embassy's address is:

The Embassy of the Republic of Angola  
2100-2108 16<sup>th</sup> Street NW  
Washington D.C. 20009  
(202) 785-1156

It is strongly recommended that U.S. visitors to Angola register with the U.S. Consulate. Registering can be done in Luanda upon arrival at the American Consulate on Rua Major Kanhagulo, 134/136. An American passport serves as proof of residence.

**Official Holidays:** The following holidays are observed in Angola:

January 1: New Years Day  
February 4: Beginning of Armed Fighting Day  
February or March: Carnival (Mardi Gras)  
April 4: Peace Day  
April or May: Good Friday  
May 1: International Worker's Day  
June 1: International Children's Day  
August 1: Armed Forces Day  
September 17: National Founder's Day  
November 2: Memorial Day  
November 11: Angolan Independence Day  
December 25: Christmas

Please note that the Angolan government occasionally declares holidays on short notice.

**Legal Representation:** It is strongly recommended that prospective investors have skilled American and Angolan lawyers as well as experienced and reliable Angolan partners. Experience has shown that those who are the most successful in the Angolan market must rely to a large degree on someone who is knowledgeable of local business practices and is skilled at maneuvering through the country's informal regulations. Oral agreements in Angola are not legally binding. A list of lawyers is provided on the U.S. Embassy-Angola's website. ([www.luanda.usembassy.gov](http://www.luanda.usembassy.gov) click on "Information for Business Travelers," then "Lists of Attorneys.")

Let the American business person beware: While there are abundant business opportunities in Angola, foreign business representatives report that Angola is a challenging business environment with endemic corruption and bureaucratic delays. If you are exporting to Angola, ensure that you will be paid prior to shipping product. Over time, those who develop reliable business partners can succeed in Angola.

## **B. General Consumer Tastes and Preferences**

The staple of the Angolan diet is a cornmeal porridge called funge. This is often accompanied by palm oil, which differs from American cooking oils in that it is unrefined, contains some solids and serves as a sauce. Manioc (cassava) porridges are also popular. Vegetables that accompany Angolan dishes are okra, onions, garlic, sweet potato and sweet potato leaves. Accompanying meats are generally cooked as a stew, although grilled fish (such as tilapia) is also popular. Angolans enjoy accompanying their meals with a spicy hot

pepper condiment called piri piri. Fresh seafood is very popular in Luanda and in the coastal areas.

Infrastructure in Angola's interior is varied and unreliable. As such, there is demand for products that do not require refrigeration. Examples of products that are popular include rice, dry beans, soft drinks/beer, powdered milk, concentrated tomato sauces, flavored bullion cubes, fresh onions, fresh garlic, canned meats and canned vegetables. Further, after years of war, a strong dislike has grown for substandard goods. This has led to a surprising demand for goods that emphasize quality attributes (like branding or attractive packaging) over price.

Popular sources of protein for Angolans include dried, smoked or fresh fish, dry beans and frozen chicken meat. In 2005 Angola purchased \$34,434,000 of poultry meat from the United States, of which \$31,451,000 was chicken leg quarters. Although the low price of American poultry makes it an attractive product for Angolans, another characteristic of this product is its small size relative to competitors. Specifically, many Angolan retailers (especially street vendors) sell by the piece rather than by weight, and as such, an order of American chicken leg quarters, while equal in weight to a competitor, may contain more individual pieces and be preferable to the buyer.

### C. Food Standards/Regulations and General Import and Inspection Procedures:

**General:** Angolan food standards and import regulations are not transparent. Thus, having an Angolan partner who is familiar with the system and who can maneuver a shipment through informal port regulations is advantageous.

Angola uses the Harmonized System (HS) of import classification. Tariffs on U.S. goods range from 2-35%. The Angolan government had announced plans to reduce tariffs in early 2005 but no changes have occurred yet in the tariff system. In addition to tariffs, exporters should be aware of the stamp fee (2%) and VAT tax (5-30%). As of January 1, 2004, Angola benefits from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Angola is a member of the World Trade Organization and is also a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

**Import Regulations:** Most goods with a value greater than \$5,000 and being exported to Angola by a private company must pass a pre-shipment inspection (PSI). BIVAC International can perform this service for a fee. The following food products are exempt from PSI<sup>4</sup>:

Tariff Heading	Product Description
Chapter 02	Meat and edible meat offal, with the exception of HS code 0206.80.00
Chapter 03	Fish, mollusks, crustaceans and other aquatic invertebrates
Chapter 04	Dairy produce; bird's eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified
Chapter 06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
Chapter 07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
Chapter 08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus or melon
1001	Wheat and meslin

<sup>4</sup> www.bivac.com

1005	Maize
1006	Rice
1101.00	Wheat or meslin flour
1002.20	Maize flour
1507.10	Soy bean oil, crude whether or not degummed
1507.90	Other soy bean oil and its fractions, but not chemically modified
1508.10	Groundnut oil, crude
1508.90	Other refined or semi refined groundnut oil and its fractions, bu not chemically modified
1511.10	Palm oil, crude
1511.90	Other palm oil and its fractions refined but not chemically refined
1512.11	Sunflower seed oil, crude
1512.19	Other oil of sunflower seed and its fractions but not chemically modified
1512.21	Cotton seed oil, crude, whether or not gossypol has been removed
1512.29	Other cotton seed and its fractions but not chemically modified
1515.50	Sesame oil and its fractions
1701.11	Raw cane sugar, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter, in solid form
1701.12	Raw beet sugar, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter, in solid form
1902.11	Uncooked pasta not stuffed or prepared, containing eggs
1902.19	Other uncooked pasta not stuffed or otherwise prepared
1902.20	Stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared
1902.30	Other pasta, not stuffed
1902.40	Couscous, whether or not cooked or prepared

Goods prohibited from Angola include the following:

- a) animals and by-products having originated from areas affected by epizootic diseases,
- b) distilled beverages containing essences or recognized harmful products such as absinthe and ether derived products,
- c) plants coming from areas affected by phylloxera or other epiphytic diseases,
- d) food containing saccharine.
- e) GMOs (according to a law promulgated in January 2005)

Goods whose entry into Angola are restricted include the following:

- a) animals and animal by-products cannot be exported to Angola without authorization from the veterinary entities,
- b) plants, roots, tubercules, bulbs, germs, buds, fruits, seeds and crates/other packages containing these products cannot be imported without a license established by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The National Council of Angolan Shippers (C.N.C.A.) provides the following summary of their regulations:

- a) All cargo destined to Angola must have an import license and every bill of lading must be accompanied by a loading certificate.
- b) Only the C.N.C.A. or its agents have the authority to issue loading certificates.
- c) Each bill of lading must have a corresponding loading certificate. Without a loading certificate, cargo will not be cleared.
- d) Each loading certificate has a specific serial number that is duly signed, dated and stamped by the authorized C.N.C.A. agent.
- e) To receive a loading certificate, the shipper has to pay Harbor Data Processing and Shipping Fees.

Other documents that must accompany a shipment include proof of ownership, a commercial invoice, a packaging list and a "Documento Unico." Crown Agents introduced the "Documento Unico" or single document in 2002 in order to reduce the number of Angolan custom's forms and to decrease the amount of time for paperwork to clear customs.

The National Council of Angolan Shippers is represented in the United States by OIC Services, INC. For further information, OIC Services INC. can be contacted at:  
12337 Jones Road – suite 301  
Houston, TX 77070  
Tel: 832-912-6820  
fax: 832-912-6864

BIVAC International can be reached at:  
8200 NW 33<sup>rd</sup> Street, Suite 300  
Miami, FL 33122  
Tel: (305) 436-1211  
Fax: (305) 715-7397  
Web: [www.bivac.com](http://www.bivac.com)

**Labeling:** The Government of Angola does not presently enforce food label requirements and it is not uncommon to find food products with English and French language labels. However, according to BIVAC International, foodstuffs should be labeled in Portuguese and should also include product name, producer's name, batch reference, storage requirements, capacity, nutrition information and expiration date. This corresponds with the labeling requirements presented in the Statute Book of Angola, appendices 1 to 4, Despacho No. 192/02, January 28, 1994.

### SECTION III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

**A. Retail/Wholesale Food Sector:** Luanda is served by supermarkets as well as several large, open air markets. Some supermarkets require memberships and only accept U.S. dollars. Consumer oriented products are often of Portuguese, French or South African origin. Product availability is improving, although there are problems with keeping goods stocked regularly.

Luanda is home to one of Africa's largest open air markets, "Roque Santiero." It is said that nearly anything can be purchased or sold in this market. Prices are not necessarily lower here than in supermarkets and are negotiable. (In fact, prices are often inflated in order to accommodate for negotiating). Several other markets in Luanda specialize in a variety of products including fresh fruits, vegetables and fish. Open air market vendors may purchase their goods from a wholesaler, manufacture their own product, import the product from the Angolan interior or a neighboring country, or supply themselves from a Luanda supermarket.

Rural Angolans are not necessarily served by a local store. Stores that are found in rural areas are small and may only have a limited stock of basic non-perishable items like canned fruits, meats and vegetables, dry beans, rice, salt and other inexpensive consumer goods. If electricity is available, frozen meats may also be for sale. Shops are sometimes operated in family owned consortiums. In this format, a store is independently owned and operated and is supported by a small urban wholesaler/importer. This format is advantageous because it helps to ensure a consistent supply, helps to deal with the challenges of distributing food in Angola, and provides consistent, trustworthy business partners.

**B. Trends in Advertising and Marketing:** Factors that influence sales in Angola reflect the challenges of doing business in Angola. For example, due to Angola's weak infrastructure and years of war, Angolans have grown tired of products and suppliers that are inconsistent, offer little service, or are of low quality. Businesses that are reliable and can build a reputation for quality will have an advantage over others.

Product promotions may rely on radio, television or billboard advertising. Radio is a popular outlet that is capable of reaching the widest audience across Angola. AM, FM and shortwave broadcasts are common. Angola has only one television station, although wealthier viewers will have access to satellite television. Billboard advertising is common in some urban areas.

**C. Internet Sales:** Internet sales of food to Angola represent a small market. It is currently estimated that only 30,000 Angolans have access to the Internet. However, there is an expatriate community that is willing to shop online and pay high shipping costs for certain U.S. food products.

**D. Domestic Production Capacity:** Food production in Angola has been severely crippled due to the war. For example, small farmers owned approximately 800,000 head of cattle before the war. Today the number is estimated at less than 20,000. The 2004 grain harvest, which is insufficient to feed Angola's 11 million people, is estimated to be lower than the 2003 harvest due to climatic reasons. Further, the presence of landmines is a serious barrier for local farmers to grow and market local products. However, domestic production will grow as former refugees resettle agricultural lands and landmines are removed.

Angola is attempting to attract food industry investment. For example, a large American Cola Company has opened a bottling factory and the Angolan government has approved a foreign investment project to make fruit juices, bottled water and spirits. Also, there is a project to rehabilitate a local sugar mill and much potential for fisheries and forestry exports.

#### **SECTION IV. BEST HIGH-VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS**

Opportunities exist in Angola for U.S. exporters who are willing to travel to Angola, familiarize themselves with local customs, learn the ins and outs of the local market and be willing to stick it out for the long term. Products that will find a place in Angolan markets generally have a few of the following characteristics:

- 1) The product is available in single serving portions or sizes that are affordable.
- 2) The product does not require refrigeration.
- 3) The product is for common, everyday use but will be differentiated by a reputation of high quality.

At this moment, there are relatively few American high-value products that are showing growth. However, from 1995 to 2000, the United States shipped an increasing value of frozen and canned food preparations to Angola (HS codes 21069065 and 21069070). In 1995 this trade was only worth \$304,431 and by 1999, it was worth \$8,730,519. In 2000, the trade dropped to \$2,762,057 and in 2001 it stopped completely. What is more interesting is that according to FAS databases, no competitor has taken up this trade. With the conclusion of war and the arrival of a more stable and consistent market, now may be a favorable time to re-enter the Angolan market with these products. As well, favorable exchange rates compared to competitors in South Africa and Europe may help this situation.

The same story holds for exports of bovine offal to Angola. The trade was growing consistently through 2001 and then stopped abruptly. Exports have resumed in much smaller quantities in 2003. Although it appears that the United States is facing increased competition from Brazil, Belgium and Argentina, Angola's increasing stability and improving business environment are now conducive to U.S. exports.

Finally, as already mentioned, U.S. chicken hindquarters sales are increasing and currently make up half of all agricultural sales to Angola. Sales of planting seeds (corn) took off at the end of the war in 2002, then there haven't been any sales in 2004 or 2005. As farming resumes in the interior farmers will need more seeds so sales of planting seeds should increase. High quality hybrid seeds should find acceptance but it will be many years before seeds with biotech content can be sold in Angola.

## SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

### A. Contact Information for Industries Mentioned in the Report.

U.S. Embassy Angola  
Rua Houari Boumediene #32  
Luanda, Angola  
C.P. 6468  
Tel: (244)(2) 445-481, 447-028, 446-224, 445-727  
Fax: (244)(2) 446-924  
[www.luanda.usembassy.gov](http://www.luanda.usembassy.gov)

U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce  
In Washington D.C.  
1100 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., suite 100  
Washington D.C. 20036  
Tel: 202-223-0540  
Fax: 202-223-0551  
[www.us-angola.org](http://www.us-angola.org)

In Luanda, Angola  
Tel: (244-2) 392-646 ext. 1661  
Fax: (244-2) 392-646 ext. 1687

The Embassy of the Republic of Angola  
2100-2108 16<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20009  
Tel: 202-785-1156  
Fax: 202-785-1258  
[www.angola.org](http://www.angola.org)

OIC Services, INC.  
12337 Jones Road – suite 301  
Houston, TX 77070  
Tel: (832) 912-6820  
Fax: (832) 912-6864  
Email: [info@oicservices.com](mailto:info@oicservices.com)

BIVAC International  
Contact: Mr. Jean-Michel "Jon" Caffin, President and CEO

8200 NW 33<sup>rd</sup> Street, Suite 300  
Miami, FL 33122  
Tel: (305) 436-1211  
Fax: (305) 715-7397  
Email: [jean.michel.caffin@us.bureauveritas.com](mailto:jean.michel.caffin@us.bureauveritas.com)

Please note that while every effort has been made to ensure accuracy the United States Department of Agriculture cannot guarantee the future reliability of all these contacts, but we list them for your information.

### **B. Other Exporter Guides and General Market Information**

The U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce is a good reference for businesses interested in Angola. Their "Angola Report" newsletter is available at [www.us-angola.org](http://www.us-angola.org), click on "The Angola Report."

[www.mbendi.co.za](http://www.mbendi.co.za) provides some basic information on the Angolan market. To access it, go to [www.mbendi.co.za](http://www.mbendi.co.za). Click on "Africa" (under the Mbendi Business/Regions heading), then click on the "Regions" drop down bar and choose "Country List." Then choose "Angola."

The United States Foreign Commercial Service publishes a "Country Commercial Guide." [www.export.gov](http://www.export.gov)

### **C. Post Contact**

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or need further assistance, please contact AgPretoria at the following address:

Foreign Agricultural Service  
U.S. Embassy Pretoria, South Africa  
Washington, D.C., 20521-9300  
Tel: 011-27-12-431-4057  
Fax: 011-27-12-342-2264  
Email: [agpretoria@fas.usda.gov](mailto:agpretoria@fas.usda.gov)

For information on exporting U.S. agricultural products to other countries, please visit the Foreign Agricultural Service's website at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>.

## APPENDIX I: STATISTICS

## A. KEY TRADE &amp; DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2004 Agricultural Imports From All Countries	\$1,074,676,333
Agricultural Imports From the United States	\$57,631,969 <sup>5</sup>
2004 Consumer Food Imports From All Countries	\$576,142,700
Consumer Food Imports From The United States	\$34,655,418 <sup>6</sup>
2002 Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries / Edible Fishery Imports From The United States	70,360,792 <sup>7</sup> 0
2004 Total Population / Annual Growth Rate (%)	11,190,786 1.9% <sup>8</sup>
Urban Population (Millions) / Annual Growth Rate (%)	N/A
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas	1 (Luanda)
Size of Middle Class	70% of Angolans live below the poverty line <sup>9</sup>
2003 Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (US Dollars)	\$2,100 <sup>10</sup>
Unemployment Rate (%)	Greater than 50% <sup>11</sup>
Per Capita Food Expenditure (U.S. Dollars)	N/A
Percent of Female Population Employed	N/A
2003 Average Weighted Exchange rate (US\$1=X.X local currency)	\$=83.50 Kwanza
Exchange rate on January 17, 2006	\$=89.23 Kwanza

<sup>5</sup> Source: Global Trade Atlas.

<sup>6</sup> Source: Global Trade Atlas.

<sup>7</sup> Source: Global Trade Atlas.

<sup>8</sup> Source: CIA World Factbook.

<sup>9</sup> Source: CIA World Factbook.

<sup>10</sup> Source: CIA World Factbook.

<sup>11</sup> Source: CIA World Factbook.

**B. CONSUMER FOOD & EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCT IMPORTS**

Angola imports from the World					
UDG: Consumer Oriented, (HS 02, 04, 07, 08, 16, 20, 22)					
Month Of: 2002 - 2004 (Data Availability: 01/04 - 06/05)					
Commodity	Description	United States Dollars			% Change
		2002	2003	2004	2004/2003
<b>Total</b>	<b>(HS 02, 04, 07, 08, 16, 20, 22)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>576142700</b>	<b>N/A</b>
22	Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar	N/A	N/A	208200794	N/A
02	Meat And Edible Meat Offal	N/A	N/A	145667324	N/A
04	Dairy Prods; Birds Eggs; Honey; Ed Animal Pr Not elsewhere specified	N/A	N/A	80718123	N/A
16	Edible Preparations Of Meat, Fish, Crustaceans Etc	N/A	N/A	55064850	N/A
20	Prep Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts Or Other Plant Parts	N/A	N/A	44297927	N/A
07	Edible Vegetables & Certain Roots & Tubers	N/A	N/A	34141257	N/A
08	Edible Fruit & Nuts; Citrus Fruit Or Melon Peel	N/A	N/A	8052425	N/A

**C. Top Suppliers of Consumer Foods and Edible Fishery Products**

Angola Imports from the World					
UDG: Consumer Oriented, (HS 02, 04, 07, 08, 16, 20, 22)					
Calendar Year: 2002 - 2004					
Reporting Country	United States Dollars			% Change 2004/2003	Data Availability
	2002	2003	2004		
Portugal	100934150	139989512	163545802	16.83	01/97 - 09/05
South Africa	89251217	138481549	104251649	-24.72	01/96 - 10/05
Brazil	46677696	61053079	65551135	7.37	01/97 - 11/05
Netherlands	22972420	35751981	40507549	13.3	01/97 - 09/05
United States	29402150	39430768	34655418	-12.11	01/95 - 11/05
India	14886783	20824506	33666063	61.67	01/99 - 07/05
Italy	22567390	29465775	33500362	13.69	01/97 - 09/05
Spain	13635402	10113964	19078895	88.64	01/97 - 09/05
Argentina	3347275	10914423	10883257	-0.29	01/97 - 11/05
France	6435942	8928127	10703869	19.89	01/97 - 10/05
<b>Total Imports</b>			<b>576142700</b>		<b>01/97 - 10/05</b>