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Report Highlights:

This report summarizes Angola's general food laws, regulatory authorities, major import/export procedures, food and packaging/labeling regulations, registration measures, and other trade facilitation issues. At the end, it provides contact information for major government regulatory agencies and a list of useful local public and private sector contacts for additional technical product-specific information and import assistance. This report outlines the most important information that companies need to pay attention to when exporting food and agricultural products to Angola. It contains information from the government authorities who oversee imports of agricultural and food products, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, as well as subordinate agencies of these institutions. This country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2024 FAIRS Export Certificate report.

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This report was prepared by the office of the Foreign Agricultural Service in Luanda, Angola, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

Executive Summary

In 2023, Angola was the largest market in Africa for U.S. poultry exports and was the world's eighth largest importer of U.S. chicken meat by value (\$114 million). U.S. poultry typically accounts for over 95 percent of the agricultural exports to Angola, with chicken leg quarters as the most commonly exported cut.

The Angolan Government aims to accelerate the diversification of the national economy and lessen dependence on the oil sector. They are actively seeking investment in the sectors deemed to have strong import substitution potential, including agriculture. Although some measures to promote growth in the agricultural sector have been implemented, policy challenges such as the stance towards GE products is likely to hinder growth, while trade uncertainty for imported products has caused hesitancy for some investment in agro-processing. A 2023 Presidential Decree broadened the scope of the previous import substitution policies and expanded the requirements to pursue domestic alternatives for all products, noting that public entities may only import products after "exhausting all possibilities of acquiring them from domestic producers." Although this was not implemented initially, Post contacts indicate that this is increasingly referenced in denial of import permits. In 2024, another decree unveiled a new Schedule for Customs Tariffs of Import and Export Duties, which banned the importation of numerous products based on concerns including "environmental, moral, safety, protection of health and human life, animal and plant health, industrial, commercial, artistic, or historical and archaeological heritage." The list of prohibited items includes numerous lower cost offal products of poultry, pork, cattle, and other animals. In addition to these limitations, the Ministry of Agriculture has, on multiple occasions, suspended issuance of import permits for certain products not included in the schedule of prohibited products, although no official notice of the suspension has been published.

Note that laws, decrees and regulations are not available online unless otherwise noted. However, upon request, OAA Luanda can provide courtesy copies in Portuguese. This country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2024 FAIRS Export Certificate report. Information on various sectors of the Angolan market is also available in reports published via the Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) on the website of the [USDA Foreign Agricultural Service](#).

SECTION I: FOOD LAWS

Regulatory Authorities

Angolan food and agricultural import regulations and standards are developed and administered by two ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The responsibilities of these ministries are presented in Tables 1 and 2. As the tables indicate, there is some overlap in responsibilities among the ministries. Recently, Angolan ministries have adopted practices or import policies without formal notice, creating trade uncertainty for importers.

Table 1: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Division	Key Responsibilities
Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of animals and animal products• Issue licenses to import animals and animal products
National Seeds Service (SENSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of seeds• Issue licenses to import seeds
National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of plants and their derivatives for food, ornamentation, processing, and propagation• Issue licenses to import plants and their derivatives
Codex Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National contact point for the Codex Alimentarius National Commission along with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Source: FAS/Luanda using information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Table 2: Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Division	Key Responsibilities
Multiple Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate interagency formulation and implementation of trade policy• Manage all commercial activity, including issuing import licenses• Ensure the implementation of SPS measures• Develop and implement quality control standards• Ensure compliance with obligations under the WTO and other international trade organizations
National Institution of Quality Infrastructures (INIQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement the government's policy for the promotion, organization, development, and securing of infrastructure to monitor quality standards• Manage the Angolan Quality System (known by the Portuguese acronym SAQ)• Recognize the technical competence of assessment bodies

	operating in the market, in accordance with pre-established normative references, best practices, and international standards
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Source: FAS/Luanda using information from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Food and Agricultural Regulations

Animal Health Law No. 04/04 establishes the general rules governing the production, sanitation, transportation, import, and export of animals, their products and by-products, and veterinary public health policies throughout Angola. The law is implemented through Decree No. 70/08, which is not available online. Post can provide a copy of the law upon request. The government periodically enacts new veterinary regulations, which are not amended to the veterinary law but stand alone. For example, in 2013, the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry’s Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) created a regulation banning the entry of eggs that are more than 28 days old.

Plant Health Law No. 05/21 establishes the general rules for phytosanitary protection of agricultural and forestry production, as well as the transit, trade, import, and export of plant products and plant derivatives intended for sale and consumption.

Angola does not currently have a food safety law. A broad public health law, which addresses food safety, among many other topics, is pending approval in the Angolan parliament. Following enactment of this general law, the government plans to develop a series of specific policies to regulate multiple areas addressed by the broad law. In the absence of regulations governing a specific food safety issue, Angola defers to [Codex standards](#).

In December 2014, the Council of Ministers approved Decree No. 92/04, limiting the use of biotechnology products to food aid, and restricting any production of GE products in Angola. This decree stated that it would serve as a provisional measure until the establishment of a comprehensive national biosafety system capable of properly controlling the importation, entry, use, and eventual production of genetically engineered organisms in the country, but no such framework has been enacted to date. Post can share a digital copy of this decree upon request.

Import Substitution Policy

The Angolan government’s Program to Support Production, Export Diversification, and Import Substitution (PRODESI), which was approved by presidential decree in July 2018, aims to accelerate the diversification of the national economy and lessen dependence on the oil sector. The program promotes investment in the production and exports in non-oil sectors, as well as in the sectors with strong import substitution potential, including agriculture. In January 2019, the government issued Presidential Decree No. 23/19, which aimed to diversify the Angolan economy and reduce the country’s heavy reliance on imports by identifying 54 products (including chicken meat) for which companies would only be authorized to import after demonstrating that they had consulted the domestic market and were unsuccessful in locating an Angolan producer. In October 2023, the government repealed Decree 23/19, but replaced it with Presidential Decree No. 213/23, which broadens the scope of the previous decree and expands the requirements to pursue domestic alternatives for all products, noting that public entities may only import products after “exhausting all possibilities of acquiring them from domestic

producers.” The Ministry of Industry and Commerce will be required to report monthly to the PRODESI Multisectoral Implementation Committee on the implementation of import substitution measures.

SECTION II: LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

According to Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the following information must appear on an imported food product label, as regulated by Consumer Protection Law No. 15/03:

- Type of product and name
- Producer’s name
- Batch reference
- Conditions of preservation and storage
- Production and expiration dates – the remaining shelf life must be at least 25 percent of the total shelf life of the product at the time of importation
- Fat content
- Volume

Portuguese language labeling is mandatory on all agricultural products and is also applicable to imported fresh produce. Adhesive labels that meet local requirements can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label. Stickers must be applied no later than the point of sale to the end user, with the supplier and importer coming to an agreement as to who will affix the sticker. Unlabeled or incorrectly labeled products can be confiscated. The enforcement of label requirements is constrained by limited human resource capacity.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Except for those listed below, Angola does not have any specific packaging and container regulations. Post recommends that foreign suppliers work closely with importers to ensure that any packaging and container regulations are met prior to export.

Bulk Packaging

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in an attempt to build the local packaging industry, issued Executive Decree 63/21, published on March 17, 2021, which defines new rules governing the import of pre-packaged products. The decree, which entered into force on June 15, 2021, states that these pre-packaged products must be imported in bulk bags of no less than one metric ton, to then be packaged into consumer-oriented quantities in country. The decree also states that the same rules will be applied to products such as canned fruit and vegetables, detergent powder, and tomato paste. According to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the decree is not yet being enforced due to difficulties in the Angolan local packing industry.

Table 3: Products that must be imported in bulk bags of 1 metric ton or larger:

Sugar	Rice	Wheat flour
Corn flour	Dry beans	Milk powder
Cooking oil	Animal feed	Coarse salt
Refined salt	Wheat semolina	Pork meat
Beef	Margarine	

Egg Packaging

Presidential Decree No. 89/15 established the norms that regulate the process of classification, packaging, transport, and inspection of eggs, within the scope of the sanitary measures in Animal Health Law No. 4/04. ISV, in the Ministry of Agriculture, is the entity responsible for inspection and enforcement of the decree for producers and importers. The regulation is not available online, but Post can provide a copy upon request. The decree defines the classification, characterization, marking, packaging, labeling, transportation, and inspection of eggs. For each egg class, the marking and labeling must include specific information described in the decree.

The decree classifies eggs in the following categories:

Class A - fresh eggs fit for direct human consumption

Class B - preserved/chilled eggs intended for use in processing, unfit for direct human consumption

Class C - hatching eggs, unfit for human consumption, intended for the non-food industry

All packages of eggs must be shock-resistant and in good condition for storage and cleaning and are also characterized by package size. Eggs must be transported and stored in conditions that keep them clean, dry, and free of foreign odors, and effectively preserved from shocks, weather, and light.

Packaging Sustainability Measures

At present, Angola does not have any other specific packaging sustainability measures like single-use bans, recycling regulations, recycled content, or other design requirements, nor does the government have any national strategies for reducing packaging waste.

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce share responsibility for regulations pertaining to food additives. They are guided by Codex Alimentarius standards. For additional information, contact [Angola's Codex Contact Point](#).

SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is responsible for regulations pertaining to pesticides and other contaminants. They are guided by Codex Alimentarius MRL and contaminant standards. For additional information, contact [Angola’s Codex Contact Point](#).

SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS, AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Testing

Laboratory testing is regulated by Presidential Decree No. 140/16 of 2016, which states that all imported products intended for human consumption shall be subject to laboratory testing. The decree also created a national network of laboratories for quality control and defines rules that must be observed by the laboratories tasked with conducting testing. It repealed all previous legislation that contradicts the law’s provisions. The text of the law is not available online, but Post can provide a copy upon request.

Table 4: Laboratory Testing Costs by HS Code

HS Code	Product	Analysis	Type of Analysis	Analysis Cost (AOA)	Total Cost (AOA)
0803/0804/0805/0806/0807/0808/0809/0810/0811	1 - Fruits, fruit products and similar	Salmonella	MB	22.400	162.800
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8.400	
		Molds	MB	14.000	
		Yeasts	MB	14.000	
		Pesticide residues	FC	64.000	
		Inorganic contaminants	FC	40.000	
0712/0713/0801/0802/0813/0814/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1213/1214	4 - Other plant products, dried grains and cereals	Salmonella	MB	22.400	333.450
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8.400	
		Staphylococcus coagulase positive	MB	14.000	
		Enterobacteriaceae	MB	11.200	
		Pesticide residues	FC	64.000	
		Mycotoxins	FC	213.450	
0201/0202/0203/0204/0205/0206/0207/0208/0209/0210/1501/1502/1503/1516	6 - Meat and meat products	Salmonella	MB	22.400	287.832
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8.400	
		Staphylococcus coagulase positive	MB	14.000	
		<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	MB	44.800	
		Clostridium	MB	11.200	
		Veterinary drug residues	FC	63.000	
		Cloranfenicol	FC	77.850	
		Inorganic contaminants	FC	40.000	
pH	FC	6.182			

Note: **HS** - Harmonized Item Description and Coding System; **MB** - Microbiological; **FC** - Physical-chemical

Source: Presidential Decree No. 140/16 of 2016

There are no requirements to register U.S. facilities with a regulatory authority prior to export.

SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

At present, Angola does not have any other specific standards for imported agricultural products.

SECTION VIII: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Angolan regulation does not currently protect any geographical indicators. The Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (known by the Portuguese acronym IAPI) is an indirect administrative body under the umbrella of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The IAPI's mission is to implement Angola's intellectual property (IP) policy, ensuring the protection of IP rights, while safeguarding fair competition.

The IAPI's main areas of responsibility include:

- Issuing patents for inventions and utility models
- Regulating industrial models and designs
- Protection of brands, insignia, and names of establishments
- Regulating indications of origin

IP rights in Angola are regulated by the following laws:

- Constitution of the Republic of Angola: paragraph 4 of article 42
- Civil Code: Article 1303
- Law No. 3/92, LPI
- Law No. 20/97, fee schedule for IP

IP rights in Angola are also legislated by the following international treaties:

- Angola is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), approved by Resolution No. 9/84
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, approved by Resolution No. 22/05
- Patent Cooperation Treaty, approved by Resolution No. 22/05
- Member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and party to the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, by accession on November 23, 1996

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

National Program of High-Security Tax Stamps (PROSEFA)

Presidential Decree No. 216/19 of July 15, 2019, established the [National Program of High-Security Tax Stamps](#) (known by the Portuguese acronym PROSEFA). PROSEFA's stated aim is to combat fraud, unfair competition, counterfeiting, and the falsification of certain products by requiring a government-issued tax stamp to be applied prior to the product's entry into Angola. Executive Decree No. 64/23 of May 12, 2023, established the obligation of affixing high security tax stamps and the respective sealing process for manufacturers, producers, importers, retailers, and others who package or trade tobacco

products and alcoholic beverages. The program came into force on July 18, 2023. However, retailers have been given a period of 180 days to sell or dispose of products that are currently in stock.

Import Licenses

U.S. exporters need to provide a proforma invoice to the Angolan importer so it can be submitted to the competent ministry to receive the import license.

For the proforma and final invoice, the information below should be included:

- Product characteristics: weight, volume, shape, dimension, hazardousness, special care, refrigeration, etc.
- Unit price, quantities, and commercial value of the invoice, in foreign currency
- Gross and net weight of the goods
- Mode of sale (Incoterms)
- Delivery time
- Origin of the goods
- Country and port of shipment
- Country and port of landing
- Place of delivery
- Terms and conditions of payment
- International transport (sea, air, and/or land) and the cost thereof
- International/national insurance
- Period of validity of the proposal
- Full name, address, telephone number, fax, e-mail, and website of importer and exporter
- Details of expenses, if any (packaging, internal transport, consular expenses etc.)

Angola Tariff Book

On April 1, 2024, Angola issued Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24 – a new Schedule for Customs Tariffs of Import and Export Duties. Angola typically updates its tariff schedule every five years to adapt to current trade needs.

The latest copy of the Angola Tariff Book can be found here: ([download in Portuguese here](#))

Agricultural and food products are subject to the customs duties listed below and on Table 5 there is a Comparison of Import Duties from Angola’s 2019 and 2024 Tariff Books. The Government of Angola increased these tariffs in 2024 as a way to protect and encourage local production.

Table 5: Comparison of Import Duties from Angola’s 2019 and 2024 Tariff Books

HS code	Description	2019 Tariff Rate	2024 Tariff Rate
0202	Frozen beef	20%	20%
0203	Frozen pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	20%	20%
0207.14.60	Frozen chicken leg quarters and pieces of leg quarters	10%	10%

0401	Milk	10%	40%
0713.33.00	Dry Beans	10%	15%
1006	Rice	0%	20%
1101	Wheat flour	20%	50%
1104.29.00	Wheat grain	2%	2%
1511/ 1512/ 1517	Vegetable oil	10%	40%
1701	Sugar	10%	30%
1902	Food pasta	20%	50%
2501.00.10	Salt	40%	50%

Source: General Tax Administration (AGT)

New Tariff Book Prohibits Imports of Certain Products

Article 59 of the new tariff book (page 36 of the PDF linked above) bans the importation of products that are otherwise prohibited from entering the country according to “special legislation, agreements, or international conventions ratified or adhered to by the Angolan State.” Article 59 points to Table 1 of the tariff book annex, which includes a list of prohibited imports based on “environmental, moral, safety, protection of health and human life, animal and plant health, industrial, commercial, artistic, or historical and archaeological heritage” reasons. The import ban is not applicable to domestic products, creating unequal treatment between domestic and local products. The list of banned products includes a wide variety of offal cuts. Post has received inquiries from some importers regarding the prohibition of offals as these products are a major source of protein for low-income consumers in Angola.

The banned imports list includes the following agricultural products:

1. Animals and animal products from regions where there is an epizootic disease
2. Certain offal cuts from all animals:
 - a. HS codes: 0206.21.00; 0206.29.90; 0205.49.00; 0206.29.90; 0206.90.90; 0207.13.40; 0207.13.80; 0207.13.90; 0207.14.40; 0207.14.80; 0207.14.90; 0207.25.40; 0207.26.80; 0207.26.90; 0207.27.40; 0207 27.80; 0207.27.90; 0207.44.40; 0207.44.80; 0207.44.90; 0207.45.40; 0207.45.80; 0207.45.90; 0207.54.40; 0207.54.80; 0207.54.90; 0207.55.40; 0207.55.80; 0207.55.90; 0207.60.17; 0207.60.21; 0207.60.23; 0207.60.28; 0207.60.91; 0207.50.99; 0303.91.00; 0303.92.00; 0303.99.00

By Presidential Decree No. 326/20, the National Shippers' Council and the Lobito Corridor Office were abolished, and the [Angolan Regulatory Agency for Cargo Certification and Logistics](#) (known by the Portuguese acronym ARCCLA) was created. ARCCLA is a public institute, subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Transport, endowed with administrative and financial autonomy, created to control trade and maritime transport operations.

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

Presidential Decree No. 126/20 of May 5, 2020, codified administrative procedures to be observed in the licensing of imports. This regulation defines a simplified model and reduces bureaucracy in the licensing of imports. With this regulation, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce created a digital platform for foreign trade called the [Single Window of Foreign Trade](#) (known by the Portuguese acronym JUCE). However, the JUCE system has not yet been implemented. In order to facilitate the licensing process, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is using an intermediary software called the [Integrated Platform for Foreign Trade](#) (known by the Portuguese acronym PICE), which aims to simplify the process of importing goods into Angola through the digital harmonization of the administrative process across all entities in a single flow.

Angola does not have any preclearance programs in place for products coming from the United States.

Post is not aware of any e-certificates permissible in Angola. Most of the certificates for agricultural products used by the Angolan government align with FAO standards and guidelines. Hard copies are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Despite Angola being party to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the country is not yet using the global e-phyto hub.

Angola's port fees average \$90 for a 20-foot container and \$153 for a 40-foot container. However, fees can vary between Angola's five ports: (1) Port of Luanda; (2) Port of Cabinda; (3) Port of Lobito; (4) Port of Soyo; and (5) Port of Namibe. The Port of Luanda is the largest port of entry, responsible for 70 percent of cargo transported by sea.

The release times for products vary, depending on whether the product requires laboratory testing (by Presidential Decree No. 140/16 of 2016, which states that all products intended for human consumption may be subject to laboratory testing).

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Address: Largo António Jacinto, Ministério da Agricultura e Florestas, Luanda, Angola

Ministry of Industry and Commerce

<http://www.mindcom.gov.ao/>

Address: Largo 17 de Setembro n 7, Palácio de Vidro, Luanda, Angola

Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI)

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Attachments:

No Attachments