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Report Name: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards
Country Report

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Report Highlights:

This report documents Angola's technical policies, practices, and import requirements for food and agricultural products. In the absence of a food safety law, Angola follows international Codex Alimentarius standards. This country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2019 FAIRS Export Certificate report.

ANGOLA: FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL IMPORT REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS (FAIRS)

This report was prepared by the Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service in Luanda, Angola for U.S. exporters of U.S. 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 may 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.

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Executive Summary

Agriculture is one of the primary pillars for economic diversification in Angola. Investment continues in infrastructure to stimulate the expansion of agricultural production, rural trade, and transportation. The Government of Angola has implemented some measures to promote growth in the agricultural sector and thus reduce imports. To get more access to foreign currency, the government wants to make Angola an export-driven economy. In 2019, Angola was the largest market in Africa for U.S. poultry exports, the sixth largest globally and second for U.S. chicken leg quarters.

After the August 2017 presidential elections, President Joao Lourenco implemented a Macroeconomic Stabilization Program, which includes economic policies and anti-corruption efforts. In May 2018, the Angolan Parliament approved a law that introduces a framework to support competition in domestic

markets and address monopolistic practices in key sectors. In January 2019, Angolan President Joao Lourenco issued a decree aimed at reducing Angola’s heavy reliance on imports. The decree, which targets 54 products (mainly agricultural) and one economic zone, gives priority to goods produced in Angola by requiring that importers demonstrate that they either cannot find a product domestically or have purchased contract for future domestic purchases.

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 Fisheries (note: the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry merged with the Ministry of Fisheries on April 1, 2020) and the Ministry of Industry and Trade (note: the Ministry of Trade merged with Ministry of Industry on April 1, 2020). 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, causing ambiguity in the development and implementation of import regulations.

Table 1: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

| Division/Directorate | Summary |
|--|---|
| Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) | <p><u>Key responsibilities</u></p> <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) | <p><u>Key responsibilities</u></p> <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) | <p><u>Key responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of vegetable products (plants and their derivatives) for food, ornamentation, processing and / or propagation. |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue licenses to import plants |
| Codex Office | <p><u>Key responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Contact Point for the Codex Alimentarius National Commission along with the Ministry of Industry and Trade |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Table 2: Ministry of Industry and Trade

| Division/Agency | Summary |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Multiple Departments | <p><u>Key responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate interagency formulation and implementation of trade policy • Manage all commercial activity, including issuing import licensing • Ensure the implementation of SPS measures • Develop and implement quality control standards • Ensure compliance with obligations under the WTO and other international trade organizations |

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade

Food and agricultural regulations

Animal Health Law No. 04/04 establishes the general rules governing the production, sanitation, trafficking, import and export of animals, their products and by-products and veterinary public health throughout the national territory.

Decree No. 70/08, which regulates the Animal Health Law, the veterinary law currently in effect in Angola. This decree is not available online; FAS Luanda can provide the law upon request. The government enacts new veterinary regulations periodically, which are NOT amended to the veterinary law but stand alone.

Regulation on the allowable shelf life for eggs: In April 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture's Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) created a regulation banning the entry of eggs into Angola over 28 days old, from the day it was laid until entry into Angola.

Angola does not currently have a food safety law. A broad public health law, which addresses food safety among many other specific areas affecting public health, is pending approval in Parliament. Following enactment of this general law, the government plans to develop a series of specific laws to regulate the 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.

Note: FAS Luanda can share the physical document if requested

SECTION II: LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

According to Angolan Customs, the following information must appear on an imported food product label:

- Type of product and name
- Producer's name
- Batch reference
- Conditions of preservation and storage
- Production and expiration date – 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
- Import eligibility

Portuguese language labeling is mandatory on all agricultural products and is also applicable to imported fresh produce. Unlabeled or incorrectly labeled products can be confiscated.

Adhesive labels that meet local requirements can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label. Sticks must be applied no later than the at point of sale to the end user, with the supplier and importer coming to an agreement as to who will affix the sticker. In Angola, the enforcement of label requirements is constrained by limited human resource capacity.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Aside from eggs, Angola does not have any other specific packaging and container regulations. FAS Luanda recommends that foreign suppliers work closely with importers to ensure that any packaging and container regulations are met prior to export.

The Presidential Decree No. 89/15 establish the norms that regulate the process of classification, packaging, transport and inspection of eggs, within the scope of the implementation of the hygienic-sanitary measures resulting from Animal Health Law No. 4/04 and Decree No. 70/08, which regulate the previous law.

This decree defines the classification, characterization, marking, packaging, labeling, transportation, inspection and sanction of eggs.

By the decree the eggs are classified as:

- (a) Class A or fresh eggs fit for direct human consumption;
- (b) Class B or second quality preserved chilled and intended for use in industry, unfit for direct human consumption;
- (c) Class C or hatching eggs, unfit for human consumption, intended for the non-food industry.

The physical characterizations are made for each egg class. For each egg class, the marking and labeling must include the necessary information specific to each egg class, as described in the decree.

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.

ISV is the entity responsible for inspection and sanctioning in case of the producer or importer don't follow this decree. This law is not available online; FAS Luanda can provide the law upon request.

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce share responsibility for regulations pertaining to food additives and they are guided by Codex Alimentarius standards

Contact: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/members/detail/en/c/15586/>

SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for regulations pertaining to pesticides and other contaminants and they are guided by the Codex Alimentarius standards.

Contact: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/members/detail/en/c/15586/>

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 products intended for human consumption shall be subject to laboratory testing. The decree also created a national network of laboratories for quality and control and defines rules that must be observed for the coordination of the laboratories tasked with conducting testing. It repealed all previous legislation that contradicts the provisions of this Law. This law is not available online; FAS Luanda can provide the law upon request.

Table 3: 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

SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

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

SECTION VIII: TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI) is an indirect administrative body of the State under the umbrella of Ministry of Industry and Trade. The IAPI mission is to implement the government of

Angola policy in the field of Industrial Property (IP) efficiently and effectively, ensuring the protection of IP rights, while safeguarding fair competition.

The IAPI main services are:

- Patents for Inventions and Utility Models;
- Industrial Models and Designs;
- Brand;
- Insignia & Names of Establishments;
- Indications of Origin.

Industrial Property is regulated in 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.

Industrial Property is also legislated by the following international treaties:

- Angola is a Member State 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 - PCT - Approved by Resolution No. 22/05;
- Member of the World Trade Organization-WTO, consequently of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, by Accession on 23 November 1996.

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

Import Licenses

U.S. exporter needs to provide a proforma invoice to the Angolan importer in order to be submitted to the competent Ministry.

Pre-Shipment Inspection

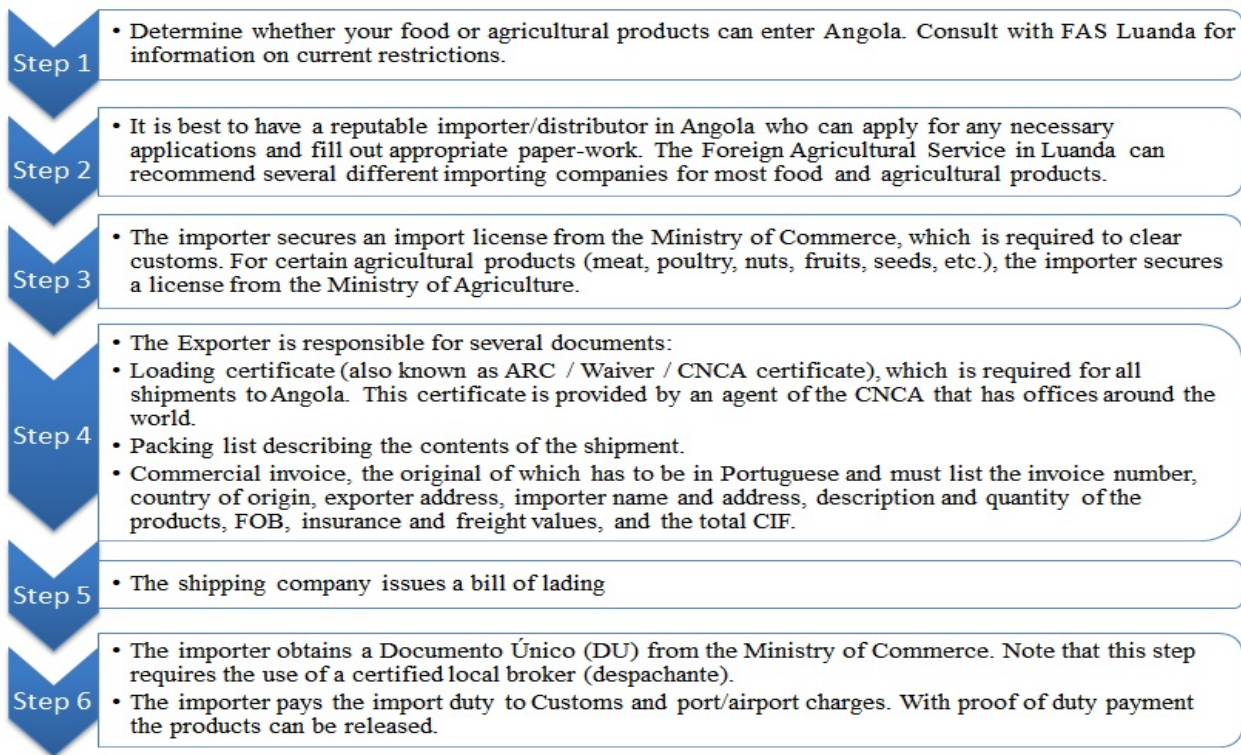
Under the new Import Regulation, the following agricultural products (seen in table 4) may require pre-shipment inspection. Exporters of these products to Angola should consult with the importer prior to shipping.

Table 4: Agricultural products under the new Import Regulation (presidential decree No. 23/19 of 14 January, 2019)

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pineapple | Beer | Cabbage |
| Bulk sugar | Wheat flour | Salt |
| Table water | Beans | Sardinella aurita (lambula) |
| Lettuce | Casava flour | Sardinella madeirensis (reed) |
| Garlic | Corn meal | Juices and soft drinks |
| Rice | Corn flour | Tilapia (cacusso) |
| Banana | Milk | Tomato |
| Potato | Manioc | Peanut oil |
| Sweet potato | Mango | Palm oil |
| Horse mackerel | Spaghetti pasta | Eggs |
| Goat meat | Honey | Beef |
| Chicken meat | Sunflower food oil | Onion |
| Pork | Soybean oil | Carrot |

Source: Presidential decree No. 23/19 of January 14, 2019

For importing food and agricultural products into Angola, FAS Luanda recommends the following steps:



Note: CNCA – Angola National Shippers Council; FOB – Freight On Board; CIF – Cost, Insurance and Freight.

For the Proforma and Final Invoice on Step 4 of the import procedures it's required minimum data to be included as below.

- Product - Charging 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 land) as to the cost thereof;
- International / National Insurance;
- Period of validity of the proposal;
- Name, address, telephone number, fax, e-mail, website, full of importer / exporter;

- Details of expenses, if any (packaging, internal transport, consular expenses etc.)

Limits for Foreign Exchange to Import Goods

The limits defined in the Central Bank Instruction No. 18/2019 from October, 2019 apply to the payment operations of imported goods. Foreign exchange resident importers that are also exporters are exempt from this regulation, and settlement takes place with the foreign currency own funds held in the same account. Under Central Bank Instruction No. 18/2019, there are limits of payments (the limits expressed in US dollars in the instruction are applied to equivalent amounts in any other foreign currency):

- A) Advance Payments or Advances: up to \$50,000 per operation, without any annual ceilings.
- B) Documentary Shipments: up to \$200,000 per operation, without any annual maximum limits.
- C) Documentary Charges and Import Documentary Credits (letter of credit - L/C): no limits and must be opened in accordance with UCP 600 rules.

Angola follows the Uniform Customs & Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 600) - Rules and uses, uniform for documentary credits. The Banking Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), is the body that elaborates the rules and procedures for the banking sector and is a guiding force for international trade operations, created in 1933, consisting of about 600 members representing 120 countries.

Angola Tariff Book

Angola maintains a number of import tariffs on food and agricultural goods. The latest copy of the Angola Tariff Book can here found at

<http://www.agt.minfin.gov.ao/PortalAGT/#!/legislacao/aduaneira/pauta-aduaneira>

Angolan government increased the import duties on multiple products including wheat flour; rice; vegetable oil; sugar; pasta; milk; salt and wine. Law No. 31/20, of 11 August, article 6 lists the changes to the Customs Tariff Book approved by Presidential Legislative Decree No. 10/19, of 29 November. The products in Table 5 are subject to the payment of customs duties and taxes as listed below. These changes are meant to protect and encourage local production.

Table 5: Resume by HS codes with New and Previous Customs Duties Changes

| HS Codes | Product | New Import Duties (%) | Previous Import Duties (%) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Chapter 2: Meat and Offal, Edible | | | |
| 02.09 | Bacon | 30 | 10 |
| 0210.11.00 | Meat and offal, edible, | 30 | 10 |
| 0210.12.00 | salted or in brine, | 30 | 10 |
| 0210.19.00 | dried or smoked | 30 | 10 |
| 0210.20.00 | | 30 | 10 |

| Chapter 4: Milk and Dairy Products; Poultry Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Products of Animal Origin | | | |
|--|---|----|--------|
| 04.01 | Milk and cream | 20 | 10 |
| 04.02 | Milk and cream | 20 | 10 |
| 04.03 | Milk and cream | 30 | 20 |
| 04.05 | Milk and cream | 20 | 10 |
| Chapter 6: Live plants and floriculture products | | | |
| 06.03 | Cut flowers and flower buds | 30 | 20 |
| Chapter 7: Edible horticultural products, plants, roots and tubercles | | | |
| 0713.31.00 | Beans | 40 | Exempt |
| 0713.32.00 | | 40 | Exempt |
| 0713.33.00 | | 40 | 10 |
| 0713.34.00 | | 40 | Exempt |
| 0713.35.00 | | 40 | Exempt |
| 0713.39.00 | | 40 | Exempt |
| Chapter 10: Cereals | | | |
| 1006.30.00 | Rice | 20 | Exempt |
| 1006.40.00 | | 20 | Exempt |
| Chapter 11: Products of the milling industry; Malt; Starches and Starches; Inulin, Wheat Gluten | | | |
| 1101.00.10 | Wheat flour | 50 | 20 |
| 1101.00.20 | | 50 | 20 |
| 11.02 | Cereal flour, excluding wheat or a mixture of wheat and rye | 50 | 20 |
| 11.03 | Groats, semola and pellets, of cereals | 50 | Exempt |
| Chapter 15: Animal or Vegetable Oils and Oils; Products of their dissociation; Prepared Food Fats; Animal and Vegetable Waxes | | | |
| 1507.90.00 | Other soy oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1508.90.00 | Other peanut oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1511.90.00 | Other palm oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1512.19.00 | Other sunflower oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1512.29.00 | Other cotton oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1514.19.00 | Other coconut oils | 20 | 10 |
| 1514.99.00 | | 20 | 10 |
| 1517.10.00 | Margarine | 30 | 2 |
| 1517.90.00 | | 30 | 2 |
| Chapter 16: Preparations of Meat, Fish or Crustaceans, Molluscs or other Aquatic Invertebrates | | | |
| 16.02 | Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood | 40 | 20 |
| Chapter 17: Sugar and confectionery products | | | |
| 17.01 | Cane or beet sugar | 20 | 10 |

| | | | |
|--|--|----|--------|
| 1704.90.10 | Confectionery without | 50 | 20 |
| 1704.90.90 | cocoa | 10 | 20 |
| Chapter 19: Preparations based on cereals, flour, starches, starches or milk; Pastry products | | | |
| 19.02 | Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed | 50 | 20 |
| 19.04 | Cereal-based products, obtained by expansion or roasting | 40 | 2 |
| 1905.10.00 | Bakery, pastry or biscuit and biscuit products | 40 | 30 |
| 1905.20.00 | | 40 | 30 |
| 1905.31.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.32.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.40.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.90 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.90.20 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.90.30 | | 50 | 30 |
| 1905.90.90 | | 50 | 30 |
| Chapter 21: Various food preparations | | | |
| 2103.90.20 | Sauce preparations | 50 | 20 |
| 2103.90.90 | | 20 | 50 |
| Chapter 22: Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars | | | |
| 2204.10.10 | Fresh grape wines, including wines enriched with alcohol; grape must, excluding those of heading 20.09 | 50 | 30 |
| 2204.10.90 | | 50 | 30 |
| 2204.21.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 2204.22.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 2204.29.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 2205.10.00 | Vermouth and other fresh grape wines flavored with plants or aromatic substances | 50 | 30 |
| 2205.90.00 | | 50 | 30 |
| 2209.00.00 | Vinegars and their substitutes obtained from acetate for food | 40 | 20 |
| Chapter 23: Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Food for Animals | | | |
| 2309.90.10 | Preparations of a kind | 20 | Exempt |
| 2309.90.90 | used in animal feeding | 50 | 10 |
| Chapter 25: Salt; Sulfur; Lands and Stones; Lime and Cement | | | |
| 2501.00.10 | Salt | 50 | 40 |
| 2501.00.90 | | 50 | 40 |

Source: AGT and Law No. 31/20, of 11 August

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

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

Post is not aware of any e-certificates permissible in Country, most of the certificates for agricultural products, used by Angola government are with FAO standards guidelines and hardcopies will be issued on Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Besides Angola being part of IPPC is not using the Global e-phyto hub.

Angola port fees are on average USD 90 for 20' container and USD 153 for 40' container, and could vary between the 5 ports that Angola have: (1) Port of Luanda; (2) port of Cabinda; (3) port of Lobito; (4) port of Soyo; and the (5) port of Namibe. Port of Luanda is the largest national port infrastructure, being responsible for 70% of cargo movements transported by sea, in national territory.

Generally, the release times for products could vary whether the product require laboratory tests (by Presidential Decree No. 140/16 of 2016, which states that all products intended for human consumption shall be subject to laboratory testing).

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY KEY AGENCY CONTACTS

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

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

Note: Since the merge of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Fisheries the website is down.

Ministry of Industry and Trade

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

Note: Since the merge of Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Industry the website is down.

Ministry of Health

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

Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI)

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Attachments:

No Attachments