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Report Highlights:

This report outlines the most important information that companies need to pay attention to when exporting food and agricultural products to Angola. It summarizes Angola's general food laws, regulatory authorities, major import/export procedures, food and packaging/labeling regulations, registration measures, and other trade facilitation issues. It contains information from the government authorities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, who oversee imports of agricultural and food products. Finally, 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 country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2025 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 2024, Angola was the largest market in Africa for U.S. poultry exports and was the world's ninth largest importer of U.S. chicken meat by value (\$135 million). Poultry typically accounts for over 95 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Angola, with chicken leg quarters as the most common cut.

The Angolan Government continues to advance its economic diversification strategy, emphasizing agriculture and agro-processing as priority sectors for investment. Import substitution remains a cornerstone of this policy. Presidential Decree No. 213/23 expanded requirements for public entities to exhaust domestic sourcing alternatives before authorizing imports. In April 2024, Angola implemented Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24, issuing a new Customs Tariff Schedule that significantly raised import duties on staple foods (e.g., rice, milk, sugar, wheat flour, pasta, vegetable oils) and introduced prohibitions on a wide range of lower-cost animal offal products. These measures aim to protect local industry but have also restricted access to affordable protein sources for low-income households. Regulatory uncertainty persists, as the relevant authorities occasionally suspend issuance of import permits without official notification, and procedures remain inconsistent across agencies. Angola has not enacted a comprehensive food safety law, but a broad public health law covering food safety is pending parliamentary approval. In the absence of specific rules, Codex Alimentarius standards are applied. Restrictions on genetically engineered (GE) products remain in force under Decree No. 92/04, which permits their use only in food aid.

The government has attempted to modernize trade facilitation. Although the Single Window of Foreign Trade (JUCE) has yet to be implemented, the Integrated Platform for Foreign Trade (PICE) partially streamlines import licensing. A national program for high-security tax stamps (PROSEFA) was launched in 2023, requiring traceability for alcohol and tobacco products. Port fees remain relatively high compared to regional averages, and laboratory testing under Decree No. 140/16 continues to create delays. Overall, Angola presents both opportunities and challenges for U.S. exporters. While the poultry sector remains strong, shifting tariff structures, discretionary licensing practices, and tightening of import substitution policies increase trade risks. Exporters should verify requirements closely with Angolan partners and remain alert to regulatory updates, as final import approvals are subject to the interpretation of border officials at the time of entry.

Laws, decrees and regulations are not available online unless otherwise noted. Upon request, OAA Luanda can provide courtesy copies in Portuguese. This country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2025 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 (MINAGRIF) and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MINCO). 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. Both Ministries have the responsibility to give licenses, but if the product to be imported is a plant, fruit, meat, poultry, or other animal product MINAGRIF must first approve. MINCO issues import permits, called a “Unique Document,” for all products. Angolan ministries have adopted practices or import policies without formal notice, creating trade uncertainty for importers. At any time, MINAGRIF or MINCO can ban or allow importation by refusing to issue import permits.

Table 1: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF)

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 (MINCO)

Division	Key Responsibilities
Multiple Departments (Foreign Trade Office, Domestic Trade Office, Legal and Exchange Office)	<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

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 Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 70/08 to regulate the implementation of the Animal Health Law. Neither document is published online, but FAS Luanda can provide a copy upon request. The government has enacted one additional official veterinary regulation in 2013, banning 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 2004, 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 states 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 production and exports in the non-oil sectors with strong import substitution potential, including agriculture. Decree 23/19 created a requirement to pursue domestic alternatives for 54 named products, and in October 2023 the government replaced it with Presidential Decree No. 213/23, which broadens the scope of the previous decree to cover all products. Importers are directed to import products only 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: LABELING REQUIREMENTS

According to MINCO, 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 including 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 certain products (see Table 3) normally imported as pre-packaged, consumer-ready units now 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. However, MINCO has indicated that, the decree is not yet being enforced due to lack of capacity in the local Angolan 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. The Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) in MINAGRIF, 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 have defined sizes and must be shock-resistant and in good condition for storage and cleaning. 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)	Analysis Cost (US Dollars)	Total Cost
0803/0804/0805/0806/0807/0808/0809/0810/0811	1 - Fruits, fruit products and similar	Salmonella	MB	22400	25	AOA 162,800 USD 178
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8400	9	
		Molds	MB	12600	14	
		Yeasts	MB	14000	15	
		Pesticide residues	FC	65000	71	
		Inorganic contaminants	FC	40000	44	
0712/0713/0801/0802/0813/0814/1001/1002/1003/1004/1005/1006/1007/1008/1101/1201/1202/1203/1204/1205/1206/1207/1208/1209/1210/1211/1212/1214	4 - Other plant products, dried grains and cereals	Salmonella	MB	22400	25	AOA 333,450 USD363
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8400	9	
		Staphylococcus coagulase positive	MB	8400	9	
		Enterobacteriaceae	MB	14000	15	
		Pesticide residues	FC	64000	70	
		Mycotoxins	FC	213450	234	
0201/0202/0203/0204/0205/0206/0207/0208/0209/0210/0211/1501/1502/1503/1516	6 - Meat and meat products	Salmonella	MB	22400	25	AOA 287,832 USD 284
		Thermotolerant Coliform	MB	8400	9	
		Staphylococcus coagulase positive	MB	8400	9	
		Listeria monocytogenes	MB	25000	27	
		Clostridium	MB	25000	27	
		Veterinary drug residues	FC	63000	69	
		Cloramfenicol	FC	61000	67	
		Inorganic contaminants	FC	40000	44	
		pH	FC	6182	7	

Note: **HS** - Harmonized Item Description and Coding System; **MD** - 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

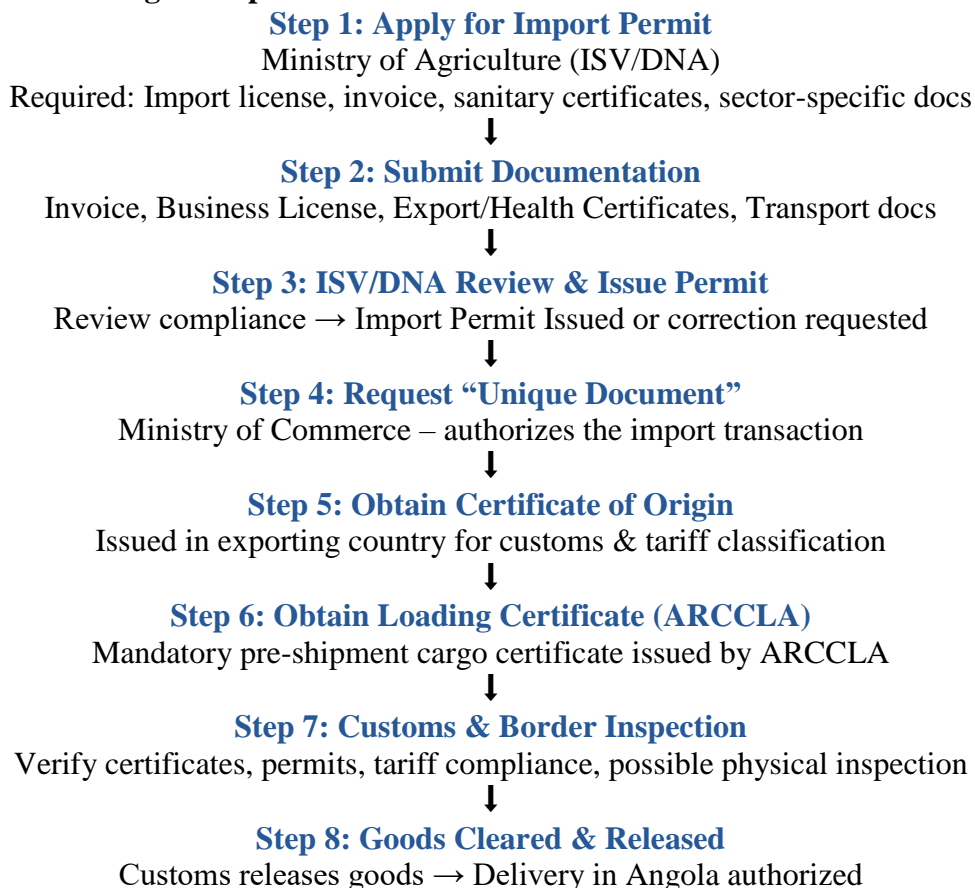
IP rights in Angola are also legislated by the following international treaties and organizations:

- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), membership 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

Importers begin by obtaining a proforma invoice from the exporter. This document is submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MINCO) for issuance of an import license, which is mandatory for all shipments. Depending on the product, additional approvals may be required from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF), particularly for live animals, animal products, plants, and seeds. MINAGRIF is currently limiting the cuts of chicken meat that can be imported; however, these restrictions are informal and temporary. FAS Luanda encourages exporters to consult with trade partners when preparing shipments.

Visual Flow Chart – Angola Import Procedures



Once MINAGRIF and/or MINCO issues the import license, the exporter provides the full set of required shipping documents, including the commercial invoice, packing list, bill of lading, certificate of origin, and insurance details to the importer. These documents need to accompany the goods to Angola.

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
- Incoterm Code (e.g., CIF Luanda)
- 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.)

Upon arrival, the importer or customs broker files a customs declaration with the General Tax Administration (AGT). Customs duties are calculated according to the 2024 Customs Tariff Book (Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24). For specific categories such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco, the PROSEFA system requires the application of high-security tax stamps before clearance.

Products of agricultural origin are subject to sanitary and phytosanitary controls conducted by the Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV), the National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA), and the National Seeds Service (SENSE) under MINAGRIF. The National Authority for Economic Inspection and Food Safety (ANIESA) oversees food safety inspections at points of entry. In addition, Presidential Decree No. 140/16 mandates that all food imports may be subject to laboratory testing in accredited facilities before release.

The National Institute of Quality Infrastructure (INIQ), operating under MINCO, verifies compliance with labeling and packaging rules. Portuguese language labeling is mandatory, and corrective stickers must be applied if products arrive without the required information.

When the goods are entering Angola's ports are subject to port handling fees and inspection by the Angolan Regulatory Agency for Cargo Certification and Logistics (ARCCLA), which monitors maritime cargo compliance and logistics 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.

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](#))

Agricultural and food products are subject to the customs duties listed below on Table 5, which is a comparison of import duties from Angola’s 2019 and 2024 Tariff Books. The Government of Angola increased these tariffs in 2024 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 Tariff Book (page 36 of the PDF linked above) bans the importation of products that are 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. Some importers have made inquiries 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:
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 for products coming from the United States.

FAS Luanda 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), it is not using the global e-phyto hub.

Angola has five ports: Port of Luanda, Port of Cabinda, Port of Lobito, Port of Soyo, and Port of Namibe. The Port of Luanda is the largest port of entry, responsible for 70 percent of cargo transported by sea. Fees vary by port, but port fees are around USD \$90 for a 20-foot container and USD \$153 for a 40-foot container. Terminal handling fees average \$278 for a 20-foot container and \$473 for a 40-foot container. There are also Storage Fees (Demurrage): After a “free time” storage period, often 5-15 days after discharge, daily storage fees can be \$40 a day for 20-foot container and \$60 for a 40-foot container.

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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APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS

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Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS Pretoria)

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<http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

Attachments:

No Attachments