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Report Highlights:

The 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 2023 FAIRS Export Certificate report.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary:	3
Section I: Food Laws	4
Section II: Labeling Requirements	5
Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations	6
Section IV: Food Additives Regulations	6
Section V: Pesticides and Other Contaminants	7
Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures	7
Section VII: Other Specific Standards	8
Section VIII: Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights	8
Section IX: Import Procedures	8
Section X: Trade Facilitation	13
Appendix I: Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts	14
Appendix II: Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts	15

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

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. There is some overlap in responsibilities among the ministries, causing ambiguity in the development and implementation of import regulations.

Agriculture is one of the primary pillars for economic diversification in Angola. The Government of Angola has implemented some measures to promote growth in the agricultural sector and thus reduce imports. In January 2019, Angolan President João Lourenço 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 signed a contract for future domestic purchases. These measures have the potential to harm imports, though little effect has been seen to date. In 2022, Angola was the largest market in Africa for U.S. poultry exports and was the world's sixth largest importer of U.S. chicken meat by value (\$232 million).

This country report is designed to be used in conjunction with the 2023 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 (note: the Ministry of Commerce 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 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: 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 of 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: 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 April 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.

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. 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. Stickers 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. The enforcement of label requirements is constrained by limited human resource capacity.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Except for eggs, 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.

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 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. Angola's Codex Contact Point can be found here: <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/about-codex/members/detail/en/c/15586/>

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 standards. Angola's Codex Contact Point can be found here: <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 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 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 (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

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.

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.

Import Substitution Policies: 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 see domestic alternatives for all products.

The new decree focuses on investments and access to credit for domestic producers and processors, with a specific mention of family-run agricultural companies. It also specifies that import authorization is conditioned on demonstrating that the trader has consulted the domestic market and attempted to enter into contracts with Angolan producers/processors. However, Post’s contacts do not foresee that this will be a major barrier to trade, as import permits are still being issued at the same rate they were before the new decree was issued. Decree 213/23 establishes a stricter set of rules of government procurement, 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.

Bulk Packaging: Additionally, 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	

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.

Pre-Shipment Inspection: Under the import regulations in Presidential Decree No. 23/19 of January 14, 2019, the agricultural products listed 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 that May Require Pre-Shipment Inspection

Pineapples	Beer	Cabbage
Bulk sugar	Wheat flour	Salt
Table water	Beans	Sardinella aurita (Iambula)
Lettuce	Casava flour	Sardinella madeirensis (reed)
Garlic	Corn meal	Juices and soft drinks
Rice	Corn flour	Tilapia (cacusso)
Bananas	Milk	Tomatoes
Potatoes	Manioc	Peanut oil
Sweet potatoes	Mangoes	Palm oil
Horse mackerel	Spaghetti pasta	Eggs
Goat meat	Honey	Beef
Chicken meat	Sunflower food oil	Onions
Pork	Soybean oil	Carrots

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

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

The latest copy of the Angola Tariff Book can be found here:

<https://agt.minfin.gov.ao/PortalAGT/#!/servicos-aduaneiros//pauta-aduaneira>

The agricultural and food products in Table 5 are subject to the customs duties listed below. The Government of Angola increased these tariffs in 2019 as a way to protect and encourage local production.

Table 5: Import Duty Changes by HS Code

HS Codes	Product	Current Import Duties (%)	Previous Import Duties (%)
Chapter 2: Meat and Offal, Edible			
02.09	Bacon	30	10
0210.11.00	Meat and offal, edible, salted or in brine, dried or smoked	30	10
0210.12.00		30	10
0210.19.00		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	50	20

	mixture of wheat and rye		
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, Mollusks 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 cocoa	50	20
1704.90.90		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	50	30
2204.10.90		50	30

2204.21.00	enriched with alcohol;	50	30
2204.22.00	grape must, excluding	50	30
2204.29.00	those of heading 20.09	50	30
2205.10.00	Vermouth and other	50	30
2205.90.00	fresh grape wines flavored with plants or aromatic substances	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: General Tax Administration (AGT) and Presidential Legislative Decree No. 10/19

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

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

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

Note: This website has been down since division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce

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

Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI)

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Attachments:

No Attachments