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

**Country:** Angola

**Post:** Luanda

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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 2021 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 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.**

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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 increase access to foreign currency, the government wants to make Angola an export-driven economy. In 2020, Angola was the largest market in Africa for U.S. poultry exports by value. The country was the tenth largest market by value for U.S. poultry globally and eighth largest market for U.S. frozen chicken cuts and edible offal (Including Livers).

After the August 2017 presidential elections in Angola, 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 signed a contract for future domestic purchases. These measures have the potential to harm imports, though little effect has been seen to date.

## **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**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Key Responsibilities</b>
<b>Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of animals and animal products</li><li>• Issue licenses to import animals and animal products</li></ul>
<b>National Seeds Service (SENSE)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of seeds</li><li>• Issue licenses to import seeds</li></ul>

<b>National Directorate of Agriculture (DNA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate policy and manage risks in the import and export of vegetable products (plants and their derivatives) for food, ornamentation, processing, and propagation</li> <li>• Issue licenses to import plants</li> </ul>
<b>Codex Office</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Contact Point for the Codex Alimentarius National Commission along with the Ministry of Industry and Trade</li> </ul>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

**Table 2: Ministry of Industry and Trade**

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

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 policies throughout Angola.

The Animal Health Law is implemented through Decree No. 70/08, which 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 into Angola of eggs that are more than 28 days old, from the day it was laid until entry into Angola.

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 plants, parts of plants, and regulated objects 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 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. FAS Luanda can share a digital copy of this decree, if requested.

## **SECTION II: LABELLING REQUIREMENTS**

According to Ministry of Industry and Trade, 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 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. 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. 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.

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 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.

The decree classifies eggs in the following categories:

- Class A - fresh eggs fit for direct human consumption
- Class B - second quality preserved chilled and intended for use in industry, unfit for direct human consumption
- Class C - 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.

Institute of Veterinary Services (ISV) is the entity responsible for inspection and sanctioning in case of the producer or importer do not follow this decree. This law is not available online, but FAS Luanda can provide a copy upon request.

### **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 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. 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 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 law's provisions. The text of the law is not available online, but FAS Luanda 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	
		<b>Pesticide residues</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>64.000</b>	
		<b>Inorganic contaminants</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>40.000</b>	
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	
		<b>Pesticide residues</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>64.000</b>	
		<b>Mycotoxins</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>213.450</b>	
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	
		<b>Veterinary drug residues</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>63.000</b>	
		<b>Cloranfenicol</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>77.850</b>	
		<b>Inorganic contaminants</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>40.000</b>	
<b>pH</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>6.182</b>			

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 under the umbrella of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The IAPI's mission is to implement the Government of Angola's intellectual property (IP) policy efficiently and effectively, ensuring the protection of IP rights, while safeguarding fair competition.

The IAPI's main area 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 – PCT, 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 23 November 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 and exports. This regulation defines a simplified model and reduces bureaucracy in the licensing of imports and exports. With this regulation, the Ministry of Industry and Trade created a digital platform for foreign trade called the Single Window of Foreign Trade (JUCE). This digital platform integrates the registration, monitoring, and control operations for imported and exported goods.

Presidential Decree No. 23/19, which was issued on January 14, 2019, was an attempt by the government to diversify the Angolan economy. Through this decree, President Joao Lourenco takes aim at reducing Angola's heavy reliance on imports. The decree identifies 54 products, including chicken meat, that need to follow the guidelines below:

- Domestic production of the listed products will receive priority over imports.
- Only wholesalers and domestic producers are authorized to import. Retailers that sell directly to the consumer are not permitted to import.
- To be authorized to import, traders must demonstrate that they have consulted the domestic market about the availability of the goods that they wish to import.
- Authorized importers also must demonstrate one of the following:
  - o Prior conclusion of contracts for the purchase of domestic production;
  - o Existence of initiatives aimed at direct or indirect investment or other forms of promotion of domestic production;
  - o Effective settlement of purchases made from national producers; or
  - o Proof of contract deposit
- The Ministry that governs the imported product issues a binding opinion to recommend the import authorization after verifying compliance with the requirements above.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade, in an attempt to build the local packing industry, has put new requirements on the importation of several pre-packaged products, listed below in **Table 4**. Executive Decree 63/21, published on March 17, 2021, defines new rules on the import of pre-packaged products. The decree, which entered into force on June 15, 2021 (according to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, this decree is not being enforced yet because of some difficulties in the Angola local packing industry), states that these pre-packaged products must be imported

in bulk bags of no less than one metric ton. The decree also states that the same rules will be applied to products such as canned fruit and vegetables, detergent powder, and tomato paste, beginning on January 1, 2022.

**Table 4: List of products that must be imported in bulk bags  $\geq$  1 MT**

a) Sugar	f) Milk Powder	k) Wheat Semolina
b) Rice	g) Cooking Oil	l) Pork Meat
c) Wheat flour	h) Animal Feed	m) Beef
d) Corn flour	i) Coarse Salt	n) Margarines
e) Dry Beans	j) Refined Salt	o) Soap

### Import Licenses

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

### Pre-Shipment Inspection

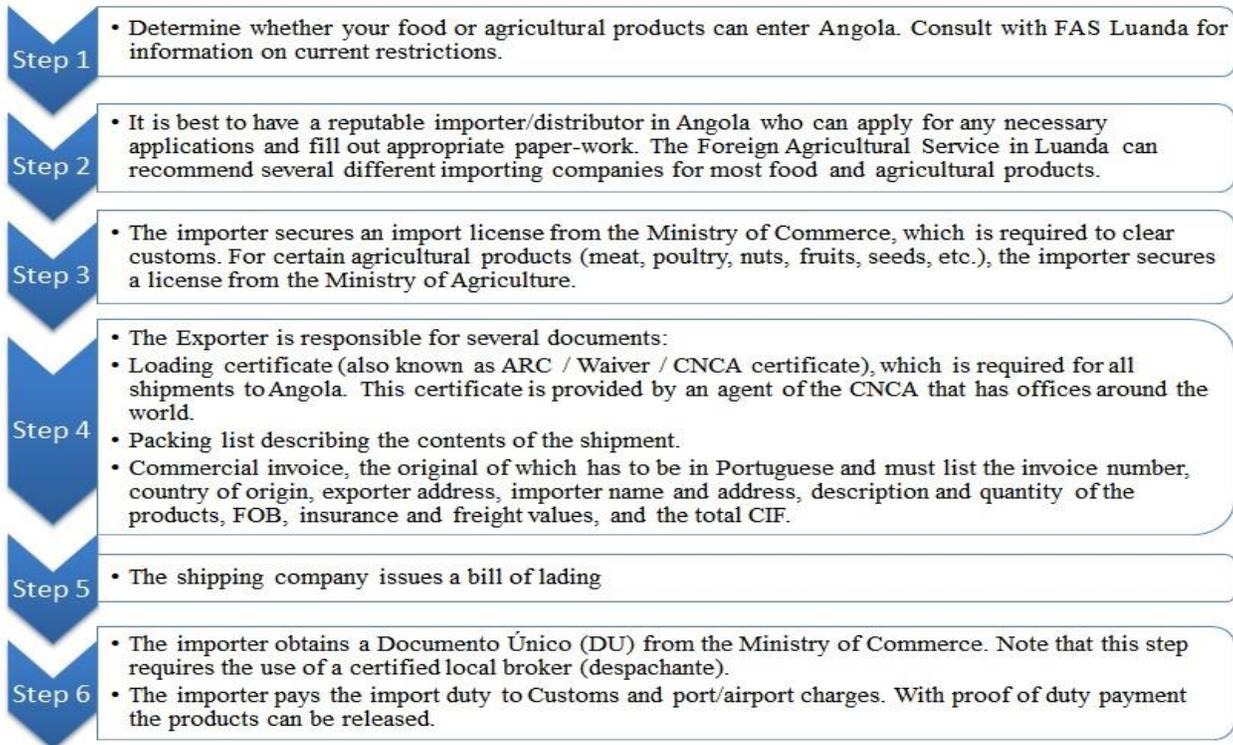
Under the import regulations in Presidential Decree No. 23/19 of January 14, 2019, the agricultural products listed in **Table 5** may require pre-shipment inspection. Exporters of these products to Angola should consult with the importer prior to shipping.

**Table 5: 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 importing food and agricultural products into Angola, FAS Luanda recommends the following steps:



Notes: 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 the information below is should be included, at a minimum:

- 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 both importer and exporter
- Details of expenses, if any (packaging, internal transport, consular expenses etc.)

## Angola Tariff Book

Angola maintains a number of import tariffs on food and agricultural goods. The latest copy of the Angola Tariff Book can be found here: <https://agt.minfin.gov.ao/PortalAGT/#!/legislacao/aduaneira>

In 2020, the Angolan government increased the import duties on multiple food products, including wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil, sugar, pasta, milk, salt, and wine. Law No. 31/20, passed on August 11, 2020, lists the changes to the Customs Tariff Book. The changes were implemented through Presidential Legislative Decree No. 10/19, which was issued on November 29, 2020. The products in **Table 6** are subject to the payment of customs duties and taxes as listed below. These changes are meant to protect and encourage local production.

**Table 6: Import Duty Changes by HS Code**

HS Codes	Product	New Import Duties (%)	Previous Import Duties (%)
<b>Chapter 2: Meat and Offal, Edible</b>			
02.09	Bacon	30	10
0210.11.00	Meat and offal,	30	10
0210.12.00	edible, salted or in	30	10
0210.19.00	brine, dried or	30	10
0210.20.00	smoked	30	10
<b>Chapter 4: Milk and Dairy Products; Poultry Eggs; Natural Honey; Edible Products of Animal Origin</b>			
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
<b>Chapter 6: Live plants and floriculture products</b>			
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds	30	20
<b>Chapter 7: Edible horticultural products, plants, roots, and tubercles</b>			
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
<b>Chapter 10: Cereals</b>			
1006.30.00	Rice	20	Exempt
1006.40.00		20	Exempt
<b>Chapter 11: Products of the milling industry; Malt; Starches and Starches; Inulin, Wheat Gluten</b>			
1101.00.10	Wheat flour	50	20
1101.00.20		50	20
11.02	Cereal flour, excluding wheat or a mixture of wheat and	50	20

	rye		
11.03	Groats, semola and pellets, of cereals	50	Exempt
<b>Chapter 15: Animal or Vegetable Oils and Oils; Products of their dissociation; Prepared Food Fats; Animal and Vegetable Waxes</b>			
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
<b>Chapter 16: Preparations of Meat, Fish or Crustaceans, Mollusks or other Aquatic Invertebrates</b>			
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood	40	20
<b>Chapter 17: Sugar and confectionery products</b>			
17.01	Cane or beet sugar	20	10
1704.90.10	Confectionery	50	20
1704.90.90	without cocoa	10	20
<b>Chapter 19: Preparations based on cereals, flour, starches, starches or milk; Pastry products</b>			
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	40	30
1905.20.00	biscuit and biscuit	40	30
1905.31.00	products	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
<b>Chapter 21: Various food preparations</b>			
2103.90.20	Sauce preparations	50	20
2103.90.90		20	50
<b>Chapter 22: Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars</b>			
2204.10.10	Fresh grape wines,	50	30
2204.10.90	including wines	50	30
2204.21.00	enriched with	50	30

2204.22.00	alcohol; grape must,	50	30
2204.29.00	excluding 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
<b>Chapter 23: Residues and Waste from the Food Industries; Prepared Food for Animals</b>			
2309.90.10	Preparations of a	20	Exempt
2309.90.90	kind used in animal feeding	50	10
<b>Chapter 25: Salt; Sulfur; Lands and Stones; Lime and Cement</b>			
2501.00.10	Salt	50	40
2501.00.90		50	40

Source: General Tax Administration (AGT) and Law No. 31/20

## 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 Angola. Most of the certificates for agricultural products used by Angola government align with FAO standards and guidelines. Hardcopies are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Despite Angola being party to the IPPC, the country is not yet using the global e-phyto hub.

Angola's port fees are on average US\$90 for a 20-foot container and US\$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 national port infrastructure, 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 Fisheries**

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

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

### **Ministry of Industry and Trade**

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

Note: This website has been down since the merger of the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Industry.

### **Angolan Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI)**

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## **APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST TECHNICAL CONTACTS**

### **Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS Luanda)**

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### **Office of Agricultural Affairs (FAS Pretoria)**

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Fax: (+27) 12-342-2264  
E-mail: [agpretoria@usda.gov](mailto:agpretoria@usda.gov)  
[www.fas.usda.gov](http://www.fas.usda.gov)

### **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS Pretoria)**

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Tel: (+27) 12-431-4711  
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

### **Attachments:**

No Attachments