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Report Highlights:

With a population of more 36 million people, including a segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products, Angola presents an array of export opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural products. Angola is a significant importer of food and agricultural goods, making foreign purchases totaling more than \$2.1 billion from more than 60 countries in 2024, an increase of 19 percent on imports from the previous year. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, bulk soy and palm oil, sauces and condiments, wheat, distilled spirits, and wine.

Market Fact Sheet: Angola

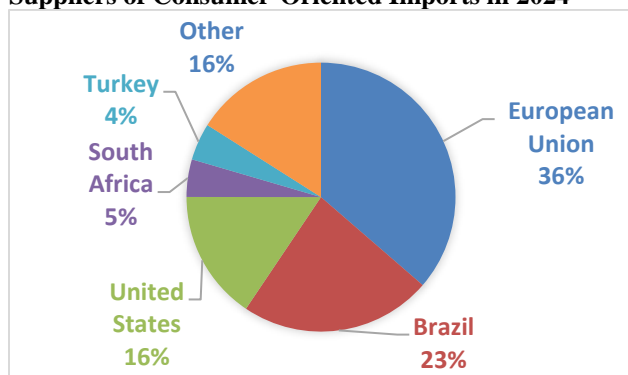
Executive Summary

With GDP growth estimated at 2.4% for 2025, Angola presents a variety of export opportunities for U.S. products. The country imports over half of its food, and with middle- and high-income consumers demanding quality imported foods and beverages, Angola's retail sector is rapidly growing while informal sales channels continue to decline. Total food and agricultural product imports topped \$2.1 billion last year.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

Angola's imports of consumer-oriented products totaled \$870 million in 2024, up 7 percent from the prior year. The United States was third largest supplier in this category, responsible for 16 percent of Angola's consumer-oriented imports.

Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Imports in 2024



Food Processing Industry

The Angolan food processing sector is developing quickly, as the government is stressing the importance of diversifying the economy outside of oil. The food processing industry accounts for about six percent of economic activity in the country. Ingredients are hard to find domestically, so the food manufacturing sector looks to imports to fill the gap. Several new food processing/packaging facilities are expected to come online in the next few years.

Food Retail Industry

The industry is well established in Angola: the retail footprint is expanding as the Angolan Government is pushing the informal market to be converted into formal retail. Many wholesalers created retail outlets in reaction to new government policies. Formal retail operations like Freshmart and AngoMart cater specifically to lower- and middle-income customers.

2024 Quick Facts

Imports of Food and Agricultural Products:

\$2.1 billion

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:

\$870 million

Imports of U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products:

\$136 million

Exports of Food and Agricultural Products:

\$84 million

Top 8 Growth Product Categories

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1) Poultry & Poultry Products | 6) Wheat |
| 2) Beef & Beef Products | 7) Wine |
| 3) Pork & Pork Products | 8) Distilled Spirits |
| 4) Soy & Vegetable Oils | |
| 5) Sauces & Condiments | |

Top 10 Host Country Retailers

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Kibabo Supermercado | 6) Kero Hypermarket |
| 2) AngoMart | 7) Casa dos Frescos |
| 3) Shoprite / Usave | 8) Candando |
| 4) Freshmart | 9) InterMarket |
| 5) Maxi Cash & Carry | 10) Alimenta Angola |

GDP/Population

Population: 36.2 million

GDP: \$116 billion

GDP per capita: \$3,050

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong demand for imported products	Weak consumer purchasing power
Retail expansion and modernization	Business environment remains one of the most difficult in the world
Opportunities	Threats
Demand for consumer-oriented food products is growing	Rising inflation and currency devaluation
Improving relationship with the United States	Import restrictions or delays

Data and Information Sources: Euromonitor, IDB, Angola National Institute of Statistics (INE) and other government sources, IMF, World Bank, and trade press

For more information, please visit www.USDASouthernAfrica.org or contact FAS Agricultural Specialist Ricardo Dias at Ricardo.Dias@usda.gov.

Section 1: Market Overview

With a population of more 36 million people, including a segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products, Angola presents an array of export opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural products. Angola is a significant importer of food and agricultural goods, making foreign purchases totaling more than \$2.1 billion from more than 60 countries in 2024, an increase on imports from the previous year of 19 percent. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, bulk soy and palm oil, sauces and condiments, wheat, distilled spirits, and wine.

Angola was the largest U.S. poultry market in Africa, and the ninth largest globally last year, importing more than \$135 million of American poultry and poultry products, an increase of 18% from the previous year. Chicken meat is the most widely consumed and most affordable protein available in country. Angola remains a strong market opportunity for U.S. poultry, especially frozen chicken leg quarters. [Post's Annual Poultry and Products Report](#) provides additional information on the Angolan market.

1.1 Population and Key Demographic Trends

The population of sub-Saharan Africa is projected to double by 2050, and Angola's population continues to grow rapidly in line with that trend. Angola's fertility rate ranks second in the world at an estimated 5.7 births per woman. Life expectancy has steadily increased over recent decades, but the country's population is remarkably young, with almost half of residents younger than 15 years old.

Angola boasts a large expat population, mainly employed by foreign oil and mining companies that maintain operations in the country. Foreign residents are mainly concentrated in the capital city of Luanda, which has a population of about 9 million. Luanda is routinely ranked among the most expensive cities in Africa in terms of the cost of living for expats.

1.2 Size of Economy, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

Angola's economy is projected to grow by 2.4% in 2025, according to the International Monetary Fund. Since gaining independence in 1975 and emerging from nearly three decades of civil war, Angola has remained politically stable and made important strides in macroeconomic reform. Despite these efforts, it remains a lower middle-income country heavily reliant on oil, which accounts for roughly 50% of GDP, over 70% of government revenue, and more than 90% of exports. The government is actively pursuing economic diversification to reduce this dependence and stimulate growth in non-oil sectors.

Nevertheless, high unemployment, low purchasing power, and significant income inequality continue to challenge development. Nearly 36% of the population lives below the poverty line, and the wealthiest 20% receive almost 60% of all income. Education gaps and limited workforce skills further hamper progress. Most Angolans rely on subsistence farming, yet the country still imports a significant share of its food. Before the war (1975-2002), Angola was a key exporter of crops such as coffee, corn, and bananas. The conflict disrupted this base, and by 2024 agricultural exports to the United States totaled just \$333,000, primarily in forestry, seafood and coffee products.

1.3 Overall Business Climate

Since unpegging the kwanza from the U.S. dollar in 2018, Angola has allowed its local currency to float freely. This shift has led to periodic limitations in foreign exchange availability, impacting importers' ability to trade effectively. Following the 2017 presidential election—and again in 2022—President João Lourenço spearheaded a macroeconomic stabilization initiative aimed at restoring fiscal balance, curbing inflation, and promoting good governance. Key legislative reforms in 2018 included the adoption of a competition law to curb monopolies and a revised Private Investment Law that removed joint-venture requirements with local partners and eased capital flow restrictions for foreign investors.

More recently, in October 2023, the government repealed Decree 23/19 and enacted Presidential Decree No. 213/23, which strengthens the policy framework for prioritizing domestic production. This decree mandates that importers demonstrate a thorough effort to engage with local suppliers before seeking import authorization. It emphasizes facilitating investment and improving credit access for domestic businesses, especially small-scale and family-run agricultural enterprises. The regulation also tightens public procurement rules, stipulating that government entities may only import goods once all domestic sourcing avenues have been fully exhausted.

Additional information about Angola's overall business climate can be found in the U.S. State Department's [2024 Investment Climate Statement for Angola](#).

1.4 Recent Trends

In Angola, food is sold through both modern retail and informal channels. Local industry sources estimate that approximately 70 percent of agricultural products is channeled through retail sales. Informal retail includes both small grocers as well as open air markets (locally called “cantinas”). Since the civil war ended in 2002, the importance of the informal market has declined, especially in urban centers such as Luanda, where formal retail is developing rapidly. The government is trying to formalize retail by establishing specific areas for open markets.

As with many other things in the country, shopping itself is not without challenges. Only a small percentage of Angola's population owns a car, thus most people are dependent on overcrowded public mini-buses to reach big-box superstores and supermarkets. Consequently, most of the population prefers to shop close to home in open-air markets or small grocers, which are perceived as offering fresher, less expensive food than formal supermarkets. Even with more convenient supermarket locations opening in the past few years in the outer areas of Luanda, many Angolans feel more comfortable in informal markets. For this reason, local formal retailers have come up with various strategies to attract the informal market customer. Hypermarket Kero tries to create a comfortable environment for lower and middle-income customers by playing loud Angolan music, and the main cash and carry supermarkets have created loyalty cards to reward client purchases.

Table 1: Advantages and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters

Advantages	Challenges
Angola imports half of its food, and demand for consumer-oriented food products continues to grow.	Consumers are not always familiar with U.S. brands and products.
Infrastructure projects are planned to further improve the railway system and provide greater connectivity throughout the country.	Periodic shortages of foreign currency can make it difficult for importers to make international trade arrangements.
Niche segment of high-income consumers looking for quality imported products.	Consumers purchasing power hindered by food price inflation and currency devaluation.
Modern supermarkets and retailers in most major cities.	Competition from Brazil, the EU, and South Africa, paired with lower transport costs from these regions.
The Government of Angola continues to focus on economic diversification, which may present new opportunities in the future.	Government periodically issues changes to import regulations but fails to properly communicate policy details.
Oil and mining operations make bulk food purchases for workers.	Business environment and widespread corruption can make it difficult for foreign companies to engage.
Angola has shown a commitment to strengthening its relationship with the United States.	Angola's economy is highly dependent on oil, which makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in global petroleum prices.
Demonstrated consumer preference for buying frozen poultry and meat in bulk quantities.	Most consumers are very price sensitive.

Section 2: Exporter Business Tips

2.1 Market Research

Before exporting to Angola, U.S. suppliers are recommended to conduct in-depth market research. Regulation-related concerns, market size dynamics, consumption patterns, and import procedures and regulations should all be covered in this research. For more details on import laws, read Section 3 of this report.

If U.S. exporters are interested in attending upcoming trade events in the area, they should get in touch with FAS Luanda (contact information in Section 6). To acquire additional market entry support and knowledge, it is often helpful to engage with pertinent [State Regional Trade Groups](#) (SRTGs), [cooperator groups](#), and/or trade associations.

2.2 Local Business Customs and Trends

Angola is a complex market with combined European and African elements; it largely follows western business practices. Exporting through a reliable distributor or import agent with knowledge of the country's food and beverage sector is the safest way to enter the market. Some importers have long-standing relationships with suppliers, making them an asset to enter the market. U.S. suppliers are encouraged to contact FAS Luanda for assistance.

Making an in person visit to the country is an excellent way for American companies to establish relationships, build networks, acquire firsthand knowledge, and identify opportunities. One significant challenge is that business meetings, especially with government officials, often are not confirmed until hours before the scheduled meeting time. Thus, visiting companies must have flexibility. Business travelers who intend to spend a long time in Angola are strongly encouraged to get a cell phone to use while in country. Business cards are usually exchanged at the beginning of meetings, and most meetings include more than one representative of a particular organization. Presentations in meetings should be well-planned, informative, and to the point, always making sure time is allocated for questions and discussions.

Angola has one official language, Portuguese, which is also the primary language for business communications, although many importers also speak English. Business meetings can be informal, such as get-togethers in coffee shops, or very formal at a company's headquarters. Smart business dress is appreciated, although because of the warm climate, men often dispense with jackets and often do not wear ties, while women typically dress modestly with longer jackets and tops together with longer skirts or trousers.

Giving gifts to clients or providers is not a necessary practice, but it is normal for established business partners to do this type of exchange. However, bribery and corruption are present in the public and private sectors. Therefore, it is important to understand the difference between wanting to build a relationship with a client/provider and expecting something in return.

2.3 General Consumer Tastes and Trends

Changes in consumer profiles and demographics, increasing urbanization, improvements in infrastructure, and an increase in the number of international brands available in the Angolan market are driving rapid developments in the retail landscape. Consumers across income levels are becoming more sophisticated and demanding in terms of variety and quality. In the past, Angolans were satisfied with small grocers selling dry goods, but now retailers are expected to offer frozen goods as well. Historically, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Indian communities have been the dominant players in the Angolan grocery retail market. However, the South African supermarket chain Shoprite also operates in Angola, and other new players such as the hypermarket Candando have entered the formal retail space. Some supermarkets target wealthier Angolans and expatriates, such as Casa dos Frescos and Intermarket, which offer the greatest choice of fresh produce and higher quality standards. Meanwhile, formal retail operations like Freshmart and AngoMart cater specifically to lower income customers.

Section 3: Import Food Standards & Regulations and Import Procedures

FAS Luanda produces an annual [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards \(FAIRS\) Country Report](#), which gives an overview of pertinent standards and regulations. The [FAIRS Export Certificate Report](#) outlines documentation requirements for U.S. food and agricultural products exported to Angola.

3.1 Customs Clearance

Food consignments are subject to random inspection and sampling at any point of entry into Angola to ensure that the food products are safe and comply with local regulations. Angolan food and agricultural import regulations and standards are developed and administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. There is some overlap in responsibilities among the ministries, which can sometimes cause ambiguity in the development and implementation of import regulations.

3.2 Documents Generally Required by Angola for Imported Food

Importers or freight forwarders are required to present the following documents to customs authorities for entry of products into Angola: a bill of entry, a customs worksheet, a commercial invoice, an import permit (if necessary), special import certificates (if necessary), all relevant transport documents, and the certificate of origin.

3.3 Language Labeling Requirements

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. Sticker must take place 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. In Angola, the enforcement of label requirements is constrained by limited human resource capacity.

3.4 Tariffs and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)

On April 1, 2024, Angola issued Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24 – a new Schedule for Customs Tariffs of Import and Export Duties. The new tariff schedule aims to generate more government revenue while also protecting domestic production. Key updates include the structure of Harmonized System Nomenclature, interpretation guidelines, dispute resolution mechanisms, and regulations on Value Added Tax, Special Consumption Tax, and General Customs Fees. It also addresses customs benefits, safeguard measures, protection of emerging industries, and the revocation of previous decrees. Additional information on Angola's import tariffs can be located through the U.S. Department of Commerce's [Angola Country Commercial Guide](#) and the [Customs Info Database](#).

Table 1: 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%

Angola is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and must comply with relevant WTO agreements in relation to tariffs and duties. Angola is also party to a number of investment-related treaties and conventions. The country has signed 40 agreements with more than 30 countries, mainly the Southern African Development Community (SADC) states, in areas such as trade and investment, human capacity development, and technical assistance. In March 2018, Angola was a signatory to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

In May 2009, Angola signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States, intended to provide a forum to address trade issues and to help enhance trade and investment relations with a focus on development planning, market access, and strategies to improve the business climate. As one of the 39 sub-Saharan Africa countries eligible for the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), Angola has access to more than 6,400 product tariff lines for exports to the U.S. market duty-free and largely quota-free. However, the vast majority of AGOA exports to the United States are energy-related products.

3.5 Trademarks and Patents Market Research

Trademarks and patents are regulated by Angola's Institute of Industrial Property (IAPI), an indirect administrative body under the umbrella of Ministry of Industry. The [Angola Country Commercial Guide](#), published by the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, offers additional details and advice for protecting intellectual property in Angola.

Section 4: Market Sector Structure and Trends

4.1 Top Sectors for Growth

Table 2: Top Growth Sectors for U.S. Exports to Angola

Product Category	2024 Total Imports	Post's Analysis
Poultry and Poultry Products	\$277 million	Poultry is the staple animal protein for most Angolan consumers. The country has been a reliable export market for U.S. poultry for years, and there may be further market opportunities to explore for edible offal. Brazil is the largest competition to the United States for poultry exports to Angola.
Beef and Beef Products	\$60 million	Beef liver has been one of the largest U.S. export categories for Angola, but Post sees additional opportunities for marketing muscle cuts such as ribeye and tomahawk to hotels and restaurants catering to middle- and high-income residents and visitors in Luanda. The largest beef suppliers to Angola are Brazil, the EU, and Paraguay.
Pork and Pork Products	\$54 million	Most of Angola's pork imports come from the EU and Brazil, but Post sees an opportunity for U.S. suppliers to compete for market share by marketing high-end cuts to restaurants and retailers in Luanda that cater to higher-income consumers.
Wheat	\$237 million	Angola has greatly expanded milling infrastructure in recent years, with capacity now exceeding one million metric tons per year (see Post's report for more information). Millers are price sensitive but looking to utilize their capacity and potentially export wheat flour in the region. Post sees opportunities for U.S. wheat exports, especially hard red winter, considering the current challenges for Black Sea grain exports. In 2022, the EU and Brazil were the largest suppliers of wheat to Angola.
Rice	\$242 million	Rice is a staple food in Angola, and while the largest suppliers are Asian countries (India, Thailand, and Myanmar), Post sees market opportunities for specialty rice varieties in consumer-ready one-kilogram packs. Middle- and high-income consumers are willing to pay more for high-quality specialty and aromatic varieties such as sushi rice.
Soy and Vegetable Oil	\$226 million	Post sees export opportunities for soy and vegetable oil in bulk to Angola (to be portioned into consumer-oriented packaging in country). Cooking oil (including palm oil) is a staple for almost all homes in Angola, but the country lacks infrastructure for crushing oilseeds, so bulk oil

		imports are common. The largest suppliers in the category are the EU, Brazil, Paraguay, and Indonesia.
Sauces and Condiments	\$12 million	High-end grocery stores in Luanda feature a wide variety of imported sauces and condiments, and Post sees opportunities to increase U.S. market share in this category. Currently, the largest suppliers in this category are the EU and China.
Distilled Spirits	\$12 million	While Angola does produce gin locally (from potatoes and baobab fruit), most distilled spirits are imported. Some U.S. whiskeys are present in the market, but they were likely transshipped through other markets, as the volumes are not reflected in the trade data. The leading suppliers in this category are the UK, EU, and South Africa. Post sees market opportunities especially for American bourbons for sale to middle- and high-income consumers, as well as restaurants and hotels in Luanda.
Wine	\$55 million	Most wine is imported to Angola from the EU (especially Portugal) and South Africa. These suppliers have the advantage of lower transportation costs. However, Post sees niche market opportunities to reach middle- and high-income consumers and expats in Luanda through restaurants, hotels, and upscale retailers in the capital. Education of consumers and restaurant/retail owners may be needed to make them aware of the high quality of U.S. wines. Angolan consumers typically prefer red wines, and Post's analysis indicated Pinot Noir may be particularly appealing to local palates.

4.2 Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Based on Growth Trends

Table 3: Top 10 Exports of Consumer-Oriented Goods from the United States to Angola

Product Description	Value (USD)		
	2022	2023	2024
Chicken Cuts and Edible Offal (Including Livers), Frozen	230,160,622	114,026,426	132,301,081
Meat and Edible Offal of Chickens (Not Cut in Pieces), Frozen	1,005,603	77,442	2,329,779
Livers of Bovine Animals (Edible), Frozen	1,972,386	889,256	451,536
Turkey Cuts and Edible Offal (Including Liver), Frozen	848,848	284,470	197,320
Rice in the Husk (paddy or rough)	20,625	145,114	162,300
Food Preparations Nesoi	243,739	595,617	145,932
Meat of Swine Nesoi, Frozen	191,581	213,185	202,500

Source: Trade Data Monitor

4.3 Retailer Information

Table 4: Major Angolan Retailers

Company	Number of Outlets
Kibabo Supermercado	34
AngoMart (Noble group)	30
Shoprite / Usave (South African Shoprite)	23
Fresmart (Newaco group)	19
Maxi Cash & Carry (Teixeira Duarte)	11
Casa dos Frescos (Casa dos Frescos Group)	11
Kero Hypermarket (ANSEBA Group)	10
Candando	5
InterMarket	5
Alimenta Angola Cash & Carry	4
Deskontão	3
BigOne	3
Mercadão Cash & Carry (SODOSA group)	2
Martal Supermercado	1
Arreiou from Mega Cash & Carry (Refriango Group)	Undetermined number

4.4 Market Opportunities for Consumer-Oriented Products

Post's research and analysis indicates there may be market opportunities for a variety of U.S. consumer-oriented exports to Angola. Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. While the EU has a large market share in this category, as well as some advantages when it comes to transportation logistics, Post believes that education of consumers and retailers, as well as building relationships with importers and distributors could go a long way to raise demand for U.S. products. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with the most potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, pork, rice, pulses and dry beans, soy and vegetable oil, sauces and condiments, distilled spirits, and wine.

4.5 Competition to U.S. Exports

Table 5: Top Exporters of Food and Agricultural Products to Angola

Country	Value of Exports (USD)			Market Share (%)
	2022	2023	2024	
EU 27	754,452,939	688,353,815	692,895,660	33.87
Brazil	468,079,039	230,856,545	340,293,443	16.64
India	227,885,873	135,246,661	169,387,265	8.28
United States Consumption	237,160,344	117,862,224	136,823,128	6.69
Malaysia	218,752,539	59,773,766	112,905,215	5.52
Thailand	83,927,997	74,464,757	106,801,792	5.22
Indonesia	207,454,763	88,085,594	99,704,369	4.87

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section 5: Agricultural and Food Imports

5.1 Agricultural & Food Import Statistics

Table 6: U.S. Agricultural Exports to Angola

Category	Value (USD Thousands)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer-Oriented	84,607	127,458	235,981	117,243	137,618
Intermediate	347	289	1,128	516	417
Bulk	535	214	51	402	170
Total	85,489	127,961	237,160	118,161	138,205

Source: GATS

To learn more about American exports of bulk, intermediate, and consumer oriented (BICO) items to Angola, consult the FAS [Global Agricultural Trade System](#) (GATS).

5.2 Best High-Value and Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

Table 7: U.S. Consumer-Oriented Exports to Angola by Category

Product Category	Value (USD Thousands)					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan - Apr 2025
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	81,185	125,234	232,015	114,687	136,314	31,805
Beef & Beef Products	3,159	1,433	3,382	1,353	452	365
Other Consumer Oriented	16	0	22	124	346	0
Pork & Pork Products	54	247	192	366	284	30
Food Preparations	71	435	72	437	146	0
Dairy Products	0	63	18	0	56	0
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	38	15	19	28	20	0
Meat Products NESOI	20	0	0	62	0	0
Eggs & Products	0	0	21	0	0	0
Processed Fruit	22	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	0	127	0	0
Tree Nuts	29	0	11	0	0	0
Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta	13	0	0	0	0	0
Condiments & Sauces	0	32	0	0	0	0
Wine & Related Products	0	0	230	0	0	0
Distilled Spirits	0	0	0	60	0	0
Dog & Cat Food	0	0	0	0	0	15

Source: GATS

Section 6: Key Contacts and Further Information

6.1 FAS Southern Africa

Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS Luanda)

U.S. Embassy Luanda
Rua Huari Boumedienne, #32
Miramar, Luanda, Angola
Tel: (+244) 222-641-058
E-mail: Ricardo.Dias@usda.gov

Office of Agricultural Affairs (FAS Pretoria)

U.S. Embassy Pretoria
877 Pretorius Street
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Tel: (+27) 12-431-4057
E-mail: AgPretoria@usda.gov

www.USDASouthernAfrica.org

6.2 Additional Useful Resources

- U.S. International Trade Administration – [Angola Country Commercial Guide](#)
- [U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce](#)
- American Chamber of Commerce in Angola ([AmCham Angola](#))
- [U.S. Embassy to Angola and Sao Tome and Principe](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments