

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

**Date:** June 11, 2026

**Report Number:** AO2026-0002

**Report Name:** Angola to Require Mandatory Local Procurement for Food Imports

**Country:** Angola

**Post:** Luanda

**Report Category:** Trade Policy Monitoring, Poultry and Products, Food Security, Policy and Program Announcements, Agriculture in the Economy

**Prepared By:** Ricardo Dias

**Approved By:** Rachel Vanderberg

**Report Highlights:**

With Executive Decree No. 130/26, Angola will now require importers of poultry meat, pork, rice, refined sugar, and tilapia to source at least 20 percent of their purchase volumes from domestic producers as a condition for obtaining or renewing import licenses. This is an extension of the country's import substitution strategy that could harm food security by limiting imported goods. The measure will enter into force June 26, 2026.

## **Summary**

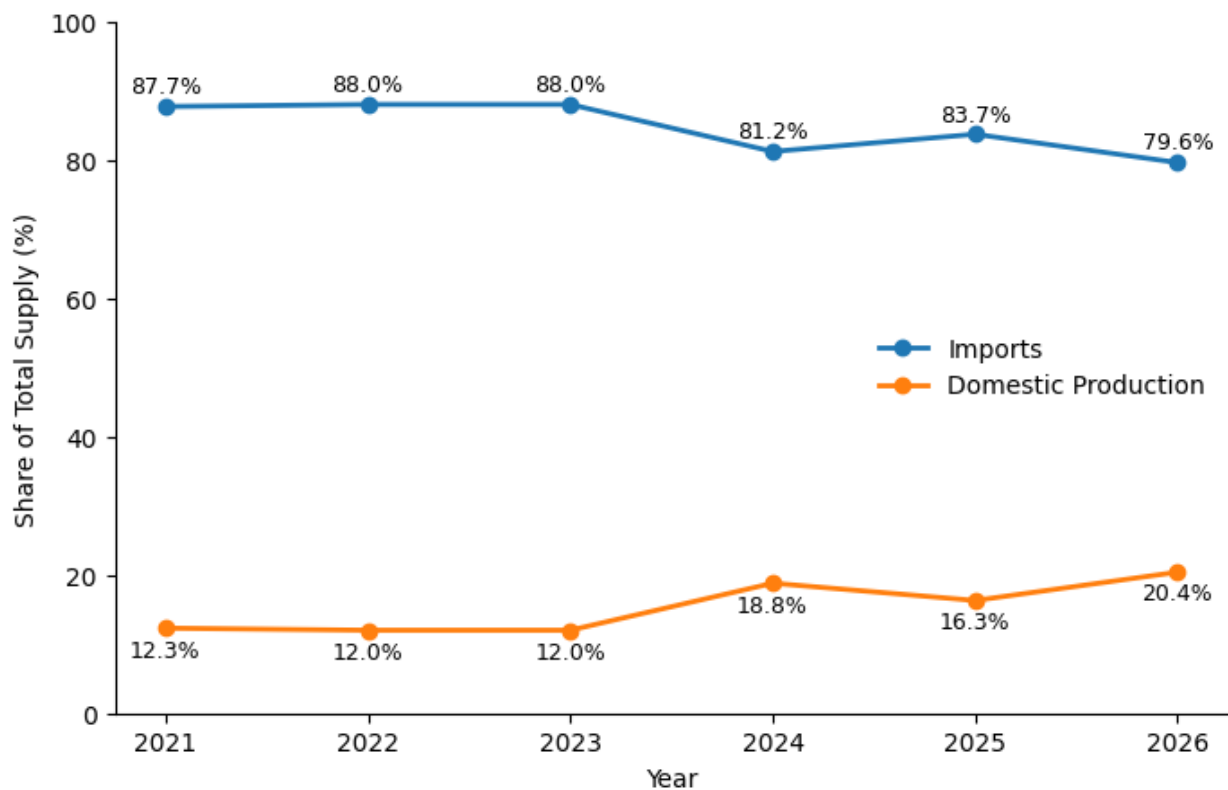
The Government of Angola continues to expand its import substitution strategy through policies designed to increase domestic production, reduce reliance on imports, and stimulate investment in local manufacturing and agriculture. Published May 27, 2026, Executive Decree No. 130/26 requires importers of poultry meat, pork, rice, refined sugar, and tilapia to purchase at least 20 percent of the volume they intend to import from domestic producers as a condition for obtaining or renewing import licenses. Importers must provide documentary evidence of local procurement, including electronic invoices, supply contracts, or delivery notes. The decree also mandates prominent retail display of domestically produced goods and authorizes the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to expand the list of covered products based on national production capacity. The measure represents a significant expansion of the Presidential Decree No. 213/23 and is expected to affect trade flows and increase compliance costs for importers, with the goal of creating new market opportunities for domestic producers. The decree enters into force 30 days after publication.

Presidential Decree No. 213/23 of October 30, 2023, established the Legal Regime to Promote National Production, replacing the previous import substitution framework under Decree No. 23/19. The Legal Regime to Promote National Production broadened the scope of domestic sourcing requirements and strengthened incentives for producers operating under the “Made in Angola” initiative. Under Decree 213/23, anyone seeking to import products is required to prioritize purchases from domestic producers and must demonstrate that local supply options have been exhausted. The decree also encourages wholesalers, retailers, aggregators, and importers to support national production and aligns with Angola’s broader economic diversification objectives under the Production Support, Export Diversification, and Import Substitution (PRODESI) strategy. The new Decree 130/26 implements PRODESI with aggressive import substitution provisions to support domestic production, but it will likely increase compliance costs and create additional market access challenges for foreign suppliers, including U.S. agricultural exporters.

## **Potential Trade Impact**

For U.S. exporters, particularly poultry suppliers, the decree may increase market access challenges by linking import approvals to local procurement obligations. Importers have been fulfilling Decree 213/23 requirements by showing that local poultry is not available in the quantities they seek to procure. With Decree 130/26, instead of documenting local lack of production capacity, importers will now need to demonstrate that each purchase includes 20 percent domestic sourcing before receiving import licenses for the remaining 80 percent. The policy’s intention is to encourage investment in local production, processing, and supply chain partnerships as companies seek to maintain access to Angola’s food market. However, considering that local production capacity is forecast at just 20.4 percent in 2026 and has never reached that level before (see Figure 1), the measure could increase transaction costs and create uncertainty for importers and foreign suppliers regardless of any effect on domestic production.

**Figure 1: Composition of Angola’s Chicken Supply**



Source: *PS&D data from United States Department of Agriculture*

### **Conclusion**

By requiring importers of selected food products to procure at least 20 percent of their intended import volume from domestic producers as a condition for obtaining or renewing import licenses, the Government of Angola has formalized a key component of its import substitution strategy. The decree substantially increases the commercial relevance of the strategy and raises the likelihood of tangible impacts on trade flows for poultry, rice, sugar, pork, and tilapia, and potentially more. Although it may create incentives for local production and investment partnerships, the more immediate effect could be a barrier to trade. FAS contacts suggest that the decree may not be fully enforced in the near term because local suppliers currently lack sufficient production capacity to meet the 20 percent local procurement requirement mandated by the Government of Angola. U.S. exporters could see additional compliance requirements, increased market access challenges, and reduced demand. FAS Luanda will closely monitor the decree’s effects on Angola’s food supply, domestic production capacity, consumer prices, and bilateral agricultural trade for the United States.

### **Attachments:**

No Attachments.