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Report Highlights:

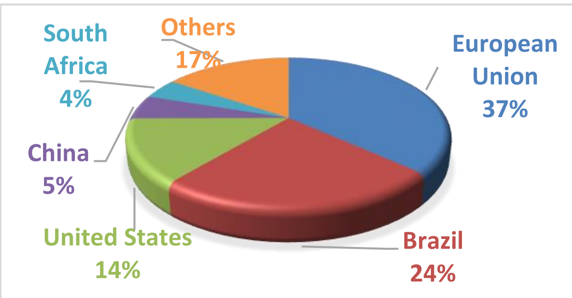
With a population of 37.5 million and GDP growth projected at 2.3 percent in 2026, Angola remains a significant market for imported food and agricultural products. Total food and agricultural imports reached $2.1 billion in 2025, while consumer-oriented imports totaled $930 million, up 6 percent from 2024. The United States ranks as the third-largest supplier of Angola's consumer-oriented imports, with a 14 percent market share. Growing modern retail networks and strong demand for quality imported foods continue to create opportunities for U.S. exporters, particularly in wheat, wine, distilled spirits, poultry, beef, pet food, candies, and sauces. However, import substitution policies may threaten growth in some products.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Market Fact Sheet: Angola

Executive Summary:
With GDP growth estimated at 2.3% for 2026, Angola presents a variety of export opportunities for U.S. products. The country imports over half of its food, and middle- and high-income consumers demand 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.

Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Imports in 2025



Food Retail Industry:
Angola's food retail sector continues to modernize through expanding supermarket networks, cash-and-carry stores, and neighborhood retail outlets. Government efforts to formalize commerce and promote local sourcing are reshaping the market. Despite inflation and currency pressures affecting purchasing power, demand for quality, affordable food products is strong in urban areas.

Food Processing Industry:
Angola's food processing sector is growing as the government promotes economic diversification and domestic production. Investments in milling, edible oils, beverages, poultry, and packaging are expanding local manufacturing capacity. Processors continue to rely on imported inputs, while increasing private investment and industrial development strengthen value addition and improving food security.

Food Service Industry:
There is no reliable data on the food service industry; however, FAS Luanda has observed an increasing presence of hotels, restaurants, and other businesses capable of sourcing imported foods for higher-income clients in larger cities. Angola's catering industry is sizeable, supported by long-term contracts with the oil and gas sector, where specialized catering companies provide meals and hospitality services to large workforces across onshore and offshore operations.

Quick Facts CY 2025

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products
USD $2.1 billion

Top 8 Product Categories in Angola

1) Poultry & Poultry Products	5) Wheat
2) Beef & Beef Products	6) Wine
3) Chocolate & Snacks	7) Distilled Spirits
4) Sauces & Condiments	8) Pet Food

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products:
$930 million (6 percent increase comparing with 2024)

Imports of U.S. Consumer-Oriented Products:
$128 million

Exports of Food and Agricultural Products:
$99 million

Top 10 Retailers in Angola

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: 37.5 million
GDP *(USD)*: $141.7 billion
GDP per capita *(USD)*: $3,780

Sources:
Data and Information Sources: Euromonitor, TDM, Angola National Institute of Statistic (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.

Strengths	***Weaknesses***
Strong demand for imported food and consumer products Growing modern retail and distribution networks	Weak consumer purchasing power Challenging business and regulatory environment
Opportunities	***Threats***
Growing demand for affordable consumer-oriented food products Government focus on economic diversification and agricultural development	Rising inflation and currency devaluation Import restrictions or delays

Section 1: Market Overview

With a population of approximately 37.5 million people, including a growing segment of middle- and high-income consumers seeking quality imported products, Angola presents significant opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural exports. Despite government efforts to increase domestic production and reduce import dependence, Angola remains a major importer of food and agricultural products, with total imports reaching $2.1 billion in 2025. Consumer-oriented imports totaled $930 million, a 6 percent increase from 2024. The United States was the third-largest supplier of consumer-oriented products, accounting for 14 percent of Angola's imports in this category. Demand for quality imported foods remains strongest in Luanda and other major urban centers. Post has identified the following consumer-oriented product categories with high potential for U.S. exports: poultry, beef, chocolates and snacks, sauces and condiments, pet food, wheat, wine, and distilled spirits.

Angola continues to be one of the most important markets for U.S. poultry exports in Sub-Saharan Africa, as chicken remains the country's most consumed and affordable animal protein. FAS Luanda's Annual Poultry and Products Report provides additional information on the Angolan market. Although the Government of Angola has prioritized domestic poultry production and announced measures to reduce imports, local production remains insufficient to meet demand. As a result, imports continue to play a critical role in supplying the market.

Beyond poultry, growing supermarket chains, cash-and-carry outlets, and food service establishments are increasing demand for imported food products, creating opportunities for U.S. exporters. While inflation, currency depreciation, and evolving import regulations remain challenges, Angola's expanding retail sector and reliance on imported food continue to support export growth opportunities.

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. In one year, between 2024 and 2025, Angola's population grew by one million and per capita GDP increased by 24 percent to $3,780.

Angola boasts a large expat population, mainly employed by foreign oil and mining companies that maintain operations in the country. Foreign residents are concentrated in the capital city of Luanda, which has a population nearly 10 million in 2026 as estimated by the IMF. Luanda is routinely ranked among the most expensive cities in Africa for cost of living for expats.

1.2 Size of Economy, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

Angola's economy, one of Sub-Saharan Africa's largest, is projected to grow by approximately 2.3 percent in 2026. Although the country has made progress in diversification, the oil sector continues to dominate the economy, accounting for a significant share of export earnings and government revenue. Inflationary pressures, periodic foreign exchange constraints, and currency depreciation continue to affect household purchasing power, making affordability a key factor in consumer purchasing decisions.

High unemployment, low purchasing power, and significant income inequality continue to challenge development. Nearly 36 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and the wealthiest 20 percent receive almost 60 percent of all income. Education gaps and limited workforce skills further hamper progress. Most Angolans rely on subsistence farming, which accounts for an estimated 90 percent of domestic production, yet the country still imports most of its food. Before the civil war (1975-2002), Angola was a major exporter of crops such as coffee, corn, and bananas.

Despite these challenges, Angola's expanding urban population and growing middle-income segment continue to drive demand for imported food and beverage products. Consumer demand is concentrated in Luanda, the country's principal commercial center. Imported products are particularly valued for their quality, consistency, and availability. Poultry remains the most consumed animal protein, and demand is increasing for processed foods, such as sauces and condiments, snacks, and beverages, sold through modern retail channels.

1.3 Overall Business Climate

Angola continues to pursue economic reforms aimed at attracting investment and strengthening domestic production. Recent legislation has focused on increasing local manufacturing capacity and reducing dependence on imports.

In June 2026, the Government of Angola enacted Presidential Decree 130/26, which requires importers to source at least 20 percent of purchase volumes of selected food products – poultry, pork, rice, refined sugar, and tilapia – from domestic producers. This import substitution measure is intended to stimulate local agricultural production and support value-chain development. While it may create opportunities for domestic suppliers, it could depress imports and inflate food prices. The effects are as yet unknown, as implementation challenges and supply gaps are expected.

Importers continue to face challenges related to foreign exchange availability, logistics costs, and regulatory procedures. Nevertheless, Angola remains an attractive market for food exporters due to its large consumer base, dependence on imported food products, and expanding modern retail sector. U.S. exporters should monitor evolving local-content requirements and engage closely with local importers and distributors to navigate regulatory developments.

Additional information about Angola's overall business climate can be found in the U.S. State Department's 2025 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 where formal retail is now developing rapidly. The government is trying to formalize retail by restricting open markets to specific areas.

Grocery shopping itself has long presented challenges for consumers. Only a low percentage of Angola’s population owns a car, thus most people are dependent on overcrowded public mini-buses to reach formal retail centers. Consequently, much of the population continues to shop close to home in the informal, open-air markets or small grocers, which are perceived as offering fresher, less expensive food than formal supermarkets. However, as more convenient supermarket locations open in the outer areas of Luanda, local formal retailers have come up with strategies to attract the informal market customer. Hypermarket Kero tries to create a comfortable environment for low- and middle-income customers by playing Angolan music, and the main cash and carry supermarkets utilize loyalty cards to reward client purchases.

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

Advantages	Challenges
Strong demand for imported food and consumer-oriented products due to insufficient domestic production. Angola remains heavily dependent on food imports.	Presidential Decree 130/26 limits imports of poultry, pork, rice, refined sugar, and tilapia.
The United States is the third-largest supplier of consumer-oriented products, accounting for 14 percent of imports in this categoryand is already a trusted partner known for high quality, affordable poultry.	High logistics and transportation costs increase landed product prices. Competitors such as the EU and South Africa benefit from lower transportation costs.
The modern retail sector, including supermarkets, cash-and-carry stores, and food service establishments, is growing.	Foreign exchange availability and currency depreciation can affect importers purchasing power and payment capacity. Competition from Brazil, the EU, and South Africa, paired with lower transport costs from these regions.
Large urban consumer base concentrated in Luanda, with nearly 10 million residents and growing demand for quality imported products.	Complex import procedures and changing regulatory requirements can increase compliance costs.
Strong market opportunities for poultry, beef, wheat, sauces and condiments. Increasing desire for high-end wine, distilled spirits, and processed foods among wealthier communities.	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, and growing interest in processed products in supermarkets and other formal retail establishments.	Price sensitivity among most consumers due to inflation and relatively low purchasing power.
Oil and mining operations make bulk food purchases for workers.	The challenging business environment and widespread corruption can make it difficult for foreign companies to engage.

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). For additional market entry support and knowledge, it is often helpful to engage with pertinent State Regional Trade Groups (SRTGs), 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 U.S. suppliers and can facilitate new partners entering the market. Entities who would like to export agricultural goods from the United States to Angola are advised 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, even with government officials, often are not confirmed until hours before the scheduled meeting time. Thus, visiting companies must have flexibility. Business travelers are strongly encouraged to get a cell phone sim card 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 informative and to the point, 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 common, and it is important to take care in building relationships with a clients/providers.

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, the 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, such as Casa dos Frescos and Intermarket, target wealthier Angolans and expatriates by offering the greatest choice of fresh produce and higher quality standards. Other 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, special import certificates (if necessary), all relevant transport documents, and a certificate of origin.

3.3 Language Labeling Requirements

Portuguese language labeling is mandatory on all agricultural products including imported fresh produce. Unlabeled or incorrectly labeled products may be confiscated. Adhesive labels that meet local requirements can be affixed in addition to the standard U.S. label. Stickering 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 implemented Presidential Legislative Decree No. 1/24, establishing a new Schedule for Customs Tariffs of Import and Export Duties. This tariff schedule aims to increase government revenue while supporting domestic production. It incorporates the Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature, updated tariff interpretation guidelines, customs dispute resolution procedures, and regulations governing Value Added Tax (VAT), Special Consumption Tax (SCT), and General Customs Fees. The decree also includes provisions on customs benefits, safeguard measures, the protection of emerging industries, and the repeal of previous customs legislation. 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 2: Some Import Duties from Angola's 2024 Tariff Books

HS Code	Product	Import Duty
0202	Frozen beef	20%
0203	Frozen pork	20%
0207.14.60	Frozen chicken leg quarters	10%
0401	Milk	40%
0713.33.00	Dry beans	15%
1006	Rice	20%
1101	Wheat flour	50%
1104.29.00	Wheat grain	2%
1511 / 1512 / 1517	Vegetable oil	40%
1701	Sugar	30%
1902	Food pasta	50%
2501.00.10	Salt	50%

Angola is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and must comply with relevant WTO agreements for its 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 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 3: Top Growth Sectors for U.S. Exports to Angola

Product Category	2025 Total Imports	Post's Analysis
Wheat	$307 million	Angola has greatly expanded milling infrastructure in recent years, with capacity now exceeding one million metric tons per year. 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 wheat. In 2025, the Argentina and European Union were the largest suppliers of wheat to Angola.
Poultry and Poultry Products	$283 million	Poultry is the staple animal protein for most Angolan consumers. While not a strong growth opportunity, the country has been a reliable export market for U.S. poultry for years. Brazil is the largest competitor to the United States for poultry exports to Angola.
Beef and Beef Products	$105 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.
Wine	$76 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.
Chocolate and Candys	$64 million	Rising urbanization, supermarket expansion, and growing demand for convenience foods are driving growth in this category. Imported chocolates and candies are increasingly popular among middle-income consumers. Post see opportunities exist for premium and branded U.S. products, particularly through modern retail channels in Luanda and other major cities.
Distilled Spirits	$15 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.
Sauces and Condiments	$9 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.
Pet Food	$7.4 million	Angola's small dog and cat food market is expanding, driven by increasing pet ownership among middle and high-income households in Luanda and other urban centers. The EU, South Africa, Brazil, and Turkey are the top suppliers. The United States entered the market in 2025 and sees opportunities for growth. Demand is concentrated in premium dry pet food, veterinary diets, specialty nutrition products, and branded pet treats sold through supermarkets, pet stores, and veterinary clinics. As disposable incomes rise among urban consumers, Post expects continued growth in demand for high-quality imported pet food products.

Source: GATS and PSD

4.2 Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Based on Growth Trends

Table 4: Top 8 Exports of Consumer-Oriented Goods from the United States to Angola

Product Description	Value (USD)		
	2023	2024	2025
Poultry meat & prods	114,388,338	134,902,282	127,117,770
Beef & beef products	1,336,511	451,536	365,180
Pork & pork products	365,736	284,001	187,016
Soup & other food preparations	595,617	145,932	145,301
Coffee, roasted and extracts	27,702	20,376	26,024
Dog & cat food	0	0	15,326
Condiments & sauces	0	0	5,194
Wine & related products	0	0	2,776

Source: Trade Data Monitor

4.3 Retailer Information

Table 5: 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

Middle- and high-income consumers, especially in the capital of Luanda, are looking for quality imported goods. While the EU has the largest market share in this category and some advantages when it comes to transportation logistics, FAS Luanda 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. Chocolates and snacks, sauces and condiments, pet food, distilled spirits, and wine may see significant growth in the future.

4.5 Competitive Situation for U.S. Exports

Table 6: Top Exporters of Food and Agricultural Products to Angola

Country	Value of Exports (USD)				Market Share (%)
	2022	2023	2024	2025	
European Union	788,388,737	718,301,452	714,777,150	639,866,977	29.69
Brazil	469,472,510	232,364,562	341,764,903	372,588,427	17.29
Argentina	35,887,558	14,873,353	82,428,355	257,435,111	11.95
United States	237,258,093	118,004,963	136,920,406	147,619,818	6.85
India	228,275,591	136,031,311	170,307,224	140,697,266	6.53
Thailand	88,229,651	77,943,097	109,949,802	108,925,105	5.05
China	51,316,988	56,256,501	69,850,311	88,572,755	4.11
Malaysia	218,752,539	59,773,766	112,905,215	85,427,874	3.96
Indonesia	208,860,366	89,557,817	101,891,007	62,493,060	2.9
South Africa	104,913,394	67,185,309	64,581,853	57,477,017	2.67

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Section 5: Agricultural and Food Imports

5.1 Agricultural & Food Import Statistics

Table 7: U.S. Agricultural Exports to Angola

Category	Value (USD million)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer-Oriented	110	194.4	176.2	131.8	116.3
Intermediate	0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Bulk	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	19.1
Total	110	195.6	177	132.6	136.2

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

Product Category	Value (USD Thousands)					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Jan - Apr 2026
Poultry Meat & Prods. (excl. eggs)	125,234	232,015	114,388	134,932	127,421	44,840
Beef & Beef Products	1,433	3,382	1,353	452	365	0
Pork & Pork Products	247	192	366	284	187	0
Other Consumer Oriented	0	22	124	346	100	66
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (excl. juice)	15	19	28	20	26	43
Dog & Cat Food	0	0	0	0	15	0
Condiments & Sauces	32	0	0	0	5	0
Food Preparations	435	72	437	146	5	132
Wine & Related Products	0	230	0	0	3	3
Meat Products NESOI	0	0	62	0	0	0
Eggs & Products	0	21	0	0	0	0
Dairy Products	63	18	0	56	0	22
Fresh Vegetables	0	0	127	0	0	0
Fruit & Vegetable Juices	0	0	0	0	0	6
Tree Nuts	0	11	0	0	0	0
Distilled Spirits	0	0	60	0	0	50

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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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