



# BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN ANGOLA



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# ABOUT THE COUNTRY



- Country's area: over 1.2 million Km<sup>2</sup>
- Administrative division: 18 Provinces
- Angolan Population > 24 Million (Population expected to exceed 35 millions by 2050);
- Angolan borders: Congo-Brazzaville, DRC, Zambia, Namibia and bathed by the Atlantic Sea

# REASONS TO INVEST IN ANGOLA

- The Angolan Government is offering attractive incentives to encourage private investment in the non-oil & gas sector ;
- The Angolan Government made a law that makes the investment procedure easier and less bureaucratic.
- Angola is the third biggest market in Sub-Saharan Africa, and one of its fastest growing economies
- Angola is a trampoline market opened to SADC (Southern African Development Community, 15 members) and CEEAC (Economic Community of Central African States, 10 members).
- Within the African Union framework, Angola signed an agreement (Creation of Free Trade and people circulation Area) that would lead to a creation of a market of 1.2 billion consumers, by increasing intra-African trade;



# REASONS TO INVEST IN ANGOLA

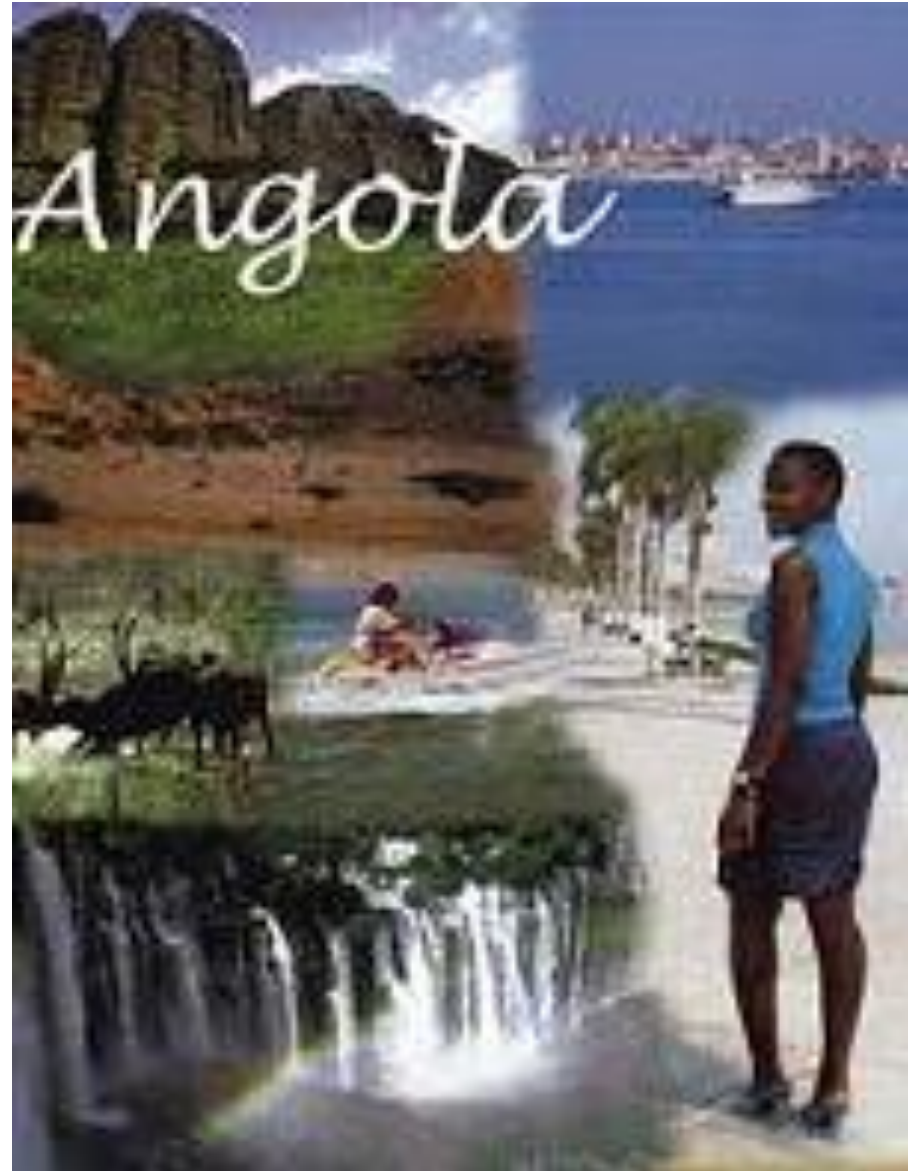
- The economy has had an average double-digit GDP growth (namely 10.3% from 2004 to 2014);
- Angola has abundant natural resources;
- Economic and Technical co-operation Agreement between Hungary and the Republic of Angola;
- 2nd largest investment destination in Africa in 2014;
- 7th largest territory in Africa;
- 5th largest producer of diamonds;
- 2nd largest oil and gas producing country in Africa;
- Political and economic stability since 2002, with a stable political change in last August;
- Angola imports 80% of capital and consumer goods;
- Younger and growing middle class workforce;



# SECTORS THAT OFFER OPPORTUNITIES

Amongst all the opportunities, some of the Government's priorities are:

- Agriculture and fishing
- Tourism
- Mining
- Construction
- Energy
- Water
- Healthcare and Education
- Transportation





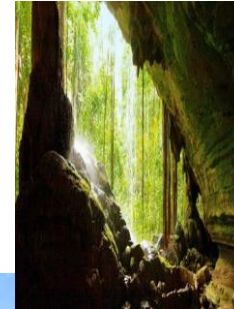
# AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

- 575 900 Km<sup>2</sup> of arable land in Angola, only 46% percent is currently exploited;
- Rudimentary agriculture (70%)
- Irrigated land: 860 Km<sup>2</sup> (5 hydrographical basin);
- GDP contribution of the agricultural sector is relatively low, roughly 8.1% average (2003-2016);
- There is a variety of products due to different kinds of soils and microclimates;
- Potential production: Coffee, cotton, cereals
- Coastline: 1600 Km
- Innumerous varieties of fish
- Between 2003 and 2016, the fishing industry contribution to the GDP was 9.4%
- The country was net exporter before 1975, but net importer nowadays
- It is in need of a mechanized agriculture, with proper equipment and supplies



# TOURISM

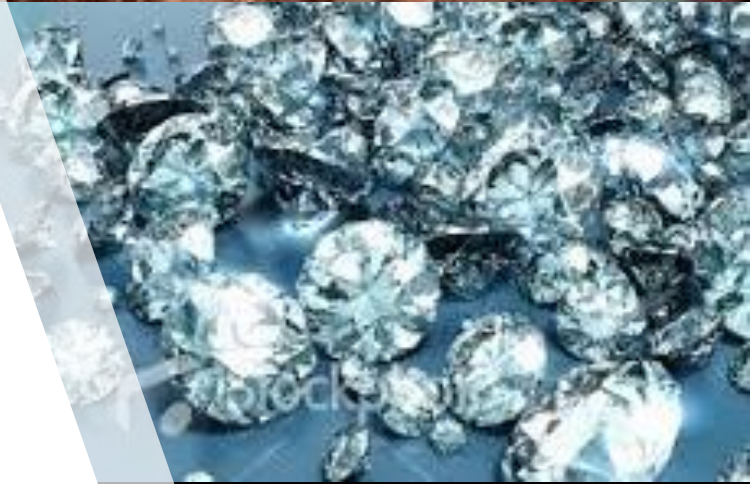
- Angola is rich in natural wonders with a diverse fauna and flora, (Angola's landscape ranges from tropical forests, dry and cool highlands, arid savannas and deserts, the coast with beaches, islands, bays, mountains, regions with volcanic fissures, waterfalls, caves, amongst other natural wonders)
- It has a variety of historical, cultural and traditional sites;
- In the North, it features the world's second largest forest, the Congo forest (2,023,428 Km<sup>2</sup>);
- Tourism is one of the government's priorities, as it also facilitated visa requirements to attract more tourists.





# MINING

- In 2015 an aerial survey of Angolan mining potential covering 48% of the territory, estimated a production of 38 different types of minerals (including by products) and rocks;
- We also have diamonds, iron, gold, phosphates, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, titanium, chromium, marble, granite and uranium;





# CONSTRUCTION

- The sector is strongly stimulated by the government's program of rebuilding infrastructure (roads, railways, ports and airports, housing)
- The real estate industry is a tremendous investment opportunity as owning a house is the dream of each Angolan
- There are challenges of urbanization and housing development, despite the government's efforts, due to the enormous demand for houses (which makes them very expensive)
- Kilamba is an example of a new city built from scratch by the government



# ENERGY

- Despite the Government's efforts, only 40% of the population accesses electricity;
- The frequent and long power outages have a severe impact on the country's non-oil economy and require two thirds of Angolan companies to use a generator, which is detrimental to their production costs.
- In order to cover all needs, the government estimates that by 2025 it will have to quadruple the country's production capacity and transform the sector in depth.
- Only electric power from dams and electric generators is being used.
- No big investment in solar energy, nor wind energy, despite the huge potential in solar radiation and windy areas.



# WATER

- Angola has access to 12% of the African groundwater;
- However, half of the population doesn't have access to drinkable water
- This issue is one of the Government's top priorities, which is why it signed the Paris agreement (Water, Climate and Development Programs (WACDEP)) that will facilitate funding for investors in the water industry.





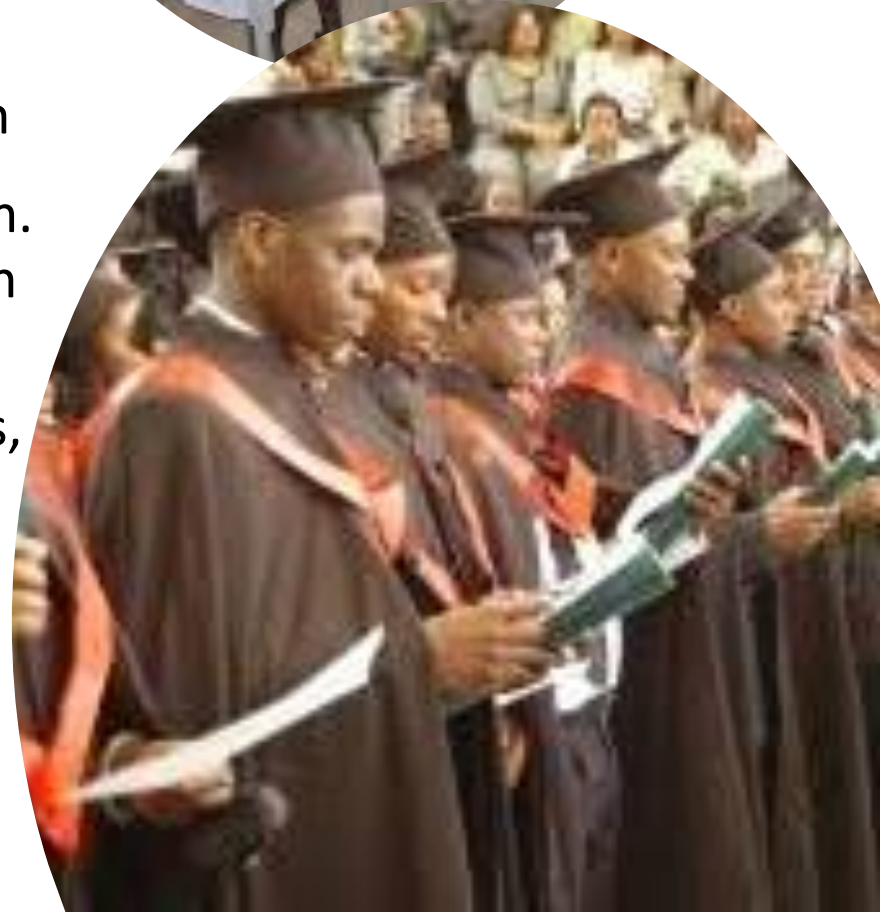
# Healthcare

- Mortality
  - ✓ Post neonatal mortality rate 20%
  - ✓ Infant mortality rate 44%
  - ✓ Infant and juvenile mortality rate 68%
- Trained personal
- Equipment
- Basic health supplies
- Medicine



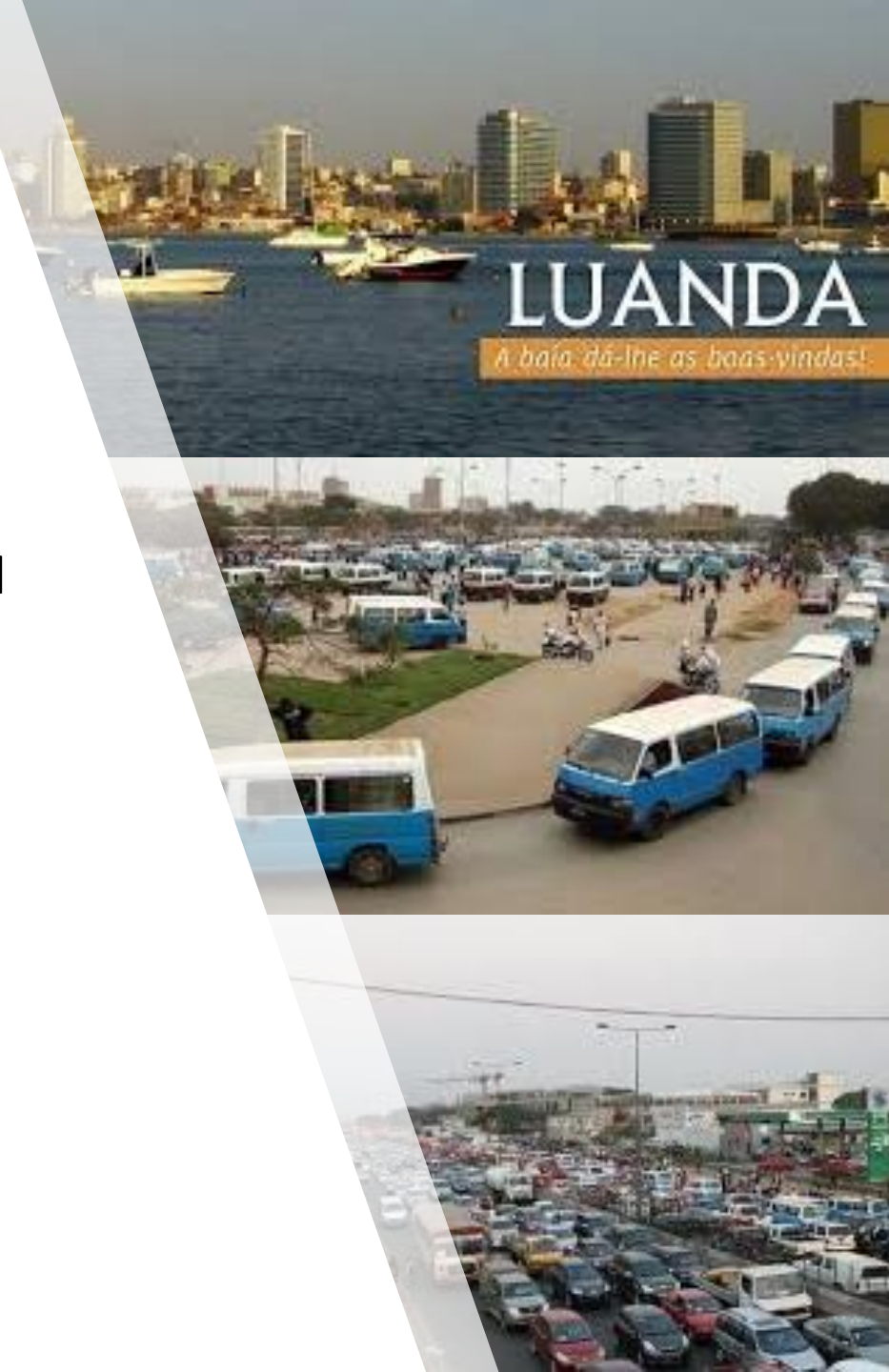
# EDUCATION

- Since the independence there has been a considerable progress in the educational field, but, it still seems not to be enough.
- Consequently, a lot of agreements with foreign countries have been signed in order to enhance the level of education.
- Agreements have been signed between the Hungarian and the Angolan governments as well which facilitate exchange programs (students, teachers, researchers)
- Equipment
- Supplies
- Research



# Transportation

- There is quite a deficient public transportation system
- The circulation is mainly assured by private persons and in bad quality which leads to excess of privately owned cars, and causes:
  - Traffic jam
  - Pollution
- There is also an enormous potential for road and aquatic transportation





# CONCLUSION

Angola has only 16 years of peace, meaning it's a growing country where there are opportunities in all areas.

Angola has a huge natural potential.

Angola is a politically stable and economically fast growing country

Investing in Angola:

- Is safe
- Sustainable
- In line with government's needs



THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
KIND ATTENTION