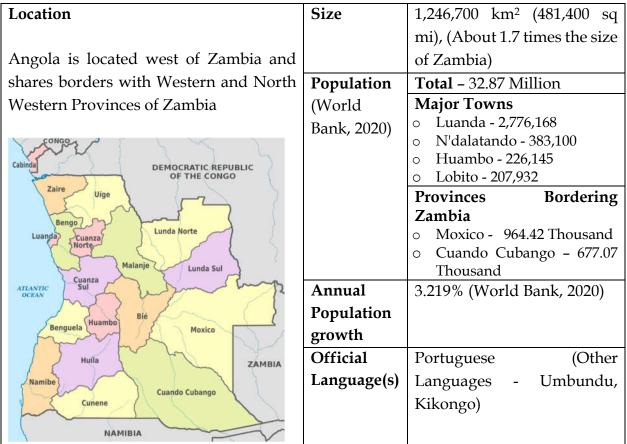


potential made possible



1.0 BASIC FACTS



2.0 ECONOMY

GDP (current US\$)	58.38 billion (World Bank, 2020)		
GDP Growth (annual)	-5.4% (World Bank, 2020)		
GDP per Capita (current US\$)	1,776.17 (World Bank, 2020)		
GDP Composition by Sector	Industry – 47.93 %		
(World Bank, 2018)	Services – 43.21%		
	Agriculture – 8.61%		
Annual inflation rate (National	21.40%		
Bank of Angola, 2021)			
Currency:	Angolan Kwanza (KZR) (100 Lwei)		
Exchange Rate	Average: 430 KZR/1USD		

3.0 TRADE

3.1 Angola's Trade with the World

3.1.1 Main Export Markets and Source Markets

The table below highlights the main source markets supplying for products imported by Angola and the main export market for products exported by Angola in 2021. Zambia ranked 78th and 87th as a source and export market, respectively.

Source Markets					Export Market			
NO.	Exporters	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2021 (USD thousand)		No.	Importers	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2021 (USD thousand)
1	China	1,710,543	18,613,929		1	China	20,324,472	18,613,929
2	Portugal	1,374,640	- 1,294,360	ſ	2	India	3,059,806	2,299,931
3	India	759,875	2,299,931		3	United Arab Emirates	1,410,405	1,093,120
4	Тодо	622,474	- 584,892	ſ	4	Thailand	1,004,972	844,925
5	Brazil	532,842	- 366,552		5	Singapore	750,094	688,188
6	United States of America	530,868	- 62,892		6	Spain	713,659	581,770
7	United Kingdom	524,967	- 497,604	ſ	7	Italy	639,378	216,230
8	Netherlands	444,486	24,961		8	Chile	518,157	512,417
9	Italy	423,148	216,230		9	South Africa	512,143	151,717
10	France	416,114	- 173,580		10	Netherlands	469,447	24,961
11	Belgium	388,790	- 189,077		11	United States of America	467,976	- 62,892
12	South Africa	360,426	151,717	ſ	12	Indonesia	437,787	270,733
13	United Arab Emirates	317,285	1,093,120	ſ	13	Canada	425,383	339,580
14	Turkey	245,772	- 239,968	ſ	14	Uruguay	334,142	332,726
15	Korea, Republic of	222,405	- 129,375	ſ	15	Pakistan	286,338	269,859
78	Zambia	1,716	-1681		87	Zambia	35	- 1,681

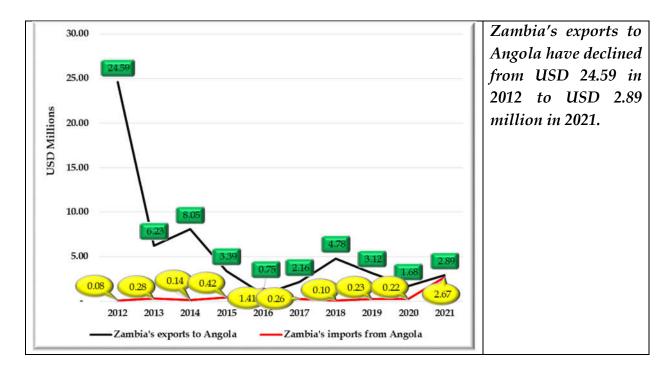
3.1.2 Main Export and Import Products

The table below highlights Angola's top fifteen (15) import products from the world and top fifteen (15) export products to the world based on 2021 trade statistics. The table also highlight the trade balance for each of the products listed.

Main Imported Products from the World					Main Exported Products to the World				
No.	Product label	Value imported in 2021 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2021 (USD thousand)	NO.	Product label	Value exported in 2021 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2021 (USD thousand)		
1	Refined Petroleum and bituminous oils	1,814,001	- 1,585,546	1	CrudePetroleum and bituminous oils	27,810,649	27,810,645		
2	Wheat and meslin	286,992	- 286,992	2	Petroleum gas	3,604,836	3,593,394		
3	Rice	263,421	- 263,388	3	Diamonds	1,550,315	1,550,312		
4	Meat and edible offal of fowls	243,418	- 243,297	4	Refined Petroleum and bituminous oils	228,455	- 1,585,546		
5	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, or the like,	225,481	- 220,871	5	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar;	118,272	117,443		
6	"Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses,	219,300	- 219,299	6	Metallised wood and other densified wood	49,855	49,548		
7	Motor cars and other motor vehicles	217,772	- 213,784	7	Granite, porphyry, basalt, sandstone	39,992	39,754		
8	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	206,829	- 206,355	8	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried,	28,899	28,621		
9	Motor vehicles for the transport of >= 10 persons, incl. driver	181,817	- 181,742	9	Cement, incl. cement clinkers, whether or not coloured	21,947	16,684		
10	Made-up articles of textile materials,	168,055	- 167,995	10	Turbojets, turbopropellers and other gas turbines	20,083	- 67,991		
11	Soya-bean oil and its fractions	149,770	- 149,768	11	Fish, fresh or chilled	14,958	14,260		
12	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, of iron or steel	146,859	- 146,492	12	Beer made from malt	12,406	12,131		
13	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps	137,487	- 137,487	13	Machines and mechanical appliances	9,624	- 99,535		
14	Palm oil and its fractions,	135,753	- 135,380	14	Iron ores and concentrates, incl. roasted iron pyrites	9,381	8,700		
15	Telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular	135,159	- 133,818	15	Maize Bran,	8,333	- 7,802		

3.2 Angola's Trade with Zambia

3.2.1 Bilateral Trade between Zambia and Angola



3.2.2 Top Export Products

No.	Product Label	Value in 2021, USD	Annual growth in value between 2017-2021, %, p.a.	Share in Zambia's exports, %
1	Dried leguminous vegetables	890,000	97	15
2	Maize or corn	680,000	-22	1
3	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed	286,000	-13	96
4	Groundnuts, whether or not shelled	205,000	6	10
5	Cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	165,000		5
6	Live poultry	101,000	8	1
7	Apparel and clothing accessories	97,000		55
8	Animal feed	82,000	-41	2
9	Flours and meals of oil seeds	51,000		4
10	Fresh or chilled Leguminous vegetables	36,000		5

The table below highlights Zambia's top ten export products to Angola in 2021.

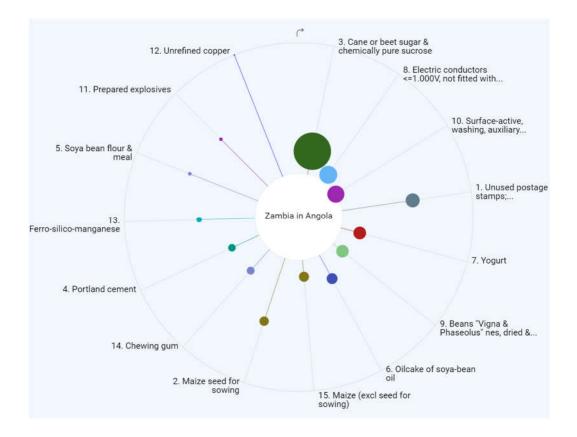
3.2.3 Top Import Products

Zambia's imports from Angola were negligible.

3.2.4 Trade Diversification Potential

The products with greatest export potential from Zambia to Angola are Maize seed for sowing and Cane or beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose. Cane or beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose is the product that faces the strongest demand potential in Angola.

The diagram below depicts the top 15 products with potential for export to Angola and have been ranked by demand potential in Angola.



3.3 Trade Regulations and Standards Institutions

The standards for products imported into Angola are regulated by a number of institutions. The regulations are in conformity with the Codex Alimentarius, ISO and SADC. They have various technical committees on standards which are dependent on the sector concerned.

Some of the notable standards institutions include the Institute for Standards and Quality (IANORQ), National Institute of Consumer Protection (INADEC) and BROMANGOL among others. These bodies take up different roles which include regulation, monitoring and testing and certification of products imported into the country. The main centres of these Agencies are in Luanda although in some cases they have administrative representation in provincial offices.

4.0 COMMON TRADE AGREEMENTS/MEMBERSHIP TO REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL TRADE ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 World Trade Organisation

Angola has been a member of World Trade Organisation (WTO) since 23rd November 1996 and a member of GATT since 8th April 1994. As a member of the

WTO, Angola is obliged to grant the same treatment to goods imported from other WTO member states, Zambia inclusive under the Most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle of the WTO. Angola is also obliged to give the same treatment granted to its local products to goods imported from Zambia (and other WTO members) once the Zambian products have entered the Angolan borders in line with the National treatment principle of the WTO.

Further, according to the World Trade Organization (WTO), while the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) bound tariffs simple average for all goods imported into Angola stood at 59.1%, the applied MFN tariffs for 2021 were at a simple average of 10.9%. This entails that imports from Zambia into Angola on average do not face very stringent tariffs on entry into that country.

4.2 African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA)

Both Zambia and Angola are party to the African Continental Free Trade Area which formally came into effect on January 1, 2021. Once fully implemented by both parties, it will serve as a catalyst for increased trade between the two countries.

4.3 Southern African Development Community

Angola and Zambia are both members of Southern African Development Community (SADC). However, Angola is not yet a party to the SADC Free Trade Area. As a result, many of the SADC protocols are not yet in place in Angola. In addition, owing to the current status of the country as it is still recovering from the civil strife, there continues to be restrictions in various sectors such as immigration procedures.

In this regards, a Zambian business person requires a visa to enter Angola and viceversa. However, the rules to obtain a visa to Angola are very stiff and tend to be restrictive for business persons wishing to enter the country for short stay especially traders

4.4 Zambia - Angola Bilateral Trade Agreement

The Bilateral Trade Agreement was signed by the Ministry of Commerce of Angola and the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry of Zambia in January, 2016. This also included lists of products which would be allowed duty free entry into the two countries in the event of actualizing the agreement.

5.0 USEFUL CONTACTS

Embassy of the Republic of Zambia in	Camara De Comercio E Industria De		
Angola	Angola (Angola Chamber of Commerce		
	and Industry)		
Ambassador			
P.O Box 1496	Site: www.cciangola.com		
Rua Rei Katyavala	Tel.+244 222 444 526		
N0.106/108 Maculusso	Fax:+244 222 444 629/444 506 CP:92		
Luanda-Angola	Endereco: Largo do Kinaxixi, 14, 1 Andar		
	Luanda-Angola		
Tel: + 244-2-44749/441763			
Ambassador: +244-2-323993			
Email: zamemblua@netangola.com			
Agency For The Promotion Of	Zambian Consulate General in Luena,		
Investments and Exports Of Angola	Angola		
(APIEX Angola)			
	Address: 41 Rua Commandante Ernesto		
Rua Kwamme Nkrumah No. 8/10,	Velhina		
Maianga, Luanda - Angola	Luena		
Tel: +244 222 391 434/ 222 331 252	Angola		
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