

Angola



Economic Forces



Luanda the capital city cost of living =
highest in the world

Credit ratings:

Credit rating = CCC+
by Standard & Poor's
Credit rating = CCC
by Fitch
Credit rating = Caa1
by Moody's

Angola is
Sub-Saharan
Africa's
third largest
economy

GDP =
94.64 billion
US dollars

Current account =
surplus of
6.10% of GDP



Currency =
Kwanza (AOA)



Stock market:
Don't have its own
stock market.
Angolan Stock
Exchange (BVA) to
be launched in the
third trimester of
2020.

Interest rate = **15.5%**

Annual growth rate = **-1.8%**

Personal Income tax rate = **17%**

Exchange rate:

R1 =
36
Kwanzas

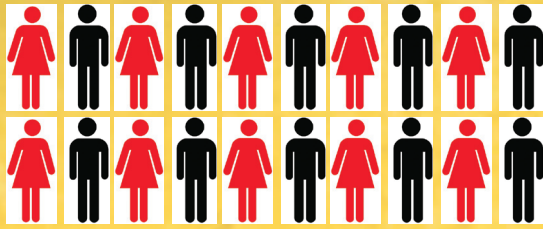
Inflation rate = **23.41%**

Corporate tax rate **30%**

Growth rate = **0.3%**

Unemployment rate = **32.7%**

Social Forces



Population - 32,87 million

Population growth - 32 102 237

Life expectancy - 60.78 years

Official language -

Portuguese



Religions:

Catholic 41.1%,
Protestant 38.1%,
other 8.4 %
and none 12.4 %



The fertility rate is
5.55 births
per woman

Ethnic groups include
Ovimbundu (37%),
Ambundu (25%),
Bakongo (13%)
and 32% other.



•Population density - 26 per km²
1,246,700 km² - world's 23rd largest country.

•7th largest country in Africa.
•Divided in to 18 provinces



Twice the
size of
Texas

70% of the population
lives on less than
two dollars a day



Market composition - 66.7% of the population is urban

Political Forces

President =



João Lourenço since
26 September 2017

MPLA

Head Political Party
= *People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola*



Politically stable since
end of civil war in
2002



Political system
• *Multi-party democracy (since 1991)*
• *Presidential system*
• *Unitary state*
• *Republic*



Independence on 11 November 1975

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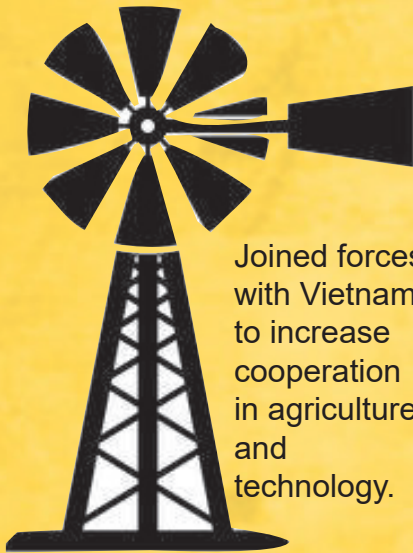
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Technological Forces



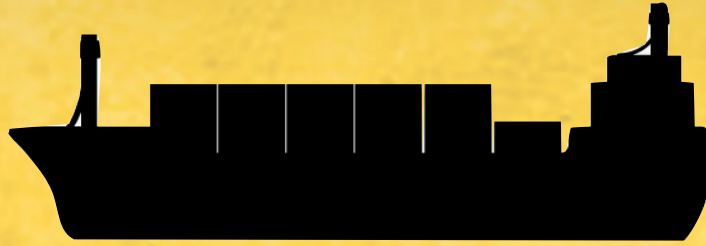
World Bank Board approval of a US\$50 million project to increase the availability of agricultural technologies



Joined forces with Vietnam to increase cooperation in agriculture and technology.

Huge opportunities for expansion in fashion, home, electronics and sports

Segments that have shown an increase within the private consumption category



Depend on international suppliers of key inputs for infrastructure, manufacturing and agricultural development, thus driving demand for imports

Angola imports most products due to its very low capacity to produce locally

Gap Analysis:

Manufacturing is the country's biggest economic gap- machinery and electrical equipment;
vehicle spare parts;
medicines;
food;
textiles and military goods are the biggest imports in the country.

High interest for home decoration and furniture.



Logistics market is growing, accounting for 4.4% of the GDP.

The market for non-alcoholic drinks - 2.3 billion dollar value, with an increase of 6 per cent a year.



Grocery segment accounts for around 5% in Angola.



Angola has 5 maritime ports that are the main engine of this stream; Luanda, Lobito, Soyo, Namibe and Cabinda.

Luanda, Lobito and Cabinda handle around 95% of the total shipments