

# Doing Business in Angola



THINK AFRICA  
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Angola is located on the western coast of southern Africa, south of the equator, bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo to the north and north-east, Zambia to the east, Namibia to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Angola's territory also includes the enclave of Cabinda, through which it borders the Democratic Republic of Congo to the north.

The country is divided into 18 provinces, the main urban centres of which, in addition to Luanda, are the cities of Huambo, Lobito, Benguela and Lubango.

Angola is the perfect gateway for making investments and trading.

## GEOGRAPHY

Area	1,246,700 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	33,933,611 (2021)
Capital	Luanda

## POLITICS

Form of Government	Parliamentary
Republic Head of State	President João Lourenço

## LANGUAGES

Official Language	Portuguese
National Language	Umbundu, Kimbundu, Kikongo, Còkwe, Nganguela, Kwanyama

## ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2021	USD 72.55 billion
Per capita GDP 2021	USD 2,137.9
GDP Real Growth Rate 2021	0.7%
Inflation Average Rate 2021	27.03%
Currency	kwanza (Kz; international currency code AOA)
Current exchange rate	AOA 1 = USD 0.0023



# WHY ANGOLA?

Angola has immense economic potential due to its wide variety of resources. Most of these resources remain undervalued or undiscovered due to the fact that in recent decades the economy has focused and become highly dependent on industry and oil production.

The lack of development of other sectors of activity has meant that, in addition to being dependent on a single export product, the country also became reliant on imports.

The fall in oil prices and the sharp economic and financial crisis, marked by a great shortage of foreign exchange resources to continue to support imports, made the government resume its programme of diversification of the economy, with a view to the sustained appreciation and exploitation of other available resources, namely in the mining sector, agriculture and industry. Despite the harsh conditions prevalent since the beginning of the crisis, in mid-2014 a window of business opportunities opened up to entrepreneurs and companies.

Alongside a set of measures oriented towards macroeconomic stability, sustainability of public finances and the creation of infrastructure suitable for the development of a diversified production structure, the government's programme aimed to reinforce the diversification of national production, creating business opportunities in the following sectors:



AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK  
AND FORESTRY PRODUCTION



TRANSPORT



RESOURCES OF THE SEA  
AND FISHERIES



PRODUCTION AND  
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY



EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY



HOTEL AND TOURISM



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



EDUCATION



CIVIL CONSTRUCTION  
AND PUBLIC WORKS



HEALTH



TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

# INVESTMENTS

Foreign persons and companies can only do business in Angola if they establish representation here, normally through a foreign private investment procedure.

Private investment is regulated by Law No. 10/18 of 26 June 2018 which sets out the benefits and facilities that the Angolan State grants to private investors and the criteria for accessing them, as well as establishing the rights, duties and guarantees of investors.

The current Private Investment Law is applicable to private investments of any value, whether carried out by internal or external investors. In other words, the Private Investment Law in force no longer imposes a minimum value on the investor in respect of the amount of the investment. It should also be noted that, in general, there is no longer a requirement to have a minimum participation of Angolan partners, and external (non-Angolan) investors may own all the shares in Angola-incorporated companies (except for specific sectors). There are, however, some specific sectors (oil, banking, insurance) to which this Law does not apply.

For the purposes of the Private Investment Law, eligible foreign investment is considered to be both the importation of funds from abroad intended to finance projects locally, as well as the importation of machinery, equipment, technology, know-how or any other kind of capital expenditure carried out by non-residents interested in investing in Angola.

## TAX

### CORPORATE INCOME TAX

25%

### CAPITAL GAINS TAX

15%

### VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

14%

### EXCISE DUTY

2% to 19%

### STAMP DUTY

0.1% to 1%

### PROPERTY INCOME TAX

0.6% to 25%

### SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS

3% to 8%







right people  
right size  
right solutions

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## TALK TO US

We'll help direct your enquiry to the right place. Contact us at:

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