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**ANGOLA NEWSLETTER**  
January/February 2013

## World Bank – Angola

World Bank signed a 12 billion kwanzas financial agreement with the Angolan government for the development of projects in the water sector, this agreement will promote the “Water for All” program. The above mentioned program includes not only the investment in terms of infrastructures, but also the institutional one, which foresees the establishment of managing entities for the sanitation and water supply system, as a way to insure an efficient management of the established infrastructures.

## Migration Policy

The Angolan Government is creating a new law regarding this subject, the purpose of which is to enhance/strengthen the measures against illegal immigration and measures to penalize national and foreign citizens who promote that practice.

The law aims, particularly, “those who violate the land or sea boundaries and those who, after entering/coming the country with ordinary visas, enter the work market in an irregular way, by resorting to illicit methods as a way to regularize their migratory/migration situation”.

## Petroleum

The Angolan Vice President launched the first stone of the Lobito’s oil refinery works as a way to mark the formal beginning of the said works.

Sonangol will make the necessary diligences to the public tender procedures launching.

The project, which will be located in the North-South axis of the country, will allow the supply of oil to all Angolan provinces and neighboring countries.

Regarding the first stage of production, which has no fixed term yet, it is foreseen the refining of 120 barrels a day, which will be increased to 200 barrels a day in the second stage.

The implementation of the project aims to end the importation of oil derived products and to promote its exportation, as well as an estimated 16% cost reduction and an increase on the VAT applicable to acid and heavy crude oil produced in the country.

Besides the above mentioned, there is also another project to build an

oil refinery in Soyo (Zaire), which has an estimated production capacity of 200 barrels a day.

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## Carbon

Within the scope of the Climate Changes National Strategy (to be set until 2020), Angola will produce 24 billion tons of carbon per year, which will be made through the implementation of six projects (within a total of 60) which will allow a reduction of the gases issued.

The above stated will make Angola the third carbon credits productive country, after Nigeria and South Africa.

## Industrialization

The manufacturing industry showed a 10% medium growth last year, which represents a significant contribute to the national's GDP.

The government's program for the five year period between 2013-2017 defines concrete/specific objectives, which consist on the promotion/development of the manufacturing industry sector on a sustainable basis, hence, contributing to the creation of employment. After 16 years since it began its activity, the Angolan Industrial Property Institute recorded 36.401 recognition requests processes, a number considered to be lower than what was expected if compared to the dynamics of the country's economic activity and the number of economic agents acting in such economy. 77,33% of the recorded processes belong to foreign citizens.

A corn flour production plant with the capacity to produce 3.000 tons per week will be implemented in Viana (Luanda) by a Chinese company. Said company is willing to implement similar production units in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, South-Cuanza, Moxico and Malanje.

ANIP signed new industrial investment treaties for the production of textiles, metals and machinery and wheat flour; the construction of a sub aquatic equipments production plant in Soyo, which will be the first factory to support the oil and gas industries in Africa; the construction of a ceramic factory for tiles and bricks production in Porto Amboim; the assembly of a refrigerated drinks filling production line.

## Commerce

Angola joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) through the Resolution nº4/96 of March, 15th. The Commerce Facilitation National Program shall be applied by the Ministries of Commerce and of the Finances and the National Customs Service, aiming to achieve the measures that are being negotiated with the WTO and the validation of the actions proposed to facilitate commerce.

Supply and Distribution Logistic Centers (SDLC) are currently being set at a national level in order to reinforce/enhance the livestock breeding and agricultural production, according to the scope of the Logistic System Restructuring Program, which is currently being put in action by the Ministry of Commerce.

Luanda, Malanje, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, South-Lunda and Cunene provinces already have logistic centers.

This initiative seeks to ensure the conservation/maintenance of

perishable goods and also the outlet of the national production, as a way to level and balance the prices of food.

In Luanda, the supply market (CLOD) is currently under construction through Spain's financing.

## **Banks**

The Angolan's banking system has shown a significant growth again in 2012, through the opening of 1.155 branches at a national level and the increase of bank deposits by 10% until last November and also through the increase of such deposits being made in national currency. The National Bank of Angola (NBA) intends to make its currency politic vehicles more effective and to pursue the protection of the national currency for which purpose the Bank announced that as from July 1st, the payments regarding the oil sector in the internal market can only be made in kwanzas.

BIC Bank's assets reached values that allows one to say the Bank's activity during the last year was positive. In fact, the credits granted to its clients, whether companies or individual clients, as well as those granted to the State, reached quite high values as well.

This bank established more than 20 branches and, thus, it has now 184 branches in Angola. During this year's first semester the number of this bank's branches should go from 6 to 10 in the province of Huambo and BIC shall continue to be the second biggest bank in Angola in what regards number of branches.

## **Airports**

The new Luanda International Airport is being constructed since the end of 2008 near the Viana municipality, 40 km away from Angola's capital. The project has 1324 acres and shall have two double landing runways, which will have capacity for the biggest plane existing, the Airbus A380. The new airport shall have 12 landing platforms and modern aeronautic equipments/devices, with capacity to serve 15 million passengers a year. The first stage of construction was scheduled for 2012.

## **Sea Transport**

The Angolan Government has been investing/promoting the renewal of the maritime transports through Sécil Marítima, an Angolan public company.

The renewal of this sector shall also have the support of other passenger and goods transport company which will serve as cabotage services.

Interventions in the Angolan ports are being made in order to increase their capacity and improvements at the operational level, namely through the enlargement of the container terminals of Lobito, Namibe, Soyo and also the improvement of the circulation and parking of ships in the Cabinda and Luanda ports.

Angola signed an agreement with Spain regarding the area of transports in which it is foreseen the cooperation in the areas of merchant navy, ports and air transport between the two countries, which is considered a big step in the relationship between Angola and Spain.

The cooperation relationships for the exchange of knowledge, training, human resources and technological experience of Spain are also promoted through the said agreement.

## Cooperating with Angola

USA's Secretary of State for Treasury reaffirmed the promotion of technical support to the Angolan financial sector concerning the measures against money laundering and terrorism in financing in Luanda, as well as their support given to the Ministry of Finances and to the National Bank of Angola in the public debt management and Public Finances reform areas.

The Angola-USA Chamber of Commerce (AUCC) noted the interest from American investors to participate in the development of Angola's agricultural sector, by preparing programs that envision the technological development towards production increase, particularly in some areas, such as coffee and sugarcane production, as well as the poultry sector.

The AUCC also intends to promote partnerships and investments in the country and in the Malange province, particularly in the sectors of construction, agriculture, tourism, industry and fisheries sectors. North American chain of restaurants KFC began its settlement in Angola through the opening of its first restaurant, located nearby Luanda's airport.

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