



ANGO NEWS

2nd Edition
December 2024

Magazine of the Embassy of Angola in Abu Dhabi - UAE



FOREIGN POLICY

Joe Biden's historic visit highlights the strategic importance of Angola in Africa



NATIONAL SPEECH

Economic diplomacy continues to be a central axis of State policy for attracting investment and the gradual internationalisation of Angolan companies

COMMUNITY VOICES

Angola Josefa Ganga: between missing family and greater integration in Dubai

OUR TEAM

Attaché Sérgio Congo says he is fortunate to work with exemplary colleagues

POTENTIALITIES

Angolan tourism is open to foreign investors



INTERVIEW

Ambassador Júlio Maiato

"In the 50 years of our Independence we have made progress and maintain an excellent relationship with the United Arab Emirates"

Invitation launched. Come and get a visa to visit and invest in Angola



ENDIAMA

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE DIAMANTES DE ANGOLA, E.P.

ENDIAMA-E.P. is currently focused in its nuclear business, it has been developing actions aimed at expanding throughout the value chain of the diamond subsector, and, for this purpose, it has been establishing partnerships with reputable companies with recognized experience.

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EMBAIXADA DA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA EM ABU DHABI - EAU

Al Mushrif Area, Salama Bint Butti Street,
Villa 176,
PO Box: 36532, Abu Dhabi - U.A.E.

Telephone: +971 2 447 7042
Fax: +971 2 447 7043
Email: info@angolaembassy.ae

Chairman of the Editorial Team
Júlio Maiato

Director
Mateus Cavumbo

Editorial Team
Francisco Kaluvi
Nelson Solano
Maria Van-Dúnem
Miriam Lima
Sérgio Congo
Filomena Quicani
Domingos Nkosi
Suzana Belhália
Soha Abou Chakra

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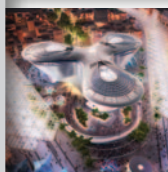
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"By carrying out this State visit to Angola, on the eve of Angola celebrating 50 years of its National Independence, it will go down in the history of both countries as the first time an American President sets foot on Angolan soil."

President of the Republic, João Lourenço, in his speech during the visit of the American Statesman, Joe Biden, to Angola, held from December 2 to 4, 2024.



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2



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Dear Readers,

We are launching the second edition of the Official Magazine of the Embassy of the Republic of Angola in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

This issue spotlights the pre-launch of activities commemorating the 50th Anniversary of National Independence, which will be celebrated in 2025.

In the previous edition, we highlighted COP-28, held in the Emirate of Dubai, where the notable highlight was the presence of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, João Lourenço. On that occasion, the Angolan Head of State delivered a speech at the plenary session and another at the session reserved for member countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The celebrations marking Angola's 50 years as an independent nation will take place across the national territory and among the diaspora through our Diplomatic and Consular Missions. Public and private entities, civil society organizations, and national and foreign citizens—either individually or in groups—will be involved.

This moment underscores the importance of the date as a transcendent milestone in uniting the various national perspectives to cherish the Homeland and the unity of the Angolan Nation.

The "Golden Jubilee" celebrations of Independent Angola will highlight the main achievements of the past 50 years while also looking ahead to the country's future in light of the Long-Term Development Strategy, "Angola 2050."

Moreover, it fosters patriotism, strengthens pride in being Angolan, elevates the understanding and appreciation of Angolan history, promotes national culture, and stimulates tourism.

We must reflect on the challenges the country has faced to achieve Independence and on the opportunities that lie ahead for a better future by promoting participatory governance. Another significant goal is to promote solidarity, volunteerism, and a spirit of cooperation among various social actors. On this solemn occasion of our Dipanda (Independence Day), the commendations awarded to various entities greatly honour the principal national achievements over 50 years of Independence. They also pay tribute to the People and, above all, the Parties who, during the long and arduous years of the liberation struggle, stood in solidarity with the national cause and provided direct and concrete support to achieve National Independence.



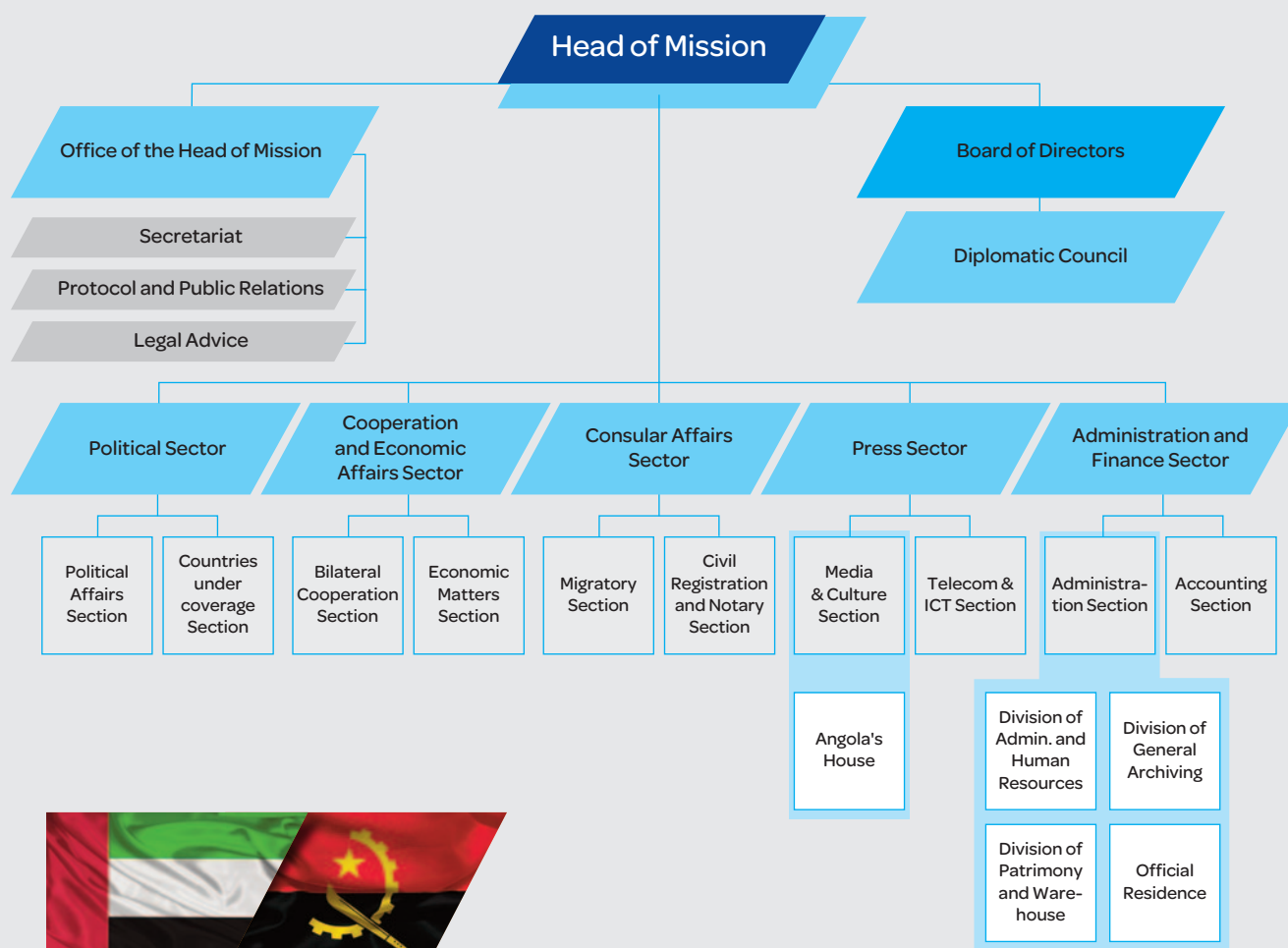
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EMBAIXADA DA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA EM ABU DHABI - EAU



The Diplomatic Representation of Angola in the UAE is located in Abu Dhabi, the political and administrative capital.

It is in Al Mushrif Area Salama Bint Butti St. Villa 176, P.O BOX: 36532, Abu Dhabi, UAE.
Tel: +97124477042
Fax: +97124477043
E-mail: info@angolaembassy.ae
Website: www.angolaembassy.ae

HEAD OF MISSION: H.E. Júlio Maiato, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the UAE.

In addition to the Embassy, there is the Consulate General of Angola located in Dubai.

It is at the Bay Square, building 2, 6th floor, Business Bay Al Asayel St., North Dubai, UAE.
Tel: (+971) 4 456 58 74 / (+971) 4 397 3124
E-mail: angola12@consuldubai.ae
consuladogeral.dubai@mirex.gov.ao
Website: angolaconsulate.ae

HEAD OF MISSION: Hon. Mr. Bento Salazar André "Morgado", Consul General.

*President João Lourenço
States That Our Country
Maintains Intense Diplomacy.*



State of the Nation

ANGOLA FACES GLOBAL CHALLENGES BY ENGAGING WITH OTHER STATES

The President of the Republic, João Lourenço, affirmed that the country closely monitors transnational challenges, interdependence, and the reconfiguration of strategic and geopolitical hegemonic disputes. As such, Angola maintains intense diplomacy to defend national interests within the framework of a strategy for integration into the "global village."

During his "Message on the State of the Nation" presentation at the National Assembly on October 15, 2024, the Angolan Head of State mentioned that these actions are implemented through strong cooperation with other states. He emphasized that "in an increasingly global

and interdependent world, no nation can survive and prosper without establishing diplomatic relations with others."

He further added that "one may be subject to the positive or negative effects of the global economy, international trade, and international relations."

According to the Angolan President, economic diplomacy remains a central pillar of the country's diplomatic policy. It focuses on attracting foreign direct investment, stimulating exports, and gradually internationalising Angolan companies.

PORT TERMINALS

Significant advances have been made with the concessions of the Port of Lobito's container, general Cargo Terminals, and the Port of Luanda's multipurpose terminal.

These concessions have so far generated about \$380 million in revenue for the state, in addition to the benefits expected from the modernisation of port infrastructure.

The government is preparing conditions for issuing tenders for the Cabinda and Soyo Passenger and Cargo Maritime and River Terminals concession. The goal is to enhance coastal shipping and facilitate the flow of goods, boosting regional trade.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TENDER

Angola plans to launch an international public tender for the concession of the Namibe Corridor, which could be an important lever for the development of the country's southern region.

During the "Message on the State of the Nation" presentation, the President announced that the government would immediately begin passenger operations at António Agostinho Neto International Airport.

Following its inauguration, commercial flight operations had already handled over two thousand tons of diverse cargo by August.



PURCHASE OF 15 AIRBUS AIRCRAFT

To consolidate its vision of civil aviation development, the government is working to expand the fleet of the national flag carrier, TAAG, by acquiring 15 Airbus A2020 aircraft by 2027.

"The first aircraft was delivered to us last September," he announced. "Currently, we are

in the process of purchasing four Boeing 787 Dreamliner aircraft."

300 MEDALS

The country has increased national competitions across various age groups in sports, resulting in approximately 70,000 new registered athletes. Additionally, Angola has ensured participation in several competitions and championships.

"In the past 12 months, we have won around 300 medals, particularly in wrestling and other individual sports," the President highlighted.

He also announced that the government plans to bring major sports competitions back to the country, emphasising the African Senior Men's Basketball Championship, which has brought the most joy to the Angolan people.

JUSTICE AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

In alignment with various international bodies and organisations, Angola has approved important legal instruments to position the country on the right path in combating money laundering, terrorism financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

"The criminal investigation bodies and the Attorney General's Office will continue to receive full support to enhance their ability to carry out their mission, which we continue to value and recognize," he stated. The data presented by the Angolan Head of State

indicate that 323 criminal cases have been initiated to date, 47 of which have been taken to court, including 41 at district courts and six at the Supreme Court. These actions have resulted in the recovery of assets, shares, and financial resources valued at \$1.8 billion between August 2023 and now.

During the same period, Angola requested the restitution of \$1.9 billion from Portugal, Bermuda, Switzerland, Singapore, Luxembourg, Namibia, and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, the Attorney General's Office ordered the seizure of movable and immovable assets and financial resources worth \$947.8 million, much of which were located abroad.

Angola has made significant efforts in the fight against corruption and asset recovery.

"It is time to demand that the various states that served as destinations for illicitly acquired resources join Angola's efforts and make these resources, which belong to the Angolan people, available to support the national economy," stated João Lourenço.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PROMOTION OF PEACE

At a time when world peace remains compromised and the global economy experiences significant uncertainty due to



conflicts in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, "Angola remains on the side of peace and lends the experience of the Angolan people to finding peaceful solutions to conflicts."

The Angolan President specifically addressed the situation between the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda and the conflict in Sudan as part of the mandate entrusted to him by the African Union. He also expressed concern about the ongoing Ukraine and Middle East conflicts.

PRINCIPLES OF NON-AGGRESSION

President João Lourenço reiterated the need to find "the best paths to achieving lasting peace in these regions," emphasising that "peacebuilding must be based on the principles of non-aggression, the inviolability of borders, and the defence of state sovereignty."

He also stressed the need for "the withdrawal of forces from Palestinian territories and the creation of an independent and sovereign State of Palestine."

"The world cannot accept that the daily deaths of civilians in Gaza, the West Bank, and Lebanon, in numbers that are already horrifying, become

normalised in global public opinion as if nothing can be done," he warned.

The world, he added, "must rise in unison to end these wars, defend the lives lost, and protect peace and security in Europe and the Middle East, given their direct repercussions worldwide."

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

"It is increasingly clear that the current functioning model of the United Nations Security Council is outdated," the President highlighted, arguing that "Angola has consistently voiced its support for profound reforms to reflect today's global composition better and ensure international peace and security."

Although Angola is a peaceful country and does not face significant threats to its territorial integrity, "we do not overlook the defence and security sector," he said, emphasising that "the Angolan Armed Forces remain the cornerstone of national defence and are in constant readiness and preparation to defend national sovereignty."



G20 SUMMIT

ANGOLA ADVOCATES FOR RESOURCE'S MOBILIZATION TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES IN REDUCING INEQUALITIES

On November 18, 2024, in Brazil, the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, emphasised the need to mobilize efforts and resources to support countries in implementing effective public policies. These policies should primarily focus on structural and cross-cutting actions to reduce inequalities.

Speaking before several Heads of State and Government, the Angolan Head of State praised Brazil's timely initiative to establish the Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, of which Angola is a founding member. He described it as a valuable tool to reverse setbacks in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to eradicating poverty and hunger.

Within the framework of this alliance, he highlighted the urgent need to create conditions that foster

sustainable agriculture on a global scale to ensure food security and achieve the goal of zero hunger.

"Brazil's experience in combating hunger and poverty is highly inspiring, both for its practical results and for demonstrating that investment in agriculture is the right choice. It helps build the foundations for promoting various development factors and improving the social living conditions of populations," stated President João Lourenço.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

He further noted that agriculture is being prioritised in Angola as part of the effort to diversify the national economy, thereby enhancing food security and



reducing the severe dependency on food imports. This context demands a persistent effort from national authorities to support not only family farming but also the development of modern agriculture, which serves as the foundation for boosting the national industry.

Moreover, Angola possesses vast potential, with extensive fertile land, abundant water resources, and excellent conditions for exporting agricultural surpluses. These factors make Angola an attractive and viable destination for foreign investment in food production.

"It is through a combination of national efforts and foreign private investment that we look to the future with optimism, believing that we will achieve the goal of eradicating poverty as outlined in the United

Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063," he asserted.

CLIMATE CHANGE

President João Lourenço addressed climate change as a factor exacerbating poverty in many communities by negatively affecting agricultural activities due to severe droughts, floods, and other natural phenomena. These challenges worsen the living conditions of already vulnerable populations.

DROUGHT MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The Angolan government has designed a program whose first phase has been successfully implemented to address these issues, particularly severe in the southern regions of Angola. This program involves transferring water from the Cunene River to the most affected areas.

This initiative has allowed traditionally nomadic populations, primarily pastoralists, to settle in areas where water and pasture are now available for their animals while also enabling the production of agricultural goods for personal consumption.

The President announced the completion of the first canal, the Cafu Canal, which spans 165 kilometres and has associated water retention reservoirs already serving local communities. Similar projects, such as the N'Due, Calucuve, and Cova do Leão canals in Cunene Province, are under advanced construction and are expected to be completed by 2025.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIRS

As part of the broader program to combat drought in southern Angola, plans include constructing six large reservoirs by 2027 to retain millions of cubic

meters of water in Namibe Province. The government is currently mobilising financing for this project.

In response to significant needs caused by natural phenomena, the government has swiftly implemented the KWENDA program. Like Brazil's "Bolsa Família," this program provides monthly financial aid to vulnerable populations.

The financial support helps individuals make small investments in activities that generate income, enabling them to live with greater autonomy and dignity.

"I would like to conclude by expressing my gratitude for the attention given to me and extending appreciation to Brazil for its excellent work while presiding over the G20," concluded President João Lourenço.

ENERGY TRANSITION

On the second and final day of the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, President João Lourenço participated with at least 20 other world leaders in discussions on "Sustainable Development and Energy Transition." The President highlighted Angola's concerted efforts to transform its energy production matrix by adopting cleaner energy sources.



Currently, 64% of Angola's energy is generated from clean sources, with 60% coming from hydroelectric dams and 4% from photovoltaic solar parks.

This initiative aligns with Angola's commitment to international agreements, particularly the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Within this framework, Angola is working on a strategy for electromobility, responsible hydrocarbon exploitation, and decarbonisation of the oil sector.

"We aim to broaden our contribution to ensuring the energy transition in Southern Africa by offering our surplus clean energy production to neighbouring countries. We invite private sector participation in

building transmission lines through public-private partnerships," said João Lourenço. The President noted that developed countries possess the financial capacity and technology to advance renewable energy projects essential for decarbonising the energy sector. However, low and middle-income countries need help to implement such projects.

He concluded by stressing the need for balanced and realistic approaches to supranational laws limiting extractive industries, particularly oil production. Extreme solutions could hinder development efforts in poorer countries, worsening poverty levels among their populations.



QUOTATIONS

"Despite the constraints I mentioned, Angola has not stood idly by and has been taking its climate action programme very seriously, in order to effectively contribute to reducing the adverse effects of environmental pollution."

"We intend to continue to raise awareness among our international partners, who are recognised for their

financial, technological and scientific strength, so that they can become more involved in the fight against climate change..."

"Countries that are in the process of growth and development need adequate, consistent and timely support, through the provision of financial resources and technologies that will enable them to tackle desertification, soil degradation, drought and other critical phenomena..."



COP29 MOBILIZES ANGOLA

Fighting Climate Change and the Commitment of Nations to Promote Sustainable Practices

Angola participated in the 29th edition of the Conference of the Parties (COP29) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held from November 11 to 22, 2024, in Azerbaijan.

The Vice President of the Republic of Angola, Esperança da Costa, represented Angolan Head of State João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.

This event was crucial for advancing global discussions on combating climate change and fostering nations' commitment to promoting sustainable practices.

In addition to their activities at the Conference, the Angolan delegation celebrated National Independence Day on November 11, 2024.

WORLD LEADERS' SUMMIT

Esperança da Costa emphasised the importance of sustainable management and compliance with environmental laws in Angola, particularly through the use of advanced technologies such as remote monitoring and satellite sensing.

Speaking during the World Leaders' Summit held on November 12 in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan and the hub of COP29 activities, she assured that these tools enable more effective oversight of natural resource exploitation.

They help detect environmentally harmful activities in real time, facilitate the collection of ecosystem health data, and contribute to developing more informed and effective public policies for environmental protection.

The Vice President, who also led Angola's multi-sectoral delegation to COP29, emphasised that climate policies must be accompanied by



COP29

Baku Azerbaijan

In Solidarity for a Green World



effective actions. These actions must focus on funding and implementing plans that promote sustainability, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children.

She also underscored the importance of transitioning to renewable energy sources and developing strategies for climate adaptation, sustainable agricultural practices, and efficient water resource management.

Additionally, she addressed the New Collective Goal on Climate Financing, which aims to increase the current target of USD 100 billion per year to meet the needs of developing countries and simplify access to financing. The global assessment of the Paris Agreement conducted during COP28 was highlighted as crucial for ensuring the implementation of its

recommendations and strengthening emission reduction targets by 2030.

In conclusion, she emphasised that implementing international agreements is fundamental to achieving sustainable development goals through mutual cooperation and sharing resources and knowledge, which are essential for ensuring a sustainable future for all.

ANGOLA'S PAVILION

The Minister of Environment, Ana Paula de Carvalho Pereira, expressed her satisfaction in presenting Angola at such an important event for climate change dialogue during the inauguration of the Pavilion of the Republic of Angola on November 12 at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan.



JOE BIDEN MAKES HISTORIC VISIT TO ANGOLA



On Monday, December 2, 2024, U.S. President Joe Biden arrived in Luanda for a three-day State visit to the Republic of Angola (from December 2 to 4), at the invitation of President João Lourenço.

The visit of the U.S. Head of State recognised Angola's role as a regional leader and reaffirmed the transformation in the relationship between the United States of America and the Republic of Angola.

The two countries are working together to address various pressing and critical challenges, including improving infrastructure in Africa and increasing economic opportunities and sustainable development across the continent. They aim to attract direct American investment to Angola, expand trade opportunities, and facilitate Angolan investors' entry into the U.S. market.

Other priorities in their strategic relationship include expanding technology and scientific

cooperation, strengthening peace and security, and enhancing food security.

During Biden's historic visit, a Multilateral Summit on the Lobito Corridor was held in Benguela Province. In addition to the Presidents of Angola and the United States, the event was attended by the Heads of State of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Félix Tshisekedi), Zambia (Hakainde Hichilema), and the Vice President of Tanzania (Philip Mpango). Discussions focused on the benefits of the strategic logistics infrastructure designed to connect Angola's Atlantic coast to the Indian Ocean via railway.

In his speech, President João Lourenço highlighted Angola's peace and stability, reaffirming its commitment to fulfilling obligations and partnerships with institutional and private investors who have chosen Angola as their business destination. President João Lourenço emphasised the strategic importance of the Lobito Corridor. Together with the Port of Lobito



and the Benguela Railway, it was one of the most profitable railway lines in the world during the 1970s, transporting 3.3 million tons of cargo annually.

“We plan to optimise this important infrastructure as part of an international and transcontinental route capable of linking the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. This will securely connect the

American, European, African, and Asian continents, reducing transportation times and lowering maritime and rail freight costs,” stated the Angolan Head of State.

The Lobito Corridor is strategically significant for boosting intra-African trade within the African Continental Free Trade Area framework and global trade.

BIDEN'S STATEMENTS

Joe Biden, the first U.S. President to set foot on Angolan soil, left the country with great satisfaction.

During his State visit, split between Luanda and Benguela, Biden stated at a meeting between official delegations at the Presidential Palace in Cidade Alta, Luanda, that “the future of the world is here in Africa, in Angola.” He revealed, “My administration alone has invested over \$3 billion in Angola so far.”

Biden highlighted that much remains to be done, but the results achieved thus far speak for themselves. He emphasized projects such as the construction of an ocean-to-ocean railway, which will connect the continent from West to East for

the first time in history, as well as solar energy initiatives that will help Angola generate 75% of its clean energy by next year.

He also mentioned modernising the internet and communication infrastructure to connect all high-speed internet networks across Angola.

In his speech titled “Honoring the Past and the Future of the Angola-U.S. Relationship” at the National Museum of Slavery in Luanda—where many Angolans were once enslaved and sent to the U.S.—Biden expressed gratitude for Angola’s warm hospitality.

A HISTORIC RELATIONSHIP

The Republic of Angola and the United States of America have maintained diplomatic relations since May 19, 1993. These relations have grown year by year, particularly since Angola initiated serious efforts to combat corruption and impunity while fostering a better business environment.

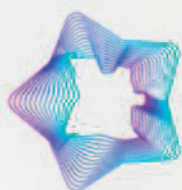
Former Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos was received at the White House by Presidents George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, respectively, in September 1991 and December 1995.

On November 30, 2023, President Joe Biden warmly welcomed President João Lourenço to the White House. Both countries have exchanged ministerial and business delegations. Notable visits include those of Angola’s Ministers of National Defense and the Chief of the Angolan

Armed Forces General Staff to Washington, D.C., and several U.S. Secretaries of State visits to Luanda. Recently, for the first time, the U.S. Secretary of Defense and the CIA Director also visited Angola.

Angola hopes to deepen cooperation in the Defense and Security sector, including access to U.S. military schools and academies, military training in Angola, conducting joint military exercises, and expanding cooperation on maritime security programs to protect the Gulf of Guinea and the South Atlantic. Angola also seeks support for the re-equipment and modernisation of its Armed Forces.

The two nations also share interests in sectors such as oil, finance, construction, health, agriculture, telecommunications, energy, and air transport.



ANGOTIC
Angola ICT Forum 2025
50 ANOS - A COMUNICAR, A MODERNIZAR
E A DESENVOLVER ANGOLA



**a comunicar,
a modernizar e
a desenvolver
Angola**



minttcs angola
Ministério das Telecomunicações,
Tecnologias da Informação e Comunicação Social



U.S.-AFRICA BUSINESS SUMMIT IN LUANDA

The event will take place from June 23 to 27, 2025, and will bring together government leaders, businesspeople, and investors from both continents.

Angola will host the XVII U.S.-Africa Business Summit, an important milestone in economic diplomacy and an excellent opportunity for promoting business partnerships.

The Presidency of the Republic announced on October 24, 2024, that Angola will host the 17th U.S.-Africa Business Summit, which will take place from June 23 to 27, 2025.

This strategically important event will gather government leaders, businesspeople, and investors from both continents, reinforcing the commitment between Africa and the United States to strengthen economic, trade, and investment ties.

Organised in collaboration with the Corporate Council on Africa (CCA), this summit aims to discuss and promote investment opportunities, innovation, and partnerships between the public and private sectors, focusing on infrastructure, energy, technology, agriculture, and industry.

The event marks an important moment for Africa and the sustainable development of its economies while strengthening relations with the American market.

Holding this summit in Luanda is particularly symbolic, as it coincides with the 50th Anniversary of Angola's Independence, to be celebrated on November 11, 2025.

The activity will take place at a time of significant transformations and economic growth in the country, solidifying its position as a key partner in the economic and political development of the African continent.

The U.S.-Africa Business Summit is a global forum that has strengthened trade relations between African and American companies for over two decades. It provides a platform for dialogue between leaders and investors and aims to catalyse new projects and partnerships that drive sustainable economic development on the African continent.

The Lobito Corridor is today a landmark "whose strategic importance transcends our borders," emphasised the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, during the State of the Nation address on October 15, 2024, at the National Assembly.

He highlighted international initiatives, namely from the United States of America, the European Union, and financial and development institutions, that are consolidating interest in financing the extension of this strategic infrastructure.

The "Lobito Corridor" connects Angola to Zambia, from Luacano-Solwezi, over a distance of 700 kilometers, with total investment potentially reaching 4.5 billion dollars.



A Memorandum of Understanding formalising the agreement for the city of Luanda to host the 17th U.S.-Africa Business Summit in 2025 was signed on September 6 at the Angolan Embassy in Washington, D.C., by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Angola, Agostinho Van-Dúnem, and the president of the CCA - Corporate Council on Africa, Florizelle Liser.



44th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of SADC

Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe
17 August 2024



Development of Southern Africa **ANGOLA'S PRESIDENCY SHOWS PATHS TO INDUSTRIALIZATION**

After assuming the presidency of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) at the 43rd Summit of Heads of State and Government, Angola has begun to implement technical measures that have led to significant advances in key areas.

This involves Industrial Innovation, Agriculture, Energy, Education, Telecommunications and Digitalization, and Defense and Security.

The measures mentioned above resulted from the thinking of the Angolan Head of State, João Lourenço, previously outlined to boost the development of member states.

The advances extended to the Transport, Shared Water Resources, ICT, and Meteorology sectors.

The steps taken by Angola have also allowed SADC to currently have 86% mobile network coverage, which is very close to reaching the goal of 95% by 2030. Internet penetration in the SADC region is estimated at 54%. Therefore, more than half of the population can communicate through this means.

This gain is directly linked to the dynamics of cooperation among member states, which are organised to invest in digital infrastructure, reduce service costs, and promote digital literacy.

The Angolan leader emphasised that the measures implemented during his presidency aligned with the central goal of the regional integration agenda of the Organization, with the development of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063. The slogan “Human and Financial Capital: Key Factors for Sustainable Industrialization in the SADC Region” was adopted to drive this agenda forward at the 43rd Summit.

João Lourenço highlighted that “one of the main objectives relates to acquiring skills that facilitate access to employment and ensure that our region is well-prepared to face the challenges of the 4th industrial revolution and the digitalisation of our economies.

“Member States received direct support in promoting and developing essential value chains for producing and transforming agricultural products, pharmaceuticals, minerals, consumer goods, and services to strengthen and maximise regional benefits. These actions were implemented in coordination with the SADC Secretariat. In this regard, important steps were taken towards operationalising the organisation’s transformation university, aimed at retaining human capital with the necessary skills to meet the demands of technical and technological development related to industrialisation efforts.

SADC remains focused on the development of Member States, with Angola fully confident that actions will be maintained and advanced by the current presidency of Zimbabwe, consolidating the gains achieved by the region under the slogan “Promote Innovation to Create Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development for an Industrial SADC.”

When passing the baton to his Zimbabwean counterpart in August 2024, the Angolan Head of State emphasised: “I am absolutely confident that our region will collectively harness science, technology, and innovation to drive industrialisation as a fundamental and decisive engine for the socio-economic transformation that will take place

in this Southern region of the continent.”

The design of the strategic framework for the development of Member States, as envisioned by President João Lourenço, considers human resources as fundamental in the value chain of sustainable industrialisation.

Accordingly, Angola launched a range of technical initiatives that revealed the region still faces an annual infrastructure financing gap of between 30 and 40 billion dollars. President João Lourenço advocated for the operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund – FDR – one of the major objectives of the Angolan leadership of SADC.

This fund's main purpose will be to finance industrial, social, human development, and infrastructure projects.

The private sector, development finance institutions, and international cooperation partners are encouraged to join in supporting the programs implemented by SADC within the strategies outlined





in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan – RISDP 2020-2030.

Angola's presidency has driven efforts to facilitate the movement of people, goods, and services across regional borders, considering economic growth, social development, and cultural exchange among Member States.

Some countries have instituted visa exemptions, while others have completely abolished this requirement.

The Southern Region is better prepared to enhance a free and integrated zone for the exchange of goods and services within an open trade framework, as evidenced by the creation of One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), such as those already existing between Zambia and Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, Malawi and Zambia, and between Tanzania and Zambia.

The Lobito Corridor stands out as an important Angolan infrastructure that will connect the DRC and

Zambia to the Atlantic Ocean, channelling raw materials, goods, and services under more economically favourable and competitive conditions.

Significant progress has been made in articulating initiatives aimed at controlling and fine-tuning concrete measures to tackle abrupt climate changes, as experienced in recent years in the region and across the continent. Angola urged Member States to apply programs to combat drought and floods more vigorously.

A Regional Humanitarian Appeal was launched to address the need to mobilise at least 5.5 billion dollars to complement the resources of the affected Member States, especially those affected by El Niño.

These measures extended to the Health sector at a time when some countries in the region were facing diseases such as cholera. To better monitor major epidemics, the rotating presidency of Angola launched the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Center.



Peace and security

Peace and security issues have remained at the forefront. Angola prioritised the collective effort to maintain the climate of tranquillity that prevails in Southern Africa, despite the conflict in Eastern DRC constituting a challenge that the member states have to face. According to President João Lourenço, in his capacity as the mediator of the conflict, the prospects are encouraging.

Angola submitted a draft of the peace agreement to Rwanda and the DRC. The SADC mission (SAMIDRC) began its activities in the East of the DRC to contribute to creating an environment that favours the mitigation of conflict factors.

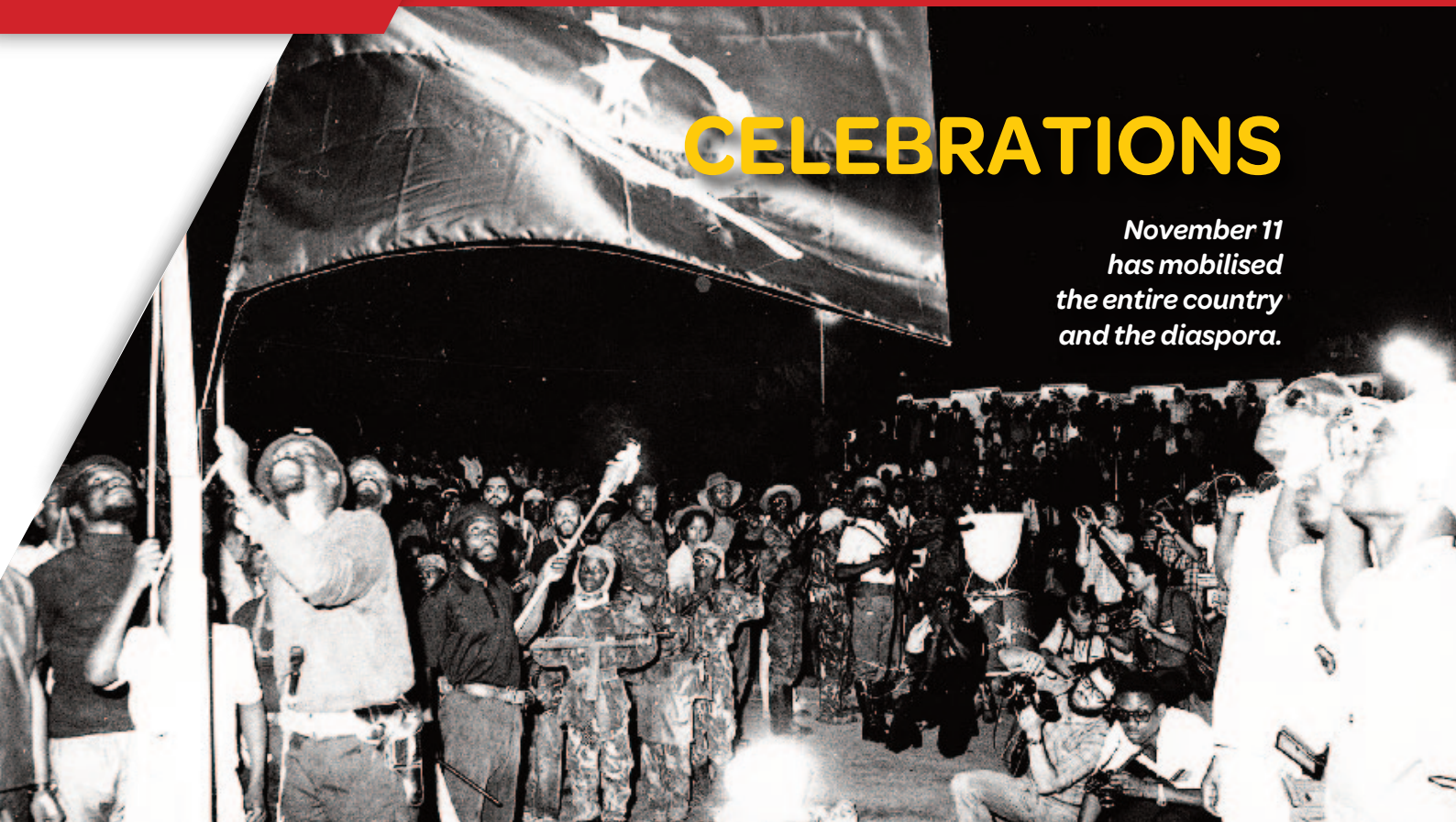
The security situation also improved in the province of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique, where the SADC mission was concluded on July 4, 2024 (SAMIM).

SAMIM played a significant role by successfully helping Mozambique confront terrorism and violent extremism, as it was possible to halt the expansion of this dangerous and harmful phenomenon.

The presidency of Angola in the SADC made it clear that, despite the advances and achievements, it did not withdraw its commitment to continue supporting Mozambique's efforts to ensure a solid, enduring peace necessary for the country's progress and development.

CELEBRATIONS

*November 11
has mobilised
the entire country
and the diaspora.*



The celebrations of November 11, Angola's Independence Day, have mobilised the entire country and the diaspora through Diplomatic and Consular Missions.

Angolans are called to participate in events that honour the country.

Over the years that have marked contemporary Angolan history, since 1975, Angola has affirmed itself in the Concert of Nations as a Sovereign Country capable of making its own decisions regarding managing its resources.

As an independent country for almost five decades, Angola has increasingly positioned itself as a dynamic actor in foreign policy through its active participation in various international and regional organisations, particularly in the Southern African Great Lakes region.

The full exercise of sovereignty results from the efforts of valiant Angolan fighters, whose deeds are perpetuated through the National Symbols.

CONQUEST OF PEACE

In 2002, after several decades of civil war, the guns were silenced, achieving lasting peace. The populations then returned to the agricultural fields and industries, as prophesied by the first President of Angola, António Agostinho Neto. Thus, the creation of conditions for sustainable development was a step.

The unity of Angolans was the hallmark of the celebrations for the 49th Anniversary of National Independence, which took place from 1st to 25th November 2024.

This is the main tool for achieving the aspirations of the citizens, such as the consolidation of a strong and modern democratic and rule-of-law state, which provides for the realization of its citizens through free economic initiative, allows for the generation of wealth, reduces social inequalities, and promotes well-being.



INDEPENDÊNCIA NACIONAL DE ANGOLA 1975-2025

Preservar e valorizar as conquistas alcançadas, construindo um futuro melhor

The official ceremony will be held in Luanda and presided over by His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola.



OBJECTIVE OF THE CELEBRATIONS

The November 11 celebrations aim at specific objectives, such as disseminating and highlighting the importance of November 11 as a landmark of transcendent significance in the unity of various national sensibilities, intending to value the Fatherland based on the will to build a Democratic Rule of Law and the Unity of the Angolan Nation, as well as promoting a reflection on the enormous sacrifices made by the people in the pursuit of

the greatest good of the Nation – National Independence.

It is also intended to honour the Peoples, Parties, and Governments who, during the long and difficult years of the liberation struggle, showed solidarity with the national cause and directly and concretely supported the birth and consolidation of a sovereign, free, and independent State.

CENTRAL EVENTS

49th Anniversary

Location: Province of Malanje

Presided: Her Excellency Esperança Maria Eduardo Francisco da Costa, Vice President of the Republic of Angola.

2024



48th Anniversary

Location: Lunda Sul Province

Presided: His Excellency Adão de Almeida, Minister of State and Chief of the Civil House of the President of the Republic.

2023



47th Anniversary

Location: Lunda Province

Presided: His Excellency Dionísio da Fonseca, Minister of Territorial Administration (MAT).

2022



In 2020 and 2021, no official public ceremonies were held in Angola due to COVID-19.

44th Anniversary

2019

Location: Província do Cuanza Sul

Presided: His Excellency Bornito de Sousa, former Vice President of the Republic of Angola.



43th Anniversary

2018

Location: Cunene Province

Presided: His Excellency Manuel Nunes Júnior, then Minister of State for Economic and Social Development.



42th Anniversary

2017

Location: Huíla Province

Presided: His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola.



41th Anniversary

2016

Location: Kwanza Norte Province

Presided: His Excellency Manuel Domingos Vicente, former Vice-President of the Republic of Angola.



40th Anniversary

2015

Location: Luanda Province

Presided: His Excellency José Eduardo dos Santos, former President of the Republic of Angola (in memoriam).



SLOGANS OF THE LAST 10 YEARS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

"Angola 50 Years: Preserve and Value the Achievements Made, Building a Better Future" is the motto for the 2025 celebrations of our Independence.

2024 - "National Unity, Production, and Sustainable Development.

2023 - "United for the Development of Angola."

2022 - "Angolans Hand in Hand for the Future"

2021 - "United, Let's Build a Prosperous Angola."

2020 - "Unity, Stability, and Development".

2019 - "United for the Development of Angola."

2018 - "United in Building a Better Angola."

2017 - "United for a Unified and Indivisible Democratic Agenda."

2016 - "United for a Developed Angola."

2015 - "Angola 40 Years, Peace, National Unity, and Development."



**INDEPENDÊNCIA
NACIONAL DE ANGOLA**
1975-2025

Preservar e valorizar as conquistas alcançadas, construindo um futuro melhor

"Dipanda" promotes the dissemination of national culture and the exaltation of the role of significant figures in Angola's history.

The Angolan diaspora will be strongly engaged in this festive movement, whose highlight is the event on November 11, 2025, at Praça da República, with the speech of the Head of State.

The "Golden Jubilee" of Angola as an independent, free, and sovereign country will be marked by actions that promote national culture, boost tourism, and highlight the role of significant figures in Angola's history before and after Independence.

The Council of Ministers, in an extraordinary session held on October 17, 2024, presided over by the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, reviewed the General Program of Commemorations Related to the Fiftieth (50th) Anniversary of National Independence. The program began to be implemented at the end of November and extends until December 2025.

The Angolan diaspora will be strongly engaged in this festive movement, whose highlight is the event on

November 11, 2025, at Praça da República, with the speech of the Head of State. A civic-military parade will take place on the same day.

The festivities will take place under the slogan "Angola 50 Years: Preserve and Value the Achievements Made, Building a Better Future" and have the main purpose of highlighting the historical journey of the Angolan people since November 11, 1975, the achievements made in the last five decades in the military, political-diplomatic, sports, social, and cultural domains, as well as recognising the values of national unity and cohesion, democracy, patriotism, Angolan identity, humanism, and solidarity.

STATE OF THE NATION 2024

"The Independence represented the reaffirmation of our freedom"

The President of the Republic, João Lourenço, said that Independence represented "the reaffirmation of our freedom and our dignity as human beings."

These considerations were made during the "Message on the State of the Angolan Nation" delivered on October 15, 2024, at the National Assembly in Luanda. Many of the best sons of our homeland spared no effort, even going so far as to give their lives so that today we could be a sovereign and independent state," he stated.

Before the members of the National Assembly, the Head of State praised the country's achievements over time. This comes as 2025 approaches, the year in which Angola will celebrate 50 years since the late President António Agostinho Neto proclaimed National Independence in 1975, marking the end of a long period of colonization and subjugation of Angolans.

"The National Independence represents our greatest achievement as a people, and its proclamation forever places a generation of Angolans on the list of those who knew how to

interpret the greatest aspirations of the Angolan people, to be on the right side of our history, and to rise to the challenges of their time."

João Lourenço called for 2025 to be a year of deep reflection, homage to our heroes, exaltation of our common history, and love for the Fatherland. "Let us celebrate November 11th with joy."

The Nation, he stated, has many challenges and relies on everyone's contribution to overcome them. The President called on all Angolans to join this national effort and to follow the example that millions of compatriots worldwide set for us every day. Their selfless work in favour of the country shows that they believe in the Fatherland, "that they do not lose hope, and that together we are capable of making Angola a better country for everyone."



IT HAPPENED ON NOVEMBER 29 IN LUANDA

LAUNCH OF THE CELEBRATIONS FOR THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLA'S INDEPENDENCE



His Excellency Adão de Almeida, Minister of State and Chief of the Civil House of the President of the Republic and Coordinator of the Interministerial Commission for the Organization of Commemorative Actions Related to the 50th Anniversary of National Independence, intervened.

EXCERPT

"For this day of celebration and reflection, we are all called to demonstrate that together 'We Are Angola'." In communities, neighbourhoods, villages, churches, public institutions, the diaspora, and companies, in short, in every corner where an Angolan exists. More than political activities, it is our desire that these celebrations be a true journey of citizenship, with strong citizen and civil society participation".





PROGRAMS WITH AN INTERNATIONAL FOCUS

The festivities for the 50th anniversary of Independence will be held between November 11, 2024, and December 31, 2025. Decentralised activities will be held in all provinces and diplomatic missions of Angola, allowing all Angolans to get involved and participate in this historic moment.

- 1- 17th United States of America – Africa Business Summit
- 2- 2nd International Women's Forum - Special Edition Angola 50 Years
- 3- Central Act of the Commemorations of the 50th Anniversary of National Independence (Civic-Military Parade)
- 4- Luanda Biennial - Special Edition Angola 50 Years
- 5- International Tourism Fair (BITUR 2025)
- 6- African Basketball Championship (Afrobasquete 2025)
- 7- African Cadet and Junior Fencing Championship
- 8- African Judo Championship for Cadets and Juniors
- 9- International Endurance Competition (Equestre)
- 10- Annual Conference of the Association of African Prosecutors (APA)
- 11- Conference on the Role of Angolan Diplomacy in the Conquest and Preservation of National Independence
- 12- International Karate Dó Cup - Celebrates 50 Years of National Independence
- 13- International Dipanda Race
- 14- Dissemination and Exhibition in Angola of the Historical Collection Located in the Holy See Regarding António Manuel Nvunda "Negrita," First African Ambassador and Special Envoy of the King of Kongo, Dom Álvaro II, Sent to Rome in 1604, for Direct Contacts with His Holiness Pope Paul V, without Intermediation of the Portuguese Authorities
- 15- ANGOTIC Fair - Celebrates the 50th Anniversary of Angola's Independence
- 16- Angolan Gastronomy Fair
- 17- International Fair of Benguela (FIB) - 2025 - Celebrates the 50th Anniversary of Independence
- 18- International Gymnastics Festival - Angola 50 AIN
- 19- Paralympic Festival and Friendly Match between the Amputee Football Teams of Angola and Turkey - Celebrates 50 AIN
- 20- International Fair of Luanda (FILDA 2025) - Celebrates 50 Years of National Independence
- 21- Forum of African Ministers of Transport and Tourism
- 22- Global Tourism Forum CCTA Ministry of Tourism
- 23- Gala for the 50th Anniversary of National Independence Day (Diplomatic and Consular Missions)
- 24- Friendly match between the national football teams of Angola and Argentina
- 25- "Constitutionalism as an Expression of National Independence and State Sovereignty" - International Conference on the 15th of the Constitution of the Republic of Angola
- 26- Lecture on the History of Angola's Independence
- 27- International Electric Rally, Karting, Drifting and Drag, Motocross and Motorsports - Celebrates 50 AIN
- 28- Fourth African Youth Games
- 29- International Seminar on Angolan Literature
- 30- International Tournament 50 Years of Women's Handball (Angola, Congo, Paraguai e Portugal)
- 31- International 50 Years Men's Handball Tournament (Angola, Congo, DRC, and Côte d'Ivoire)
- 32- International Boxing Tournament-Dipanda 50 Years
- 33- International Golf Tournament - Celebrates 50 AIN
- 34- International Roller Hockey Tournament (Angola, Argentina, Portugal, and Mozambique) and International Inline Skating Marathon (Argentina)
- 35- International MMA Tournament - Dipanda ya Waba (Cartaz Demarte Pena)
- 36- International Swimming Tournament Luanda Ministry of Youth and Sports
- 37- International Table Tennis Tournament - 50 AIN
- 38- International Chess Tournament of Dipanda - Angola Livre Lunda-Sul Ministry of Youth and Sports
- 39- International Professional Tennis Tournament (Angola Open 50)
- 40- International Four Nations Football Tournament
- 41- University Tournament Angola 50 Years in Basketball and Chess
- 42- XIII General Assembly of the Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries - OISC/CPLP.



HISTORICAL CONTEXTUALIZATION

The celebration of National Day is an opportunity to reflect on three key moments of our journey: the struggle for independence, the achievement of peace, and the construction of national development. Since the liberation from colonial rule in 1975, the country has consolidated its sovereignty and freedom, taking on a prominent role in the international arena.

Excerpts from the speech of the First President of Angola, Dr. António Agostinho Neto, in the proclamation of Independence on November 11, 1975

In the name of the Angolan People, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) solemnly proclaims the independence of Angola before Africa and the world.

.....

The long journey represents the heroic history of a People who, under the united and correct guidance of their vanguard, relying solely on their own strength, decided to fight for the right to be free and independent.

.....

However, our struggle does not end here. The goal is the complete independence of our Country, the construction of a just society, and the New Man.

.....

Angola is an underdeveloped country. We must be deeply aware of this fact's meaning and consequences.

.....

We have a long road ahead of us. We will have to fully operationalise the economic and administrative machinery, combat all types of parasitism, progressively eliminate distortions between the sectors of the economy between the regions of the country, and build a State of Social Justice. The economy will be planned to serve the Angolan people and never the devouring imperialism. It will be permanently oriented towards a self-centred economy, that is, truly Angolan.



The struggle for economic independence will consequently be a constant in our strategy.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola will increasingly embark on projects for the industrialisation of our own raw materials and even on heavy industry projects.

.....
Thus, the Angolan State will have the capacity to justly resolve the serious land issue and will promote the creation of cooperatives and state-owned enterprises in the interest of the peasant masses.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola will be open to the whole world for its economic relations. It will accept international cooperation with the indisputable assumption that the so-called "external aid" should not be conditional or conditioned. The long history of the MPLA clearly demonstrates that as the leading force of the People's Republic of Angola, it will never betray the sacred principle of National Independence.

.....
Our international relations will always be defined by the principle of reciprocity of advantages.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola will pay special attention to its relations with Portugal and establish them on a new basis free of any colonial vestiges because it wishes them to be enduring.

.....
It is evident that our economy will suffer in the initial phase due to the lack of skilled personnel. An expedited plan for training national personnel will be developed to address this shortage while also appealing for international cooperation in this area. Our schools, at all levels, must undergo a radical overhaul so that they can truly serve the People and economic reconstruction.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola, a free and independent African state, adheres to the principles of the Charter of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola's foreign policy will be non-alignment, based on the principles of total independence, always followed by the MPLA.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola will know how to respect its international commitments and the international routes that use its territory.

.....
The People's Republic of Angola, a country committed to the anti-imperialist struggle, will have as its natural allies the African countries, the socialist countries, and all the progressive forces of the World.





THE FIRST FREE ZONE IN ANGOLA

CORE COMPONENTS - DANDE FREE ZONE ANGOLA



Free Zone



Port Terminal



Industrial Poles



National Grains Stocks



Ocean Terminal



Edible Oil Refinery

THE PROJECT

A project that will bust industrial development in Angola, promote free external trade and guarantee the security of strategic reserves (food and oil derivatives).

A driving force to promote private investment, that is going to generate new jobs.





PRESIDENT JOÃO LOURENÇO SELECTED THE UAE AS A DESTINATION AMONG HIS FOREIGN VISITS

The President of the Republic of Angola, João Lourenço, chose the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for his foreign visits this year. In late 2023, in December, he visited the Emirate of Dubai to participate in the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), where he gave two speeches: one during the plenary session (attended by other world leaders) and another during the high-level meeting on the Southern Africa Great Green Wall Initiative, under the theme "Expanding an African ambition to address the world's most pressing issues." This took place on the sidelines of COP28.

The Angolan Head of State spoke in his capacity as the current Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), now led by Zimbabwe.

However, President João Lourenço had arrived in Dubai on December 1, 2023, coming from Washington, D.C.

COP28

During the morning session on December 2, 2023, the President had the opportunity to deliver his speech, closely watched by António Guterres, UN Secretary-General; His Highness Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE; Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, COP28 President; Heads of State and Government; and Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

"It is with the highest honor that I address the distinguished delegations present at this 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, expressing our gratitude to the authorities of the UAE for the warm welcome extended to us upon our arrival in this city of Dubai."

João Lourenço emphasized the special significance of the event, as it was an occasion for the first global evaluation of the Paris Agreement. In this context, the impact of the policies implemented, both collectively and individually, was assessed with the goal of mitigating the severe consequences of climate change that have been affecting the planet.

"Clearly, as a result of these changes, our countries are among those most affected by climate change, particularly because this process has a very harmful impact on people's daily lives, their productive activities, mobility, and quality of life," stated the Angolan President.

AT ANGOLA'S STAND

On December 2, President João Lourenço, accompanied by First Lady Ana Dias Lourenço, visited Angola's stand, the space where the country's official delegation showcased its participation in the COP28 Climate Summit in Dubai.

This was a space equipped with facilities for hosting informative and educational events, where visitors could also learn about Angola's actions in managing the climate challenges of our time.

The Minister of Environment, Ana Paula de Carvalho Pereira, welcomed the Head of State and his delegation at the stand, providing explanations about Angola's participation in COP28, which lasted until December 12, 2023.





MARCH 2024 PRESIDENT MEETS WITH EMIRATI LEADER

On March 19, 2024, President João Lourenço held a working meeting with the leader of the UAE, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, in the capital Abu Dhabi. The meeting occurred during the President's return trip after his state visit to China.

The two leaders discussed a wide range of topics, including the economy, trade, investment, development, and renewable energy.



PRIVATE VISIT

In early September 2024, the President made a private visit of several days to the United Arab Emirates.

Meanwhile, during the X Extended Advisory Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held in July 2024 under the theme: "MIREX and the Valorization of Human Capital in Diplomatic and Administrative Spheres," the emphasis was placed on the President's state visits abroad.

Additionally, it was reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in close collaboration with other institutions, promoted forums, trade fairs, exhibitions, and other events during the President's foreign visits, as well as during the visits of foreign dignitaries to Angola, with the ultimate aim of maintaining a dynamic economic diplomacy agenda.

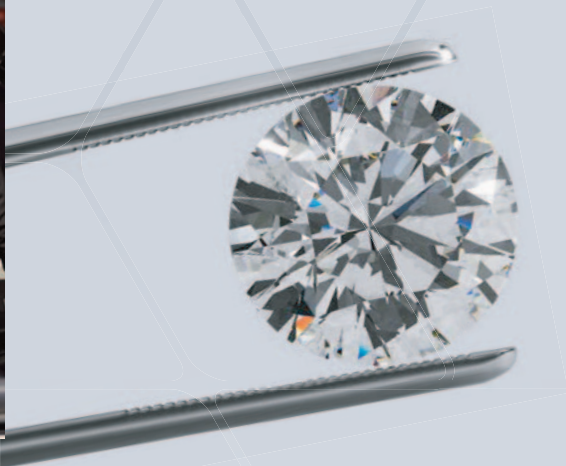


ABOUT SODIAM

SODIAM E.P. – Angolan National Diamond Trading Company, is a State Owned Company in charge of controlling and supervising the negotiation, purchase, sale, and export/import of diamonds in Angola;

In close institutional cooperation with the other relevant entities in the Angolan diamond industry, SODIAM E.P. performs the functions of:

- a) Public Trading Body;
- b) Manager of state's strategic reserves;
- c) Buyer and reseller of 15 to 20% of the authorized production quota;
- d) Buyer and reseller of rough diamonds from small scale production;



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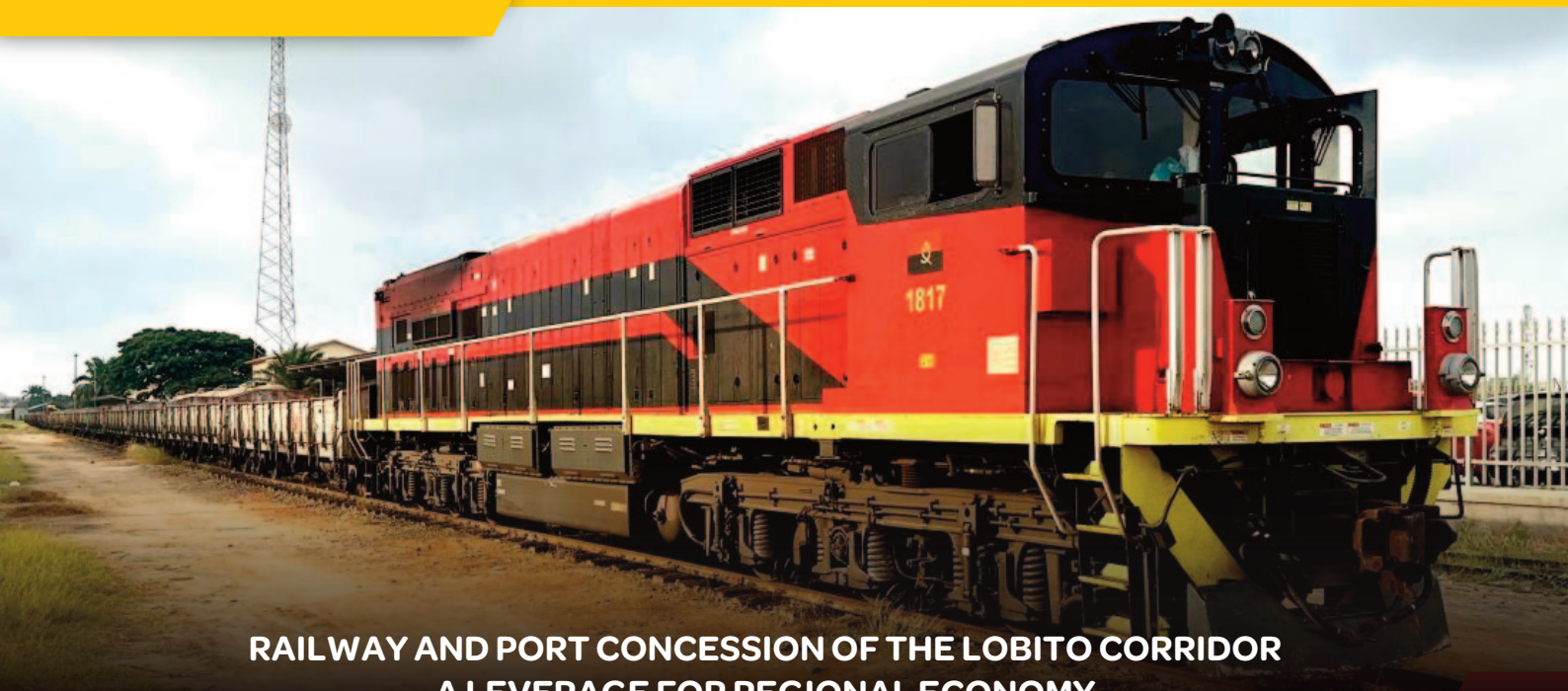
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO
DE DIAMANTES DE ANGOLA

Contacts:

Rua Rainha Ginga nº 87, 7th Floor
Edifício ENDIAMA / De Beers
CP: 1072

Telephone: +244 924 156 986
Email: geral@sodiam.co.ao

www.sodiam.co.ao



**RAILWAY AND PORT CONCESSION OF THE LOBITO CORRIDOR
A LEVERAGE FOR REGIONAL ECONOMY**

HISTORY OF THE RAILWAY BETWEEN THE DRC BORDER AND LOBITO

- The Benguela Railway was a private concession for 100 years and was built between 1902 and 1929, reaching the border of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This line was developed with the purpose of connecting the Angolan plateau to the mineral wealth of the Katanga region.
- In 1973, around 3.3 million tons of cargo were transported on this railway annually, including both national and international cargo.
- After Angola's independence, the railway fell into disrepair, and by 1992, only 340 km of the track was operational. After the civil war, only 34 km of the line was functional.
- In 2015, China Railway 20 Bureau Group (CR20) invested \$1.3 billion in the reconstruction of the line, which was operated by the Benguela Railway (CFB).



**LOBITO ATLANTIC
Railway**



**GOVERNO DE
ANGOLA**

mintrans.gov.ao
Ministério dos Transportes

MAIN ADVANTAGES

1,716 km The shortest route to Europe and the Americas	36 hours Transit time from the DRC border to the Lobito terminal	1,555 Wagons To be purchased	49 locomotives 35 locomotives operational on the Angolan side and 14 on the DRC side
2,000 mt Total capacity per month at present	160,000 mt Projected total cargo capacity per month within five years	5,000 Heavy trucks removed from the road	6 trains/day Entering and leaving the DRC within five years

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOBITO CORRIDOR OVER TRADITIONAL ROUTES

Current Logistical Challenges

- Congestion and delays on the roads.
- Poor security.
- Delays at the Port Terminal.
- Increasing imports and exports from the DRC, especially from the Kolwezi region.

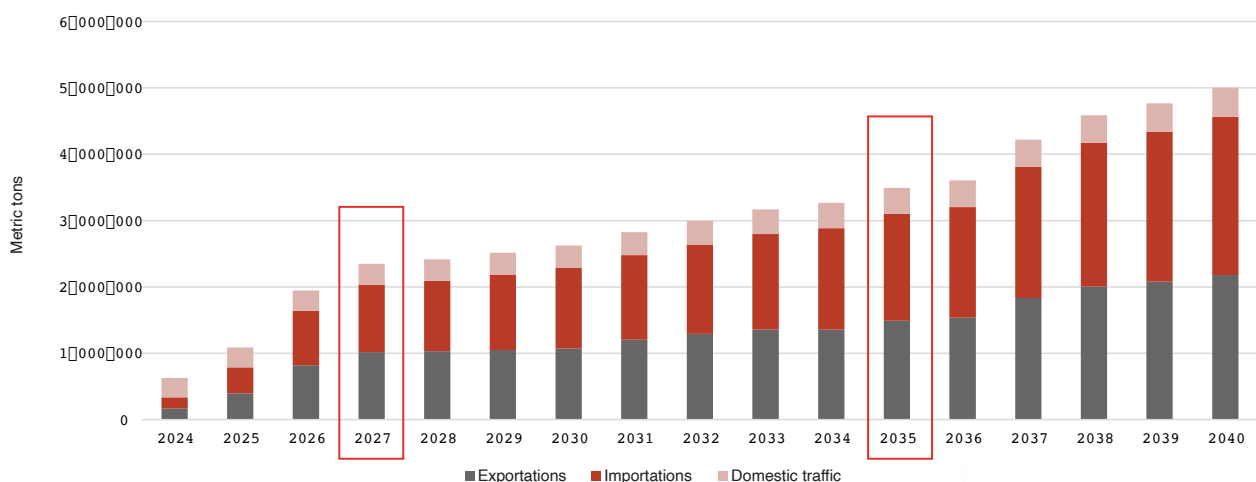
Advantages of the New Lobito Corridor

- Access to reliable transport infrastructure with competitive costs.

- The shortest route to a port from Kolwezi and the fastest transit times by land to an African port.
- Reduced truck traffic on already congested and dangerous roads.
- A reliable connection to a port with no congestion in Lobito.
- The most efficient route to markets in North America and Europe.

ACCELERATION PLAN

The Lobito Corridor project aims to achieve an export capacity of 1 million tons and an import capacity of 1 million tons within the next five years.



A PROJECT WITH MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Commercial



Provides a faster and safer route for passengers using the Benguela line.



Direct connection to a port without congestion in Lobito, avoiding delays at other ports in East Africa.



Provides the fastest export and import route from the African Copperbelt to Europe and the Americas.

Environmental and Safety Benefits



Helps eliminate trucks from the roads.



Helps reduce air pollution and carbon emissions.



Reduces border delays, minimizes the risk of road accidents, and limits road degradation.

Investment



\$455 million in Angola and \$100 million in the DRC.



Acquisition of 1,555 wagons and 35 locomotives for the Angolan side.



Investment in training and local skills with training centers in Huambo and Lobito.

LOBITO MINING TERMINAL, ANGOLA

The Lobito Mining Terminal: A Strategic Gateway to the West.

- Integrated with the CFB line and the Lobito Dry Port.
- Located 5 km from Lobito Port.
- All major shipping lines operate from this location with services to all major destinations.
- Mining terminal also handles bulk shipments for import and export.
- Presence of numerous multinational shipping agents in Lobito, including AMT, Bollore, K+N.
- A depth of 15.3 m allows all large vessels to dock in Lobito.
- Navigation capacity for 50,000 DWT ships. No port congestion at Lobito, avoiding weeks of delays at East African ports. Cargo from Kolwezi can be loaded onto a ship within 10 days of departure.

There is no port congestion in Lobito, avoiding weeks of delays at ports on the east African coast.

From Kolwezi, cargo can be loaded onto a ship within 10 days of departure.



INVESTMENTS

1. Remodelling of the track and extension of branches.
2. Renovation of stations.
3. Two new stations.
4. Renovation of the maintenance depot.
5. Bridge structures.
6. Signaling and communications.
7. Terminal 1 (Luau).
8. Terminal 2 (Lobito).
9. Terminal 3 (Mining Port).



WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

FROM ANGOLA'S SIDE

- Purchase of a total of 1,555 wagons, acquisition of 35 locomotives for the Angolan side, and renovation of CFB locomotives
- Strengthening parts of the track by adding 500,000 tons of ballast and welding the existing rails
- Strengthening five metal bridges along the track
- Installation of a new operating system (TCS)
- Development of a new railway line for the Mining Port
- Construction of a new workshop in Lobito and depots along the track for rolling stock maintenance
- Creation of two passing points and extension of crossing tracks at the current 400m stations to 900m, to allow longer trains to pass.

FROM THE DRC SIDE

- 80 km of track in poor condition between the border and Divuma to be completely replaced.
- Balancing the track in good condition - replacement of ties and track in parts and maintenance.
- Acquisition of 14 locomotives for the DRC section.
- The DRC has 27 passing points, of which only 7 are currently open. 20 will be reopened.
- Increase frequency to 6 trains daily entering and leaving the DRC within five years.
- Establish an office at the Dilolo border post.
- Total CAPEX: up to USD 100 million, covering 3 years of work.



Expectations around the 15th IRENA Assembly



Youth Forum
16 April 2024 • Abu Dhabi



ANGOLA PARTICIPATES WITH FOCUS ON ENERGY TRANSITION

The 15th Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) will take place on January 12 and 13, 2025, in Abu Dhabi, the political and administrative capital of the United Arab Emirates.

Angola, as a permanent member of this multilateral organization, will participate with a delegation from Luanda (Ministry of Energy and Water), and the focus will be on conveying a message to foreign delegates about the actions the country has taken for an effective energy transition.

At the 14th Assembly, held from April 16 to 18, 2024, where Angola held one of the vice-presidencies, the Minister of Energy and Water (MINEA), João Baptista Borges, stated that the country has restructured its energy matrix, having completed in 2022 the Biópio Photovoltaic Power Plants, with about 188.80 MW, and the Baía Farta Power Plant, with around 96.70 MW. These projects contribute approximately 4% of the Public Electricity Production Matrix, allowing for

an annual saving of 3 million tons of fossil fuels and, consequently, a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by around 9 million tons. The electricity production matrix also includes the first phase of the Caraculo Photovoltaic Power Plant, with about 25 MW, in a project expected to reach 50 MW.

The sector's strategic actions resulted in an increase in the electrification rate to 43% and a simultaneous decrease in the annual consumption of diesel in thermoelectric plants from 1.36 billion liters in 2015 to around 560 million liters consumed in 2023, a decrease of almost 60% in eight years.

In addition to Minister João Baptista Borges, who headed the Angolan delegation, the 14th IRENA Assembly was attended by the Permanent Representative to this international organization, the Ambassador of Angola to the United Arab Emirates, Júlio Maiato, as well as officials from MINEA and the country's diplomatic mission in Abu Dhabi.

28th COUNCIL

The 28th IRENA Council, in which the country participated through its diplomatic representation in the UAE, along with over 350 government representatives from 119 countries, took place on October 24 and 25, 2024, in Abu Dhabi. The discussions focused on IRENA's work, evaluating global progress following COP28, and exploring strategies to mobilize financing for the energy transition.

The IRENA conclave took place before COP29, the 29th UN Climate Change Conference, which was held from November 11 to 22, 2024, in Baku, Azerbaijan, gathering countries from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as thousands of experts, journalists, climate activists, and representatives from businesses and NGOs.

At the 28th IRENA Council, issues related to the energy transition were discussed, including progress towards tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency by 2030.

The Council also addressed national experiences in the energy transition, challenges, and opportunities to enhance the mobilization of financing for renewable energy technologies and innovative partnerships essential for the energy transformation of small island economies.

27th COUNCIL

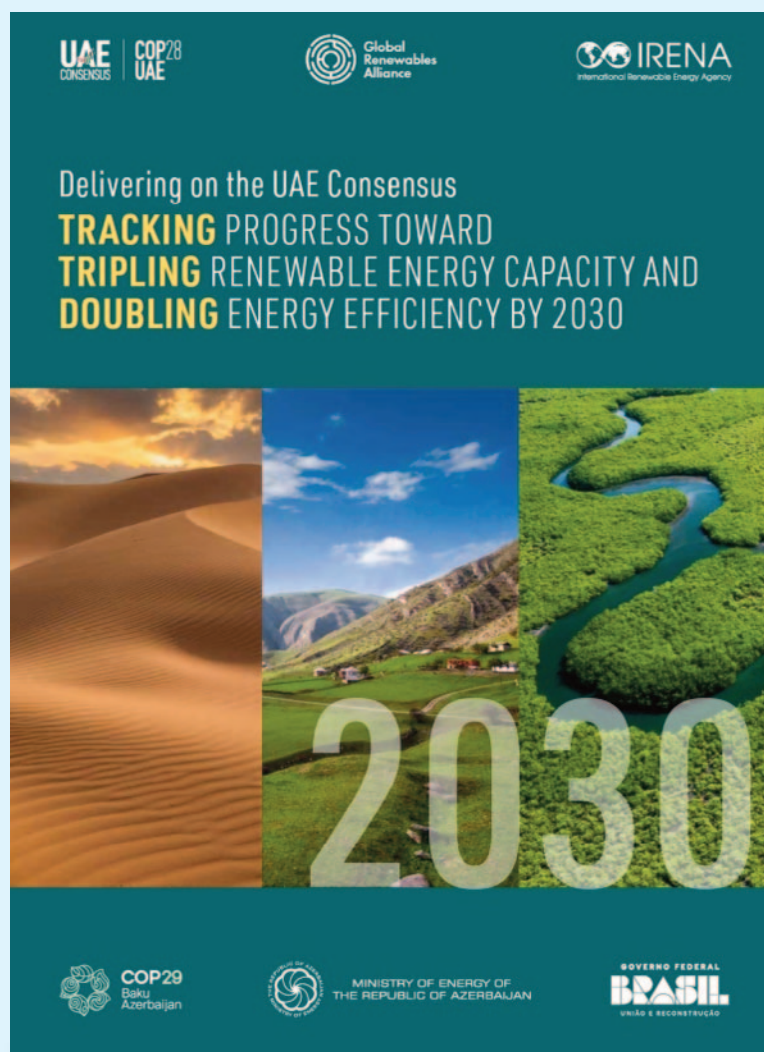
At the 27th IRENA Council, held on June 13, 2024, Angola's Ambassador to Abu Dhabi, Júlio Maiato, congratulated the Republic of Zimbabwe and Bangladesh for holding the presidency and vice-presidency of the current Council, an organ that includes Permanent Representatives and meets twice a year before the Assembly.

The Angolan diplomat, permanent representative to

the multilateral institution, emphasized the priority the Angolan government has given to the energy transition process in an effort to promote and attract investment.

IRENA's Director-General, Francesco La Camera, has advocated for the global goal of tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030, seeing it as a key element to significantly increase public and private sector engagement and action.

IRENA will play a crucial role in ensuring transparency and accountability, tracking progress, and facilitating the implementation of energy goals set during COP28.





The IRENA Council consists of 21 members elected for a two-year term and is accountable to the Assembly.

The Council members serve on a rotating basis to ensure effective participation of both developing and developed countries and a fair and equitable geographical distribution.

The Council's responsibilities include facilitating consultation and cooperation among IRENA members and reviewing the Agency's work programme, budget and annual report, among other relevant administrative and institutional matters.

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Council of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) took place from 24 to 25 October 2024.

The 14th IRENA Assembly elected the following countries to serve on the Council in 2024:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Nigeria,

Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Zimbabwe. Cyprus, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, Panama, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Togo, Uganda and Uruguay serve as alternates.

Zimbabwe has been designated as Chair and Bangladesh as Vice-Chair for the 28th Council meeting.

Two committees assist the Council in its work:

Administration and Finance Committee

Chair: Tonga

Vice-Chair: United Arab Emirates

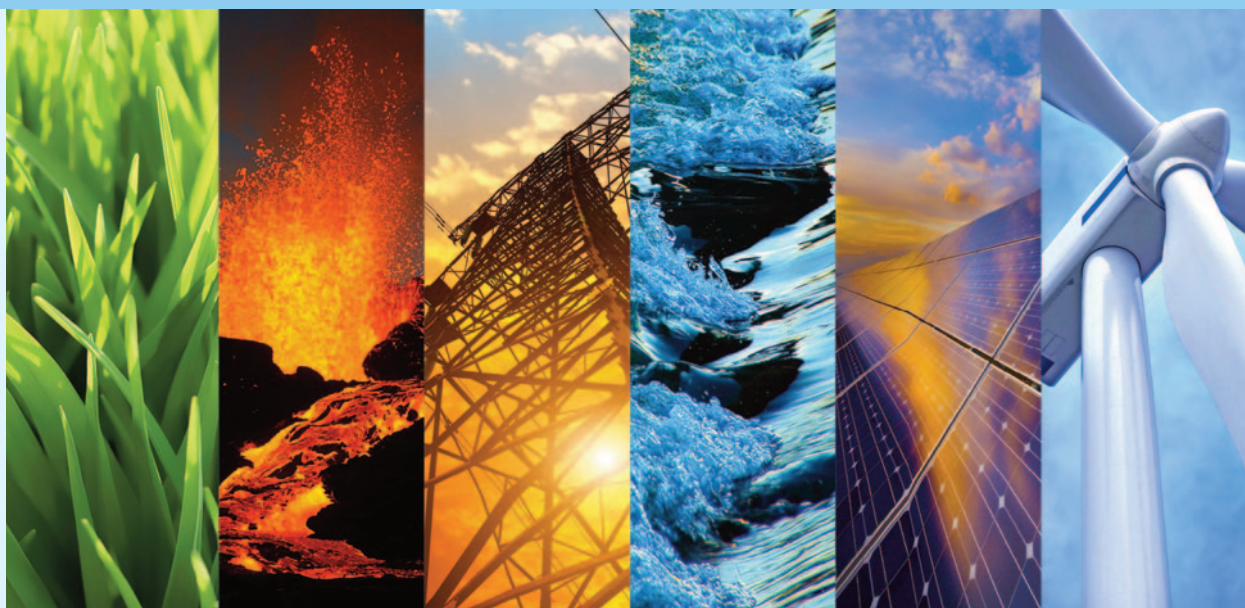
Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Iraq, Togo, Saint Lucia and the United Arab Emirates.

Programme and Strategy Committee

Chair: El Salvador

Vice-Chair: United States of America

Members: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, El Salvador, Japan, Kenya, Singapore, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe.





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AMBASSADOR JÚLIO MAIATO

"WE ARE A COUNTRY COMMITTED TO FIGHTING CORRUPTION".

"We are a country committed to fighting corruption and impunity." This statement was made by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Angola to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

In an interview with the "ANGONEWS" Magazine, against the backdrop of the 50th Anniversary of National Independence, which will be celebrated on November 11, 2025, Júlio Maiato talks about the achievements of these almost five decades and the challenges ahead. Among the topics discussed are Angola's insertion into the regional and international context, economic diplomacy, private foreign investment in the country, and bilateral relations between Angola and the UAE.

In his conversation, the Angolan diplomat dispels any doubts about the future of the nation that saw him born: "...if our country continues on its positive trajectory, it can secure its place as a prominent African power with global impact."

Angola will celebrate 50 years of independence in 2025, and the general program for the commemorations has already been launched. What are the key moments that marked the country's history since Independence?

The conquest of National Independence on November 11, 1975, and the signing of the Luena Peace Agreement in 2002 are the most significant moments in Angola's history, and they had the greatest impact on the life of the Angolan people.

These events directly influenced the life of the population, alongside other historical milestones in various political, economic, and diplomatic spheres. Strategically speaking, the phrase "the People's Republic of Angola considers Agriculture as the base and Industry as the decisive factor for its development" became the main flag for governance during the First Republic, envisioned at the time by President

António Agostinho Neto, the Founder of the Angolan Nation and National Hero.

In 1978, the government declared that year as the "Year of Agriculture" to increase agricultural production, which would have multiple benefits, such as satisfying the population's food needs, supplying raw materials to industry, and improving the balance of trade. The aim was to mobilize the available workforce.

In the economic field, the structuring of the state industrial sector, based on expropriations, nationalizations, and the creation of state-run economic units, marked the beginning of the First Republic.

From the time of our Independence to the present, several transformations have taken place. One of these was the shift from a centralized economy to a market economy, where private actors are now essential partners of the state.



In summary, we began with the struggle for national liberation against colonial rule in 1961, which is also a memorable date, and culminated in the achievement of our Independence.

Did the national liberation struggle that began in 1961 have a significant influence on Angola's independence today?

A lot! As I just mentioned, it is a historic milestone that determined a new direction for our people and our country as an autonomous and independent state. Angolans were determined to achieve independence and escape the yoke of Portuguese colonial rule, as they were seeking freedom.

We are an independent country, the result of the bravery and tenacity of a group of Angolans who raised our flag before Africa and the world, representing a greater hope for prosperity for all.

National independence was a call for peace achieved in 2002, laying the foundations for national development, in collaboration with friendly nations, whose history of progress and prosperity is an unavoidable reference, such as, in this particular case, the United Arab Emirates.

Does the country's current stage of development correspond to the expectations generated by the proclamation of National Independence on 11 November 1975?

Angola was characterised by a civil war that tore apart its socio-economic structures for 27 years. It was not easy for our Government to take on the challenges of the post-conflict period that constituted the National Reconstruction Programme, following the 2002 Peace Agreement. One of the greatest gains is the infrastructure that has been built, such as roads, ports, hospitals, schools, airports, football stadiums, etc.

Despite this, Angola has introduced several economic and structural reforms that have resulted in its credibility with international organisations.

Were there several changes?

In the political context, in the 1980s, the country gradually began to move towards a liberal model, due to the political changes that took place. In 1987, the country's external debt increased due to the fall in the price of oil, a situation that forced



the government to appeal to the international community for humanitarian aid. Angola adopted the Economic and Financial Restructuring (SEF), a programme to (re)adjust the Angolan economy, which was implemented with the aim of reducing the state's debt and opening up companies to private initiative, as well as reforming the banking sector and public accounting.

Angola's external debt was growing, which led the Angolan political authorities to contact the clubs of Paris, London and the IMF, of which the country became a member in 1989, a fact seen as a valuable opportunity to access assistance in the areas of the budget, taxes and fiscal policy, and economic management in general.

How would you classify and qualify Angola's position in the regional and international context over the years?

Immediately after its independence, Angola was recognised by the international community, and the States expressed their desire to establish

political, diplomatic and economic relations. However, during the several devastating years of armed conflict, Angola's space and capacity for action were limited, both at regional and international levels.

Despite this difficult period, Angolan diplomacy has always maintained that strengthening the capacity to maintain peace in Angolan territory, in the region and on the African continent could only be achieved in the context of global cooperation. Thus, Angolan diplomacy has always shared views on peace and security with the countries of the region, and it was through this coordination that during its first two decades, in addition to being admitted as a full member of the UN, Angola became a member of the OAU, currently the African Union, co-founder of the Frontline Countries and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), an influential member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), as well as other international and regional organizations.

Are the first countries that recognised our independence still friends of Angola?

Yes, Angola maintains relations with all countries, including Brazil, the first to recognise our independence. Not only those that recognised our independence, but also those that later created strong bonds of friendship and cooperation, such as the United Arab Emirates, as it is a very welcoming country. It has special people who are increasingly strengthening our ties.

The relations of cooperation and friendship that began in 1997 are likely to grow. In fact, our President of the Republic, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, recently made a private visit to this country, one of several, the first in 2019. This shows that the two countries have common interests, with investments in the agricultural, industrial, renewable energy and infrastructure sectors.

At this time, on the way to the 50th anniversary of National Independence, we had the great privilege of maintaining a closer relationship of friendship and cooperation with the UAE. There is an express desire to implement some agreements still under negotiation, one of which is the abolition of visas on ordinary, service and diplomatic passports, and the legal protection of Angolans in the United Arab Emirates.

However, the recognition of a Government is a political act. The first countries to recognize the Angolan State after achieving independence were Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea-Conakry, Mauritius, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Germany, Romania, Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe, Syria, Somalia, Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mexico, Peru and Kuwait.

How do you assess trade between Angola and the UAE?

It is always in a growing phase. Between 2020 and December 2024, trade in goods between Angola and the United Arab Emirates represented a total of USD 6,382.7 million in exports and USD 2,684.6 million in imports, corresponding to a positive trade balance of approximately USD 3,698.2 million. During the abovementioned period, imports showed an increasing trend, reaching their peak in 2023 due to diesel and gasoline imports. Regarding exports, they presented a variable profile with growth from 2020 to 2022 and a decline from 2023 onwards.

Which goods fill the export and import matrix?

Angola exported minerals and ores (diamonds, gold, and granite), fuels (crude oil and gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons), and common metals, such as aluminium, copper wires, aluminium in raw form, and lead in raw form, to the United Arab Emirates. These groups, as a whole, represented around 99% of the total volume of exports.

As for imports, the main groups of imported products were vehicles and other transport materials, in this case, passenger cars and cars for transporting goods, car parts and accessories, as well as fuels (gasoline, diesel and petroleum bitumen), as well as cell phones, automatic data processing machines and their units. These categories represent around 75.8% of the total import volume.

How would you characterize Angola's strategic positioning after the armed conflict?

After peace was achieved in April 2002, the Angolan State adopted a more dynamic and active pragmatic foreign policy, in order to defend its interests and focused on the process of reconstruction and development of essential infrastructures, to promote economic and social progress at national level, but always based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality between States, the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, peaceful resolution of conflicts, respect for human rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, reciprocity of benefits, repudiation of and fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, racism, corruption and trafficking in human beings and organs, and cooperation with all peoples for the peace, justice and progress of humanity.

Since then, Angola has been able to integrate itself appropriately and better manage its role in community and cooperation structures, both at regional and continental level, and at global level.

What is the current strategy for the country's development?

We are a country committed to fighting corruption and impunity. We are building a new country with a new mentality.

The Angolan economy was deeply affected by the economic and financial crisis of 2014, the negative



effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, and its performance was largely influenced by the drop in the price of oil on the international market and a reduction in the levels of physical production of this product.

The main focus of our Government, led by His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, is to achieve the development and well-being of the people without discrimination based on race, ethnicity, social origin or religion (...) promoting and encouraging inclusion and protectionism in the various sectors.

What is your assessment of the progress of foreign policy?

During the Cold War, the foreign policy of States was linked to the security of each bloc. Then, a new diplomatic phase also began, with the introduction of economic diplomacy, innovation and information technologies into the political agendas of States.

In foreign policy, every State plays a crucial role, together with other actors, such as political parties, trade unions, companies and other entities...

Foreign policy is formulated in a dynamic and interactive manner in accordance with the power structure and the definition of national interest, with strategic positions on national security being the main determinants of decisions. The objectives of foreign policy, fundamentally based on national interests, are shaped according to subjective elements: motivations, identity and perceptions of reality.

In this case, how does Angola position itself?

We must emphasise the tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX), the Angolan State body responsible for implementing foreign policy, as well as issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and directing the external actions of His Excellency, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola.

At the last MIREX Consultative Council, held in July this year, this Ministerial Department of our Government considered the activities carried out under the Angolan presidency of SADC to be relevant, highlighting the role played by His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, in his capacity as pro-tempore President of this regional

organization and Champion of the African Union for Peace and Reconciliation in Africa, in carrying out intense political and diplomatic activities within the framework of coordinating the work of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Summits of Heads of State and Government.

Likewise, the Strategic Guidelines for the Angolan Presidency of the African Union in 2025, which will coincide with the celebrations of the 50th Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Angola, were considered.



In the international context, does Angola maintain a foreign policy that reflects its history of navigating global powers, preferring to maintain its neutrality, in some cases, between parties in conflict and always advocating for the peaceful and diplomatic resolution of disputes?

In terms of engagement with the United Nations, Angola has been an active participant, contributing peacekeeping forces to international missions and playing a role in discussions on global issues, particularly related to peace, security and post-conflict reconstruction.

Angola's experience in the transition from conflict to peace has given the country an important voice in issues related to disarmament and post-conflict reconstruction. As a nation that has lived through decades of civil war, our country has used its post-conflict experience to help resolve other regional disputes, in addition to contributing troops and resources to various initiatives. Angola's role as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, in the 2015-2016 biennium, has also strengthened its international diplomatic position.

Can we therefore say that Angola has played an increasingly important role, both in the regional and international contexts?

Absolutely. In the regional context, and more specifically as a Member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Angola's influence is unequivocally noticeable, with the country actively participating in its main decisions. Angola has a regular presence in the various SADC bodies, because the regional bloc is part of its political, diplomatic, economic and social development project, and is one of the main axes of its diplomacy.

We have played an important and internationally recognised role in promoting peace and stability in Southern Africa, having organised peace talks for several regional conflicts, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Is there any reason why Angola has preserved its identity matrix to this day?

For more than four decades, Angola has always preserved its culture, language, habits and customs, flag, emblem, national anthem, currency and music, which continues to arouse interest among foreigners.

Our kizomba is danced internationally. Through Angola's diplomatic representations abroad, our identity matrix is maintained and expanded to other ethnolinguistic realities.

Therefore, our Government continues to focus on actions concerning cultural policy. It is responsible for literature, arts, folklore and other forms of expression of national culture and for the historical, archaeological, artistic and cultural heritage. The areas of cultural heritage, artistic creation, cultural action, Angola's national languages, copyright and related rights, archives, libraries, religious phenomena, communities and institutions of traditional power, as well as cultural and creative industries continue to be looked after.

The fight for the valorization and dissemination of the national cultural identity and historical figures of Angola is also being pursued, preserving the historical and cultural memory of the Angolan people and respecting the pluralism of expression and cultural and artistic manifestations.

Finally, it is intensifying cultural cooperation relations within the framework of foreign policy and the dissemination of national culture abroad, through the cultural, regional and international marketing of Angolan cultural houses abroad.

In light of the celebrations for the 50th Anniversary of National Independence, what country do we have today?

A country with remarkable growth in infrastructure construction. Our Government, led



by His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, is making significant investments in building major hospital and airport units throughout the country.

The new Dr. António Agostinho Neto International Airport in Luanda was inaugurated on November 10, 2023, constituting one of the major public infrastructures.

This imposing airport facility is designed to handle 15 million passengers per year and 130,000 tons of cargo annually. It will help develop our tourism,

boost economic growth, open new business opportunities, and bring people closer in the Southern African region. Another key component in Angola is the Lobito Corridor, a government initiative that will also connect neighboring countries and beyond through its railway and port concessions. The Lobito Corridor will be a lever for regional economic growth.

All of this fits within the ongoing economic reforms, and we are all hopeful for positive results soon.

What do the numbers say about economic growth?

The latest government data shows that Angola's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.6% in the first quarter of 2024 and by 4.1% in the second quarter and in the third quarter 5.5 percent. Additionally, there has been a continuous increase in domestic food production, which influenced the slowdown in the monthly change rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The implemented measures focus on promoting economic diversification to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth.

We need to gradually reduce our dependence on oil. Agriculture must be intensified, which will allow for an increase in food production, especially cereals and coffee, leading to reduced imports and increased exports.

One of the government's major programs is the implementation of projects to ensure the energy transition, with a goal set for 2030, and to reduce regional asymmetries.

What are the major challenges ahead?

Our Government is continuously working to definitively change Angola's economic structure so that we have a more diversified economy that grows sustainably, generates more jobs, and raises the income of Angolan citizens. It is an

economy that can combat hunger and poverty and improve the living standards of the Angolan people. One of the five pillars of the Angola – 2050 Long-Term Strategy, approved by our Government, is to have a diversified and prosperous economy, with an emphasis on the sectors of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Manufacturing Industry, Mineral Resources, and Tourism. To this end, we invite foreign investors to bet on the Angolan market due to the opportunities opened by our Government.

One of the main flags of the Angolan Government, led by President João Lourenço, alongside the fight against corruption, is economic diplomacy. Are you satisfied with the results achieved in the scope of economic diplomacy?

His Excellency, President João Lourenço, has been very dedicated to actions aimed at fighting corruption and promoting economic diplomacy. The results obtained in economic diplomacy are satisfactory, such as the growth in economic relations between Angola and the United Arab Emirates, due to economic actions. Notably, the relationship with major companies based in the UAE that have invested in our country, such as DP World in Angola, which has increased its investments, and Abu Dhabi Port Group, which will invest in the modernization of the Multi-purpose Terminal at the Port of Luanda.

Everything is being done so that other groups that started their investments in our country also receive excellent business opportunities.

It is worth noting that the Angolan diamond sector, in relation to the UAE, presents great opportunities for our country.

In this regard, can we consider that we are winning the "battle" of economic diplomacy?

Despite the great achievements obtained over the years, we must continue working to increase the results.

However, the impact could be greater with improved work, and this can always be achieved through training our workforce.

How has Angola's participation been in events such as ADIPEC, IDEX, and NAVDEX?

Very beneficial. It is important to emphasize that, among the events held in Abu Dhabi, these two are among the largest.

Specifically, the Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference (ADIPEC) started as a regional conference for the oil and gas industry and has evolved into one of the most significant global energy events. This event also covers various sectors, such as Construction, Energy, and Technologies, among others. Angola's participation, with its representatives, has allowed for the establishment of significant contacts.

As for IDEX and NAVDEX, the International Defense Exhibition (IDEX) and the Naval Defense and Maritime Security Exhibition (NAVDEX) provide a platform dedicated to the naval defense and maritime security sector, aiming for a better future.

In this context, the Republic of Angola has received invitations to participate and has maintained contacts with various entities.

Regarding the 50th anniversary of Independence, what is being planned in the United Arab Emirates?

There is a General Program for the 50th Anniversary of our Independence, prepared by the Interministerial Commission created for this purpose, involving public and private entities, civil society organizations, and both national and foreign citizens, individually or in groups.

Activities related to the anniversary will take place throughout the national territory and in the diaspora, through Angola's Diplomatic Missions and Consulates. In addition to the official event on



November 11, 2025, our Embassy in Abu Dhabi and the Consulate General in Dubai have planned a series of cultural, sporting, and recreational events, as well as a reflection on the anniversary with the Angolan community.

Is there a specific moment for the 50th Independence Anniversary celebrations?

The Program is aligned with the spirit of Presidential Decree No. 156/12 of June 29, which highlights the major achievements of the past 50 years and looks forward to Angola's future in light of the long-term Development Strategy "Angola 2050." One of the main guiding principles is to promote patriotism, strengthen pride in being Angolan, promote knowledge and understanding of Angola's history, and spread national culture, as well as promote tourism.

It would also be important to reinforce, especially for younger generations, a legacy of dedication to Angolan values...

Exactly. This is one of the tasks set by the Technical Group of the Interministerial Commission for the Organization of the 50th Anniversary Celebrations. We must reflect on the challenges faced by the country in achieving Independence and the opportunities available for a better future, through promoting participatory governance. We need to promote solidarity, voluntarism, and the spirit of cooperation among various social actors.

As part of the General Program for the 50th Anniversary, are there plans to honor those who helped raise the flag of Independence?

It is a routine task to recognize, through decorations, the entities whose actions were important for the main national achievements over the past 50 years of Independence, as well as to honor the Peoples, Parties, and Governments that, during the long and difficult years of the liberation struggle, stood in solidarity with the national cause and provided their direct

and concrete support for the achievement of National Independence.

Although the community is not very large, is there still direct involvement of Angolans in events in the UAE?

The Angolan community abroad always plays a major role in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of our country. We must ensure their protection and welcome, encouraging them to actively participate in activities that highlight the country.

Angolans are the main participants in events promoted by the diplomatic missions in the United Arab Emirates, specifically the Embassy in Abu Dhabi and the Consulate General in Dubai.

There is a greater connection between Angolans, both those in diplomatic missions and those living locally.

The latest updates indicate that the number of Angolans living in the UAE is close to 300,000, including diplomats and their dependents, mainly concentrated in the Emirate of Dubai.

To conclude, doing a bit of futurology, what kind of country will Angola be in 50 years?

In the next 50 years, Angola has the potential to make significant progress, as long as it continues to capitalize on its resources and address major internal and external challenges.

In summary, if I am allowed to do some futurology, I foresee that in the next 50 years, Angola will maintain its political stability and become an increasingly diversified and economically resilient nation. I have no doubt that if our country continues on its positive trajectory, it will secure its place as a leading African power with global impact.



AMBASSADOR'S PROFILE

Ambassador Júlio Maiato, appointed on March 7, 2023, born on April 21, 1958, in Saurimo, Lunda-Sul Province, holds a Master's degree in International Relations and Diplomacy.

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX) in 1989 and entered the Diplomatic Career in 2001.

In 2009, he was promoted to the rank of Counselor, in 2011 to Minister Counselor, and in 2020 to the rank of Ambassador.

Before being appointed Head of the Diplomatic Mission (CMD), he held various positions, including Director of Europe at MIREX and Director of ICAESC (Institute of Angolan Communities Abroad and Consular Services) and Consul-General of Angola in Dubai.

He also served as Director of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola, First Secretary of the Embassy of Angola in Sweden and the Nordic countries, Deputy Director of the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola, and a Senior Technician/Consultant in the Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He is married and fluent in languages such as Portuguese, Spanish, English, and the national language (Tchokwe).



UNIDADE NACIONAL, PRODUÇÃO E
DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL.

DE **NOVEMBRO**

DIA DA INDEPENDÊNCIA NACIONAL

1975-2024

Official act commemorating
the 49th anniversary of Angola's
Independence







UNIDADE NACIONAL, PRODUÇÃO E
DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL.

DE **NOVEMBRO**

DIA DA INDEPENDÊNCIA NACIONAL

1975-2024

Official act commemorating
the 49th anniversary of Angola's
Independence





> 2024

< MAY



The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Manuel Pedro, presented, in a panel discussion on investments in Africa, the business opportunities that exist in Angola and the reforms underway to attract foreign capital.

According to Manuel Pedro, the presence of the SEZ at the Annual Investment Meetings (AIM), in Portuguese, served to share the set of initiatives that have been developed, the investment attraction policy, the investment opportunities and the legal framework that facilitates investments.



The Angola-United Arab Emirates Chamber of Commerce and Industry strengthened, in Abu Dhabi, its cooperation with the institution that organizes the AIM Congress (Annual Investment Meeting) by signing a renewed Memorandum of Understanding. The agreement signed on 09/05 between the president of the Angola-United Arab Emirates Chamber, Bráulio Mohammad Martins and the Director General of the AIM Global Foundation, Walid Farghal, serves to organize joint activities of business promotion events. The AIM Congress (Annual Investment Meeting), which took place from 07 to 9 of this month, in Abu Dhabi, is an initiative of the AIM Global Foundation, an independent international organization.



قمة AIM للاستثمار
AIM CONGRESS



< JUNE

The Angola-UAE Chamber of Commerce and Industry and its counterpart in Abu Dhabi (ADCCI) signed two cooperation agreements on June 11, 2024, to improve economic relations and create more investment opportunities for businesspeople, entrepreneurs and investors in both countries. The cooperation agreements signed by the president of the Angola-UAE Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bráulio Mohammed Martins and the CEO of the Abu Dhabi Chamber, Ahmed Khalifa Al Qubaisi, also aim to facilitate the participation of both sides in international events, exhibitions and commercial activities held in Abu Dhabi and Angola. The ceremony was attended by the Angolan Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Júlio Maiato, who took the opportunity to congratulate the Board of the Angola-UAE Chamber of Commerce for achieving this historic milestone in relations between Angola and the UAE.

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The International Day of the Portuguese Language was celebrated on 05.05.2024, in Abu Dhabi, with the screening of the Portuguese drama film "Pedro and Inês".

The event, organized by the Portuguese Embassy in the United Arab Emirates, took place at the Manarat Al Saadiyat in Abu Dhabi, and was attended by diplomats from four representations of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), namely, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique and Brazil. The film "Pedro and Inês" premiered in Portugal on October 18, 2018, and became the most watched series of the same year at the end of November, after surpassing the mark of 45,500 spectators.



> 2024

> JUNE

Bilateral cooperation relations, mainly within the scope of the coordination of the agenda for the 15th Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), to be held on 12 and 13 January 2025, in the political and administrative capital of the United Arab Emirates, dominated the courtesy meeting held on 05.06.2024 between His Excellency Ambassador, Júlio Maiato, and his counterpart from the Republic of Zimbabwe in the United Arab Emirates, H.E. Lovemore Mazemo.



< JULY

The First Secretary of the Embassy, Miriam Lima, participated on 02.07.2024, in a lecture on "Two years young: Strategic Partnership between the European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council".

The event, which took place at the Anwar Gargash Diplomatic Academy in Abu Dhabi, was hosted by H.E. Luigi Di Maio, European Union Special Representative for the Persian Gulf region.



> AUGUST

His Excellency the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Angola to the United Arab Emirates, Júlio Maiato, was accredited on August 13, 2024, in Manama, as the Non-Resident Ambassador to the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Júlio Maiato presented his credentials to His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa in a ceremony held at Al Sakhir Palace.





< OCTOBER

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Angola to the UAE, Júlio Maiato, participated in the World Green Economy Summit held from October 2 to 3, 2024, at the World Trade Center in Dubai. The summit included an Angolan delegation led by His Excellency the Secretary of State for the Environment, Iury Santos, representing the Minister of Environment, Ana Paula de Carvalho Pereira.

The event brought together leaders and experts from various countries and international organizations to discuss critical issues related to climate change and sustainability.

On October 8, 2024, His Excellency Ambassador (MIREX Consultant) Dombele Bernardo "Papá Dombele" made a courtesy visit to the MD. His Excellency Ambassador Júlio Maiato hosted the visit.



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A meeting took place on October 10 in Abu Dhabi with the Acting Director for African Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of the UAE, Salem Salah Al-Jabri.



> 2024

> NOVEMBER



Angola participated in the 40th edition of the Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference (ADIPEC), held from November 4 to 7, 2024, at the Abu Dhabi National Exhibition Center (ADNEC).

The event featured experts analyzing energy management issues, bringing together global leaders under the theme: "Connecting Minds. Transformative Energy."

Angola was represented by a delegation from the National Agency for Petroleum, Gas, and Biofuels (ANPG), headed by its Chairman, Paulino Jerónimo.



>

A snapshot of the meetings held by His Excellency the Minister of State for Economic Coordination, José de Lima Massano, during his visit to the UAE from 7 to 10 November, to explore new investment opportunities and strengthen economic ties with the UAE.



With H.H. Major General Suhail Saeed Al Khaili, Director-General of the UAE Federal Authority for Identification, Citizenship, Customs and Port Security



Meeting with H.H. Dr. Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Trade



With H.H. Sheikh Shakhboot Nahyan Al Nahyan - Minister of State, UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs



With H.H. Saif Al Dhaheri, Deputy Governor for Banking Operations and Support Services at the Central Bank of the UAE



With Major General Nasser Al Yabhouni Al Dhaheri, Director of Administrative Affairs at the UAE National Police



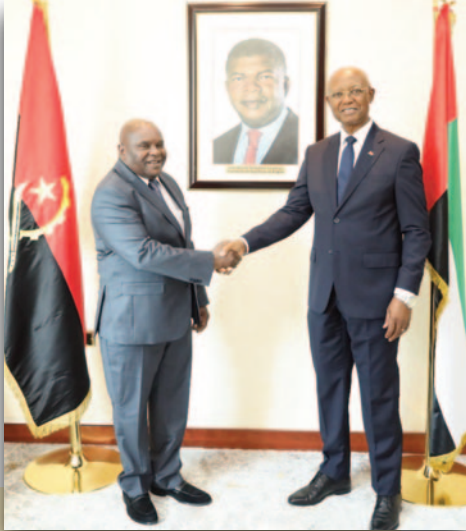
Participation of the Diplomatic Mission through First Secretary Miriam Lima in the Africa Global Business Connect Summit, held from 7 to 8 November in Dubai.

> 2024

> NOVEMBER

A snapshot of the meeting of the SADC/UAE Group of Ambassadors held on 27 November at the Official Residence. At this grand meeting, Angola formally handed over the presidency to Zimbabwe. It did so via H.E. Ambassador Júlio Maiato to his Zimbabwean counterpart in the United Arab Emirates, H.E. Lovemore Mazemo.





On 11.12.24, His Excellency Ambassador Júlio Maiato received his Mozambican counterpart, H.E. Alberto Leonardo Cuvelo, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Chancellery. He recently presented the Letters accrediting him as Ambassador of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Arab Emirates to the President of the UAE, Sheikh Mohamed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

The two counterparts exchanged several points of view, mainly on issues of positioning on the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), of which both countries are members. They also discussed current affairs in the two countries, with emphasis on the current post-election situation in Mozambique. Ambassador Alberto Cuvelo was then the Consul General in Dubai.

> DECEMBER

Angola and the United Arab Emirates signed the Terms of Reference for negotiating the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) on December 17, 2024.

The CEPA, initialled in Dubai, is part of a series of initiatives aimed at strengthening economic and financial cooperation with strategic partners and promoting sustainable development. Once implemented, this bilateral agreement will reduce or eliminate tariffs and unnecessary trade barriers, enhance market access, and create new platforms for investment and collaboration for the private sector based on mutually beneficial partnerships.

The agreement was signed by Augusta Forte, the Secretary of State for Trade and Services, on behalf of Angola, and Juma Al Kait, the Undersecretary for International Trade, on behalf of the UAE.

The ceremony was attended by Angola's Minister of State for Economic Coordination, José de Lima Massano, and the UAE's Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Thani bin Ahmed Al Zeyoudi. Angola's Ambassador to the UAE, Júlio Maiato, also witnessed the occasion.



> 2024

> AUGUST

Diplomats from our Embassy in Abu Dhabi attended the Mubadala Arena on August 10, 2024, to celebrate the achievements of the MMA Cadet and Youth teams at the World Championship in the category.

Angola won five medals: one gold and four bronze. The diplomatic team was led by the MD Counselor, Francisco Kaluvi.



Fifteen-year-old athlete Mayra Lemos (62kg) won a gold medal for Angola on August 8, 2024, at the World Cadet and Youth Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) Championship, held from August 6 to 10 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

Mayra Lemos secured her spot in the final by defeating Marita Abou Farhat of Lebanon and Karina Potapova of Ukraine. In the final, she triumphed over Valentina Pensavalle from England in the 62kg category.



> SEPTEMBER

The Angolan Demarte Pena defeated the Brazilian Marcel Adur at Warriors 53 in Abu Dhabi, earning his place in the UFC and signing a contract with the Cle Sport agency.

Demarte Pena, known in the MMA world as "The Wolf," claimed a decisive victory at the Warriors 53 International Tournament held in Abu Dhabi, UAE.

By defeating Brazilian Marcel Adur on September 27, Pena secured his entry into the UFC, the world's premier MMA league. This victory marked his 15th career win, solidifying his position as a standout fighter in the international martial arts scene. His remarkable performance also attracted the interest of Cle Sport, which signed a management contract with the athlete, marking a new chapter in his professional career.



> 2024

> OCTOBER

Angola was represented in the International Bodybuilding Championship held on October 5, 2024, in Fujairah, UAE, by champion Yuri Valentim, who won a bronze medal. The event was organized by the International Federation

of Bodybuilding and Fitness (IFBB), founded in 1946 in Canada. The IFBB has 204 affiliated nations and is one of the largest and most active international sports federations in the world.



The young Angolan fighter, Ngueza Adão Van-Dúnem Neto, aged seven, 35kg, and holding a purple belt from the Oriental Karate Club (Khalidiya) in Abu Dhabi, UAE, won two medals on October 19, 2024: one gold and one bronze.

Ngueza Neto participated in the inter-school MMA competition known as the "Oriental Cup," which brought together athletes of various nationalities training at the "Oriental Karate & Kobudo" academies across Abu Dhabi. Angola was represented by this young athlete, who competed in two events: Kata and Kumite.

The "Oriental Karate & Kobudo Club," founded in 1987, focuses on promoting martial arts to improve the health and physical fitness of its students. The club has eight branches in Abu Dhabi with over 1,500 active students. More than 24,000 students have been trained by the club, which offers Karate and Kobudo classes for both children and adults.



> NOVEMBER

ANGOLAN MEDALISTS AT THE WORLD PROFESSIONAL JIU-JITSU CHAMPIONSHIP IN ABU DHABI

The event took place from November 6 to 16 at the Mubadala Arena



Aisha Pitra, 9 years old
(-32 KG, white belt) - Champion



Neldri Funete Germano, 8 years old
(32 KG, gray belt) - Champion



Lohan Garcia, 8 years old
(V24 KG, gray belt) - Champion



Liria Rebelo, 16 years old
(52 KG, white belt) - Champion



Jozéz Jorge, 17 years old
(94 KG, white belt) - Champion



Aron Garcia, 6 years old
(23 KG gray belt) - Bronze



Gisela Anastácio Luna, 13 years old
(-52KG, yellow belt) - runner-up



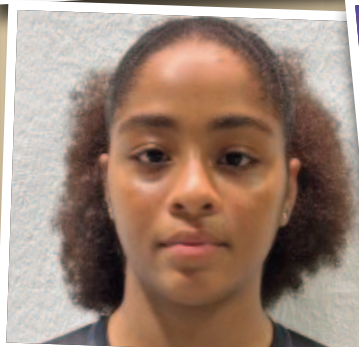
Daniela Ramos, 11 years old
(44 KG, yellow belt) - runner-up



Evelise Mendes, 15 years old
(44 KG, green belt) - runner-up



Heliane Caio, 17 years old
(75 KG, Purple) Two silver medals - runner-up



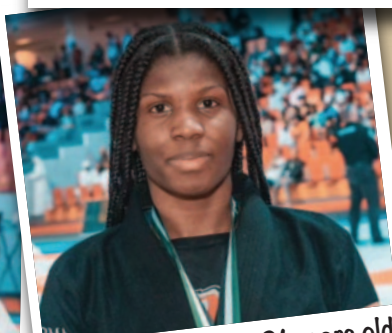
Mayra Lemos, 15 years old
(57 KG, yellow belt) - runner-up



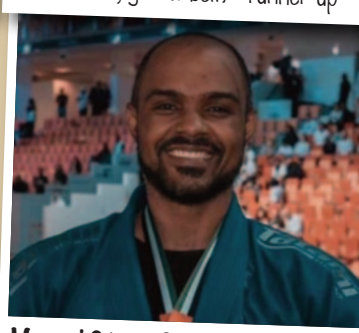
Luana Malanga, 10 years old
(28 KG, gray belt) - bronze medal



Ruben Carvalho, 19 years old
(56 KG - blue belt) - champion



Xaiane Fernando, 21 years old
(49 KG - white belt) - Champion



Manuel Sérgio Garcia, 37 years old
(94 KG, white belt master 2) - champion



Evandro Lisboa, de 21 years old
(120 KG, purple belt) - Champion



TOURISM PLAN FACILITATES ACCESS AND MOBILITY OF TOURISTS

Angola has strong potential in the tourism sector and invites foreign investors to take advantage of the opportunities provided.

The National Tourism Promotion Plan (PLANATUR), approved in December 2023, will facilitate tourists' access and internal mobility and ensure large-scale direct investment in the country.

The plan, prepared by the Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with various sectors, establishes goals and guidelines to boost national tourism growth, generate employment and income, and strengthen the country's competitiveness in the international market.

Angola's vision for tourism, in the Government's Long Term Strategy (ELP), is that, by 2050, the sector guarantees a contribution of 1.9% to GDP, compared to the current level of less than 1% (data referring to 2022), essentially, due to the increase in the total number of international tourists from 129 thousand in 2022 to 2 million. With PLANATUR, the

aim is to begin the revitalisation of tourism without, however, covering all the needs arising from the challenges that Angola presents.

The document, approved at a meeting of the Economic Commission of the Council of Ministers guided by the President of the Republic, João Lourenço, is also intended to develop public service infrastructures, guarantee the training and qualification of technicians for service provision, and improve the legal and regulatory framework for tourist activity in the country, thus aiming to promote tourism in Angola.

The country has strong potential in the tourism sector, which represents an exceptional opportunity to transform it into a strategic sector for the ongoing process of diversifying the Angolan economy. This would also boost social development and protect and value natural resources. Meanwhile, tourism in Angola is currently facing several constraints that need to be removed to boost its development.



With a view to the rapid growth of tourism in Angola in the short and medium term, PLANATUR's objectives were established to ensure large-scale direct investment, facilitate tourists' access to Angola and their mobility internally, develop infrastructure and public services, and ensure the training and qualification of staff to provide services. Finally, the legal and regulatory framework for tourist activity must be improved.

The restrictions imposed in the colonial era on visiting Angola (such as the requirement for a call-up letter) and the armed conflict prevented the country from building a tourist tradition earlier. "This didn't really promote the history of Tourism in Angola."

This situation improved the political stability achieved by the country, which allowed the creation of a new business environment and the promotion of tourism through policies aimed at this purpose, emphasising the granting of entry visas.

PLANATUR is a transversal program that also covers sectors such as Health and communications, improving services offered by the flag airline, TAAG, better distribution of drinking water and electricity, and basic sanitation.

The instrument also aims to give greater value to the various tourist sites already created throughout the national territory, such as the historic centre of the city of Mbanza Kongo and the centres of Cabinda, Cabo Ledo, Okavango, and Namibe. In 2022, "The New York Times," a North American daily newspaper, considered the latter one of the best.

The idea is to prevent tourists from leaving their hotel rooms when visiting the country to make the most of all these other tourist places. "This will help generate revenue for the country."

The National Tourism Promotion Plan also reserves support for developing and promoting ecotourism (nature tourism) and caravanning (travelling and camping in a vehicle) anywhere in the country to accelerate national tourism further. Furthermore, the program is aimed at promoting various traditional dances and national cuisine.

The National Tourism Promotion Plan is estimated to cost more than 276 billion kwanzas, and it will be divided into three components: the Public Investment Program, Development Support Expenses, and Public Credit. The Plan will also include foreign investment.

Tourism is considered an important export diversification sector, which can reduce deficits and compensate for weaker export earnings from other goods and services.





MISS THE NEIGHBORHOOD SAMBIZANGA

Josefa Maria Ganga



"Sambizanga is the neighborhood." This refrain, popular in Angola, is often used to refer to one's place of residence or birth. Sambizanga, in this case, is a symbolic neighborhood in Luanda known for its unique history and is where the guest of this edition of REVISTA ANGONEWS in the "People from the Community" section was born.

Her name is Josefa Maria Ganga. Divorced and a mother of four, she is a 50-year-old Angolan citizen who has lived in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, for four years. "Like everyone, I left Angola in search of a stable condition for my family."

Living in Dubai, says Josefa, means enjoying quality of life, safety, infrastructure, and diversity. "The city offers job opportunities for professionals in various fields and possibilities for business and investment.

Entrepreneurs can easily establish their companies here, and taxes are low."

In Dubai, where 80% of the residents are foreigners, Josefa works as a "housekeeper," providing occasional domestic services. Her work is considered autonomous under labor laws, distinct from being a domestic employee or cleaner. She describes her job as "lighter" and her schedule as "more flexible."

Josefa is delighted with the life she leads in the UAE. "It is pleasant. The population is very diverse and hospitable, and the culture is rich, with unique traditions."

Aware of the reality of her chosen country—a popular tourist destination and a major global

economic and financial hub—Josefa acknowledges that Dubai is an expensive city. “The cost of living is among the highest in the world, which can be an obstacle for those who wish to live or visit here.”

Josefa last visited Angola in 2023, a year marked by sorrow due to the death of her father. In contrast, she fondly remembers 1990, 1991, 1993, and 1995, the years her children were born, as well as the year she got married.

She misses her children dearly and inspires those around her with her life philosophy, based on friendship, respect, affection, and love.

Josefa has no specific vacation destination preference but has a dream: “God willing, one day, I’ll have my own business and invest in entrepreneurship.”

Her idol is Jesus Christ. Her favorite book is the Holy Bible. Her favorite movie? The Gospel of Jesus Christ. Drink of choice? Only water. Sports club? None.

When asked what she would do if she were rich, she replied, “I would care for low-income people and help as many as possible, always with God at the helm.”

ANGOLAN COMMUNITY IN DUBAI

Josefa, who came to the UAE with the help of a foreign couple, dreams of a better Angola: “A prosperous country where everyone can enjoy the blessings God has bestowed upon it.”

Humble and an advocate for social causes and love for others, Josefa hopes for stronger interaction between Angolan authorities in the UAE and the resident community. She calls for greater unity within the Angolan community.

In Dubai, the Association of Angolans and Friends in the United Arab Emirates (AAAE-3AE) is active, promoting “Cohesion and Brotherhood—Together for a United Angola.”

Josefa is part of this community, which the association supports, promotes, and values by creating means and conditions for education, professional training, recreation, arts, cultural enrichment, and social advancement. The association also fosters social interaction, fraternity, community and humanitarian action, and social integration.



DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HISTORY



Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Angola and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were established on December 11, 1997.

The Angolan Embassy in Abu Dhabi was opened on September 21, 2008, and the UAE Embassy in Luanda on August 1, 2016.

In terms of State and Official visits, they have been limited so far, with the first one occurring on June 13, 2015, by then-President José Eduardo dos Santos.

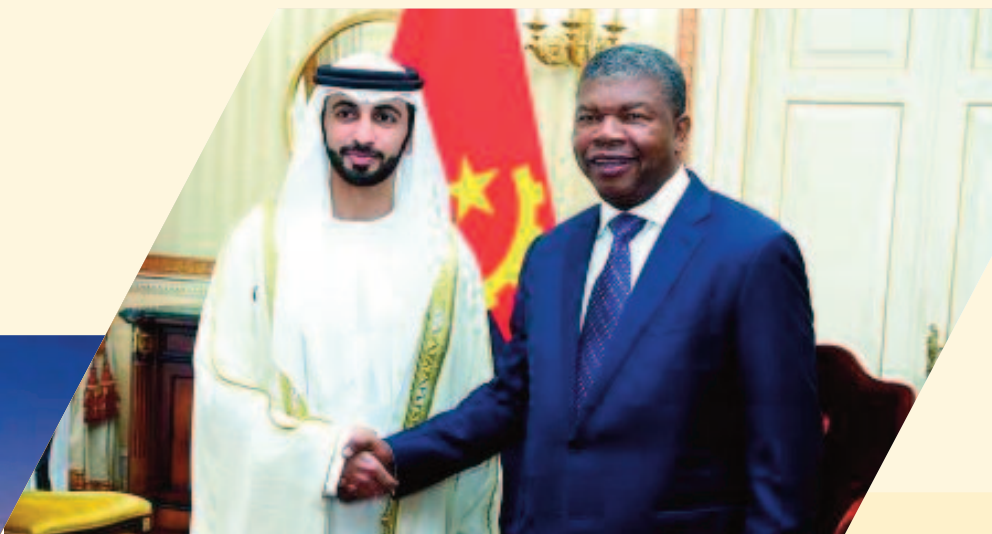
Noteworthy is the visit of the current Angolan Head of State, João Lourenço, to the UAE in January 2019, to participate in Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, at the invitation of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and

Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

In terms of ministerial visits, Sheikh Abdallah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, visited Angola in March 2013, as part of his tour of Africa.

Sheikh Hamadan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the representative of the governor for the Western Region of Abu Dhabi (Al Dhafra), also visited Angola in December 2017, at the invitation of President João Lourenço.

Regarding bilateral cooperation, Angola's support for candidacies in international organizations and forums, especially as a Non-Permanent Member of



the UN Security Council for the 2022-2023 term, has been highly appreciated by local authorities.

Several agreements and memoranda of understanding have been signed, including the General Economic, Commercial, Industrial, Technological, Financial, and Political Consultations Cooperation Memorandum; Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of an Angola-UAE Joint Commission (June 2015 in Abu Dhabi); Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments Agreement (April 2017 in Abu Dhabi); Agreement to Avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Fiscal Evasion (February 2018 in Luanda, ratified by the Angolan Parliament in March 2020); and Air Services Agreement (April 2021 in Dubai).



COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

The two countries enjoy an active economic cooperation that only reached the value of USD 1.9 million in exports and imports in June 2020. Trade between them has been increasing since 2004 and involves a variety of materials and raw materials such as ornamental rocks, diamonds, oil, and other minerals.

UEA COMPANIES PROFILE



MASDAR

MASDAR, also known as Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company, is a UAE government-owned renewable energy company headquartered in Abu Dhabi, UAE.

It is a subsidiary of Mubadala Development Company and was founded by the UAE government in 2006. It is guided by Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030, a program that aims to boost new revenue streams for the Emirate and strengthen its knowledge-based economic sectors.

Over the past decade, the company has pioneered the development of commercially viable solutions in clean energy, sustainable real estate and clean technology in the UAE and worldwide. MASDAR partners with many of the world's leading energy companies in the UAE and international markets.

The company collaborates with intergovernmental organizations like the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), multinational corporations such as Siemens, and academic institutions, including the Masdar Institute, part of the Khalifa University of Science and Technology, to advance the development and adoption of commercially viable solutions in renewable energy and sustainable real estate around the world.

ABU DHABI PORTS

Abu Dhabi Ports, formerly Abu Dhabi Ports Company and (ADPC), is a ports, industrial zones and logistics operator based in the capital of the UAE and is part of ADQ, one of the largest holding companies in the region with a broad portfolio of large companies, spanning key sectors of Abu Dhabi's diversified economy.

Abu Dhabi Ports Group manages 11 ports and terminals in the UAE and Guinea.

Entities within the Abu Dhabi Ports Group include Khalifa Industrial Zone Abu Dhabi (KIZAD), Zones Corp, SAFEEN Group (Abu Dhabi Marine Services), Maqta Gateway, MICCOLogistics, Abu Dhabi Maritime Academy, Abu Dhabi Maritime,



Abu Dhabi Terminals (ADT), Abu Dhabi Terminals (ADT) Dhahi Cruise Terminal and Fujairah Terminals. Initially formed in March 2006 to restructure the commercial port sector in the Emirate, Abu Dhabi Ports controls and oversees all commercial port assets formerly owned by the Abu Dhabi Maritime Ports Authority.

IHC

IHC or International Holding Company PJSC is a global investment holding company founded in 1998 in Abu Dhabi, UAE.

The International Holding Company, listed as IHC on the Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange, develops and manages several companies focused on Capital Investing, Healthcare, Food and Beverage Distribution, Real Estate, Construction, Utilities, Information Technology, Communications, Marketing, Retail and Leisure, Transport Rental and Labor Outsourcing.

The company operates in the UAE, Middle East, Asia, Africa, Europe and the USA, with more than 6,500 employees worldwide.

As of March 2021, IHC reported



USD 81 million in net income, and as of December 31, 2020, USD 3.8 billion in asset growth, compared to USD 1.8 billion reported in the previous year.



ADNOC

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company ADNOC is the state oil company of the United Arab Emirates.

It is the largest oil company in the UAE and the 12th largest oil company globally in terms of production. It currently produces 4 million barrels a day, with plans to increase to 5 million by 2030.

Although the company's financial metrics are difficult to assess as this information is confidential, ADNOC is always described as efficient and well managed. Furthermore, even though ADNOC continues to make substantial investments to increase oil production, since oil and gas are still important to the world economy and to prevent price shocks in natural gas and oil caused by premature production cuts, the company has been making efforts to adapt to climate needs, planning large-scale production of hydrogen as a clean energy fuel to replace oil exports.

MUBADALA

Mubadala Investment Company was founded in 2017 due to a merger between Mubadala Development Company and International Petroleum Investment Company, both founded by the Abu Dhabi government to channel oil funds into economic development.

Mubadala Investment Company has a diversified portfolio in several countries (Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Spain, United States of America, Japan, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Portugal and Switzerland)

and has more than 100,000 employees.

The President of Mubadala is His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Khaldoon Khalifa Al Mubarak is the CEO.



MUBADALA

TAQA

Abu Dhabi National Energy Company, PJSC (TAQA) is an energy holding company controlled by the Government of Abu Dhabi in the UAE.

TAQA (Arabic for energy) is one of Abu Dhabi's leading companies and, as such has a vital role in the economic strategy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The company currently operates in 11 countries on four continents.

TAQA is part of the Abu Dhabi government's initiative initiated in 1998 to privatize the Emirate's water and electricity sector, following the establishment of the Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority (ADWEA).

TAQA was founded in June 2005 under the provisions of a Presidential



TAQA

شركة أبوظبي الوطنية للطاقة
ABU DHABI NATIONAL ENERGY COMPANY

Decree as a public limited company. ADWEA was the founding shareholder, holding 51% of the company. In July 2020, Taqa and AD Power announced the successful completion of their merger; this created one of the largest dealerships in the region.

TAQA's assets are estimated at AED 200 billion, making TAQA the third-largest listed company in the UAE and one of the ten largest utilities companies in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

G42

Group 42, also known as G42, is an artificial intelligence and cloud computing company founded in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in 2018. The company declares that its main objective is to contribute to the evolution of the Artificial Intelligence industries in the government, health, finance, oil and gas, aviation and hospitality sectors.

G42 Partnerships

Rafael and IAI: On July 2, 2020, the G42 announced signing a Memorandum of Understanding with two Israeli groups - Rafael and Israel Aerospace Industries - to research and develop methods to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

The subsidiary of Israeli defence firm Enses Elta has confirmed the signing of the agreement to form a new Joint Venture (JV) called Presight.ai, which will commercialize Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data technologies and solutions for various sectors.

NanoScent: The healthcare subsidiary of the G42 signed a preliminary agreement with NanoScent, Israel, on August 19, 2020, to develop, distribute and manufacture a



test capable of detecting COVID-19 by exhaled air.

BGI Group: The G42 has also partnered with Chinese company BGI to open a coronavirus research laboratory in Abu Dhabi and conduct trials for a vaccine.

PROFILE OF A CENTRALLY APPOINTED STAFF MEMBER AT OUR EMBASSY

Sérgio João Teixeira Congo



Name: Sérgio João Teixeira Congo.

Marital Status: Married

Age: 45

Parents: Noé João Lourenço Congo e Benvinda de Brito Teixeira

Place of Birth: Luanda-Angola

Childrens: Érica (19 years), Lebron (12 years) e Denzel (10 years)

Occupation: Administrative Attaché

Address in Angola: Luanda.

Why did you leave Angola?

For academic studies and work.

How long have you lived in the UAE?

Four years.

When did you last visit Angola?

In August of this year (2024).

Who do you miss the most?

My dear mother.

How is your daily life in the UAE?

Besides work commitments, I strive to learn more about the habits, customs, and language (Arabic) of the Emirati people. I am an active community member, participating in sports events, charity activities, and volunteer work.

How has your adaptation been?

In general, adapting to the UAE, particularly Abu Dhabi, has been less challenging than I initially imagined. It is a society with rules that promote tolerance and harmonious coexistence among people of different religions, ethnicities, and social strata.

Do you enjoy your work?

Naturally! It's a challenging role that pushes me to excel professionally.

When did you begin working in diplomacy?

In February 2008 at the Angolan Embassy in Tokyo, Japan. Later, I was transferred to Seoul, South Korea, where I pursued my studies and earned a doctorate in Science and Technology Studies from Korea University.

And in this diplomatic mission?

Since December 2020.

What experience have you gained over the years?

I've been fortunate to work with people who demonstrate exemplary ethics and inspiration—individuals committed to consistently exceeding expectations and leaving an impression of professionalism and dedication.

Do you have an interest in topics related to your field of study?

The advent of the digital era, the relevance of e-governance, and the interoperability of government systems, as well as the GOVERNO.AO agenda (Digital Transition Agenda of Public Administration), have stimulated my innovative and creative abilities. This has culminated in publishing several research works, including *Evaluating Public Sector Employees' Adoption of E-Governance and Its Impact on Organizational Performance in Angola*, published in the *Sustainability Journal*.

How would you evaluate your interaction with your colleagues at the diplomatic mission?

Being part of this team of experienced and qualified staff has, overall, been a positive experience, particularly in terms of knowledge-sharing. I have learned a lot.

What is the importance of your work in Angola-UAE cooperation relations?

I have the crucial responsibility of assisting the Head of Mission in executing the various tasks assigned to the Embassy, aimed at promoting and strengthening the friendship and cooperation ties between the two countries.

This includes defending Angola's interests, serving and protecting Angolan citizens, and encouraging them to actively participate in the country's development process.

What experiences have you shared with those around you?

I emphasize the importance of reflecting on one's achievements. I believe that recognizing skills and qualities helps reinforce self-awareness, confidence, and self-esteem. I also encourage cultivating clear, objective, and cordial communication to avoid ambiguities and misunderstandings.

What can you say about the interaction between the Embassy and the Angolan community in the UAE?

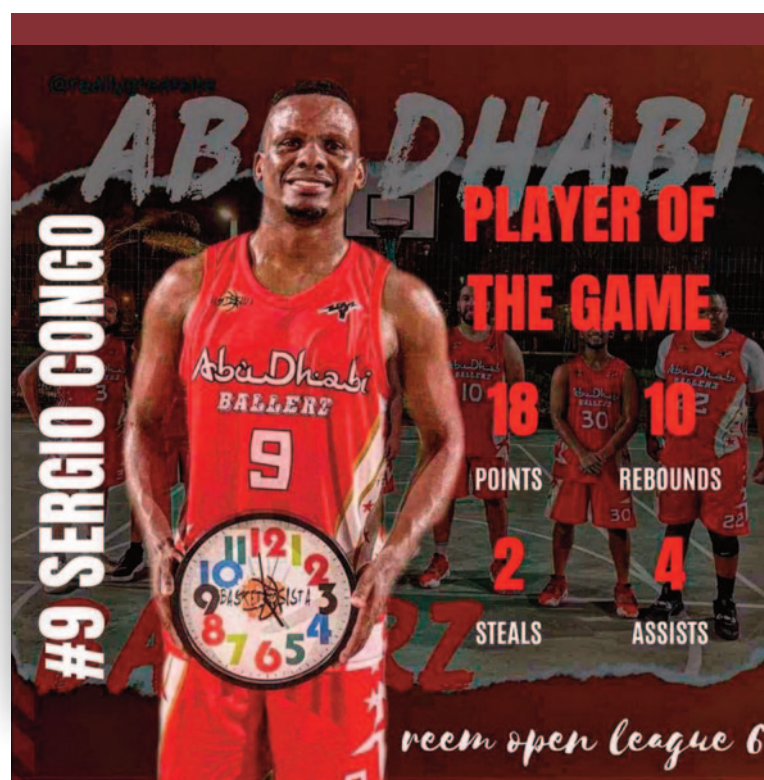
It has been good. This is one of the primary tasks of this diplomatic mission.

How do Emiratis treat Angolans?

Cordiality. I am not aware of any complaints.

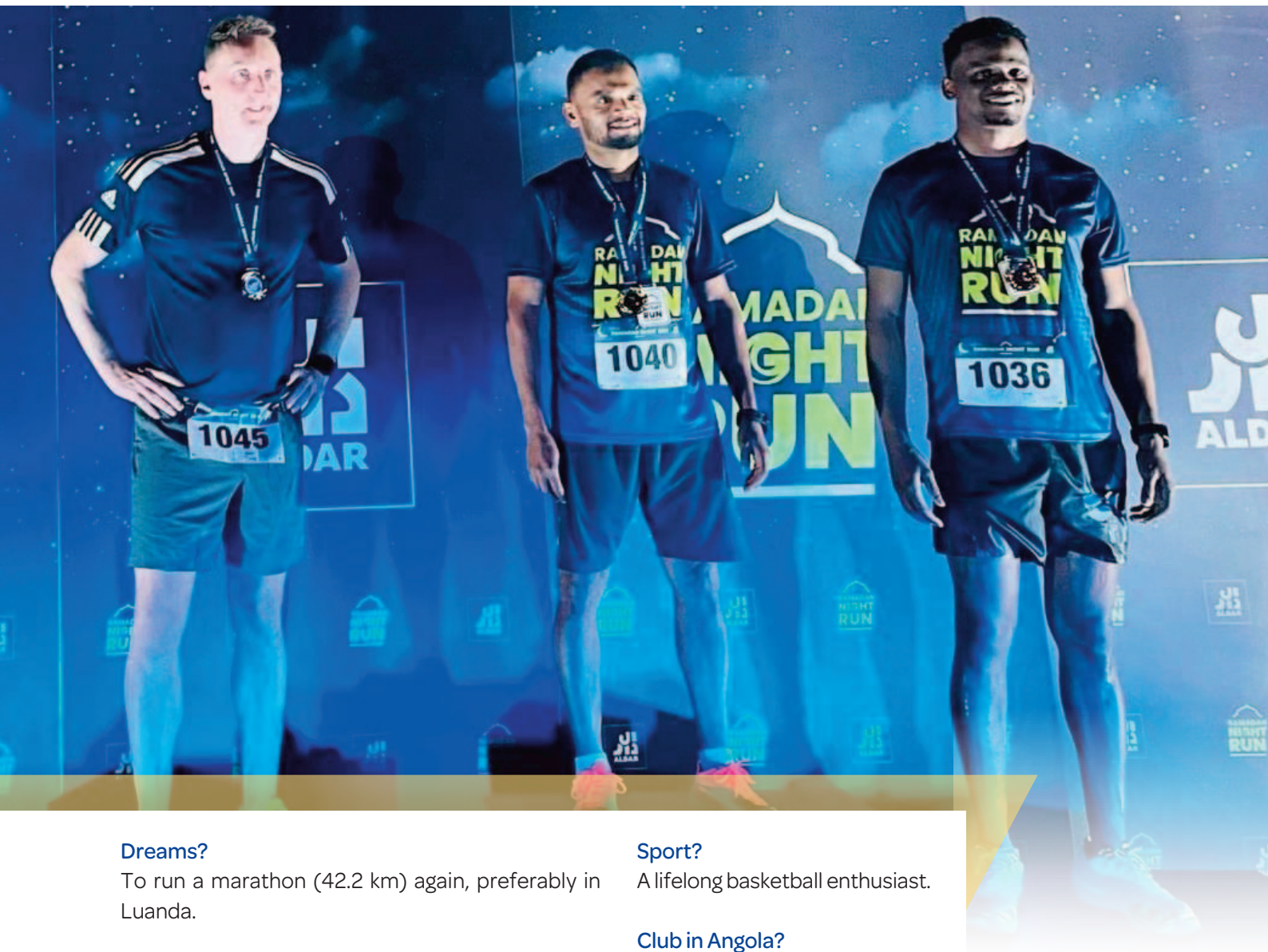
What future does Angola hope for in its relationship with the UAE?

A future of mutual progress and prosperity.





OUR TEAM



Dreams?

To run a marathon (42.2 km) again, preferably in Luanda.

The year that marked you the most?

Definitely 2005, the year of my first daughter's birth.

The year that marked you the least?

2020, a year marked by the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused an unprecedented humanitarian crisis.

Vacation destination?

I love beach holidays, preferably in countries I haven't had the pleasure of visiting yet.

Idol? Barack Obama.

Sport?

A lifelong basketball enthusiast.

Club in Angola?

Atlético Petróleos de Luanda.

Clube? LA Lakers.

Movies?

Nzinga: Queen of Angola, The Lion King, and Training Day.

Drink? Water.

Books? *Dreams from My Father* by Barack Obama, *The AI Economy* by Roger Bootle, and *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho.

AMBASSADORS GALLERY



Rui Jorge Carneiro Manguiera
2008 - 2011



Flávio de Saraiva de Carvalho Fonseca
2011 - 2014



José Andrade de Lemos
2014 - 2019



Albino Malungo
2019 - 2023

COMMEMORATIVE DATES IN ANGOLA

<i>1st January</i>	<i>New Year</i>
<i>4th February</i>	<i>Armed Struggle for National Liberation Day</i>
<i>1st March</i>	<i>Carnival Dance</i>
<i>2nd March</i>	<i>Angolan Women's Day</i>
<i>8th March</i>	<i>International Women's Day</i>
<i>23rd March</i>	<i>Battle of Cuito Cuanavale Day</i>
<i>4th April</i>	<i>Peace and National Reconciliation Day</i>
<i>14th April</i>	<i>Angolan Youth Day</i>
<i>15th April</i>	<i>Good Friday</i>
<i>1st May</i>	<i>International Workers' Day</i>
<i>1st June</i>	<i>International Children's Day</i>
<i>16th June</i>	<i>Day of the African Child</i>
<i>17th September</i>	<i>National Hero Day</i>
<i>2nd November</i>	<i>All Souls' Day</i>
<i>11th November</i>	<i>Independence Day</i>
<i>12th November</i>	<i>Angolan Diplomat Day</i>
<i>10th December</i>	<i>International Human Rights Day</i>
<i>25th December</i>	<i>Christmas Day</i>



Pólo de Desenvolvimento
Diamantífero de
SAURIMO

SAURIMO DIAMOND HUB

MANAGED BY SODIAM E.P

THE ANGOLAN
STATE NATIONAL
DIAMOND TRADING
COMPANY



SODIAM
EMPRESA NACIONAL DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO
DE DIAMANTES DE ANGOLA

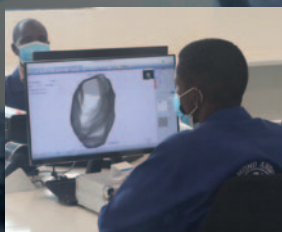


TRANSFORMING ANGOLA INTO
ONE OF THE WORLD PLAYERS IN
DIAMOND CUTTING AND POLISHING



THE SAURIMO DIAMOND HUB
INTEGRATES THREE DISTINCT AREAS:
INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND AN
HIBRID POWER PLANT.

ADDING COMPANIES AND ADDING
VALUE TO THE DIAMOND SECTOR
CHAIN IN ANGOLA, NAMELY TO
THE QUALIFICATION OF THE BEST
NATIONAL TECHNICIANS, IS THE BIG
CHALLENGE.



CONTACTS:

geral@sodiam.co.ao
+244 924 156 986
+222 370 211
+222 370 217

Rua Rainha Ginga, nº 87, 7º andar
Ed. Endiama / De Beers, CP 1072
Luanda, Angola



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EMPRESA NACIONAL DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO
DE DIAMANTES DE ANGOLA

SUSTENTABILIDADE

