



WORLD BANK GROUP

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

IFC

International
Finance Corporation

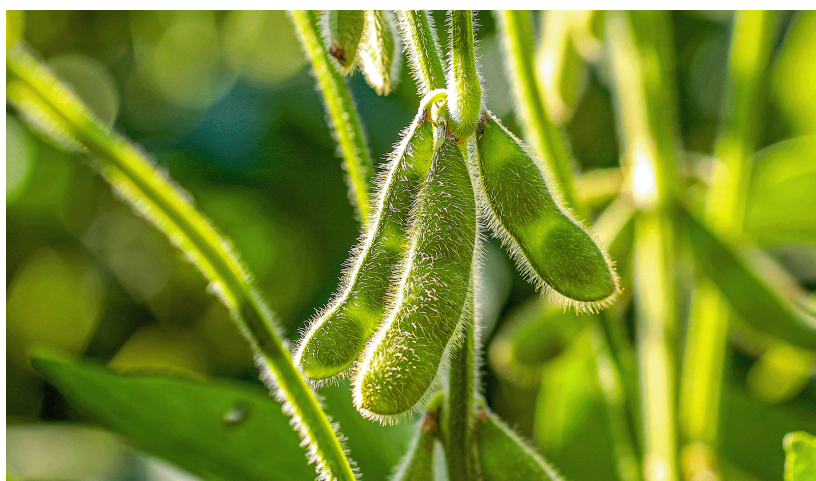
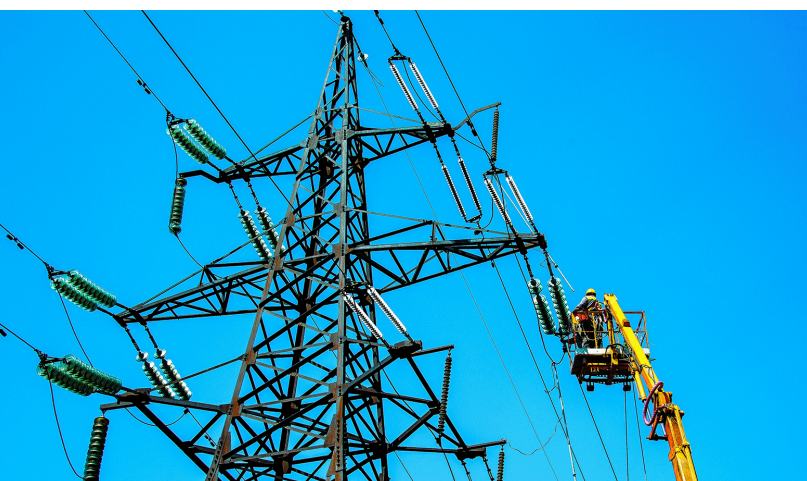
MIGA

Multilateral Investment
Guarantee Agency

Angola:

Country Private Sector Diagnostic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SEPTEMBER 2026

About the Country Private Sector Diagnostic

The private sector is an engine of long-term economic growth and a catalyst for global social and economic development. When functioning well, it promotes innovation and entrepreneurship, improves access to and the quality of economic opportunities, and supports the sustainable use of natural resources. In developing economies, the private sector creates the vast majority of jobs, generates tax revenue, and accounts for significant investment.

The Country Private Sector Diagnostic (CPSD) reports seek to unlock private investment and job creation through policy action to remove impediments to private investment. Prepared jointly by the institutions of the World Bank Group, each report analyzes specific sectors of the economy in which increased private investment could accelerate growth if appropriate policy and regulatory issues are addressed.

Designed from the perspective of an investor or entrepreneur, CPSDs seek to identify untapped private investment opportunities and the barriers that stand in their way (earlier reports can be found [here](#)). Subsectors of the economy are chosen based on their potential to attract private investment, create more and better jobs, generate domestic revenue, and foster sustainable, inclusive growth in response to targeted policy action. The report aims to help policy makers prioritize impactful actions that can be taken in the near term to remove disincentives to private investment, while delivering on broader development goals.

The CPSD is a core country diagnostic of the World Bank Group produced to guide the design and implementation of country strategies, public and private investment projects, budget support operations, advisory services, and other analytical work. It is intended to be of interest to domestic and foreign investors, government officials, Bank Group staff and management, civil society, and other development partners.

CPSDs are a central instrument of the World Bank Group's jobs agenda as articulated in the 2025 Development Committee (DC) Paper on [Jobs: The Path to Prosperity](#), which emphasizes translating private sector development into large-scale employment opportunities. CPSDs support this agenda by providing country-level, sector-specific diagnostics that help identify systemic barriers to private investment critical to job creation. They also align with the DC's three-part approach to private sector development and job creation: investing in human capital and infrastructure to establish the basic preconditions for job, supporting business-enabling policies, and mobilizing private capital at scale to help firms create more and better jobs.

Angola:

Country Private Sector Diagnostic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



SEPTEMBER 2026



WORLD BANK GROUP

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

IFC

International
Finance Corporation

MIGA

Multilateral Investment
Guarantee Agency

Acknowledgments

This Country Private Sector Diagnostic was produced by a team of World Bank Group staff and consultants led by Marcos Vaena and Sunita Varada. The team included Elsa Nabenge Shichilenge, Mila Malavoloneque, Ondrej Schneider, Pilar Salgado Otonel, Sudha Bala Krishnan, Alejandro Rueda-Sanz, Nathan Rohat Ergonul, Nuno Alexandre Guerreiro Pedro, and João Alberto Oliveira Das Dores Guerreiro. Adama Badji and Neusa Monteiro dos Santos provided administrative support. The extended team included Ganesh Rasagam, Stephan Dreyhaupt, Vasco Nunes, Michelle Gomes Souto, Stefan Ott, Carina Coimbra Costa, Marcelino Mouammar Jose Ferreira, Leonardo Kilele Tshama, Luisa Texeira De Melo De C Felino, Olena Koltko, Natsuko Toba, Persephone Economou, and Henriques Cabula. Editorial support was provided by Hilary Johnson and Scott Wenger.

The team is grateful for the feedback and guidance from Roland Yameogo, Juan Carlos Alvarez, Yosuke Kotsuji, Ayobambo Salami, and Marcel Bruhwiler.

The team is also grateful for the guidance of Paolo Mauro, Albert Zeufack, Claudia Conceição, Jeffrey Chelsky, Paramita Dasgupta, and Consolate Rusagara.

Peer reviewers at different stages in the preparation of the Diagnostic were Zenaida Hernández, Benedicte Baduel, Luciana Harrington, Denny Mahalia Lewis-Bynoe, Hope Pachena, R. Balaji, Samuel Oguah, Izabela Leão, Denis Medvedev, and Zeinab Partow.

The team is especially thankful to government officials, private sector representatives, development partners, and other stakeholders who provided data and valuable insights for the preparation of this report.

Executive Summary

Angola stands at a critical juncture as it transitions from oil-dependent growth toward a diversified, private sector-led economy.

While hydrocarbons still dominate—accounting for 95 percent of exports and over 60 percent of government revenues in 2024—declining oil output and declining foreign investment in extractives have exposed the limits of this model. Since 2017, the government has pursued fiscal and structural reforms, including state-owned enterprise (SOE) restructuring and new investment laws, to restore stability and enable diversification.

Angola's recent efforts to diversify its economy have created substantial opportunities for private sector investment. The country is endowed with abundant arable land and water, significant natural gas and renewable energy potential, a young labor force, one of Sub-Saharan Africa's most urbanized populations, and strategic access to regional markets through the Lobito Corridor and the African Continental Free Trade Area. The challenge ahead is to channel Angola's capital and natural endowments toward nonoil sectors to build integrated value chains that serve growing domestic and regional demand for food, energy, and industrial goods.

Attracting private investment can contribute to the economy's structural transformation away from heavy reliance on hydrocarbon extraction. Foreign direct investment in extractives has been declining since 2017, discouraged by a complex bureaucracy and inconsistent enforcement of regulations. The private sector is dominated by micro, small, and medium enterprises with low productive capabilities and limited access to capital, skills, and markets. Employment remains overwhelmingly informal.

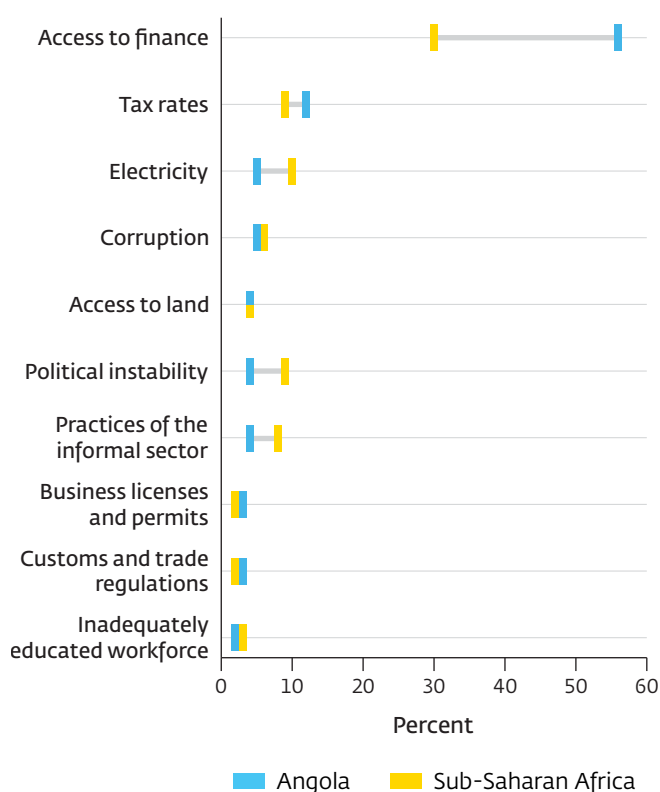
Angola's private sector faces significant hurdles. The current macroeconomic context is marked by high inequality, a high poverty rate, and a sharp decline in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita from its peak in 2014. The private sector faces deep structural challenges that constrain growth and discourage investment, despite sustained policy efforts. In the 2024 World Bank Enterprise Surveys, more than half of firms in manufacturing, retail, and services considered unaffordable and limited financing as their main concern, followed by taxes, unreliable power supply, and access to land (figure ES.1). The banking sector remains underdeveloped, with private loans amounting to only 7.4 percent of GDP. SOEs dominate strategic sectors, although reforms aim to reduce their dominance

and reposition the state as a facilitator of private enterprise. The government launched a second phase of privatization in 2023, targeting 73 companies, including the national oil company and airline. According to the national privatization program (Programa de Privatizações; PROPRIV), 121 of 170 assets have been privatized since 2019, generating over US\$760 million in receipts to the state. Among the most valuable assets sold so far are stakes in companies in the financial sector, such as the Banco de Fomento de Angola, as well as industrial units and hotel ventures.¹

Angola ranks poorly across several governance dimensions that matter to private investors, including regulatory quality and corruption (figure ES.2). Its government effectiveness score is significantly below that of its structural peers at the

Figure ES.1

Access to Finance, as Well as Taxes, Electricity, and Access to Land Are Major Business Obstacles, 2024

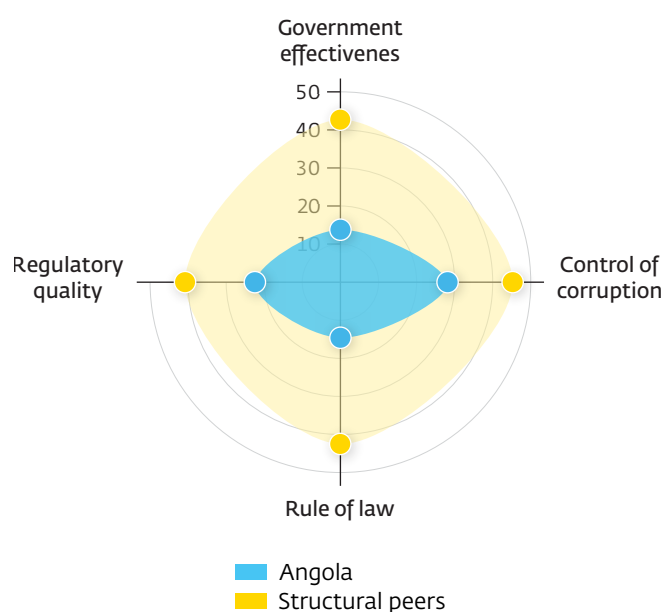


Source: World Bank Enterprise Surveys.

Figure ES.2

Angola Trails Its Peers in Key Governance Aspects of Importance to Private Investors

Worldwide Governance Indicators, Angola vs. Structural Peers, 2023



Source: Kaufmann and Kraay (2023).

Note: For each governance dimension, the length of the axis reflects the percentile rank of a country relative to all other countries in the world. Scores range from 0 (lowest performance) to 100 (highest performance). On this radial chart, larger negative values on the left and bottom axes correspond to higher percentile rankings and stronger governance performance. Structural peers include Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia.

14.6th percentile in 2023, compared with 43.0 for its structural peers. This reflects weaknesses in the quality of public services and policy implementation. Regulatory quality and rule of law scores are also comparatively low, while corruption perceptions remain high, placing Angola in the bottom quartile globally. These weaknesses hinder market efficiency and private sector investment. Unlocking the country's economic potential necessitates a stronger role for private investment, supported by a diverse range of reforms aimed at improving government effectiveness and strengthening the rule of law.

This Country Private Sector Diagnostic (CPSD) takes an investor perspective to identify selected sectors in which private investment could be boosted if concrete policy actions are taken to remove impediments. The selection of sectors followed a rigorous, systematic process that includes analysis of quantitative and qualitative indicators, subject to data availability, and stakeholder consultations, including interviews with private investors, companies, technical experts, policy makers, and development partners. The criterion for selecting sectors was whether they could attract significant private investment over the medium term if well-identified constraints could feasibly be addressed by the public sector in the near term. Recognizing that an element of judgment is involved, the selection is not intended to be exhaustive. Rather, it aims to facilitate focused analysis and specific recommendations.

This CPSD identifies three sectors of the economy where certain policy actions can generate commercially viable opportunities for private investors: poultry feed; chemicals, particularly olefins and fertilizers; and independent power transmission (IPT). With improvements in the enabling environment, each of these sectors has the potential to contribute to growth, job creation, and development. **Poultry feed** was selected based on Angola's cost competitiveness in soybean production, rising domestic and regional demand for animal protein, and the sector's potential contribution to job creation, food security, and economic diversification. **Olefins and fertilizers** hold significant untapped investment potential, as they can provide key raw materials for the creation of diversified value chains, especially in higher-value-added petroleum products. **IPT** can play a critical role in the development of Angola's electricity transmission network, reducing capital demand on the state, and enabling regional exports.

Poultry Feed

Angola has the staples needed to produce the main ingredients for the poultry-feed industry competitively, namely soybeans and maize. Production of these crops has grown considerably over the past decade, with total soybean production volumes expanding annually by nearly 14 percent, on average, and maize production by 7.4 percent. Soybean production, in particular, benefits from cost advantages due to lower fertilizer requirements compared with maize. However, soybean yields remain below regional peers, while maize yields have stagnated. Low maize and soybean yields limit the competitiveness of the domestic feed and poultry industries, where feed accounts for 60 to 75 percent of total production costs. Increasing yields of both crops is therefore essential to improving the cost competitiveness of the poultry-feed value chain.

Grains and feed production face structural challenges that limit productivity and investment. Angola's smallholder farmers have low yields due to limited access to improved seeds, inputs, technical support, finance, and digital tools, while restrictions on genetically modified seeds and weak seed markets discourage private investment. Land-related issues, unclear surface rights, and tenure insecurity hinder large-scale farming, and the absence of legal frameworks for outgrower schemes and grain standards complicate supplier aggregation and feed mill operations. Together, these constraints lower productivity, limit grain supply, and undermine the competitiveness of the domestic feed and poultry sectors.

The Angolan government is actively promoting investments to boost grain and animal protein production. The PLANAGRÃO (Plano Nacional de Fomento para a Produção de Grãos; National Plan to Promote Grain Production) aims to invigorate domestic production of essential grains, while the PLANAPECUÁRIA (Plano Nacional de Fomento e de Desenvolvimento da Pecuária; National Plan for the Promotion and Development of Livestock) aims to achieve food self-sufficiency by boosting domestic production of meat, milk, eggs, and poultry. These efforts seek to increase farmers' incomes, expand the sector's contribution to GDP, reduce reliance on imports by strengthening the meat production value chain, and enhance Angola's capacity to meet domestic consumption needs while creating export potential. They form part of the broader National Development Plan 2023–2027 to diversify the economy beyond oil.

By adopting sector-specific reforms, Angola could significantly increase domestic feed and poultry production over the medium term, enabling over US\$600 million in investments opportunities and generating around 20,000 jobs. Priority reforms include streamlining access to land for commercial agriculture, increasing productivity through improved seeds, and strengthening the legal framework for outgrower schemes.

Figure ES.3

Angola's Untapped Harvest: Fueling a Competitive Poultry Sector

High cost of dependency



Imports dominate, foreign exchange drains
84% of poultry is imported, draining **US\$400–500 million** in foreign currency each year.



Feed costs squeeze competitiveness
Feed represents **60–75%** of production cost; high prices and unreliable supply are the main bottleneck.

Zambia

2,300
kg/ha

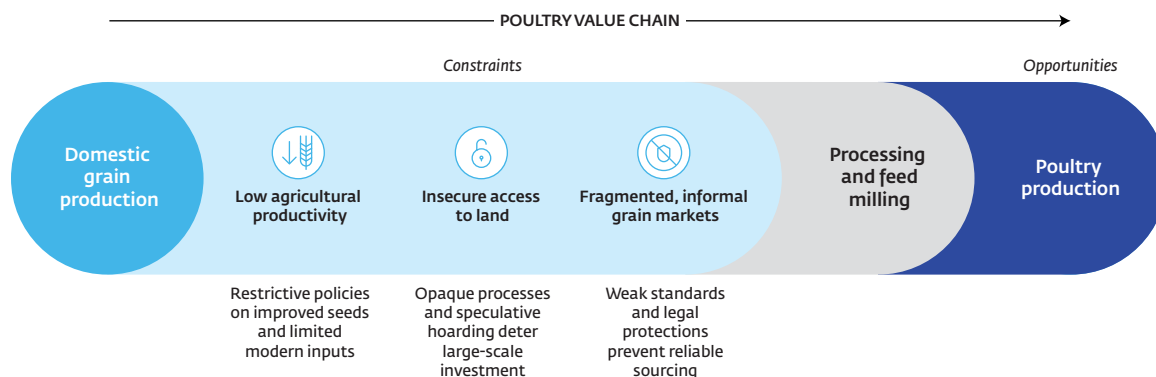
Low grain yields raise feed costs

Angola produces **1,150 kg/ha** versus **2,300 kg/ha** in Zambia, raising feed costs.

Angola

1,150
kg/ha

Key investment barriers



Priority reforms



Modernize seed regulations

Establish plant variety protection laws and a phased, risk-based biosafety framework.



Enforce land-use policies

Apply “use-it-or-lose-it” provisions and create prescreened agro-industrial zones.



Formalize the grain market

Adopt official quality standards and a legal framework for outgrower contracts.

Potential impact

50%

A **50%** increase in grain yields could reduce feed prices by up to **20%**.

US\$600 million

Targeted reforms could attract more than **US\$600 million** private investment into grains, feed milling, and poultry.

20,000 jobs

Investment could create **20,000 jobs** across rural and industrial sectors.

Olefins and Fertilizers

Angola is the second-largest hydrocarbon exporter in Sub-Saharan Africa. The government's 2025 Natural Gas Master Plan emphasizes the development of a domestic petrochemicals industry to improve the value chain, diversify the economy, and create jobs. The 2018 Nonassociated Gas Law clarified gas concessions and commercialization rules, encouraging private participation. Together, these initiatives create opportunities for domestic value addition, industrial growth, and job creation.

Global demand for high-value chemicals is expected to grow more than twice as fast as demand for refined products, prompting oil companies to integrate along the petrochemicals value chain. Core building blocks, including aromatics, olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, and butadiene, and methanol, underpin over 90 percent of organic chemical compounds and are transformed into derivatives used across industries such as textiles, appliances, furniture, and automotive manufacturing.

Demand for olefins is rising, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, driven by population growth, industrialization, and increased use of lightweight materials. Ammonia-based fertilizers, like urea, which rely on natural gas and hydrogen from olefin production, are vital for agriculture. Developing domestic fertilizer production in Angola could lower costs, improve farmer access, and enhance food security. The country also has strong potential to produce olefins and ammonia using natural gas liquids from liquefied natural gas processing and feedstocks from upcoming refinery projects in Luanda and Lobito, enabling integrated petrochemical growth. Angola could become a competitive source of many essential chemicals for countries in the Southern African region.

However, the nascent petrochemicals industry lacks a dedicated legal framework and faces high capital costs, long payback periods, and burdensome entry requirements that deter investment. Limited access to competitively priced domestic gas, weak industrial infrastructure, fragmented planning, and the absence of a coordinating policy body further hinder development. Future competitiveness will rely on adopting sustainable technologies, meeting emerging standards to avoid future trade barriers, and overcoming financing constraints in key export and financing markets.

Targeted reforms in this sector could enable US\$3.6 billion in private investment, create about 42,600 jobs by 2036, and position Angola as a leading industrial hub in Sub-Saharan Africa. Angola can unlock its petrochemical and fertilizer potential by adopting clear legal frameworks, ensuring reliable feedstock, developing world-class infrastructure, and streamlining regulations.

Figure ES.4

Angola: Unlocking a Gas-to-Growth Future

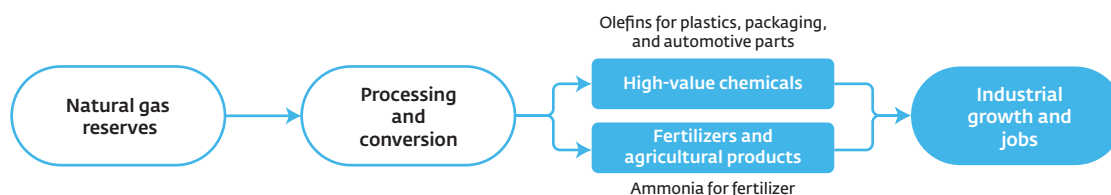
Forgone opportunity



100%

Angola is a leading African hydrocarbon exporter but imports **100%** of its petrochemicals, forgoing an opportunity to add value to domestic natural gas.

Gas-to-value pathway



Untapped opportunity

5.8 trillion cubic feet

Angola has **5.8 trillion cubic feet** of proven natural gas reserves

These reserves remain largely underused for domestic value addition.

The domestic petrochemicals industry is undeveloped.

Key investment barriers



No dedicated legal framework

The absence of a clear sector law limits investor certainty.



Unreliable gas access

Investors lack dependable access to competitively priced gas.



Insufficient infrastructure

The sector lacks dedicated industrial infrastructure.

Priority reforms



Enact a petrochemicals law

Establish a clear legal framework and investor certainty.



Develop a gas-to-chemicals zone

Create specialized, dedicated industrial infrastructure.



Guarantee domestic gas supply

Provide reliable feedstock access with transparent pricing.

Potential impact

US\$3.6 billion

Estimated investment attraction with successful reforms.

42,600

Approximately **42,600 jobs** by 2036.

Independent Power Transmission²

Angola struggles to harness its power generation capacity to meet industrial and regional demand. Despite rapid growth in generation, limited transmission infrastructure and the lack of interconnection with the Southern African Power Pool leave much capacity underutilized. Nearly all electricity comes from publicly owned plants managed by the public electricity company (Empresa Pública de Produção de Electricidade [PRODEL]). Electricity access is uneven, with urban areas better served than rural regions. Limited interconnections with southern Angola also prevent the country from tapping into this region's solar potential, resulting in higher costs and reduced supply quality.

Angola has opportunities to link power generation with industrial demand domestically and abroad. In 2023, the state-owned national transmission network received over 41 expressions of interest from high-voltage industrial customers willing to pay above regulated prices. IPT projects can connect these clients to remote power plants, allowing operators to negotiate electricity prices directly while paying connection fees and regulated tariffs to PRODEL and the Regulatory Institute for Electricity and Water Services (Instituto Regulador dos Serviços de Electricidade e das Águas). IPTs can also generate foreign currency, support Angola's integration with the Southern African Power Pool, and attract private capital.

Angola's electricity sector offers significant opportunities for private investment but faces legal, regulatory, and financial barriers. The July 2025 revision of the General Electricity Law clarified private participation and removed the single-buyer obligation from Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade (National Electricity Transmission Network; RNT). However, secondary legislation is needed to define market operations, tariffs, power purchase agreements, and investor protections. Tariff regulations do not cover payments from generators like PRODEL to IPT operators, limiting revenue and investment opportunities. The absence of an updated least-cost, geospatial power sector master plan, weak provisions in power purchase agreements, and foreign investment and job quota requirements that are not adapted to the power sector create further uncertainty. Domestic investors also lack long-term local currency financing, increasing reliance on US dollar loans and foreign exchange risk. Addressing these gaps is critical to attract private funding, manage growing electricity demand, and support efficient sector development.

Targeted reforms in the IPT sector could unlock investment to build up to 12,000 kilometers of new power lines and, over the next 10 years, generate an estimated US\$9.2 billion in investment and 89,000 direct jobs. These estimates include private investment in 52 IPT projects identified by RNT in Angola and neighboring countries, supplying up to 8.1 gigawatts.

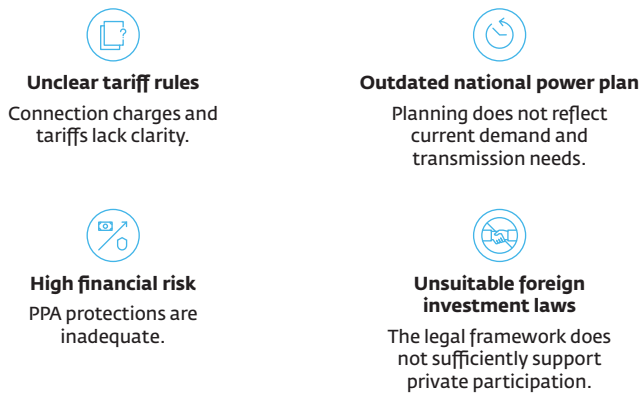
Figure ES.5

Angola's Power Paradox: Unlocking Investment in Electricity Transmission

Power paradox



Key investment barriers



Priority reforms



Potential impact



Table ES.1

Summary of Recommendations

Constraint	Recommended actions
Poultry feed	
1. Low productivity of the maize and soybean subsectors. Low productivity, especially in the maize subsector, significantly hampers the availability and competitiveness of locally produced grains in Angola.	1a. Introduce a targeted, climate-smart input e-voucher program covering drought-tolerant, early-maturing maize seed and complementary fertilizer, delivered through accredited private agro-dealers who also provide basic agronomic advisory. Farmer copayment should decline over time (e.g., after three seasons) to build graduation pathway toward unsubsidized purchasing. 1b. Complement with regulatory reforms enabling input financing through warehouse-receipt systems and risk mitigation tools such as crop insurance. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, MINFIN, MINDCOM, SENSE, and IDA.
2. Restrictive policies on genetically modified (GM) organisms. Import ban of GM seeds hampers access to high-yielding seed varieties.	2a. Phase in the regulated importation and use of GM seeds, under the supervision of the Comité de Sementes Geneticamente Modificadas (GM Seed Committee; CSGM). 2b. Draft and adopt a biosafety framework law aligned with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and regional good practices, including those of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> CSGM, SENSE, MINAGRIF, INAC, MINAMB, and IGCA.
3. Absence of a legal framework for plant variety protection in Angola. Intellectual property is unprotected, discouraging the entry of world-class seed technology, impeding improvements in agricultural productivity, and keeping animal feed industry dependent on lower quality and less productive seeds.	3. Prioritize the development and enactment of a national plant variety protection law consistent with the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants 1991 Act. This allows proven regional genetics to enter into the Angolan market faster.* <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, MINJUSDH, Instituto Angolano da Propriedade Industrial (Angolan Institute of Industrial Property), SENSE, Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (Institute for Agricultural Research).
4. Absence of sanctions for nonuse of productive land. Areas with high agricultural potential that are partially served by infrastructure, such as access roads, electricity, and agro-dealers, are underutilized and subject to intense commercial speculation.	4. Update the registry of land allocation permits in high-potential agricultural zones and enforce use-it-or-lose-it provisions. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, IGCA, and MAT.

(Table continues next page)

Table ES.1

Summary of Recommendations (*continued*)

Constraint	Recommended actions
5. Slow and rigid process for obtaining surface rights. The Land rights allocation process for commercial agriculture is slow, rigid, and opaque. Investors face high entry costs, long delays, and elevated risk premiums.	5a. Create a zone registry identifying strategic agro-industrial investment areas with prescreened land availability. 5b. Harmonize the Land Law (Law No. 9/04) and Local Government Law (Law No. 27/19) with Presidential Decree No. 84/25, which establishes the single window for land rights concession. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> IGCA, MINAGRIF, and MAT.
6. Lack of specific legal instruments governing outgrower schemes. The expansion of outgrower schemes in Angola remains limited due to lack of legal clarity and dispute-resolution mechanisms.	6. Introduce a standardized, legally recognized model contract for farmers and off-takers, supported by simple registration and enforcement procedures to scale outgrower schemes. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, MINJUSDH, MINDCOM, and IDA.
7. Lack of quality standards for grains. Angola's absence of formal grain standards creates inconsistent quality, weak contract enforceability, and costly disputes across the domestic grain and feed market.	7. Adopt grain standards harmonized with those of the SADC. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, MINDCOM, MINSA, and INIQ.
8. Absence of mandatory feed quality standards and labeling requirements. This absence undermines market development and discourages investment in feed manufacturing, allowing low-quality products to undercut compliant producers, compressing margins for mills investing in quality control, and exposing poultry farmers to inconsistent feed performance.	8. Adopt mandatory compound feed quality standards, including minimum nutrient content specifications, mycotoxin limits, and labeling requirements for all commercially sold animal feed, enforced through periodic sampling and testing by INIQ. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINAGRIF, MINDCOM, MINSA, and INIQ.
Petrochemicals: olefins and fertilizers	
1. Regulatory and financial barriers to private investment. High upfront guarantees, rigid contracts, and fragmented licensing deter investors.	1a. Enact a Petrochemicals Legal and Regulatory Framework consolidating licensing, land, environmental, and fiscal provisions. 1b. Eliminate 50 percent project cost guarantee; replace with performance-based milestones. 1c. Introduce flexible gas supply contracts with ramp-up periods and price adjustment clauses.

(Table continues next page)

Table ES.1

Summary of Recommendations (*continued*)

Constraint	Recommended actions
	1d. Implement transparent, competitive tendering for petrochemical projects. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> ANPG and AIPEX.
2. Limited and unreliable domestic feedstock supply. Lack of visibility to long-term supply of feedstock reduces investor confidence.	2a. Enforce elimination of routine flaring and channel gas into a national aggregation system prioritizing domestic use. 2b. Renegotiate Angola Liquefied Natural Gas framework to allocate fixed domestic volumes at transparent prices. 2c. Establish formula-based industrial gas pricing indexed to regional benchmarks. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> ANPG and Sonangol.
3. Inadequate enabling infrastructure and industrial sites. Absence of preserviced industrial zones with gas connectivity increases costs.	3a. Designate Soyo (or similar) as gas-to-chemicals industrial zone. 3b. Grant special industrial zone status with foreign ownership rights, streamlined permitting, and fiscal incentives. 3c. Develop shared utilities (water treatment, cogeneration) to reduce capital expenditure. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MIREMPET, ANPG, MINDCOM, and AIPEX.
4. Lack of institutional coordination across energy, industry, and agriculture. Fragmented institutional coordination and misaligned incentives.	4. Create an interministerial gas-to-chemicals task force to coordinate feedstock allocation, infrastructure planning, and investment promotion. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINPLAN, MIREMPET, MINDCOM, MINFIN, MINAMB, ANPG, Sonangol, and AIPEX.
5. Limited environmental and climate alignment. Lack of green standards risks future trade barriers and financing constraints.	5a. Introduce sustainability-linked incentives for plants adopting carbon capture or green hydrogen. 5b. Align environmental permitting with international standards and principles. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MIREMPET, MINDCOM, MINAMB, and ANPG.

(Table continues next page)

Table ES.1

Summary of Recommendations (*continued*)

Constraint	Recommended actions
Independent power transmission	
1. Inadequate tariff regulations. Electricity tariff regulations do not cover the prices that the power generator, PRODEL, may charge IPT operators to connect to the generator and purchase power.	1. Establish a connection fee and a power purchase price per kWh for IPTs from PRODEL. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINEA, PRODEL, and IRSEA.
2. Outdated power sector masterplan. Angola lacks an up-to-date least-cost geospatial power sector master plan that reflects the amendment to the General Energy Law, increasing uncertainty for potential private investors.	2. In the current long-term power sector plan, Angola needs to update the following: (1) demand projections, (2) assessment of the technical and economic potential of all energy sources, and (3) prioritization of projects based on national development goals; while also making the plan publicly available. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINPLAN, MINEA and MINFIN.
3. Unclear dispute settlement mechanisms in direct agreements between PPA entities. The absence of direct agreements among entities to PPAs, including the IPT operator or offtaker, the power generator, and lenders, limits the ability to mitigate risks faced by private investors.	3. Adopt and publish legislation on dispute settlement mechanisms between PRODEL and IPT investors. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MINEA, PRODEL, MINFIN, and MINJUSDH.
4. Absence of compulsory job quotas for national workforce. Compulsory national workforce quotas for foreign investment projects have not been modified to contain specific provisions appropriate for the power sector.	4. Revise Article 46 of the Private Investment Law on mandatory employment quotas in foreign private sector projects to allow flexibility for the power sector. <i>Responsible government entities:</i> MAPTSS.

Note. ANPG = Agência Nacional de Petróleo, Gás, e Biocombustíveis (National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Biofuels); IDA = Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agrário (Institute of Agrarian Development); IGCA = Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral de Angola (Geographic and Cadastral Institute of Angola); INAC = Instituto Nacional da Criança (National Institute of Children); INIQ = Instituto Nacional das Infra-Estruturas de Qualidade (National Institute for Quality Infrastructures); IRSEA = Instituto Regulador dos Serviços de Electricidade e de Água (Regulatory Institute of Water and Electricity Services); MAT = Ministério da Administração do Território (Ministry of Territorial Administration); MINAGRIF = Ministério da Agricultura e Florestas (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry); MINAMB = Ministério do Ambiente (Ministry of the Environment); MINDCOM = Ministério da Indústria e Comércio (Ministry of Industry and Commerce); MINEA = Ministério da Energia e Águas (Ministry of Water and Energy); MINFIN = Ministério das Finanças (Ministry of Finance); MINJUSDH = Ministério da Justiça e dos Direitos Humanos (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights); MINSA = Ministério da Saúde (Ministry of Health); MIREMPET = Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás (Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas); IPT = independent power transmission; PRODEL = Empresa Pública de Produção de Electricidade (Public Electricity Production Company); SENSE = Serviço Nacional de Sementes (National Seed Service); AIPEX = Agência de Investimento Privado e Promoção das Exportações de Angola (Agency for Private Investment and Exports Promotion).

*Since the report's analysis was completed, the government of Angola has enacted Presidential Decree No. 151/26 of August 20, 2026, establishing a national Plant Variety Protection (PVP) framework administered by the National Seed Service (SENSE), aligned with the SADC PVP Protocol and consistent with UPOV 1991 standards.

Notes

1. See “Estado já arrecadou 700 mil milhões de kwanzas do Programa de Privatizações,” Angola, Ministry of Finance, <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/sala-de-im-prensa/noticias/noticia/estado-ja-arrecadou-700-mil-milhoes-de-kwanzas-do-programa-de-privatizacoes>.
2. IPTs are private sector endeavors that involve the

design, construction, and financing of a single transmission line or a set of transmission lines and associated infrastructure such as substations. IPTs are implemented under a long-term contract, generally between the state-owned power generator and a project company who operates and sells transmission services to a private client.

© International Finance Corporation 2026. All rights reserved.
2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
Internet: www.ifc.org

The material in this work is copyrighted. Copying and/or transmitting portions or all of this work without permission may be a violation of applicable law. IFC does not guarantee the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the content included in this work, or for the conclusions or judgments described herein, and accepts no responsibility or liability for any omissions or errors (including, without limitation, typographical errors and technical errors) in the content whatsoever or for reliance thereon.

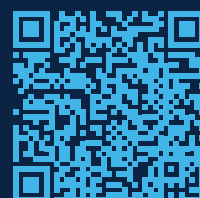
Photo credits: *Cover:* Adobe Stock/Oksana.

Interior design: Patrick Ibay, <https://www.designed-for-humans.com/>.





SCAN TO
DOWNLOAD



WORLD BANK GROUP

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

IFC International
Finance Corporation

MIGA Multilateral Investment
Guarantee Agency