Angola has huge economic potential. Lots of changes are taking place under the new government of President Lourenço, which is making a sweeping reform agenda and eagerness to engage with the international community, according to offi cial data, the real GDP growth rate will rise to 4.1 percent by 2022.

The rejuvenated Angola is a key African partner for Japan.

Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono meets Angola's President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço in Luanda in May.

**The rejuvenated Angola is a key African partner for Japan.**

We will move forward with a program of export promotion and import substitution, where the main actor will be the private sector, domestic and foreign.

Angola’s fertile lands are home to a wealth of natural resources.

**Angola’s fertile lands are home to a wealth of natural resources.**

The relationship between the two countries has been promoted by high-level visits and intensive bilateral relations, according to offi cial data, the real GDP growth rate will rise to 4.1 percent by 2022.

In Angola, there are clear indications that this is already happening, with multiple interactions taking place recently between the two countries at all levels. In January, Angola's ambassador in Tokyo, Hironori Sawada, announced that he considered the efforts that were made recently to strengthen relations between the two countries were very successful.

**The relationship between the two countries has been strengthened.**

**There is still great room for the development of tourism.**

**Economic activity slowed to such an extent that, according to offi cial data, the real GDP growth rate will rise to 4.1 percent by 2022.**

**We have the utmost respect for the actions of the president to implement economic and administrative reforms in order to create a better business environment and improve the country's image in the international community.**

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Despite this variety of resources, the Angolan economy has been dependent on oil since it found its first oil deposit from Portugal 27 years earlier. Until 2014, the focus of Angola was the removal of the requirement for international tourism to develop new offshore oil operations, and it announced plans to privatize state-owned companies operating in various sectors.

The Angolan government is also involved in the latest stage but — with the international community as it is creating awareness of the huge potential of the country, it announced plans to privatize state-owned companies operating in various sectors.

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Planning for the future

When Angola's National Development Plan (NDP) was launched on August 28, 2019, it was
announced that all the new government's
devices had been finalized for the first time
five years in every sector and in both national and
regional development.

The plan for promoting economic, social and
military development was drawn up by and
informed by international observers. The International
Monetary Fund (IMF) set targets under the NDP
that are ambitious but make sense, including a
reduction in poverty and income inequality, improving
services, and closing a structural funding
deficit that has left the treasury with empty coffers.

The NDP is based around six strategic areas:
investment in human development, sustainable and
good governance, broad institutional reforms and
developmental policies, and reducing poverty and
social inequality.

Macroeconomic stability is a priority for
achieving the government's goals for economic
development. Fiscal consolidation is, therefore, an
important component of the NDP, which includes
measures to contain government expenditures and
anti-inflation strategies. For example, the implementation
of a new anti-inflation strategy will help reduce
the public debt-to-GDP ratio from 72 percent in 2016
to 67 percent in 2022.

The public sector will receive another lift
through the 2019/2020 budget, which is expected to
be the development of non-oil sectors to reduce
dependence on crude oil, and a gradual but
important component of the NDP, which
includes measures to contain government
expenditures and anti-inflation strategies.

The NDP is also in line with Angola's transition
towards a middle-income country and a
developing country to a middle-income
country, as defined by the International
Monetary Fund.

An angelic Medium of Social Communication Anahil João
da Silva Melo provides an insider's guide to the
country's development plans.

Could you provide some background to the eco-
omic situation in Angola when President João
Mandelo came to power in 2017?

An important observation that was lost
when Angola was in its economic decline was
the need to introduce a large number of reforms
difficulties, including the following:
- Too many ministries, each with its

深入发展

在2017年，这是一场持续的危机，尽管在随后的几年里，政府已经联合起来采取措施，改善政策和官僚机构的效率，减少公民的日常生活的支付负担。这使得政府能够支持生产活动和扩大

负面影响

The economy of Angola is heavily dependent on oil, with oil exports accounting for about 90% of total
exports. The government has committed to reducing the average production of oil by 40% by 2022, while
the country's financial systems by expanding domestic production and increasing energy generation capacity from 37% to 75%.

Promoting the development of society and
culture is an important part of the NDP. High
priority will be given to improving education
services, a more business-friendly environment
for the private sector, and social security and health.

The government is acting to reorganize the
national media to 75%, approve a plan for
the Digital Terrestrial Television as Angola has
already rise, with the International Monetary
Fund's projections for 2021:

In March 2018 as an African Union summit
in Bamenda, President João Manuel Gonçalves
Lunson was the fourth of 44 heads of state to
sign on to the creation of the African Continental
Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The economic expectations for 2019 are
unanimously positive, according to national and
international institutions such as the World Bank.

The government’s plans for future
disbursements are important because for
their government. The most important challenges
would be the development of transport, water and energy
infrastructure, and education. Internal and external
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Stable, resilient and modern monetary policies and banks

As part of Angola’s Macroeconomic Stabilization Program, the central bank is reducing inflation to one digit, transforming the exchange rate mechanism and currency controls, and ensuring that the country’s banking sector meets the highest international standards.

Angola’s new central bank is implementing a two-year program to transform the country’s monetary framework. One is its National Development Plan 2018-2022, which includes initiatives for promoting economic, social and territorial development. The other is its Macroeconomic Stabilization Program (MSP), which is focused on reducing inflation to one digit, transforming the exchange rate mechanism and currency controls, and ensuring that the country’s banking sector meets the highest international standards.

The BNA’s containment of inflation is even more impressive considering that the country still bears the scars of a war that lasted until 2014 and left the economy one of the most dependent on petroleum and, when the price of oil plummeted in 2014, the inflexibility of the exchange rate mechanism that was pegged to a currency basket involving the South African rand and the Eurozone. Now, the fixed-rate regime has been abandoned, with a deadline of December 31, 2019. The new regime will be a multiple exchange rate system including a flat rate of 14 percent on all foreign currencies.

A rapid decrease for inflation in Angola

A key target for these simplified procedures is the formalization of the economy’s informal sector, for example, which eliminates the need for permits and taxes.

Part of Sonangol, the state-owned oil and gas company, will be privatized in the near future. The three-year program contains “a series of vital structural reforms,” including “two key elements that are expected to further impair the country’s economic advance and provide confidence to investors,” he added.

These initiatives have been of great benefit to the economy and have helped to improve the country’s international credit rating, which is now A1.

Archer Mangueira, Minister of Finance
The great little revolution in transportation

The government's strategy for expanding Angola's transport infrastructure is turning the country into a hub for regional logistics. "The great little revolution in transportation infrastructure is turning the country into a hub for regional logistics," said the Angolan government official.

Angola, a country with a long tradition of transportation and logistics, has already carried out substantial reforms to its transport sector since 2002, including the construction of new airports and the expansion of its rail network.

The government's plan to develop Angola's transport infrastructure includes the modernization of its ports and airports, the construction of new rail lines, and the expansion of its road network. The Angolan government has partnered with international companies to finance and implement these projects.

"Our objective is to establish a more integrated, modern, efficient and sustainable transport and logistics network," said D'Abreu, the Angolan Minister of Transport.

The development of the Port of Namibe is a key part of this strategy. The port is expected to become a future aviation hub for West Africa and is predicted to be a future aviation hub for the region.

"Angola has already carried out substantial reforms to its transport sector since 2002, including the construction of new airports and the expansion of its rail network," said D'Abreu. "The Angolan government has partnered with international companies to finance and implement these projects."

Angola's partnerships against corruption

Angola is facing a complex and challenging political landscape, with a history of political instability and a record of corruption. The country has made significant progress in recent years to address these issues, including the establishment of a National Anti-Corruption Commission.

In 2019, the Angolan government launched a new body to fight corruption, the National Agency for the Fight Against Corruption (PGR). The agency is responsible for investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption, as well as coordinating with other agencies and international partners.

"Angola is facing a complex and challenging political landscape, with a history of political instability and a record of corruption," said Attorney General Hélder Pitta Gróz. "The National Agency for the Fight Against Corruption is a key part of the country's efforts to address these issues."
A modern approach to justice and human rights

Minister of Justice and Human Rights Francisco Manuel Monteiro de Queiroz explains how his ministry is improving its services through modernization and the use of technology.

Do you see us as the main responsibility of your ministry?

The problem of justice and human rights has a monumental impact when it comes to economic activity. For this reason, the transformation of this sector in the first place, it is concerned with people’s capacities to exercise their right to information, to the organization of companies and associations, as well as the professionalization of civil society. In this sense, I think that, my ministry is also responsible to human rights and I believe that is a subject that is important in all its activities.

You recently announced that you are opening a new Civil Registry Farmers House, which will include 16 production lines to allow the issuance of more than 20,000 identity documents a day. The center will bring together a large number of state and non-state service providers, employ over 200 people and will also races in a complex accounting in several of the country’s 16 provinces. What are the objectives of this new center and wider citizen registration at the moment?

With state-of-the-art technology. After we have opened that, although there is already a location for citizens to come, we have Angola’s 317 municipalities, we are going to be able to have a central facility in every city district in the country.

In terms of legal security it is imperative that citizens are able to know when they are signing a contract they are signing it as a legal entity and not as personal guarantees.

We are developing a new system to register citizens. In addition to official registration, we are also working on the organization of civil society. In addition to official registration, we are also working on the organization of civil society.

As Angolans need to be the actors to create this new system?

To see if the role of social organizations we have had international cooperation. The technological infrastructure, for example, is very important and we are establishing cooperation with Chinese companies for the development of a basic digital framework.

The minister added: “The government decided to privatize due to the fact that this type of service is a public good that should be provided for the benefit of all citizens and not make up a consortium, Angola Cables, that is also, and fundamentally, to achieve a transfer of technology and knowledge. We recognized that as a start to this process, in 2018 the government enacted legislation to enable new operators to conduct public services, which will be supervised by the National Communications Council.

The three-day event was opened by Angolan Justice Minister and Human Rights Francisco Manuel Monteiro de Queiroz.

José Carvalho da Rocha
Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technologies

The government is investing in Angola’s transformation into a digital economy. “Banking, for instance, is one of the critical parts of the basic basket. You can also create a comprehensive training program for students in sectors that will soon be replaced by the digital economy,” he said.

To improve the human skills in Angola’s justice system — that’s a determining factor for improving the business environment and repositioning the country on the international stage, if it’s properly managed,” Monteiro de Queiroz said.

“Through our Portal for Public Services, any Japanese business can now be constituted here just by scanning in the required documents and filling in the necessary forms.”

Francisco Manuel Monteiro de Queiroz
Minister of Justice and Human Rights

Anagotic: The technology forum that is making the future

This June marks the latest edition of an annual Angolic event that is gaining increasing recognition on the world stage. Angolic — Angola Innovation and Communication Technologies Forum — is the meeting point for a large number of professionals, students and experts in the field of information and communication technologies.

Created by the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technologies, Angolic is an event that brings together people from the Ministry with the Economy, Education, Planning, the online world and all types of service providers.

The event is of great importance, as it brings together people from the Ministry with the Economy, Education, Planning, the online world and all types of service providers. The event takes place in Luanda, the capital of Angola, and is attended by people from all over the world.

The main aim of Angolic is to bring together people from the Ministry with the Economy, Education, Planning, the online world and all types of service providers. The event has been a great success in the past, and this year it is expected to be even more successful.

During the event, visitors have the opportunity to listen to talks from experts in the field, as well as to participate in workshops and discussions. The event also includes a exhibition, where companies and organizations can showcase their latest products and services.

The next edition of Angolic is scheduled for August 2019, and is expected to attract even more people from all over the world. The event is open to everyone, and is a great opportunity for people who are interested in the field of information and communication technologies to come together and learn more about the latest developments.

The event is a great opportunity for people to meet and network with others in the field, as well as to learn more about the latest developments in the field of information and communication technologies. It is also a great opportunity for people to find out more about the potential of Angola as a hub for information and communication technologies.

The event is supported by the government of Angola, as well as by a number of international organizations and companies. The event is a great opportunity for people to meet and network with others in the field, as well as to learn more about the latest developments in the field of information and communication technologies. It is also a great opportunity for people to find out more about the potential of Angola as a hub for information and communication technologies.
An improved business climate grabs global attention

Having risen nine places in two years in the World Bank’s Doing Business rankings, Angola continues to develop its business environment in order to attract the private investors that will enable economic growth and diversification.

“Private investment is key to Angola’s economic growth and diversification,” that is the government is moving ahead with economic and investment reform to increase access to financial markets, improve the country’s business environment and support private investors, with 44 of them having already seen the benefits of Angola’s recent reforms.

“The role of private foreign investment will be key in Angola’s economic growth and diversification,” said the minister. “The government is creating the ideal business environment to attract private investors that will enable economic growth and diversification. Having risen nine places in two years in the World Bank’s Doing Business rankings, the country is attracting new foreign investment from global investors.”

Support for private investors

Within the NDP, the government has the most important measures to improve the business environment and attract private investors. The new business environment will provide tax and other incentives that are applicable to investments of any state investor entry and private sector growth. The government is also implementing a wide-ranging reformist trajectory that has been ongoing since the World Bank’s Doing Business rankings, many more business-friendly reforms have taken effect that have attract the investor attention.

The Angolan government has said that the investor needs are being addressed, and the business environment is being improved to attract foreign investment. “The government is determined to attract foreign investors to Angola, and the business environment is being improved to attract foreign investment,” said the minister.

Economy and Planning Pedro Luís da Fonseca

Former Minister of Economy and Planning

“Our government is focused on improving the business environment for the private sector in accordance with its role as a driver of diverse economic growth.”

Angola provides an ideal environment for farming.

“Angola is excellently placed for cruises and offers substantial potential for ecotourism and nature conservation,” said the minister. “There are currently looking at numerous destinations,” noted the minister. “We are developing the socio-economic advantages and financial sustainability of agriculture, tourism and nature conservation.”

The Ministry of Tourism is also helping to promote the country’s tourism potential, and is working to attract more international investors. “The government is working to attract more international investors, and the business environment is being improved to attract foreign investment.”

Undiscovered treasure in tourism

From sun and sand to wildlife and waterfalls, Angola has it all and plenty more besides. Now, the government is looking to the private sector to unlock the potential in tourism.

Angola offers over 1,650 kilometers of stunning beach coastline, countless biodiversity in its rainforests, as well as a rich cultural heritage, including rich cultural experiences, delicious food and a warm hospitality. "Angola is a treasure to be discovered, a treasure for potential tourism investors, which is an early years of investment is the government’s commitment, and the investment of the private sector in tourism will greatly improve the socio-economic advantages and financial sustainability of agriculture, tourism and nature conservation.”

The Ministry of Tourism is also helping to promote the country’s tourism potential, and is working to attract more international investors. “The government is working to attract more international investors, and the business environment is being improved to attract foreign investment.”