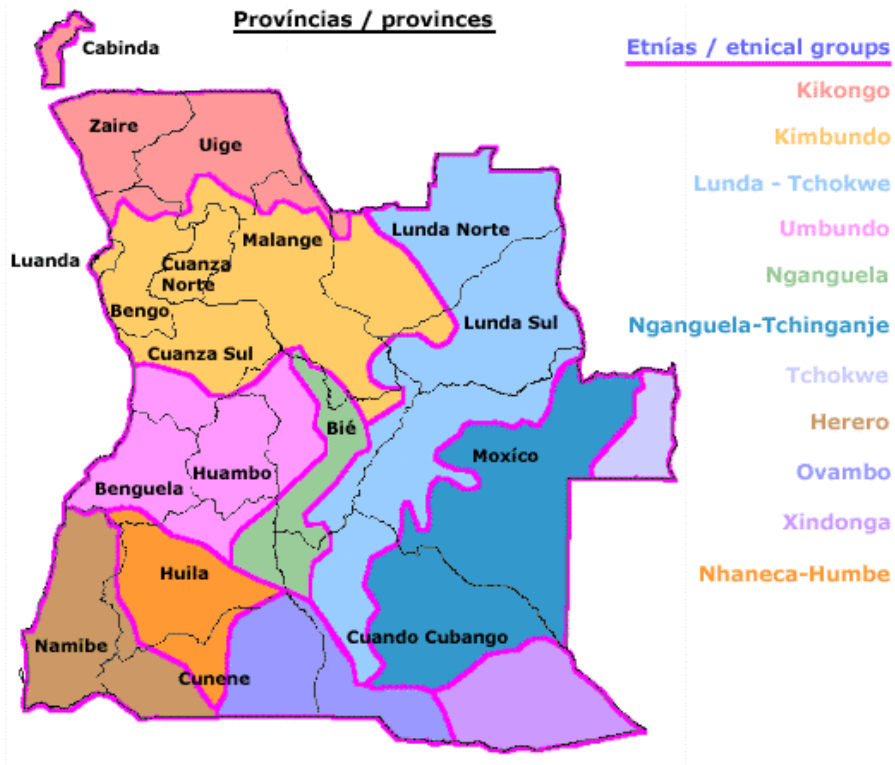




ANGOLA COUNTRY REPORT

JUNE 2023

1.1 – COUNTRY PROFILE

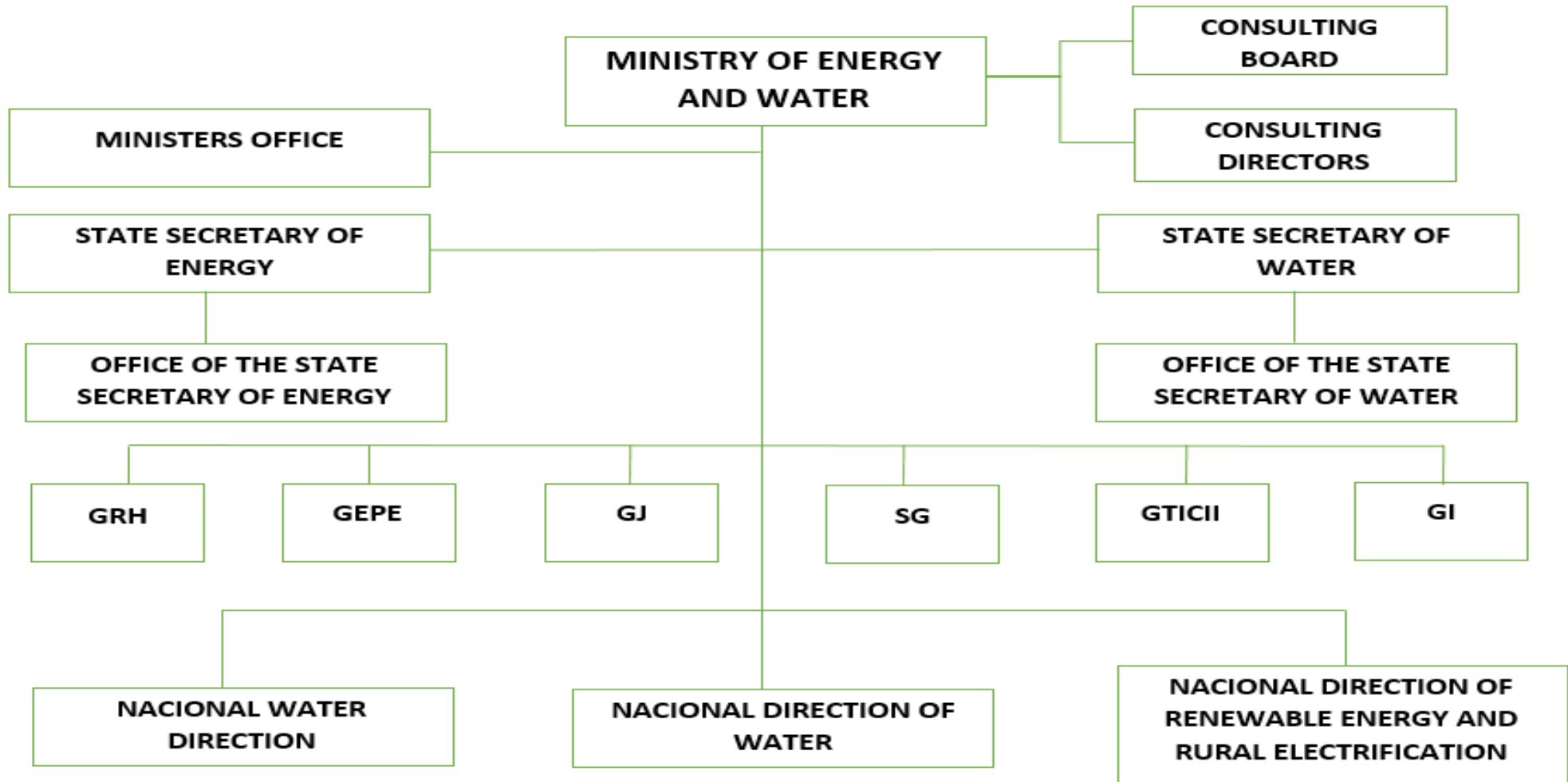


1.2 – ECONOMIC INDICATOR

Population	30 M
Land Area(km2)	1 243 700
Language	Portuguese
Political System	Presidentialism
Major Industries and their GDP share (%)	Industries(Oil , diamonds, iron, Uranium, gold, fish, testil, tobacco and sugar) 61,4%, Agriculture 10,2 %, Services 28,4%
GNP	NA
GDP	\$236 billion(2020)
Major Exporting Products and their share (%)	Cruded Oil, Diamonds, various Minerals, Wood, Fish, Cafe, Cotton and Sisal (all counts approximately \$40,900 M)
Major Importing Products and their shares (%)	Food, Drinks, Vegetables Products, Electric Equipments and Cars (all counts approximately \$14,500M).

- ❑ Growth Rate: 3,5 %
- ❑ Avarege per household: 5
- ❑ Demographic density: 21hab/Km2

1.3 – ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE RELATED ENERGY AND WATER

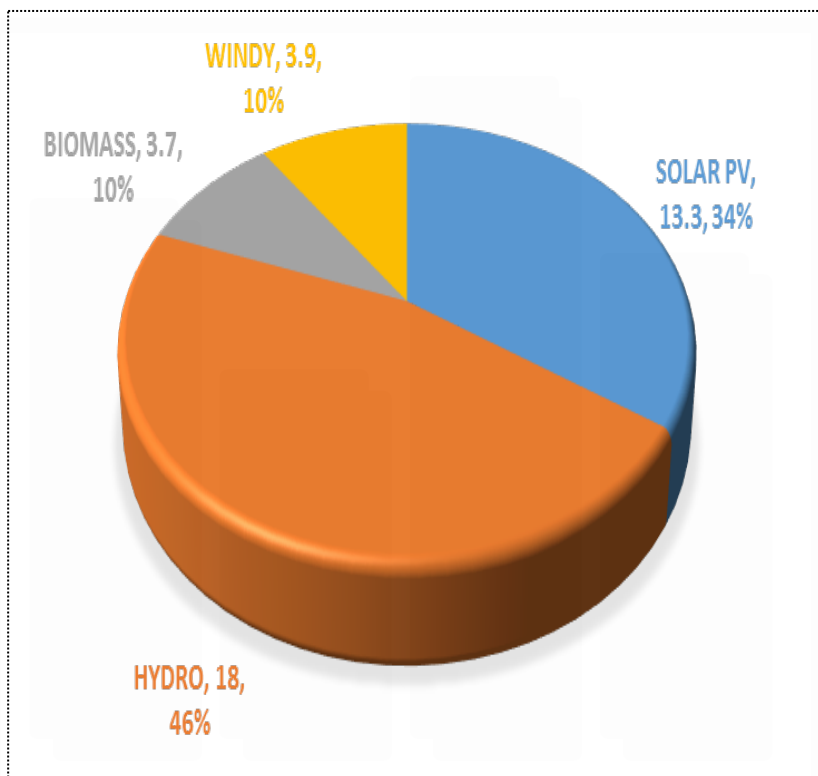


GRH: Human Resources Office **GJ:** Legal Office **GI:** Exchange Office

GEPE: Office of Planning and Statistical Studies **SG:** General Secretary

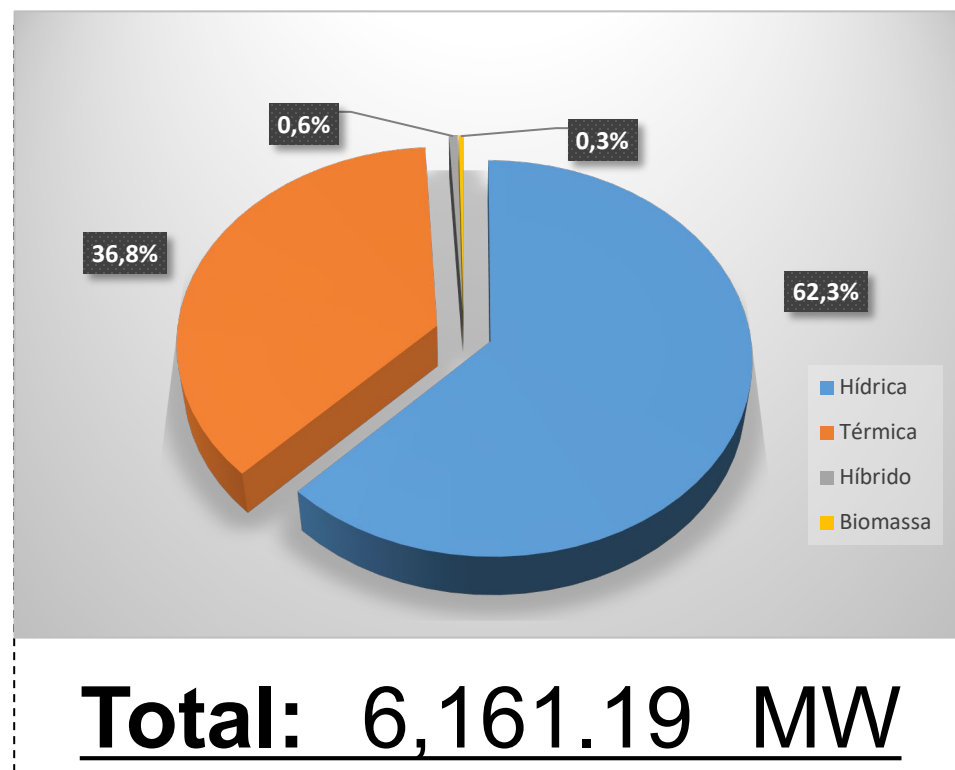
GTICII: Information Technology, Institutional Communication and Press

1.4 – RESERVES OF ENERGY(GW) AND MINERAL RESOURCES



Angola is a country rich in mineral resources, highlighting oil, natural gas, diamonds, bituminous substances, iron, copper, magnesium, gold and ornamental rocks, etc

Installed Capacity



Demand in 2022:
Total: 2,259.34 MW

2.1 – PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (By Source)

ENERGY/YEAR	Y_2016	Y_2017	Y_2018	Y_2019	Y_2020	Y_2021	Y_2022
PRODUCTION (ktoe)	920.92	918.62	1119.15	1181.7	1206.1	1224.6	1279.6
IMPORTS (ktoe)	4.24	4.8	5.23	5.53	5.13	5	3.2
EXPORTS (ktoe)	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total	925.16	923.42	1124.38	1187.23	1211.23	1229.6	1282.8

2.2 – PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (By Energy Source)

ENERGY/YEAR	Y_2016	Y_2017	Y_2018	Y_2019	Y_2020	Y_2021	Y_2022
HIDRO (ktoe)	531	653.2	886.8	923.5	1064.19	954.9	1050
THERMAL (ktoe)	390	265.4	232.3	255	135.14	266.38	207.6
HYBRID (ktoe)	N.A	N.A	N.A	3.24	3.66	3.36	22
Total (ktoe)	921	918.6	1119.1	1181.74	1202.99	1224.64	1279.6

2.3 – FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year 2022	Residential and Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Power Consumption (ktoe)	995.55	110.62	0	1106,17

2.5 – ELECTRICITY GENERATION (Information Available Year 2016-2022)

ENERGY/YEAR	Y_2016	Y_2017	Y_2018	Y_2019	Y_2020	Y_2021	Y_2022
HYDRO (GWh)	6.175,61	7.597,12	10.313,47	10.740,05	12.376,53	11.105,45	12.210,75
THERMAL (GWh)	4.534,68	3.086,37	2.702,19	2.965,43	1.571,70	3.098,00	2.414,18
HIBRID (GWh)	----	----	----	37, 68	42,51	39,12	256,18

3. – Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply (2025, 2030, 2035, 2040)

PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (BySource)

POWER PLANT	Year_2022	Year_2025	Year_2030	Year_2035	Year_2040
Production (Ktoe)	1,279.6	1,455.64	3,239.65	4,790.62	5,540.83

PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (By Energy Source)

TECNOLOGY/YEAR	Year_2022	Year_2025	Year_2030	Year_2035	Year_2040
HYDRO	1,050	1,114.08	2,150.59	3,294.66	3,665.25
PV SOLAR	----	102.59	122.93	133.48	133.48
HIBRID	22	31.37	31.37	31.37	31.37
WIND	----	---	49.26	106,66	147.33
CCGT+DIESEL	207.6	207.6	885.5	1,224.45	1,563.4
Total (ktoe)	1,279.6	1,455.64	3,239.65	4,790.62	5,540.83

3. – Outlook of Energy Demand and Supply (2025, 2030, 2035 and 2040)

FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (By Sector and Energy Source)

Energy	Year_2025	Year_2030	Year_2035	Year_2040
Ktoe	1,473.23	1,932.23	2,226.50	2,520.82

Energy	Year_2025	Year_2030	Year_2035	Year_2040
Residential and commercial (ktoe)	1,252.25	1,545.78	1,669.87	2,764.57
Industry (ktoe)	220.98	386.45	556.63	756.25

ELECTRICITY GENERATION (By Energy Source)

Power Plant	Year_2022	Year_2025	Year_2030	Year_2035	Year_2040
Hydro	12,211.5	12,956.8	25,011.4	38,316.96	42,626.88
PV SOLAR	---	1,193.11	1,429.63	1,552.27	1,552.27
Híbrida	255.86	388.9	388.9	388,9	388.9
WIND	---	---	572.90	1,240.41	1,713.45
CCGT	2,414.39	2,414.39	10,298.39	14,240.39	18,182.39
Total (GWh)	14,881.11	16,953.2	37,701.22	55,738,93	64,463.89

4. – Current Energy Policy and measures

4.1 – Current Energy Policy (2023-2027)

- Expansion of access to electricity through the network (On Grid) and off-grid;**
- Increase the efficiency and financial sustainability of the energy sector;**
- Betting on Renewables and private participation in the electricity sector.**

4.1.1– Measures

EXPANSION OF ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY THROUGH THE NETWORK (ON GRID) AND OFF-GRID

- **Make 1.7 M new connections in order to exceed the 50% electrification rate;**
- **Grid interconnection or distribution license in all 164 municipal headquarters.**

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

- **Progress in the implementation of prepaid, review tariffs and launch concrete initiatives with a view to reducing commercial losses and subsidizing the sector;**
- **More than 2 million customers served with prepaid system).**

BETTING ON RENEWABLES AND PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR.

- **Commissioning power from renewable sources, in particular hydro and photovoltaic (more than 4.8 GW of hydro);**
- **More than 1 GW of solar power).**

4.1.2 – Major Difficulties

- ❖ **Scarce financial resources for the implementation of programmed projects;**
- ❖ **Lower energy tariffs that do not make private investors attractive;**
- ❖ **Low standard of living of rural populations (off-grid), unable to pay for energy consumption.**

I Would Like to Learn

- **The ability to develop a long term generation plan taking into account the mapping of the generation potential we have in the Country;**
- **Improvement of the generation matrix with renewable energy projects;**
- **How to make tariffs more attractive to investors without negatively impacting the poor population.**

Expectation of my Superior

- **Approach on transition and energy efficiency, how to reduce energy consumption and encourage the use of clean and renewable sources;**
- **Energy transition in the field of renewable energies in the production of green hydrogen;**
- **Carbon reduction and neutralization seeking measures that contribute to the decarbonization of the national economy.**

**MUITO
OBRIGADO**