

Angola-MIS / Quick Reference eTools - 5 Country eTools

These **5 Quick Reference eTools** gives you quick access to over **39 pages** of **Country focused data**. Each of these **Country eTools** cover each of the 235 countries of the world - all from the palm of your hand and all offline.



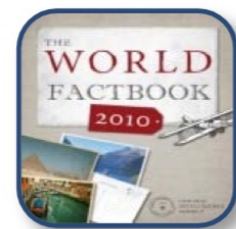
39
pages of
Angola
data



- **Angola Airports: 55 airports**
5 page Airport Directort sorted by country & state



- **Angola Cities: 38 cities (with pop. data)**
4 page Cities Directory sorted by country & state



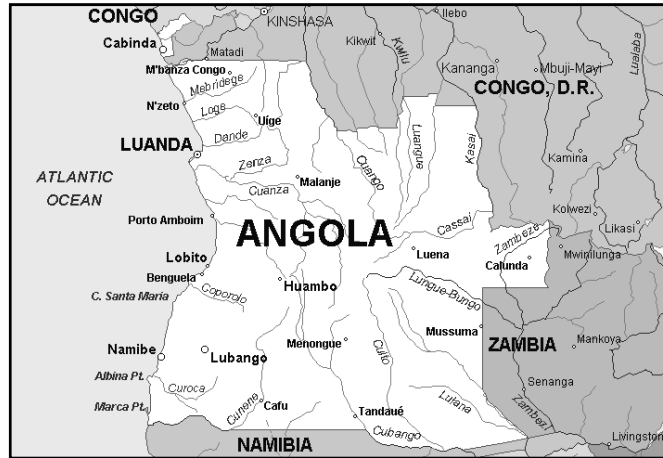
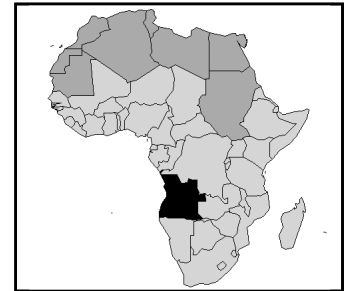
- **World Factbook - Angola: 17 pages**
17 pages of facts & stats on Angola



- **Background Notes - Angola: 11 pages**
11 page report on Angola



- **Two-page Angola Country PROfile: 2 pages**
Compare and contrast 87 key stats

Country Data - 2010

Continent: Africa
Region: Africa S. of Sahara


Capital	FIPS 104	ISO3	Country Type	Sov. Parent	Country - Independence Date	UN Member Date	
Luanda	AO	AGO	Nation	AGO	11 November 1975 (from Portugal)	1/12/1976	
Cntry Pop. - FB2010	Pop Rank-FB10	Ctry Pop. - FB 2000	Pop. Annual Growth %	Urban %	Rural %	Pop. Density	Net Migration Rate - migrant(s)/1,000 pop.
13,068,161	70	10,145,267	2.095% (2009 est.)	53.3	46.7	17.73	1.34 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2009 est.)
Area - Sq. Km.	Area - Rank	Terrain	Natural Hazards				
1,246,700	23	narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau	locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on the plateau				

General Information - World Factbook - 2010 (See page 2 for complete report)

Angola is rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but fighting picked up again by 1996. Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and

Culture and Religion Indicators / World Factbook and Joshua Project - 2010
Ethnic Groups / Major - World Factbook 2010

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestico (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

Languages / Major - World Factbook 2010

Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages

Langs Total - Eth 2009

41

Indigenous Langs - Eth09

41

Major Religions - World Factbook 2010

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (1998 est.)

People Groups - Total

60

Peo Groups Pop - JP 2011

18,944,508

Least Reached Peo.

2

Least Reach. Pop - JP 2011

4,331

% Buddhist	% Hindu	% Islam	% Trad. Relig.	% Non Relig.	% Unknown	Religion Prim.
0.003	0.000	0.000	4.844	0.887	0.000	Christianity
% Christian	% Anglican	% Evangelical	% Independ.	% Orthodox	% Protestant	% R. Catholic
94.265	0.590	16.377	8.114	0.482	18.794	65.209

Communications and Transportation Indicators / World Factbook - 2010
Telecommunications - Summary Info - Factbook 2010 (See page 2 for complete report)

General assessment: limited system; state-owned telecom had monopoly for fixed-lines until 2005; demand outstripped capacity, prices were high, and services poor; Telecom Namibia, through an Angolan company, became the first private licensed operator in Angola's fixed-line

Telephone network; by 2010, the number of fixed-line providers had expanded to 5; Angola Telecom established mobile-cellular service in Luanda in 1993 and the network has been extended to larger

CntryPop - FB2010	Radios - FB2001	Telephones-FB10	Cell Phones-FB10	Web Users-FB10	Airports-FB10	Roads - Km	Railroads - Km	
13,068,161	815,000 (2000)	303,200	8,109,000	550,000	193	51,429	2,764	
Family Size	Households	TVs - FB2001	Telephones - Rank	Cell Phones - Rank	Web Users - Rank	Airports - Rank	Roads - Rank	Railroads - Rank
4.8	2,722,534	196,000 (2000)	114	71	105	32	80	62

Economy and Social Indicators / United Nations - 2010
Economy - summary Info - Factbook 2010 (See page 2 for complete report)

Angola's high growth rate in recent years was driven by its oil sector, and high international oil prices. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about 85% of GDP. Increased oil production supported growth averaging more than 15% per year from 2004 to 2007. The global recession and lower prices led to a contraction in GDP in 2009. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement of

Human D I 2010	GDP Per Capita	Literacy - Male %	Life Span - Male	Infant Mort./1,000	Urban %	Urban Ann. %	Urban Safe Water %	Urban Toilets %
0.564	\$8,400	83	41	132	53.3	4.1	60	86
HDI - 2010 - Rank	GDP - Rank	Literacy Female %	Life Span - Female	Mort. - Under 5mo	Rural %	Rural Ann. %	Rural Safe Water %	Rural Toilets %
101	117	54	44	231	46.7	1.5	38	18

Country Background - Factbook 2010

Angola is rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but fighting picked up again by 1996. Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and strengthened the MPLA's hold on power. President DOS SANTOS held legislative elections in September 2008 and, despite promising to hold presidential elections in 2009, has since made a presidential poll contingent on the drafting of a new constitution.

Communication Systems - Factbook 2010

General assessment: limited system; state-owned telecom had monopoly for fixed-lines until 2005; demand outstripped capacity, prices were high, and services poor; Telecom Namibia, through an Angolan company, became the first private licensed operator in Angola's fixed-line Telephone network; by 2010, the number of fixed-line providers had expanded to 5; Angola Telecom established mobile-cellular service in Luanda in 1993 and the network has been extended to larger towns; a privately-owned, mobile-cellular service provider began operations in 2001

Domestic: only about two fixed-lines per 100 persons; combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular teledensity about 65 telephones per 100 persons in 2009

International: country code - 244; landing point for the SAT-3/WASC fiber-optic submarine cable that provides connectivity to Europe and Asia; satellite earth stations - 29 (2009)

Economy Overview - Factbook 2010

Angola's high growth rate in recent years was driven by its oil sector, and high international oil prices. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about 85% of GDP. Increased oil production supported growth averaging more than 15% per year from 2004 to 2007. The global recession and lower prices led to a contraction in GDP in 2009. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in construction and agriculture as well. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the 27-year-long civil war. Remnants of the conflict such as widespread land mines still mar the countryside even though an apparently durable peace was established after the death of rebel leader Jonas SAVIMBI in February 2002.

Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for most of the people, but half of the country's food must still be imported. Since 2005, the government has used billions of dollars in credit lines from China, Brazil, Portugal, Germany, Spain, and the EU to rebuild Angola's public infrastructure. Although consumer inflation declined from 325% in 2000 to under 13% in 2008, the stabilization policy proved unsustainable and Angola abandoned its currency peg in 2009. Angola became a member of OPEC in late 2006 and in late 2007 was assigned a production quota of 1.9 million barrels a day (bbl), somewhat less than the 2-2.5 million bbl Angola's government had wanted. In November 2009 the IMF announced its approval of Luanda's request for a Stand-By Arrangement; the loan of \$1.4 billion aims to rebuild Angola's international reserves. Corruption, especially in the extractive sectors, is a major challenge.

AFRICA :: ANGOLA

PAGE LAST UPDATED ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2010



Introduction :: ANGOLA

Background:

Angola is rebuilding its country after the end of a 27-year civil war in 2002. Fighting between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS, and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas SAVIMBI, followed independence from Portugal in 1975. Peace seemed imminent in 1992 when Angola held national elections, but fighting picked up again by 1996. Up to 1.5 million lives may have been lost - and 4 million people displaced - in the quarter century of fighting. SAVIMBI's death in 2002 ended UNITA's insurgency and strengthened the MPLA's hold on power. President DOS SANTOS held legislative elections in September 2008 and, despite promising to hold presidential elections in 2009, has since made a presidential poll contingent on the drafting of a new constitution.

Geography :: ANGOLA

Location:

Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Namibia and Democratic Republic of the Congo

Geographic coordinates:

12 30 S, 18 30 E

Map references:

[Africa](#)

Area:

total: 1,246,700 sq km

country comparison to the world: 23

land: 1,246,700 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 5,198 km

border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 2,511 km (of which 225 km is the boundary of discontinuous Cabinda Province), Republic of the Congo 201 km, Namibia 1,376 km, Zambia 1,110 km

Coastline:

1,600 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

Climate:

Current Weather

semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Terrain:

narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Morro de Moco 2,620 m

Natural resources:

petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Land use:

arable land: 2.65%

permanent crops: 0.23%

other: 97.12% (2005)

Irrigated land:

800 sq km (2003)

Total renewable water resources:

184 cu km (1987)

Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural):

total: 0.35 cu km/yr (23%/17%/60%)

per capita: 22 cu m/yr (2000)

Natural hazards:

locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on the plateau

Environment - current issues:

overuse of pastures and subsequent soil erosion attributable to population pressures; desertification; deforestation of tropical rain forest, in response to both international demand for tropical timber and to domestic use as fuel, resulting in loss of biodiversity; soil erosion contributing to water pollution and siltation of rivers and dams; inadequate supplies of potable water

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

the province of Cabinda is an exclave, separated from the rest of the country by the Democratic Republic of the Congo

People :: ANGOLA

Population:

12,799,293 (July 2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [70](#)

Age structure:

0-14 years: 43.5% (male 2,812,359/female 2,759,047)

15-64 years: 53.7% (male 3,496,726/female 3,382,440)

65 years and over: 2.7% (male 153,678/female 195,043) (2010 est.)

Median age:

total: 18 years

male: 18 years

female: 18 years (2010 est.)

Population growth rate:

2.095% (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [50](#)

Birth rate:

43.69 births/1,000 population (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [6](#)

Death rate:

24.08 deaths/1,000 population (July 2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [1](#)

Net migration rate:

1.34 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [49](#)

Urbanization:

urban population: 57% of total population (2008)

rate of urbanization: 4.4% annual rate of change (2005-10 est.)

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.02 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.03 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.79 male(s)/female

total population: 1.02 male(s)/female (2010 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

total: 180.21 deaths/1,000 live births

country comparison to the world: [1](#)

male: 192.24 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 167.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2010 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 38.2 years

country comparison to the world: [224](#)

male: 37.24 years

female: 39.22 years (2010 est.)

Total fertility rate:

6.05 children born/woman (2010 est.)

country comparison to the world: [8](#)

HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:

2.1% (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [29](#)

HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:

190,000 (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [32](#)

HIV/AIDS - deaths:

11,000 (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [27](#)

Major infectious diseases:

degree of risk: very high

food or waterborne diseases: bacterial and protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever

vectorborne diseases: malaria, African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

water contact disease: schistosomiasis (2009)

Nationality:

noun: Angolan(s)

adjective: Angolan

Ethnic groups:

Ovimbundu 37%, Kimbundu 25%, Bakongo 13%, mestizo (mixed European and native African) 2%, European 1%, other 22%

Religions:

indigenous beliefs 47%, Roman Catholic 38%, Protestant 15% (1998 est.)

Languages:

Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages

Literacy:

definition: age 15 and over can read and write

total population: 67.4%

male: 82.9%

female: 54.2% (2001 est.)

Education expenditures:

2.4% of GDP (2005)

country comparison to the world: [159](#)

Government :: ANGOLA

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of Angola

conventional short form: Angola

local long form: Republica de Angola

local short form: Angola

former: People's Republic of Angola

Government type:

republic; multiparty presidential regime

Capital:

name: Luanda

geographic coordinates: 8 50 S, 13 14 E

time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions:

18 provinces (provincias, singular - provincia); Bengo, Benguela, Bie, Cabinda, Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Cunene, Huambo, Huila, Luanda, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Moxico, Namibe, Uige, Zaire

Independence:

11 November 1975 (from Portugal)

National holiday:

Independence Day, 11 November (1975)

Constitution:

adopted by People's Assembly 25 August 1992

Legal system:

based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; modified to accommodate

political pluralism and increased use of free markets; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction


Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21 September 1979); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government

head of government: President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS (since 21 September 1979); Antonio Paulo KASSOMA was named prime minister by MPLA on 26 September 2008

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
(For more information visit the [World Leaders website](#) )

elections: president elected by universal ballot for a five-year term (eligible for a second consecutive or discontinuous term) under the 1992 constitution; President DOS SANTOS was selected by the party to take over after the death of former President Augustino NETO(1979) under a one-party system and stood for reelection in Angola's first multiparty elections on 29-30 September 1992 (next were to be held in September 2009 but have been postponed)

election results: Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS 49.6%, Jonas SAVIMBI 40.1%, making a run-off election necessary; the run-off was never held leaving DOS SANTOS in his current position as the president

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly or Assembleia Nacional (220 seats; members elected by proportional vote to serve four-year terms)

elections: last held on 5-6 September 2008 (next to be held in September 2012)

election results: percent of vote by party - MPLA 81.6%, UNITA 10.4%, PRS 3.2%, ND 1.2%, FNLA 1.1%, other 2.5%; seats by party - MPLA 191, UNITA 16, PRS 8, FNLA 3, ND 2

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court and separate provincial courts (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders:

National Front for the Liberation of Angola or FNLA [Ngola KABANGU]; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or UNITA [Isaias SAMAKUVA] (largest opposition party); New Democracy Electoral Union or ND [Quintino de MOREIRA]; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola or MPLA [Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS] (ruling party in power since 1975); Social Renewal Party or PRS [Eduardo KUANGANA]

note: nine other parties participated in the legislative election in September 2008 but won no seats

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda or FLEC [N'zita Henriques TIAGO, Antonio Bento BEMBE]

note: FLEC's small-scale armed struggle for the independence of Cabinda Province persists despite the signing of a peace accord with the government in August 2006

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, CPLP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICt (signatory), ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, NAM, OAS (observer), OPEC, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Josefina Perpetua Pitra DIAKITE

chancery: 2108 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009

telephone: [1] (202) 785-1156

FAX: [1] (202) 785-1258

consulate(s) general: Houston, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Dan MOZENA

embassy: number 32 Rua Houari Boumediene (in the Miramar area of Luanda), Luanda

mailing address: international mail: Caixa Postal 6468, Luanda; pouch: US Embassy Luanda, US Department of State, 2550 Luanda Place, Washington, DC 20521-2550

telephone: [244] (222) 64-1000

FAX: [244] (222) 64-1232

Flag description:

two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and black with a centered yellow emblem consisting of a five-pointed star within half a cogwheel crossed by a machete (in the style of a hammer and sickle); red represents liberty, black the African continent, the symbols characterize workers and peasants

Economy :: ANGOLA

Economy - overview:

Angola's high growth rate in recent years was driven by its oil sector, and high international oil prices. Oil production and its supporting activities contribute about 85% of GDP. Increased oil production supported growth averaging more than 15% per year from 2004 to 2007. The global recession and lower prices led to a contraction in GDP in 2009. A postwar reconstruction boom and resettlement of displaced persons has led to high rates of growth in construction and agriculture as well. Much of the country's infrastructure is still damaged or undeveloped from the 27-year-long civil war. Remnants of the conflict such as widespread land mines still mar the countryside even though an

apparently durable peace was established after the death of rebel leader Jonas SAVIMBI in February 2002. Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for most of the people, but half of the country's food must still be imported. Since 2005, the government has used billions of dollars in credit lines from China, Brazil, Portugal, Germany, Spain, and the EU to rebuild Angola's public infrastructure. Although consumer inflation declined from 325% in 2000 to under 13% in 2008, the stabilization policy proved unsustainable and Angola abandoned its currency peg in 2009. Angola became a member of OPEC in late 2006 and in late 2007 was assigned a production quota of 1.9 million barrels a day (bbl), somewhat less than the 2-2.5 million bbl Angola's government had wanted. In November 2009 the IMF announced its approval of Luanda's request for a Stand-By Arrangement; the loan of \$1.4 billion aims to rebuild Angola's international reserves. Corruption, especially in the extractive sectors, is a major challenge.

GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$107 billion (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [66](#)

\$107.3 billion (2008 est.)

\$94.61 billion (2007 est.)

note: data are in 2009 US dollars

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$68.76 billion (2009 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

-0.3% (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [115](#)

13.4% (2008 est.)

21.1% (2007 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$8,400 (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [115](#)

\$8,600 (2008 est.)

\$7,700 (2007 est.)

note: data are in 2009 US dollars

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 9.6%

industry: 65.8%

services: 24.6% (2008 est.)

Labor force:

7.769 million (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [56](#)

Labor force - by occupation:

agriculture: 85%

industry and services: 15% (2003 est.)

Unemployment rate:

NA

Population below poverty line:

40.5% (2006 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share:

lowest 10%: 0.6%

highest 10%: 44.7%

Investment (gross fixed):

15.6% of GDP (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [130](#)

Budget:

revenues: \$34.02 billion

expenditures: \$32.47 billion (2009 est.)

Public debt:

22.1% of GDP (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [101](#)

17.8% of GDP (2008 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

13.8% (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [214](#)

12.5% (2008 est.)

Central bank discount rate:

19.57% (31 December 2008)

country comparison to the world: [10](#)

19.57% (31 December 2007)

Commercial bank prime lending rate:

12.53% (31 December 2008)

country comparison to the world: [27](#)

17.7% (31 December 2007)

Stock of money:

\$8.446 billion (31 December 2008)

country comparison to the world: [57](#)

\$4.153 billion (31 December 2007)

Stock of quasi money:

\$10.41 billion (31 December 2008)

country comparison to the world: [63](#)

\$7.216 billion (31 December 2007)

Stock of domestic credit:

\$7.893 billion (31 December 2008)

country comparison to the world: [82](#)

\$1.166 billion (31 December 2007)

Agriculture - products:

bananas, sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, manioc (tapioca), tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forest products; fish

Industries:

petroleum; diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, feldspar, bauxite, uranium, and gold; cement; basic metal products; fish processing; food processing, brewing, tobacco products, sugar; textiles; ship repair

Industrial production growth rate:

-1.8% (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [86](#)

Electricity - production:

3.722 billion kWh (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [119](#)

Electricity - consumption:

3.173 billion kWh (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [125](#)

Electricity - exports:

0 kWh (2008 est.)

Electricity - imports:

0 kWh (2008 est.)

Oil - production:

1.948 million bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [17](#)

Oil - consumption:

70,000 bbl/day (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [90](#)

Oil - exports:

1.407 million bbl/day (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [17](#)

Oil - imports:

28,090 bbl/day (2007 est.)

country comparison to the world: [102](#)

Oil - proved reserves:

9.04 billion bbl (1 January 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [18](#)

Natural gas - production:

680 million cu m (2008 est.)

country comparison to the world: [65](#)

Natural gas - consumption:

680 million cu m (2008 est.)

country comparison to the world: [92](#)

Natural gas - exports:

0 cu m (2008 est.)

country comparison to the world: [206](#)

Natural gas - imports:

0 cu m (2008 est.)

country comparison to the world: [205](#)

Natural gas - proved reserves:

269.8 billion cu m (1 January 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [42](#)

Current account balance:

-\$1.429 billion (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [140](#)

\$6.408 billion (2008 est.)

Exports:

\$40.65 billion (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [53](#)

\$63.91 billion (2008 est.)

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

Exports - partners:

China 35.65%, US 25.98%, France 8.83%, South Africa 4.13% (2009)

Imports:

\$15.74 billion (2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [76](#)

\$20.98 billion (2008 est.)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles and spare parts; medicines, food, textiles, military goods

Imports - partners:

Portugal 18.71%, China 17.39%, US 8.51%, Brazil 8.22%, South Korea 6.72%, France 4.51%, Italy 4.28%, South Africa 4.02% (2009)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold:

\$13.64 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [63](#)

\$17.87 billion (31 December 2008 est.)

Debt - external:

\$12.83 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [74](#)

\$14.09 billion (31 December 2008 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:

\$73.62 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [43](#)

\$65.75 billion (31 December 2008 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:

\$5.015 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

country comparison to the world: [59](#)

\$3.865 billion (31 December 2008 est.)

Exchange rates:

kwanza (AOA) per US dollar - 77.17 (2009), 75.023 (2008), 76.6 (2007), 80.4 (2006), 88.6 (2005)

Communications :: ANGOLA

Telephones - main lines in use:

114,300 (2008)

country comparison to the world: [141](#)

Telephones - mobile cellular:

6.773 million (2008)

country comparison to the world: [75](#)

Telephone system:

general assessment: limited system; state-owned telecom had monopoly for fixed-lines until 2005; demand outstripped capacity, prices were high, and services poor; Telecom Namibia, through an Angolan company, became the first private licensed operator in Angola's fixed-line telephone network; by 2010, the number of fixed-line providers had expanded to 5; Angola Telecom established mobile-cellular service in Luanda in 1993 and the network has been extended to larger towns; a privately-owned, mobile-cellular service provider began operations in 2001

domestic: fewer than one fixed-line per 100 persons; combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular teledensity exceeded 50 telephones per 100 persons in 2008

international: country code - 244; landing point for the SAT-3/WASC fiber-optic submarine cable that provides connectivity to Europe and Asia; satellite earth stations - 29 (2008)

Broadcast media:

state controls all broadcast media with nationwide reach; state-owned Televisao Popular de Angola (TPA) provides terrestrial TV service on 2 channels; a third TPA channel is available via cable and satellite; TV subscription services are available; state-owned Radio Nacional de Angola (RNA) broadcasts on 5 stations; about a half dozen private radio stations broadcast locally (2008)

Internet country code:

.ao

Internet hosts:

3,717 (2010)

country comparison to the world: [143](#)

Internet users:

550,000 (2008)

country comparison to the world: [105](#)

Transportation :: ANGOLA

Airports:

193 (2010)

country comparison to the world: [32](#)

Airports - with paved runways:

total: 31

over 3,047 m: 5

2,438 to 3,047 m: 9

1,524 to 2,437 m: 13

914 to 1,523 m: 4 (2010)

Airports - with unpaved runways:

total: 162

over 3,047 m: 2

2,438 to 3,047 m: 4

1,524 to 2,437 m: 31

914 to 1,523 m: 78

under 914 m: 47 (2010)

Pipelines:

gas 2 km; oil 87 km (2009)

Railways:

total: 2,764 km

country comparison to the world: 62

narrow gauge: 2,641 km 1.067-m gauge; 123 km 0.600-m gauge (2008)

Roadways:

total: 51,429 km

country comparison to the world: 80

paved: 5,349 km

unpaved: 46,080 km (2001)

Waterways:

1,300 km (2008)

country comparison to the world: 55

Merchant marine:

total: 6

country comparison to the world: 128

by type: cargo 1, passenger/cargo 2, petroleum tanker 2, roll on/roll off 1

foreign-owned: 1 (Spain 1)

registered in other countries: 6 (Bahamas 6) (2008)

Ports and terminals:

Cabinda, Lobito, Luanda, Namibe

Military :: ANGOLA

Military branches:

Angolan Armed Forces (FAA): Army, Navy (Marinha de Guerra Angola, MGA), Angolan National Air Force (Forca Aerea Nacional Angolana, FANA) (2009)

Military service age and obligation:

20-45 years of age for compulsory and 18-45 years for voluntary military service; conscript service obligation - 2 years; Angolan citizenship required; minimum age for women volunteers is 20; the MGA is entirely staffed with volunteers (2010)

Manpower available for military service:

males age 16-49: 2,991,424

females age 16-49: 2,893,898 (2010 est.)

Manpower fit for military service:

males age 16-49: 1,506,489

females age 16-49: 1,451,427 (2010 est.)

Manpower reaching militarily significant age annually:

male: 151,237

female: 147,919 (2010 est.)

Military expenditures:

3.6% of GDP (2009)

country comparison to the world: [34](#)

Transnational Issues :: ANGOLA

Disputes - international:

Cabindan separatists continue to return to the Angolan exclave from exile in neighboring states and Europe since the 2006 ceasefire and peace agreement

Refugees and internally displaced persons:

refugees (country of origin): 12,615 (Democratic Republic of Congo)

IDPs: 61,700 (27-year civil war ending in 2002; 4 million IDPs already have returned) (2007)

Trafficking in persons:

current situation: Angola is a country of origin for women and children trafficked internally for the purpose of domestic servitude and young men trafficked for the purpose of forced agricultural labor; women and children, primarily, are trafficked to South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, and Portugal; young boys are trafficked to Namibia to herd cattle; children are also forced to act as couriers in cross-border trade between Namibia and Angola as part of a scheme to skirt import fees

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List - Angola is placed on Tier 2 Watch List because it does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so; despite these overall significant efforts, the Government of Angola has not investigated, prosecuted, or convicted any trafficking offenders; Angola does not have a comprehensive law that specifically prohibits trafficking in persons, which constrained its anti-trafficking efforts; interagency cooperation on trafficking issues increased, however, as have the government's efforts to raise the public's awareness of the dangers of trafficking (2009)

Illicit drugs:

used as a transshipment point for cocaine destined for Western Europe and other African states, particularly South Africa

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