

INTERNATIONAL

ANGOLA'S PRESIDENT JOÃO LOURENÇO ADDRESSES EU PARLIAMENT

Strasbourg | July 4, 2018



Angolan Head of State João Lourenço has called for a model of cooperation between Africa and European Union which, according to him, contribute in medium and long term to greater creation of jobs and business opportunities for Africa. João Lourenço was addressing European Parliament on Wednesday July 4, in Strasbourg, France. The Angolan head of State stressed the need to change the paradigm of the cooperation model under the Cotonou (Benin) Agreements between the European Union and the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

In his speech, João Lourenço focused on drama of African children, who go to Europe as emigrants due to the armed conflicts, hunger and misery unemployment and lack of prospects for a better future in some countries in the continent. João Lourenço defends a model of cooperation to reverse the current situation. He spoke of model that help Africa to move from mere exporters of raw materials to producers of manufactured and industrialised products. The president of Angola believes that such a model ensures greater jobs and business opportunities.

The statesman said that everyone is responsible for the current situation the African countries experience, characterised by "a climate of internal conflicts, insecurity, economic and financial crises, terrorism, hunger and poverty resulting in successive waves of emigration towards Europe.



ANTONIO TAJANI, EP PRESIDENT MEETS WITH JOÃO LOURENÇO, PRESIDENT OF ANGOLA

Describing the situation as shameful for everyone, the president regretted that it is sad and disgusting to see the saga repeat today, although at a different context. He recalled that the children of Africa were brought into degrading conditions on slave ships to the American continent, about six centuries ago. As slaves, he added, they contributed to the flourishing of large economies. The President also argued that Europe can only benefit if Africa maintains its children on the continent through labour supply and better living conditions. "This is not a mere dream, we can make it a reality should we always discuss the matters on an equal footing, without any complex, but with realism and pragmatism," he said.

Also chairperson of SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, João Lourenço stressed the commitment of the organ to work on initiatives to support the efforts of Southern African Development Community (SADC) Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), and International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). According to him, efforts are mainly focused on the peaceful resolution of problems affecting some countries of the region, such as the DR Congo, the Central African Republic (CAR), South Sudan, Lesotho and Madagascar.

The President spoke of working in cooperation with the sub-regional organisations as well as the African Union and the United Nations, always respecting the national sovereignty of each state, and the norms of international law. As for Africa/EU cooperation, the statesman recalled the fifth summit held in 2017 which addressed, among other issues, peace and security, good governance, democracy and human rights, migration and the mobility of citizens, investment and trade, capacity building and job generation. He reiterated that it is the common African position to change the paradigm of the cooperation model.



The European Parliament is the legislative assembly of the European Union (EU)

Inaugurated in 1958 as the Common Assembly, the European Parliament originally consisted of representatives selected by the national parliaments of EU member countries. Beginning in 1979, members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were elected by direct universal suffrage to terms of five years. There are more than 700 members. The number of members per country varies depending on population.

The powers of the European Parliament, which originally was only a consultative body, have increased in some areas as integration has proceeded. For example, the Parliament gained veto power in most areas relating to economic integration and budgetary policy. With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, the Parliament assumed further legislative powers. Notably, the codecision procedure, whereby the Parliament adopts legislation in concert with the Council of the European Union was extended to many policy areas.

The body also serves as a democratic check on other EU institutions. In particular, it must approve and is empowered to remove the president of the European Commission (the EU's main executive body). The Parliament also has the power to censure the Commission with a two-thirds vote of its members, thereby forcing the Commission to resign. Although a censure has never been voted, the entire Commission resigned rather than face such a motion in 1999.

COOPERATION

ANGOLA HOSTS 13TH SUMMIT OF CPLP TO BE HELD IN 2020

Benguela, | July 18, 2018



Angola hosts the 13th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), to be held in 2020, following a decision made at this year's meeting on the island of Sal, Cabo Verde (Cape Verde), which elected Portuguese ambassador Francisco Ribeiro Teles as the institution's new executive secretary, according to the local press. The proposal for Angola to host the next CPLP Summit was unanimously approved by the Member States.

The new Executive Secretary, who will take on the role in January 2019 for the 2019-2020 biennium, said in his acceptance speech that he was committed to working towards affirming the values and objectives of the CPLP.

On the second day of the 12th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) on the island of Sal, the CPLP associate observer status was also approved for countries including Chile, Serbia, Argentina, Italy, Andorra, France and Luxembourg and the organisation of the Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture, in the category of associate advisors to the CPLP.

The Summit was also the stage for the signing of a package of financial support for Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PALOP), a "unique initiative" of the African Development Bank (ADB), signed by the chairman of the bank, with its headquarters in Abidjan, and the executive secretary of the CPLP, Maria do Carmo Silveira.



The CPLP was created on 17 July 1996 in Lisbon by seven states. The Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Portuguese: Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa; abbreviated as CPLP), is an intergovernmental organization of Lusophone nations across four continents, where Portuguese is an official language, mostly of former colonies of the Portuguese Empire.

The CPLP has been created to deepen mutual friendship and cooperation among its member states it operates as a privileged multilateral forum for the mutual cooperation of the governments of its members, on both executive and ministerial levels, non-governmental organizations, and the various branches of the CPLP itself.

Through successive enlargements, the Union has grown from the seven founding states—Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, and São Tomé and Príncipe—to the current nine, with the self-determination of Timor-Leste in 2002 and the accession of Equatorial Guinea in 2014 at the 10th summit in Dili, Timor-Leste with the issuance of the Dili Declaration.

The community is growing from a cultural background to a geopolitical and economic community, as the CPLP is the fourth largest producer of oil in the world and the growing number of larger nations attempting to enter the organization, such as Turkey and Indonesia.

COOPERATION

JOÃO LOURENÇO INVITED TO TAKE PART IN TENTH BRICS'S SUMMIT MEETING

Luanda | July 25, 2018



The presidents of Angola and Mozambique, respectively João Lourenço and Filipe Nyusi, have been invited to take part in tenth BRICS summit meeting, to be held this 25-27 July in Johannesburg, South Africa's minister of International Relations and Cooperation announced on Monday. Minister Lindiwe Sisulu highlighted that the visit by the two leaders of Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries was framed by the intention of the leaders of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries to boost their relations with Africa. Sisulu explained that besides João Lourenço and Filipe Nyusi, six other African heads of state were also invited to participate in the Johannesburg summit, from Gabon, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Uganda.

The meeting between the BRICS leaders and their African counterparts is scheduled for the 27th, the last day of the summit, according to the official programme released on Monday. The summit meeting will culminate with adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration, which includes the goals agreed by the five BRICS countries up to 31 December 2018, the date South Africa's turn at the helm of the rotating presidency ends. When Angolan Foreign Minister Manuel Augusto announced that the Angolan president had been invited by his South African counterpart, Cyril Ramaphosa, to attend the summit, he recalled that João Lourenço heads the SADC's Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The first BRICS summit meeting was held on 16 June 2009 in Yekaterinburg, Russia, with the four initial countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China). South Africa joined on 24 December 2010, giving rise to the current form of the organisation's name.



ANGOLA-HUNGARY NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the Embassy of Angola in Hungary
1124 BUDAPEST, SIRALY U. 3.

NEWLETTER N°28 //JULY, 2018

ECONOMICS

2018 LUANDA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

July 10, 2018 | Angola

FILDA 2018
FEIRA INTERNACIONAL DE LUANDA

**DIVERSIFICAR A ECONOMIA,
DESENVOLVER O SECTOR PRIVADO**

28.000 m²
MAIS DE 350 EMPRESAS
13 PAÍSES REPRESENTADOS
5 DIAS DE EXPOSIÇÃO
10-14 JULHO
ZEE - ZONA ECONÓMICA ESPECIAL

(244) 924 901 280
geral@eventosarena.co.ao
WWW.FILDA.CO.AO

SIGA-NOS
 eventos.arena

More than 120 companies out of 350 registered to attend the 34th edition of the Luanda International Fair (Filda/2018) are foreign exhibitors, the national director for Economy, Competitiveness and Innovation of the Ministry of Economy and Planning announced on Wednesday in Luanda.

The exhibitors represent companies in the sectors of civil construction, light and heavy industry, telecommunications, electronics, food processing, services, transportation, agriculture, mining, financial services, banking, insurance, catering, healthcare, real estate and others.



FIRST LADY OF THE REPUBLIC, ANA DIAS LOURENÇO, DURING THE VISIT TO THE STANDS OF THE LUANDA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The highlight of Filda/2018, which has a budget of 477 million kwanzas (US\$1.9 million), will be Angola Day, on 12 July, which will offer a seminar on the new Private Investment Law, the 2018-2022 National Development Plan, as well as the Programme to Support Production, Diversification of Exports and Replacement of Imports (Prodesi).

During the seminar, lectures will be held on public-private partnerships and the promotion of the Capanda Agro-Industrial Hub as one of the instruments to support economic activity, where there is easy access to basic infrastructure.

The international trade fair in Luanda is a symbol of Angola's economic and social development, a meeting point for national and foreign operators and partners. It is a show of Angola's capabilities and production potential, which creates an initiative that presents the local economic landscape, while promoting the increase of productive capacity and the launching of new economic bridges.



ECONOMICS

Angola progresses on the path of economic diversification

Luanda | July 2, 2018



MANUEL NUNES JÚNIOR, THE STATE MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The average annual growth rate of the non-oil economy in Angola will stand at 5.1% in the period from 2018 to 2022, the State Minister for Economic and Social Development Manuel Nunes Júnior said on Tuesday in Luanda. The minister said that the sectors responsible for this growth will be agriculture, with an average annual growth rate of 8.9%, fisheries with 4.8%, manufacturing with 5.9%, services including tourism with 5.9% and construction with 3.8%.

Nunes Júnior, who was speaking at a session to present the National Development Plan (PDN) to business owners, said that during the period covered the oil economy would have negative annual average growth of 1.8%, “which means that the non-oil economy will have to grow strong enough to offset the negative variation in hydrocarbon extraction.” Quoted by Angolan state news agency Angop, the minister of state stressed that macroeconomic stabilisation is a necessity to increase national production, make entrepreneurs stronger and more competitive, promote exports outside the oil sector and to substitute imports. The NDP for 2018/2022, which contains 25 strategic policies and 85 action programmes, is based on five main pillars: sustainable, diversified and inclusive economic development, the infrastructure needed for development, peacebuilding, strengthening of the democratic state and law and good governance, state reform and decentralisation.

ECONOMICS

TURNING THE INFORMAL ECONOMY TO FORMAL ONE

Luanda | July 25, 2018



PEDRO LUÍS DA FONSECA MINISTER OF ECONOMY AND PLANNING

The Angolan government has identified the policies and programmes that will allow the gradual integration of the informal economy into the formal one, taking into consideration the importance of the informal sector in the economy as a whole, said on Tuesday in Luanda the minister of Economy and Planning. Minister Pedro Luís da Fonseca, speaking at the closing of the two-day roundtable on the informal economy, noted the business environment, competitiveness and productivity policy and the employment and the improvement of working conditions policy, the latter aimed at converting the informal economy.

Cited by the Angop news agency, Fonseca said that part of the informal sector would have a natural tendency to disappear, as economic crises are resolved, the productive sector grows and the state becomes more organised. The roundtable discussed the importance of the informal sector in sub-Saharan African countries, informality and the labour market in Angola, characteristics of informality in Angola, professional qualification, tertiarisation and reduction of informality.



ECONOMICS

ANGOLA IMPROVES ITS RATING

Luanda | July 11, 2018



Fitch Ratings kept Angola's sovereign risk rating unchanged at "B", meaning it remains highly speculative and is not considered to be investment grade, but revised the outlook for economic growth from "negative" to "stable," according to a report issued on Tuesday.

The agency explained it had revised the outlook based on improvements in the economy following the introduction of a new exchange rate regime, from a fixed rate system to a system in which market forces determine the exchange rate, as well as the adoption of an ambitious reform agenda.

The reform agenda includes monetary, budgetary and structural adjustments that are expected to reduce external vulnerabilities and improve public finances, according to Fitch Ratings analysts.

The agency expects Angola to register economic growth of 2.3% this year, which will increase to 2.5% in 2019, with the budget deficit expected to fall to 5.4% this year, after having reached 6.8% in 2017.

Public debt increased to 66.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the end of 2017, when it was 50.7% at the end of 2015," the analysts noted, anticipating that public debt will reach a peak of 67.5% by the end of this and start falling from 2019 to reach 58.7% of GDP in 2020.