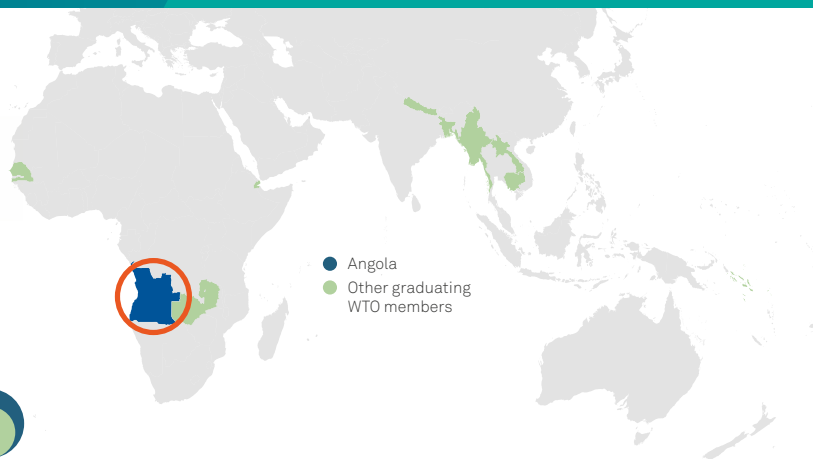
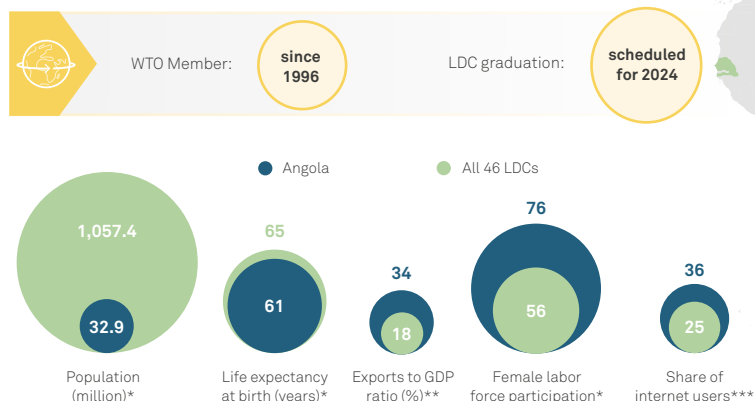


OVERVIEW



Sources: * World Bank (WDI), ** WTO, *** ITU; 2020 or 2019.

GRADUATION PROGRESS

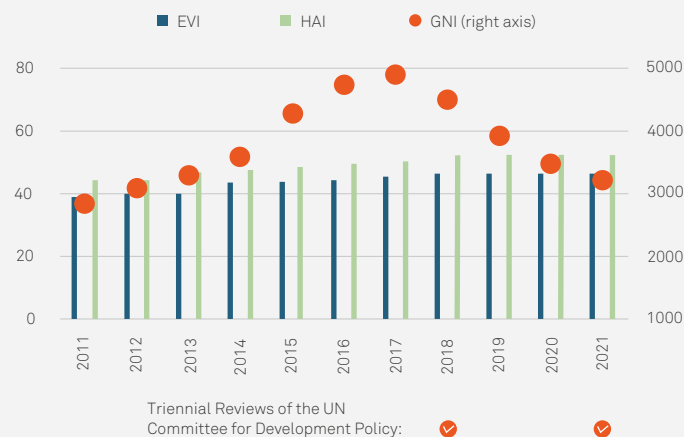
Criteria monitored by the United Nations for graduation from the LDC category:

- **GNI:** Gross National Income per capita, \$
- **EVI:** Economic Vulnerability Index
- **HAI:** Human Assets Index

Angola met the income-only criterion threshold. It is scheduled to graduate in 2024 (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly: A/RES/75/259).



[Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation](#) examines the implications of graduation in terms of LDCs' participation in the multilateral trading system, market access opportunities and development assistance.



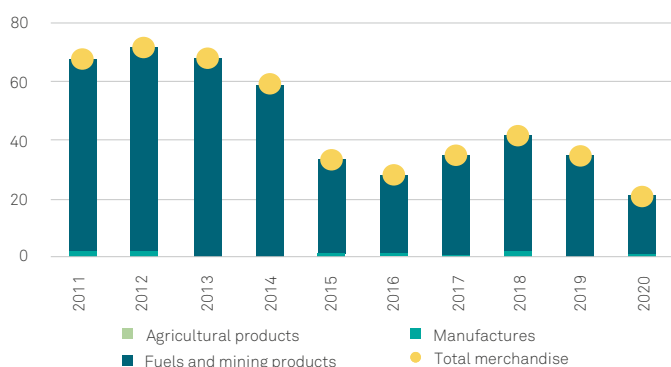
An LDC is eligible for graduation, if: i) it meets two of the three graduation criteria, or ii) its income per capita doubles the income graduation threshold. The graduation criteria should be met at two consecutive triennial reviews of the UN Committee for Development Policy for a country to be recommended for graduation.

Source: United Nations (DESA).

EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS

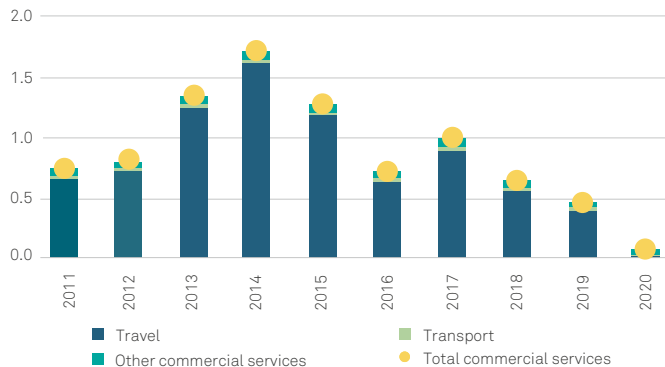
Merchandise exports of Angola decreased from USD 67 billion in 2011 to USD 21 billion in 2020, influenced by price fluctuations for fuels and a drop in external demand resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Merchandise exports (USD billion)



Commercial services exports of Angola reached a peak of USD 1.7 billion in 2014. They subsequently declined to USD 455 million in 2019 and further dropped to USD 66 million in 2020, mainly due to a collapse of travel services induced by the pandemic.

Commercial services exports (USD billion)



Source: WTO.

TRADE STRUCTURE

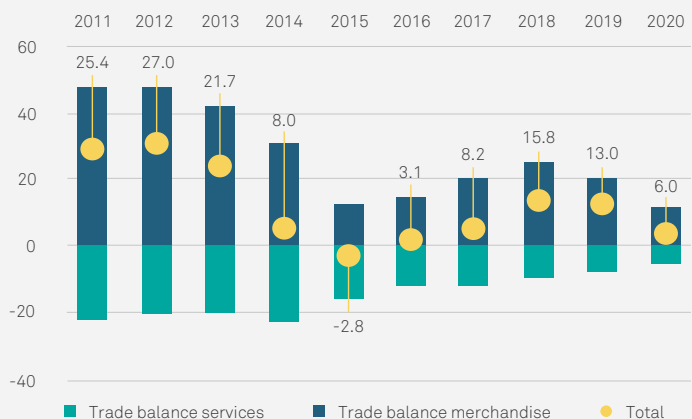


*HS 4-digit products based on export statistics; latest available data for Angola refer to the year 2019.

Source: UN COMTRADE.

Over the past decade, Angola recorded surpluses in merchandise trade. These could offset the deficits in commercial services trade. The **trade surplus** averaged USD 13.3 billion over the period 2011-2019 and stood at USD 6.0 billion in 2020.

Trade balance (USD billion)



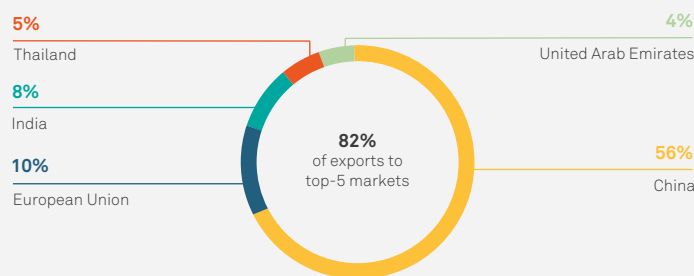
Source: WTO.

Top-5 export destinations accounted for more than 80% of all goods exports of Angola in 2020.

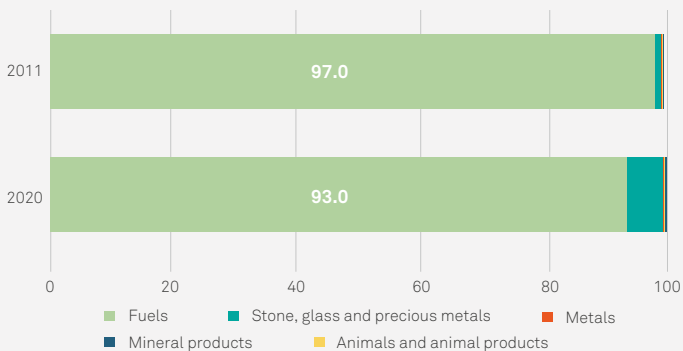
The **biggest market** was China, accounting for more than half of its goods exports.

Fuels represented more than 90% of its goods exports.

Top-5 export markets in 2020 Share of global imports from Angola



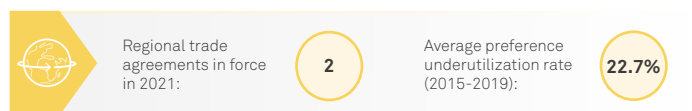
Top-5 export product groups, 2020 Share of global imports from Angola



HS sections.

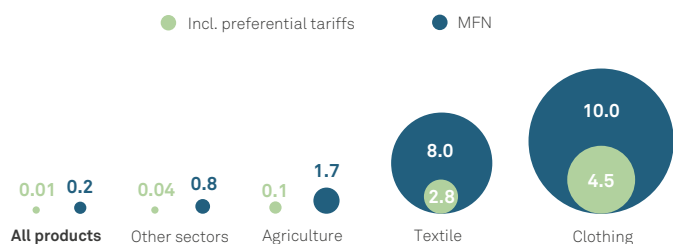
Source: UN COMTRADE, based on import statistics.

TRADE POLICY



Preference underutilization refers to the share of imports from Angola facing MFN duties despite being eligible for trade preferences.

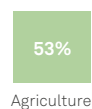
Tariffs applied to exports of Angola (weighted average, 2019)



Other sectors summarize all product groups that do not belong to agriculture, textiles, clothing, or fuels.

Notes: Information as of January 2022. Figures for the year 2020 include estimates. Number of traded goods at 4-digit product level of the harmonized system (HS) and number of trading partners in 2020 based on trade data exceeding USD 10,000 retrieved from UN COMTRADE. Regional trade agreements in force and notified to the GATT/WTO taken from the WTO RTA database. Preference underutilization rates based on data of the WTO Integrated Database (G/RO/W/204).

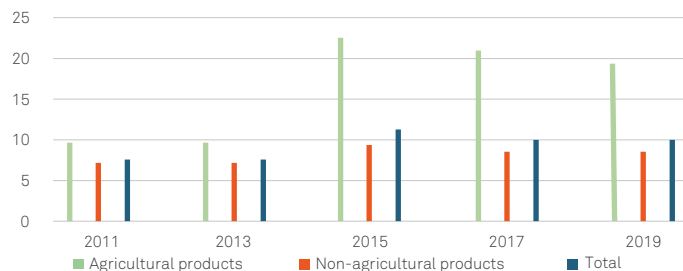
Bound tariffs (simple average)



Binding coverage Total



Tariffs applied by Angola to its imports (simple average)



Including interpolated data.

Sources: WTO and SDG Trade Monitor.