



EITI Report

Angola
2021

Message from the EITI's NCC

Message from the Chairman of the EITI's National Coordination Committee

Dear members of the EITI's NCC,

From the start of his first term as President of the Republic of Angola, His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço transmitted to the world, the seriousness and commitment of the Angolan executive in the search for sustainable solutions to improve the image and reputation of Angola's institutions and companies and ensured that domestic and foreign investors would continue to invest in our country. Subsequently, when Angola began the process of joining the EITI, the entity encouraged all those involved in the national extractive industry to be more rigorous in implementing the laws and programs planned by the Government for the development of the national extractive industries and to collaborate in the transparent management of mineral resources, including oil and natural gas.

Note that the Angolan government has been working to get its major companies listed on stock exchanges, by means of an initial public offering (IPO) and by aligning them with the basic principles and requirements of the EITI.

We are increasingly convinced that Angola's participation in the EITI will ensure better governance of its mineral resources, reduce the risks of deviations or misappropriation of funds generated by the extractive industries and ensure greater and better co-operation between the government, the industry, and the civil society.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that in the last eighteen months since Angola joined the EITI, the members of the National Coordination Committee (NCC) of the EITI, with the support of the Independent Administrator, have been engaged in producing its first report, which we have just submitted to the relevant EITI International bodies.

We would appreciate to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has contributed directly or indirectly to this first report.

Thank you very much and kind regards.

Diamantino Pedro de Azevedo

List of Abbreviations

ACEPA	Association of Exploration and Production Companies of Angola (Associação das Companhias de Exploração e Produção de Angola)
ALNG	Angola Liquefied Natural Gas
ANPG	National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (Agência Nacional de Petróleo e Gás)
ANRM	National Agency for Mineral Resources (Agência Nacional de Recursos Minerais)
BO	Beneficial Owner
BOE	Barrels of Oil Equivalent
BOT	Beneficial Ownership Transparency
CABGOC	Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Ltd.
CESME	Special Security Corps for Strategic Minerals (Corpo Especial de Segurança para Minerais Estratégicos)
CG	Contracting Group
CML/TF	Combating Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ct	Carats
DL	Decree-Law
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EITI's NCC	EITI's National Coordination Committee
ENAPREC	National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption (Estratégia Nacional de Prevenção e Repressão da Corrupção)
EPDA	Environmental Pre-Feasibility and Scoping Study (Estudo de Pré-Viabilidade Ambiental e Definição do Âmbito)
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSA	General State Account
GSB	General State Budget
GTA	General Tax Authority
IA	Independent Administrator
IES	Integrated Environmental System
IGEO	Geological Institute of Angola (Instituto Geológico de Angola)
IIT	Investment Income Tax
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INE	National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)
IPP	Petroleum Production Tax (Imposto sobre a Produção de Petróleo)
IRDP	Petroleum Derivatives Regulatory Institute (Instituto Regulador dos Derivados do Petróleo)
IRP	Petroleum Income Tax (Imposto sobre o Rendimento do Petróleo)
IRR	Internal Rate of Return

ITP	Petroleum Transaction Tax (Imposto sobre a Transacção de Petróleo)
LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
MC	Mining Code (Law no. 31/11, of 23 September)
MFA	Flexible Price Adjustment Mechanism (Mecanismo de Ajustamento Flexível dos Preços)
MIREMPET	Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (Ministério dos Recursos Minerais, Petróleo e Gás)
ML/TF	Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing
MMSCFD	Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (Movimento Popular para a Libertação de Angola)
MT	Metric tonnes
NC	National Concessionaire
NCC*	National Coordination Committee
NDA	Non-Disclosure Agreement
NORM	Naturally occurring radioactive material
NPI	National Petroleum Institute
NTS	Non-technical summary
NUDHF	National Urban Development and Housing Framework
O&G	Oil and Gas
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAL	Petroleum Activities Law (Law no. 10/04, of 12 November)
PD	Presidential Decree
PIT	Personal Income Tax
PML/CFT	Prevention of Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism
PML-FTPWMD	Prevention of Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
pp	Percentage points
PROPRIV	Privatisation programme
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
PUG	Gas Pipeline Utilisation Plan (Plano de Utilização do Gasoduto)
RMCA	Registration of Mining Concession Applications
RNC	Receipts from the National Concessionaire
SD	Stamp Duty
SES	Simplified Environmental Study
SIFGE	Integrated State Financial Management System (Sistema Integrado de Gestão Financeira do Estado)
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
STA	Single Treasury Account
TCF	Trillions of cubic feet
ToR	Terms of Reference

UN	United Nations Organisation
UNEP	Sonangol's Exploration and Production Business Unit (Unidade de Negócio de Exploração e Produção da Sonangol)
VAT	Value Added Tax

*For the purpose of the EITI Report for Angola, please consider the NCC as a representation of the Multi-Stakeholders Working Group (MSWG) as established in EITI Standard.

Table of Contents

Message from the EITI's NCC.....	1
List of Abbreviations	2
Table of Contents	5
Tables	7
Figures	8
1. Executive Summary	10
2. EITI in Angola.....	17
2.1 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.....	17
2.2 Intention and Submission of Angola's Incorporation into the EITI.....	17
2.3 Angola EITI Annual Report	17
3. Methodology and Approach	24
3.1 Scope and IA	24
3.2 Materiality.....	25
3.3 Collection and Data Quality	26
4. Financial Data - Government Revenue.....	30
4.1 Scope of the Report	30
4.2 Financial Disclosure Action Plan.....	32
4.3 Sectoral Data.....	34
4.3.1 Oil and Gas Sector	36
4.3.2 Mining Sector	42
4.3.3 Revenue from SOE's	43
4.3.4 Transactions between SOE's and the State.....	46
5. Sector Overview in Angola.....	49
5.1 Extractive Industry	49
5.2 Exports	53
5.3 Production	57
5.4 Social and Environmental Expenditure.....	62
5.5 Sector's Employment Analysis	66
5.6 Activities in the Extractive Industry	68
6. Contextual Framework	71
6.1 O&G Sector	71
6.1.1 The Sector's Institutional Framework.....	71
6.1.2 Legal Framework	73
6.1.3 State-owned companies	84
6.1.4 Type of Contracts - Contractual Regimes	89

6.1.5	Payment Flow Summary	92
6.1.6	Tax regime	94
6.2	Mining Sector	104
6.2.1	The Sector's Institutional Framework.....	104
6.2.2	Legal and Fiscal Framework	106
6.2.3	Diamond Subsector	114
6.2.3.1	State-owned companies	115
6.2.4	Types of Contracts	119
6.2.5	Payment Flow Summary	119
6.3	Disclosure of Licences and Contracts	121
6.4	Other considerations	132
6.4.1	Environmental legislation	132
6.4.2	Additional Legislation Relevant to the Sector.....	137
6.4.3	New Laws 2022/2023.....	138
7.	Beneficial Ownership	143
8.	IA Recommendations	152
9.	Annexes	158
	Annex A: Map of Concessions	158
	Annex B: Entities including Sonangol Group	159
	Annex C: Bidding Process Roadmap 2021	160
	Annex D: Mining Right Allocation Process	161
	Annex E: Tender Map 2021	162
	Annex F: List of active petroleum licences in 2021	163
	Annex G: Duration and expiry date of active petroleum licences in 2021	168
	Annex H: List of petroleum licences signed after 2021	170
	Annex I: List of active exploration titles in 2021	172
	Annex J: List of active prospecting titles in 2021	175
	Annex K: List of titles signed after 2021	180
	Annex L: Bidding Strategy 2019-2025.....	190
	Annex M: Categorisation of activities related to the use or exploitation of environmental components - Presidential Decree no. 117/20, of 22 nd April	191
	Annex N: Legal Regime for Local Content in the O&G Sector - PD no. 271/20, of 20 th October 192	
	Annex O: Minutes of meeting no. 22/2023.....	193
	Annex P: <i>Benchmark</i> and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations 202	

Tables

Table 1: Factors for determining materiality	25
Table 2: Government Entities	26
Table 3: EITI Angola NCC members	26
Table 4: Revenue Flow in the Extractive Industry Sector	30
Table 5: Exchange Rates.....	31
Table 6: Government revenues 2020-2021	35
Table 7: Share of Government Revenue (%)	37
Table 8: O&G Revenues - Companies.....	38
Table 9: Direct Petroleum Revenues 2021 by Block.....	38
Table 10: Government revenues - ALNG.....	39
Table 11: NC's Revenue 2020-2021	40
Table 12: ANPG - Accounts Receivable (abandonment funds)	41
Table 13: ANPG - Other Receivables	41
Table 14: ANPG Cash and cash equivalents.....	41
Table 15: External Debt Service	41
Table 16: Government revenues related with Mining.....	42
Table 17: Sonangol E.P.'s Revenues	44
Table 18: Sonangol E.P. Crude Oil Exports by Destination	44
Table 19: ENDIAMA E.P. revenues	45
Table 20: Results of subsidiaries and associates of ENDIANA E.P.	45
Table 21: SODIAM E.P. revenues	45
Table 22: SODIAM E.P.'s Cost of Sales	46
Table 23: Transactions between Sonangol E.P. and the State	47
Table 24: GDP trends 2011-2021.....	50
Table 25: O&G exports by company	53
Table 26: O&G Exports by Branch	54
Table 27: NC Oil Exports by Crude	55
Table 28: Gas Exports	55
Table 29: Diamond Exports.....	56
Table 30: Ornamental Stones Exports	56
Table 31: Crude Oil Production by Operator.....	57
Table 32: Crude Oil Production by Block.....	58
Table 33: Crude Oil Production Rights.....	59
Table 34: NC Crude Oil Production Rights.....	60
Table 35: Natural Gas Production by Block	60
Table 36: Diamond Production by Company.....	61
Table 37: Production of Mining.....	62
Table 38: Investments in Social and Environmental Projects.....	63
Table 39: Investments in Social Projects by Company	63
Table 40: Approval of Social Projects in 2021.....	64
Table 41: Social Projects by Intervention Area	65
Table 42: Employability in the O&G Sector	66
Table 43: Employment in the Mining Sector	67
Table 44: Oil Blocks with Sonangol's Participation as Operator	86
Table 45: Blocks in which Sonangol is an Operator - Concession periods	86
Table 46: Blocks in which Sonangol is a Partner	87
Table 47: Identification of Government Revenue by Project and Company	93
Table 48: Summary of Taxes associated with the Oil and Gas Sector	95

Table 49: Production Premium according to Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18 of 18 th May	100
Table 50: Incidence of income taxation by Group	102
Table 51: Summary of Taxes associated with the Mining Sector	109
Table 52: Surface fee applicable under Law no. 31/11 of 23 rd September	111
Table 53: ENDIAMA E.P.'s participation in mining projects	116
Table 54: Petroleum licences granted in 2021	124
Table 55: Active petroleum licences in 2021	124
Table 56: Licences signed after 2021	127
Table 57: Mining licences by region in 2021	128
Table 58: Evolution of the number of Mining Licences.....	128
Table 59: No. of Mining Licences granted after 2021.....	128
Table 60: Number of Mining Licences by Mineral Resource in 2021.....	129
Table 61: Licences with ENDIAMA E.P. Participation.....	129
Table 62: Compliance with FATF Standards	146
Table 63: Recommendations prioritisation scale for EITI's Standard requirements	156

Figures

Figure 1: Exchange Rate Evolution 2019-2021	32
Figure 2: Chronological plan and proposal 2020-2026.....	33
Figure 3: Proposed Action Plan 2023-2026.....	34
Figure 4: Evolution of Government Revenue	35
Figure 5: Government Revenue 2021	36
Figure 6: Share of O&G Revenues - Companies (%).....	37
Figure 7: Progress of Direct Petroleum Revenue	39
Figure 8: Progress of Diamond Revenues	42
Figure 9: Price per Barrel (USD)	49
Figure 10: GDP's Progress and Exchange Rate	50
Figure 11: Average Annual Oil Barrel Price (USD).....	51
Figure 12: Evolution of the Accumulated Inflation Rate (%).....	51
Figure 13: Angola's Exports and Imports	52
Figure 14: Extractive Industry Exports vs. Trade Balance 2021 (Millions USD).....	52
Figure 15: Variation in Crude Oil Production by Block	58
Figure 16: ALNG production	61
Figure 17: Social projects in 2021	65
Figure 18: Proportion of nationals and expatriates in the O&G sector in 2021	66
Figure 19: Institutional Framework of the O&G Sector	72
Figure 20: Operationalisation Model of the ANPG's Right to NC Receipts	82
Figure 21: Revenue/Cost Allocation in PSC.....	91
Figure 22: Flow of tax payments in the Oil and Gas sector	92
Figure 23: Flow of non-fiscal payments in the Oil and Gas sector.....	92
Figure 24: Institutional Framework of the Mining Sector	106
Figure 25: Scope of action of SODIAM E.P.	118
Figure 26: SODIAM E.P. - Sales mobilities defined by law.....	118
Figure 27: Evolution of the allocation of Petroleum Licences	123
Figure 28: Phase of projects in 2021	127
Figure 29: Country evolution in the Corruption Perceptions Index.....	144

1



1. Executive Summary

Key Indicators

- 1st** | Angola EITI Report.
- 40%** | The State collected AKZ 5,862,496 million in oil revenue, which corresponds to 40% of its total revenue.
- 0.32%** | The State collected AKZ 48,478 million in diamonds revenue, which corresponds to 0.32% of its total revenue.
- 31%** | The contribution of the extractive industry in 2021 represented around 31% of Angola's GDP (current prices).
- 84%** | In 2021, the extractive industry accounted for around 84% of the country's total exports.
- 4** | The ANPG's crude oil royalties (NC sales) and the ITP, IPP and IRP taxes largely represent the 4 types of revenue with the highest expression in the sector.
- 2** | There are two regulatory entities, ANPG, related to the oil and gas sector and ANRM, related to the other mineral resources sector.
- 3** | There are three State-Owned Companies in the country that are significant in the sector, namely Sonangol E.P., ENDIAMA E.P. and SODIAM E.P..

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), created in 2003, promotes and supports the implementation of better governance and transparency in countries rich in mineral resources, through the full disclosure of payments made by companies and government revenues from the extractive industry. The Initiative is defined as a voluntary commitment by a group of organizations, including national and international extractive companies, civil society, investors, partners and, at national level, ministerial departments, regulators, associations, among other entities indirectly involved.

In June 2022, Angola joined the EITI, with the appointment of His Excellency, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Petroleum and Gas, as Chairman of the EITI's National Coordination Committee (EITI's NCC). As a result of Angola's incorporation into the EITI in 2023, the country presents its 1st EITI Report, covering the fiscal year 2021. Angola, by joining the EITI, is demonstrating not only its commitment to promoting transparent disclosure in the sector and encouraging the country's economic development through the extractive industry's associated reforms, as well as enhancing its efforts on anti-corruption policy, to support its strategy for the prevention and combat of corruption, presented during 2023.

As part of the preliminary analysis performed and following the initial presentation and sessions between the IA, the EITI National Secretariat and the entities/institutions involved, legal limitations were identified within the scope of the data collection process. These limitations stemmed from the legislation in force in the country, namely article 86 of Law no. 21/14, of 22nd October - Approves the General Tax Code, no. 4, article 6 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December - Tax regime applicable to the petroleum sector and article 11 of Law no. 3/11, of 14th January - Law on the National Statistical

System of Angola, which prevent the disclosure of tax and non-tax information, disaggregated by taxpayer, and prevent its sharing with other entities and/or public disclosure.

According to the sessions with the EITI's NCC and other entities involved, it was considered impractical to share disaggregated data for this report. The legislative constraint identified had a direct impact on the disclosure of financial data.

Impacts on the 1 st EITI Report	
1	Delimitation of materiality;
2	Determination of revenue within the scope;
3	Selection of entities and collection of data;
4	Reconciliation process and results clearance.

From the sessions between the parties previously mentioned and the EITI's International Secretariat, jointly with the IA, three alternative methods were defined, and then analysed and discussed by the Angola EITI's NCC, that approved the disclosure of the **1st EITI Report without reconciliation for the 2021 fiscal year.**

In accordance with the decision approved for this Report, the EITI's NCC agreed that the materiality would not be defined, which led to a comprehensive approach to the information provided. The data was therefore collected from the following identified sources:

Provision of information/data for the 1 st EITI Report	
1	MoF
2	MIREMPET
3	ANPG (framework in section 6.1.2)
4	ANRM (framework in section 6.2.2)
5	Other entities mentioned in section 3.3
Supporting documents	
1	GSA
2	ANPG Financial Reports
3	Financial Reports of Public Companies (Sonangol E.P., Endiama E.P. and SODIAM E.P. - framework in sections 6.1.3 and 6.2.3)
4	Other publications and contributions from other stakeholders

Additionally, it was created a Technical Working Group, led by MIREMPET, with the purpose of defining an action plan for disclosing information on revenues in a disaggregated format by taxpayer/project in future reports (see section 4.2 for more information on the work in progress).

For the purposes of the EITI Report and considering that there is a strong fluctuation in the price of the Angolan currency (AKZ) in relation to the US Dollar (USD), and that this last is considered in transactions and information reports in the extractive industry, the strategy used to disclose information in this report was based on the main assumption of presenting the data considering the average annual AKZ/USD rate applicable to the corresponding period.

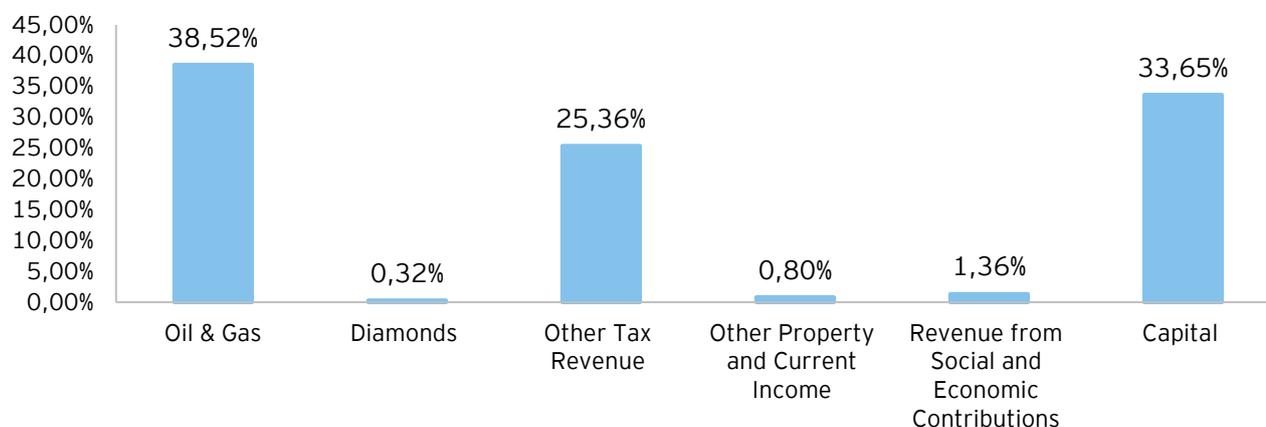
According to the public information provided, Angola's government revenues in 2021 amounted around AKZ 15.22 billion (USD 24,404 million), corresponding to an increase of 27% in AKZ or 18% in USD, compared to last year. The difference in the annual fluctuation between the two currencies, caused by the exchange rate effect, corresponds to the devaluation of the Angolan currency against the US dollar, a fundamental economic factor in the country's economy and crucial in understanding and interpreting the data published in the EITI Report.

Government Revenue	2021 (Millions AKZ)	2020 (Millions AKZ)
--------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Current	10,098,991	7,105,372
Oil & Gas	5,862,496	3,751,655
Concessionaire	4,113,507	2,645,452
Companies	1,748,989	1,106,204
Diamonds	48,478	46,768
Other Tax Revenue	3,859,276	2,989,471
Other Property and Current Income	122,296	99,421
Revenue from Social and Economic Contributions	206,445	218,056
Capital	5,121,756	4,849,987
Total	15,220,747	11,955,359
Total (Millions USD)	24,404	20,743

According to the GSA, in 2021, O&G revenues accounted for 39% of total government revenue, while revenues related to the diamond sector amounted 0.32% of the total, which shows the strong dependence on the O&G sector in Angola's accounts.

Proportion of Government Revenue 2021



Direct O&G revenue in the GSA corresponds to NC sales and taxes directly associated with the Special Taxation Regime for the oil sector (IRP, ITP and IPP).

Note that "Other tax revenue" includes other taxes (VAT, PIT, IIT, IS, among others), provided for in the General Taxation Regime, owed by entities operating in the extractive industry. Nevertheless, it was not possible to obtain details of this breakdown.

The revenue associated to taxes collected through the companies corresponds to 11.49% of the total government revenue, disaggregated by: 74% associated to IRP, 17% and 9% relating to IPP and ITP, respectively (see section 4.3 for more information). The IA found that there was a difference between the total revenue received by the companies and the revenue disaggregated by tax, corresponding to 0.2% of the total direct oil revenue.

Furthermore, the main blocks (check chapter 6. Contextual Framework) that contributed to the collection of government revenue were specifically Block 17, Block 15, Block 32 and Block 0, which amounted around 73% of the total O&G revenue received by the State.

Apart from direct O&G revenues, there were also revenues associated with ALNG, which has a gas reception and processing plant in Angola, with the purpose of producing and trading this resource. Revenue from ALNG in 2021 amounted AKZ 177,922 million (USD 285 million).

Regarding the diamond revenue, according to the above and, as shown in the table and figure, it represents substantially lower proportion of total government revenue when compared to the O&G sector.

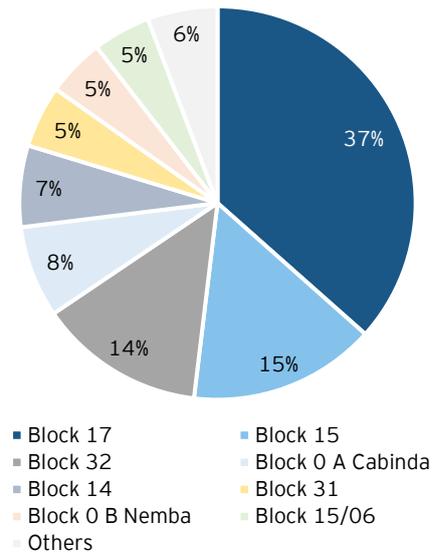
In 2021, diamond revenue amounted AKZ 48,478 million (USD 78 million), with an increase in Kwanzas, in absolute terms, of 1,710 million compared to last year. As a result of the exchange rate effect during the period, the fluctuation in US dollars corresponds to a decrease of USD 3 million compared to 2020. According to the disclosures in the GSA, it is relevant to mention that diamond revenues correspond to the total collected by the State in tax paid on diamond production - royalties.

For other mineral resources, no breakdown was available, as their representativeness in total government revenue is significantly lower when compared to the O&G and diamond sectors. For more information on sector data, namely revenue from SOE's and transactions between them and the state, see section 4.3 Sector Data.

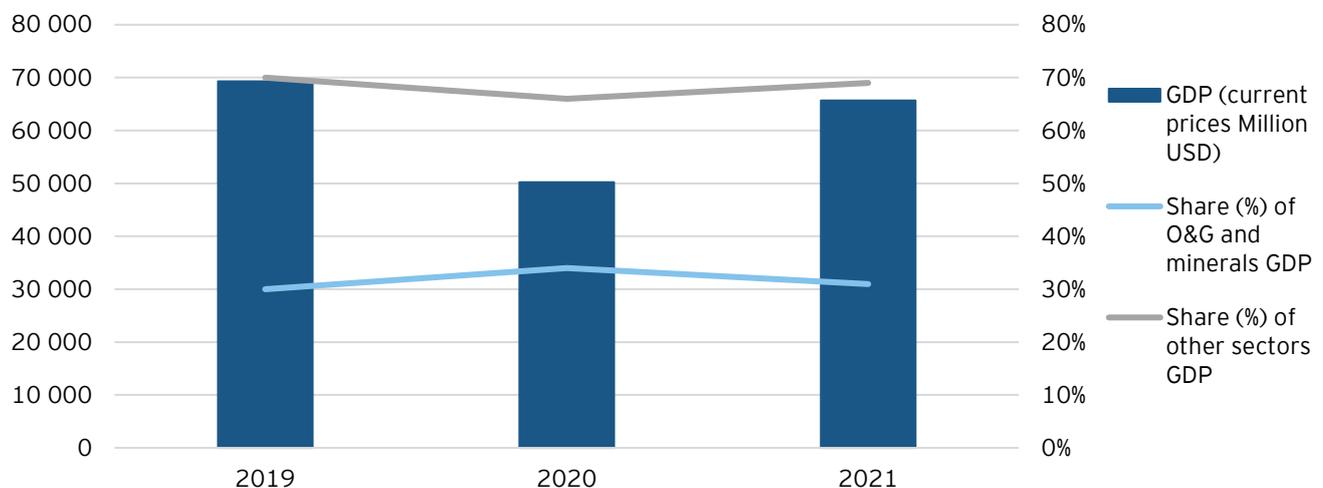
According to chapter 5, in 2021 Angola was considered the 80th economy in terms of GDP (USD current prices). Based on the analysis performed and the data presented, it is generally acknowledged that the country's GDP is directly correlated with fluctuations in the barrel price of O&G and subsequently in O&G revenues, as these are directly related.

During the reporting period, O&G GDP accounted for around 31% of the country's total GDP, demonstrating, as previously mentioned, the country's strong dependence on the O&G sector.

Government Revenue in 2021 by Block



GDP in Angola



The analysis of the amounts associated with Angola's Trade Balance is highly important, as it enables a correct understanding of the data shown in Angola's GDP, as well as a more accurate understanding of its impact on the extractive industry.

Thus, the country's total exports in 2021 is considerably higher than its imports, however, by verifying the effect of the extractive industry on the total weight of exports, the O&G sector accounts for around 84%. Therefore, Angola's trade balance, excluding the extractive industry sector, will be negative, which once again reflects the importance of the industry in the country.

During the 2021 period, petroleum exports amounted 394,033,649 barrels, of which 24.54% are associated with NC exports, equivalent to USD 6,899 million. Gas exports in 2021 were valued at USD 3,434 million (AKZ 2,142,040 million) and for mining, namely diamonds and ornamental stones, exports amounted USD 1,575 million. The production during 2021, provided through the data reported by EITI's NCC members, is disaggregated into the following mineral resources:

Mineral Resources	Production	Unit	Exports (Millions USD)
Oil	410,426,767	Barrels	27,860
Gas	2,751	MMSCFD	3,434
O&G			31,294
Diamonds	8,721,483	ct	1,550
Ornamental Stones	86	Thousand m ³	25
Gold	1,037	Thousands of Fine Ounces	information not available
Inert	3,862	Thousand m ³	information not available
Mining (Diamonds + Ornamental Stones)			1,575

When compared to the previous year, there was a decrease in production of approximately 12%, mainly due to the natural decline of production fields. Considering the total amount produced, around 25% (104,524,589 barrels) corresponded to NC's crude oil entitlement, followed by TotalEnergies and Sonangol E.P., which were the entities with the highest production volume in 2021. Based on O&G exports, it should also be noted that 94% of Angola's O&G production is exported, mostly to China (72%), India (7%), Thailand and Singapore (3% and 2% respectively).

Diamond production in 2021 amounted around 9 million carats, with 99.42% corresponding to industrial production and 0.58% to semi-industrial production (see chapter 5 for more information on production).

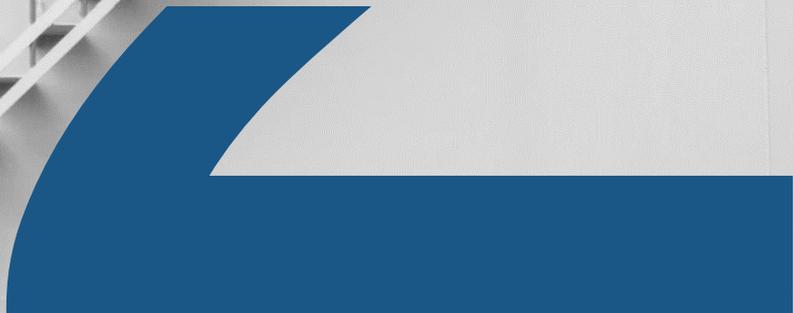
Additionally, this report includes information on the extractive industry's contribution to environmental and social spending, as well as employment figures in the sector, information disclosed through the sector report shared by MIREMPET (see sections 5.5 and 5.6).

As mentioned above, Angola is also reviewing its legislative framework for combating corruption, terrorist financing and money laundering. Accordingly, and in line with the EITI's Standard, namely requirement 2.5, the ongoing projects will also have a positive impact not only on the country but also on achieving transparency in the EITI Report.

Furthermore, a working group was created to develop this reform, composed with the Financial Information Unit, the National Bank of Angola, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Criminal Investigation Service, the General Tax Administration and the Capital Markets Commission. This analysis is expected to be completed by the end of November 2023. As part of the EITI, the EITI's NCC has also defined an action plan, with the support of the EITI's International Secretariat, to conduct a mapping and disclosure of the effective beneficiaries in the extractive industry.

Moreover, as far as the O&G sector as concerned, it is expected that a various number of international companies, listed on the stock exchange, have publicly information on their BOs (see chapter 7 for more information related to corruption and BO in Angola).

Finally, and in accordance with requirement 7.3 of the EITI's Standard, the IA identified a set of recommendations for improving the disclosure of information, within the scope of the EITI's Standard. The recommendations identified have been disaggregated into 2 groups, namely 1) IA recommendations in line with the requirements of the EITI's Standard and 2) Additional recommendations (see chapter 8 for more details).



EITI in Angola

2. EITI in Angola

2.1 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international standard that aims to promote transparency and good governance of resources generated by the extractive industry such as O&G, diamonds and other mineral resources.

Created in June 2003, the EITI currently has more than 50 implementing countries mandated to comply with the EITI's Standard, published in 2019¹. The EITI's Standard requires implementing countries to disclose financial and non-financial information on the value chain related to their extractive industry, promoting the combat against corruption and transparency in the country. The preparation of Angola's first report on the transparency of the extractive industry aims to promote and strengthen economic transparency, foreign investment and support decision-making.²

2.2 Intention and Submission of Angola's Incorporation into the EITI

Angola formalised its intention to join the EITI in September 2020. On that date, a letter was sent to the Chair of the EITI Board, formalising the request through a public statement announcing the Government's commitment to the initiative and appointing His Excellency, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas to the role of Chairman of the EITI's NCC.

Angola submitted its application and joined the EITI in June 2022, so the validation process has not been carried out yet. The first validation process to be conducted by the EITI's International Secretariat is scheduled to begin on 1st October 2024 on the last complete report at that date which, in line with the EITI's NCC 's current plan, should be the report for the fiscal year 2022.³

2.3 Angola EITI Annual Report

Economic Context

Despite being the third largest petroleum-producing country in Africa, it has also a significant economic dependence on oil and gas production, which accounts for approximately a third (1/3) of the country's GDP, far ahead of diamonds. Additionally, Angola is also the world's third largest diamond exporter (in terms of value).⁴

In 2021, the reference year for this report, the country exported around 394.22 million barrels of crude oil, sold at an average price of 70.708 dollars per barrel, which resulted in gross revenue of 27.87 billion dollars. For the same period, Angola raised 1.62 billion dollars through the diamond industry, which corresponded to the total of approximately 9 million carats in trade. Additionally, there are also ongoing projects in the country, at different stages of development, associated with mining, such as ornamental stones, gold, iron, among others. As mentioned by the World Bank,

¹ On 12th June 2023, EITI International launched the 2023 EITI's Standard, which corresponds to the 4th edition of the standard for transparency and good governance in the extractive industries sector. The update of the Standard aims to strengthen EITI disclosures and governance requirements to improve understanding of the impact of the energy transition, address corruption risks, promote gender equality and strengthen revenue collection. The first validation for Angola, based on the 2023 EITI's Standard, will take place from 01.01.2025.

² Source: <https://eiti.org/countries/angola>

³ Source: <https://eiti.org/news/angola-formalises-its-intention-join-eiti> & <https://eiti.org/news/angola-submits-application-join-eiti>

⁴ [2021Charts.pdf \(kimberleyprocessstatistics.org\)](#)

dependence on the demand and oil price has resulted in a volatile growth rate and, consequently, poverty and inequality levels that are less than adequate.

In the recent macroeconomic framework, inflation rates and the fluctuation of the local currency (Kwanza) have affected companies' cost structures and profit margins, which may partly reduce the attractiveness of investment in the country. The mentioned variables are generally perceived to be dependent on oil demand and price, given their correlation with the inflow of foreign currency into the country. According to the World Bank, the economy is expected to grow by 3% in 2022 (compared to 1.2% growth in 2021) due to expansion in the non-oil and gas sectors and a small recovery in O&G production.

Also note that in the recent past, through the reforms implemented, macroeconomic management and public sector governance have improved. Macroeconomic stability has been strengthened through a more flexible exchange rate regime, a stronger monetary policy and fiscal consolidation, and the establishment of laws that allow the private sector to participate in the economy, increasing the stability of the financial sector.

Therefore, in its National Development Plan for the five-year period 2023-2027, Angola has defined the following main social and economic development priorities: (i) Human Capital Development (education, health, employment, entrepreneurship and professional training), (ii) Modernisation and Expansion of the country's Infrastructure (mobility, roads, railways, housing, energy and water) and (iii) Diversification of the Economy (improving the business environment).⁵

Political Context

From a political point of view, Angola held its fourth elections on 24th August 2022 (following the achievement of peace and national reconciliation on 4th April 2002), with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (henceforth, MPLA) winning with a percentage of 51%. These results confirmed the election of the current president, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, for a second term. President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, in his opening speech for the new term, highlighted the importance of economic diversification and social concerns. As part of this governance, in recent years new fiscal and monetary policies have been implemented, regulations on foreign investment have been increased and more labour has been created in several sectors.

At an international level, Angola, as the World Bank points out, continues to be assertive and to demonstrate a firm commitment to peace and stability in Africa, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where it has led regional efforts to put an end to the instability that threatens the entire Great Lakes Region.

In terms of significant events with a political impact, it is important to note, the Luanda Leaks case, triggered in 2020, re-launched the discussion about the levels of corruption in the country, namely the alleged lack of transparency in some institutions, which can affect the ability to do business and consequently obtain foreign investment.

The Angolan state has thus defined the fight against corruption as a major national priority. The Strategy to Prevent and Combat Corruption was presented in April 2023, including measures such as salary increases, changes to the asset declaration regime and limiting of direct award contracts.

⁵ Source: <https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/angola-exportou-menos-petroleo-bruto-em-2021/> & [Angola: general aspects \(worldbank.org\)](#) & ENDIAMA E.P. Annual Report 2021

EITI Report Development Challenges

Within this context, a central challenge for the Angolan economy is the lack of economic diversification, which has been identified as the main way to reduce inequalities and the perception of poverty in the country, in a context in which O&G production is expected to decrease and global decarbonisation which is approaching within the mid-term.

The challenges in terms of climate are also important, specifically their exposure to extreme weather events, which could result in water shortages, rising temperatures and longer dry seasons, which could affect agricultural productivity.⁶

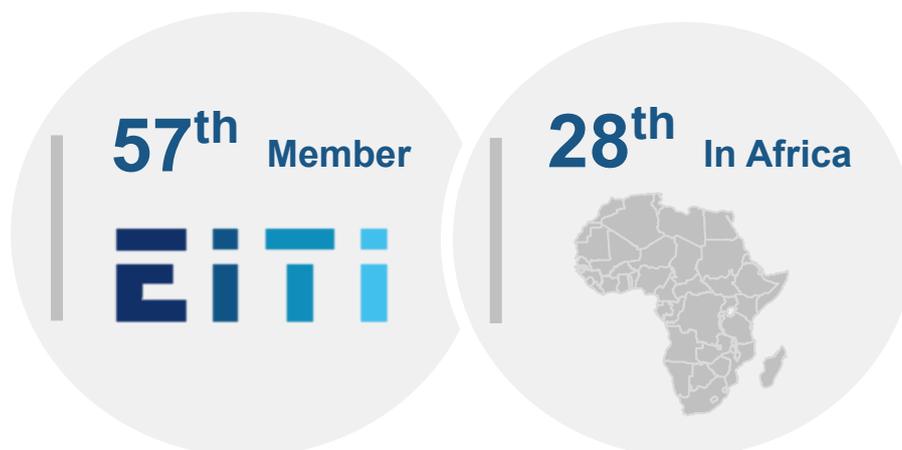
To reduce social and economic disparities, the Angolan government has been conducting a series of economic reforms, with one of the main goals being economic diversification, reducing dependence on oil and exploring other sectors to stimulate economic growth. According to the IMF, the measures implemented have had a positive effect on macroeconomic stability, in a context of adversity, although they remain far below the country's development needs.⁷

Among the measures to strengthen transparency is the Angolan Government's decision to promote membership of the EITI, recognising the importance of transparency in the extractive industry sector as a central element in maintaining a sustained process of economic development in the country.

Angola was the 57th member to join the EITI and the 28th in Africa, joining the EITI at a vulnerable time in the world economy. In the post COVID-19 pandemic, major issues such as the continued volatility of oil prices and the energy transition are at the centre. Transparency therefore needs to be reinforced as a primary and centralising topic when it comes to the country's energy policy.

Due to the significant share of the extractive industries in Angola, it is becoming increasingly critical for the country to embrace this initiative and disclose information about the sector more transparently. The publication of the Angola EITI Report provides an economic and financial framework for the industry in the country and gives greater visibility to its contribution to the economy.⁸

By incorporating the EITI, Angola is committed to intensify its efforts associated with anti-corruption policy, to strengthen the institutions of the mineral resources, oil and gas sector, namely ANPG, to perform the reforms of Sonangol Group, ENDIAMA E.P., SODIAM E.P. and ANRM, and also to ensure that the extractive sector contributes to the mobilisation of domestic resources that will benefit Angolan citizens.



⁶ Source: [Angola: general aspects \(worldbank.org\)](https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview)

⁷ Source: [IMF Country Reports](https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Country-Reports)

⁸ Source: <https://eiti.org/news/angola-joins-eiti> & <https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/noticias/angola-exportou-menos-petroleo-bruto-em-2021/> & Annual Report ENDIAMA E.P. 2021

To achieve these objectives, the Angolan EITI's work plan includes a programme with specific activities such as the disclosure of contracts, disclosure of data on beneficial owners and systematic disclosure of revenue data. The Angolan Government has implemented several regulatory and institutional reforms related to the extractive sector, including the restructuring of the national oil and gas company Sonangol, the national diamond research, exploration, lapidation and trading company (ENDIAMA E.P.), the Angolan diamond trading company (SODIAM E.P.) and the creation of new regulatory institutions in 2019 and 2020, namely ANPG and ANRM, to supervise the allocation of rights in the extractive industry, as well as the creation of the Petroleum Derivatives Regulatory Institute (IRDP). The EITI work plan for Angola also includes activities to assess the effectiveness of these reforms and the transparency and accountability of all state companies and institutions.

Both institutions (ANPG and ANRM) presented a promising outlook for the sector in terms of improving it and increasing its attractiveness. However, due to their recent creation, there are challenges to be overcome in terms of their databases, particularly historical information, which is a major challenge in terms of future strategic planning and analysis. Within this context, there is a commitment to overcome these limitations to provide continuous development of the databases developed, providing relevant information on the sector for the improvement of information structuring and disclosure.

By joining the EITI, Angola not only increases transparency in the country, but also provides a vote of confidence for domestic and foreign investors, boosting the sector's revenue growth and promoting social and economic harmonisation in the country.

The EITI Report is the transparency document that aggregates all the information available on the extractive industry sector. The report focuses on being a transparency instrument, meeting the requirements associated with presenting the sector's legal and fiscal framework, active contracts and licences, involved entities, financial information corresponding to the reporting period, among others. Angola, in terms of the development and approval of this Report relied on the contributions of all the organisations that are members of the EITI's National Coordination Committee in Angola.

The preliminary interactions between the EITI's NCC and the IA were essential for aligning the methodology process and approach to the 1st EITI Report. During this procedure, there was a substantial delay, due to legal limitations identified in the processes of collecting information from the extractive sector entities and the Ministry of Finance, which resulted in the discussion of alternative approaches to the most common conventional methodologies for preparing EITI reports, a context which we summarise below.

The EITI Report requires disclosure of the country's government revenues, based on the requirements 4.1 (Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues) and 4.7 (Level of disaggregation) of the EITI's Standard. Part of the scope of the Report is based on the collection of information on tax and non-tax payments per taxpayer, from state entities and other companies in the extractive industry, subject to a reconciliation process to disclose the financial information associated with the sector as a guarantee of the reliability of the data.

However, in accordance with Angola's legislative framework, namely article 86 of Law no. 21/14, of 22nd October, which approves the General Tax Code, no. 4, article 6 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December (Law on the taxation of petroleum activities) and article 11 of Law no. 3/11, of 14th January - National Statistical System Law, information on tax and non-tax payments/receipts disaggregated by taxpayer is considered and cannot be disclosed to the public or to other organisations, unless provided for in the Law itself.

Based on the analysis performed by all the entities and other organisations involved, it was considered unfeasible to disclose the above data. The impossibility of collecting the information impacted the following procedures:

- Delimitation of materiality;
- Determination of revenues within scope;
- Selection of entities and collection of data;
- Reconciliation process and results clearance.

Additionally, ACEPA emphasised that according to Order no. 385/06, of 23rd August, and the subsequent clarification of no. 3 of the mentioned, by Order no. 409/06, of 2nd October, companies operating in the country require a formal authorisation from the Ministry of Petroleum to provide information, except when requested by the Tax Office for clarification purposes, within the scope of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December (Law on the taxation of petroleum activities).

The requirements of the 2019 EITI's Standard define that the information identified above is fundamental for a complete and robust transparency report. Accordingly, to mitigate the country's legal limitations, the EITI's National Secretariat and International Secretariat, joined by the IA, began to discuss and evaluate a set of alternative measures, with the purpose of developing an action plan consistent with the legal impediment identified.

Furthermore, the EITI's National Secretariat discussed with the EITI's International Secretariat team with the purpose to clarify the country's legal limitations and understand the most appropriate methods for publishing the 1st EITI Report, presenting the assumptions previously discussed with the IA, for understanding and consent by EITI International.

The assumptions discussed were based on the definition of alternative scenarios and practices based on the requirements of the 2019 EITI's Standard and contributions from the EITI's International Secretariat.

Following the sessions between the EITI's National Secretariat, the EITI's International Secretariat and the IA, three alternative methods were defined for identifying the action plan for the 1st EITI Report for Angola, which was subsequently requested to be analysed and approved by the EITI's NCC and other relevant parties. The alternatives presented were based on the following assumptions:

- i. The members of the Angolan EITI's NCC are overcoming the legal limitations by **voluntarily signing an agreement** allowing the disclosure of data on payments to the State disaggregated by entity;
- ii. **Disclosure of the Report without reconciliation**, due to the impossibility of disaggregating financial information by entity and delimiting materiality. The Report will exclusively include the disclosure of consolidated financial data and a reconciliation of production and exports in the sector. Additionally, Angola, as an EITI implementing country, will have to outline an action plan which will be explained in the 1st EITI Report, clarifying which reforms to be performed in order to comply with the 2019 EITI's Standard (requirements 4.1 and 4.7) and guarantee that the appropriate efforts will be undertaken to provide the data in future reports.
- iii. **Issuing an NDA (Non-Disclosure Agreement)**, which allows information to be shared with the Independent Administrator, in order to work on the information for the purposes of delimiting materiality and selecting the entities to be included in the Report. This agreement would include a specific term allowing the data, of entities considered relevant to be included in the reporting template, for which an authorisation to disclose the information would need to be signed by the management of each extractive industry entity.

In parallel to the sessions held, all the EITI's NCC member organisations were informed of the alternative methods of developing and publishing the Angola's 1st EITI Report, in order to establish and define the action plan for this Report, with reference to the year 2021 and publication by December 2023.

Additionally, to the above-mentioned alternatives, the EITI's NCC also presented an alternative, which comprised a unilateral disclosure of information by extractive industry entities. The timing of the report's delivery, however, due to the delay in providing information and current legal limitations, would invalidate this option, and it was agreed to revisit this scenario for the 2022 report.

Following the sessions held and after approval by all the entities involved, at the 7th meeting of the EITI's NCC on the 1st of November, the EITI's NCC decided for the following action plan:

Release of the 1st EITI Report for 2021 without reconciliation

The Report for the corresponding reporting period will exclusively include the disclosure of publicly available general financial data (tax and non-tax payments/receipts not disaggregated by taxpayer) reported by public entities for the extractive industry sectors, without performing a circularisation and reconciliation process for private entities in the sector.

It is important to note that the limitations identified above could have an unfavourable impact on the process of validating Angola's report. In this context, it is essential that the action plan to be developed for the presentation of financial information in future reports has an immediate impact on the 2022 report to be submitted by September 2024 and assessed by the EITI's International Secretariat in October 2024. Note that a repeatedly unfavourable evaluation could have implications for keeping the country in the initiative.

Following the decision on the alternative method agreed by the EITI's NCC, it was necessary to structure and update the methodology and approach to be followed for developing and disclosing the information in the Report, considering the action plan established.



Methodology and Approach

3. Methodology and Approach

3.1 Scope and IA

Within the EITI context, the role of the IA is fundamental in ensuring that the information disclosed in the Report is accurate and reliable, contributing to the reliability and transparency of the process.

Considering the IA's role of coordinating and collaborating with the EITI's NCC in the production of Angola's 1st EITI Report for the 2021 reporting period, part of its role is focussed on the reconciliation of government revenue. Despite the limitations already identified in section 2.3 of this report, the data collection process for a selection of extractive industry entities in 2021 will not be part of the defined approach.

As already mentioned, the approach and methodology of the 1st Angola EITI Report was adapted to recognise these legal limitations, following a methodology and approach approved by the EITI's NCC, refocused on the following stages:

Stage 1. Scoping Study (Preliminary Report)

- Data collection by government entities;
 - ✓ Regulatory delimitation of the country;
- Understanding the institutional framework in the extractive industry;
- Initial characterisation/analysis of the types of revenue and payment flows in the sector;
- Preparation and submission of the scoping study for approval by the EITI's NCC.

Stage 2. Collection of non-confidential financial and non-financial data

- Collection of non-financial data disclosed by the aggregating entities part of the EITI's NCC (ministerial departments and regulators);
- Summarising financial and non-financial data:
 - ✓ The data includes public information on production and exports, disaggregated by entity and by block (in value and volume);
 - ✓ Financial information will be disclosed in an aggregated format, in accordance with the country's regulatory landscape.
- Legislative and fiscal framework for the extractive sector in Angola.

Stage 3. EITI Report

- Preparation of the report and submission to the EITI's NCC for analysis;
- Collection of contributions/comments by the EITI's NCC and their incorporation;
- Preparation of the final report.

Throughout the process, the EITI's NCC and the IA have maintained an open channel of interaction, by holding several meetings and providing information on the current process by letter, in order to ensure the correct development and understanding of all the entities involved in the abovementioned subject areas.

The report thus provides information on the extractive sector, complying with the country's legislation and the assumptions associated with data disclosure, previously outlined with the EITI's NCC.

Regarding the limitations encountered, certain procedures initially established in the methodology were not performed, as a result of the explanations in the previous section, with special emphasis on the following:

- Identify and list the extractive industry companies that have made substantial payments to the State and that should be considered within the scope of the Report, in accordance with requirement 4.1 (c) of the 2019 EITI's Standard;
- Identify and list the government entities that have received significant payments from companies in the extractive industry sector, which should be included within scope in accordance with the requirements of 4.1 (c) of the 2019 EITI's Standard;
- Support the EITI's NCC in defining the level of disaggregation to be applied to the data that will be disclosed.

3.2 Materiality

The EITI's Standard defines materiality as:

"Requirement 4.1 (b) of the 2019 EITI's Standard: Payments and receipts are considered material if their omission or misstatement could significantly affect the comprehensiveness of the EITI Report."

According to the best practices, the definition of the report's materiality is based on primarily quantitative factors, such as the volume of payments per entity, complemented by qualitative factors, such as the relevance of the entities to the extractive sector.

Table 1: Factors for determining materiality

Minimum amount paid to government entities	Share of revenue by type of payment
Dimension of the entity (market relevance, among others)	Type of entity (company's role in the sector, etc.)

Regarding the definition of materiality and considering the proposed structure for the 1st EITI Report for Angola, approved by the EITI's NCC, the quantification of the materiality threshold was suppressed due to the lack of information disaggregated by entity, so the alternative would have been a full selection of entities, an unaffordable situation in the Angolan context.

For this report, the EITI's NCC has agreed that materiality will not be delimited, considering that the receipts and payments of the entities involved in the sector will not be presented in a disaggregated format by entity.

To provide as much information as possible in the Report, the data disclosed considers other requirements of the 2019 EITI's Standard, namely, but not limited to, requirement 3 of the Standard, which refers to the disclosure of public information on production and exports during the reporting period.

Furthermore, the Angola EITI's NCC has committed to developing an action plan, which will be explained in the 1st Report, clarifying the necessary reforms to be implemented in order to comply with the 2019 EITI's Standard (requirements 4.1 and 4.7) and guaranteeing that the necessary efforts will be made to provide data in future reports.

3.3 Collection and Data Quality

Extractive and Government Entities

According to the established alternative, there will be no definition of materiality for the 2021 EITI Report. The provision of information was centred exclusively on data provided by regulators and other government entities.

The information collected was primarily provided, when available, by the following entities:

Table 2: Government Entities

Government Entities
MoF
MIREMPET
ANPG
ANRM

Additionally, and in line with the assumptions of the EITI's Standard, it was necessary to gather additional information or clarification through the support of the other members of the EITI's NCC, mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: EITI Angola NCC members

Other members of the Angola EITI's NCC
ACEPA
Ministry of the Environment (MINAMB)
Civil Society Organisations
Sonangol - <i>Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P.</i>
ENDIAMA E.P. - <i>Empresa Nacional de Prospecção, Exploração, Lapidação e Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola E.P.</i>
SODIAM E.P. - <i>Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola E.P.</i>

Data Collection

Following the identification of the entities and based on the alternative method established for the disclosure of information on payments/receipts in the sector, the data to be incorporated into the EITI Report comprises information that is public or provided by the EITI's NCC participants, such as:

- General State Account;
- INE publications;
- ANPG's Management Report and Annual Report and/or other information provided by the regulator;
- ANRM's Management Report and Annual Report and/or other information provided by the regulator;
- Annual reports of SOE's such as ENDIAMA E.P., SODIAM E.P. and Sonangol E.P.;

- Other publications by MoF and the General Tax Administration;
- Contributions from other relevant stakeholders.

According to the publicly available information and following an initial assessment of the EITI 2019 Standard, it became essential to determine the applicability of the remaining requirements in Angola.

EITI's Standard Requirements

As a result of the preliminary analysis of Angola's situation, certain requirements in the 2019 EITI's Standard were identified for not being applicable to the country due to the absence of transactions within its scope. These requirements refer to the following:

- Requirement 4.3 - Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements;
- Requirement 4.4. - Transportation revenues;
- Requirement 4.6 and 5.2 - Subnational payments and transfers, respectively.

Data Quality and Assurance

Regarding requirement 4.9 (a) of the EITI's Standard, the audit of the financial statements by an independent entity and the clarification of the procedures for guaranteeing the reliability of the data disclosed are adequate processes for ensuring compliance with the respective requirement.

As discussed in the previous chapters/sections of this Report, the information provided is limited to public data and complemented with information collected from the entities involved.

Considering the above mentioned, the proposed methodology considers not performing the reconciliation process, which traditionally plays a central role in ensuring data quality, for the EITI Report.

Regarding published data on exports, production and government revenue, the information was obtained from the entity's annual reports and government websites.

Angolan legislation, through its market regulation mechanisms, presents several mechanisms to guarantee the reliability of the financial information of public companies and companies in the public domain, in addition to the information presented by public organisations.

Examples of these facts are:

- No. 1 of Decree no. 38/00, of 6th October, states that public or mixed entities in any legal form, those incorporated as public limited companies, private limited companies with a supervisory board, or all those that exceed the limits laid down by law, are obliged to submit annual financial statements audited by an expert accountant registered with the Representative Body of Accountants and Accounting Experts;
- Law no. 13/10, of 9th July, the "Organic Law on the Procedure of the Court of Auditors" and Law no. 19/19, of 14th August, the "Law Amending the Organic Law and the Procedure of the Court of Auditors", determined that the regulatory entities of the extractive industry, ANPG and ANRM, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Auditors;
- Decree no. 13/22, of 18th January, "Roadmap for the reform of the public business sector", states that the entities that comprise the public business sector will be encouraged to adopt high standards of transparency, though, among other things, an annual external audit performed by an independent external entity, based on international standards; and

- Law no. 11/13, of 3rd September, establishes that the activities of public and publicly owned companies and their respective accounts must be subject to an annual external audit, to be performed by a legal person of recognised standing and established in Angola.

Overall, and according to the information gathered from the annual reports of ANPG, MIREMPET, SODIAM E.P., ENDIAMA E.P. and Sonangol E.P., among other entities, these were audited by independent auditors and/or the Court of Auditors, as described above.

The financial statements can be accessed at: <https://igape.minfin.gov.ao/PortalIGAPE/#!/sector-empresarial-publico/relatorios-do-sep> & <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/anpg-apresenta-relatorio-de-gestao-e-relatorio-e-contas-2021/>

Considering the above mentioned, the data collected is presented in the following section, considering the information from the documents mentioned above.

Nevertheless, concerning the reliability of the data reported, it is important to perform a financial data reconciliation exercise between the entities as soon as legally possible.

A



T

Financial Data

4. Financial Data - Government Revenue

4.1 Scope of the Report

Requirement 4 of the EITI's Standard requires that implementing countries must disclose significant payments by companies in the sector that constitute government revenue, both tax and non-tax, from the extractive industries. The requirement covers the disclosure of information on all payments for the benefit of state revenue, such as sales of petroleum for state profit, production revenues from public companies, taxes, royalties, other types of fees, among others, as well as information on receipts from public entities or SOE's.

Considering the legislative limitation to the disclosure of financial information disaggregated by taxpayer, and the absence of definition of materiality, the revenues identified will be presented in the 1st EITI Report in aggregate format, according to publicly available information and in accordance with the applicable legislation. Angola's 1st EITI Report will meet the above-mentioned requirements, considering the level of detail of the information available and legally available for disclosure, considering the impossibility of defining materiality, subsequently, the selection of entities within the scope and collection of the respective financial information (payments made by extractive industry entities to the State), as mentioned above.

Detailed disclosure of taxes and government revenues

Based on the research performed and the available data, it was possible to segregate government revenues and present in a consolidated format those that were most significant in the O&G and diamond sectors, which generally comprises amounts that go directly into the State's accounts (see Chapter 6), namely the following revenues:

Table 4: Revenue Flow in the Extractive Industry Sector

Oil & Gas Revenue Flows	Mining Revenue Flows
Non-tax revenues	Tax revenues
O&G Distribution and Production (RNC)	Tax on diamond production - Royalty
Tax revenues	
Petroleum Income Tax (IRP)	
Petroleum Transaction Tax (ITP)	
Petroleum Production Tax (IPP)	

The information disclosed in this chapter provides a breakdown by concession/project for the oil and gas sector, considering its representativeness in total government revenue, as shown in section 4.3. Sectoral Data. Additionally, the same section provides information on the relative share of direct diamond revenue in total government revenue.

SOE's

There was also the disclosure of information on the revenues of SOE's with government autonomy in relation to their extractive resources' activities based on data available in their financial reports. This includes Sonangol E.P., SODIAM E.P. and ENDIAMA E.P. due to their position as public companies.

Revenues associated with the Gas Pipeline Utilisation Plan (PUG)

Within Angola's regulatory context, there are revenues associated with the utilization of the LNG project's pipeline (PUG) of the Angola LNG (ALNG) project. For the utilization of the gas pipeline, operators are required to pay the ANPG an amount, calculated based on the existing contract between the regulator and the operators which, as stated in section 4.3, this revenue is received by the ANPG and remains within its management. According to the preliminary analysis, this revenue is not identified as transport revenue within the scope of requirement 4.4 of the EITI's Standard, as it appears to be a payment of a fee for the utilization of the pipeline.

Additionally, and regarding revenue under requirement 4.4 of the EITI's Standard, note that Sonangol E.P., through its shipping business unit, provides services associated with the transport of petroleum. Nevertheless, according to the preliminary analysis performed, the services do not fall within the scope of requirement 4.4 of the EITI's Standard, as these services are not limited to the SOE. Transport services could therefore be performed by other, non-state-owned transport entities.

Revenues Received from Gas Trading and Production

Angola LNG is subject to a payment of a quarterly gas tax to the State, starting from the first export of LNG. This tax is calculated according to the volume exported, multiplied by the Trading Index Price for the quarter, to which is added the price of the gas sold and adjusted on the basis of the US CPI for the quarter with reference to the 2004 CPI, as provided for in Decree-Law no. 10/07, of 3rd October, article 39 (see chapter 6 section 6.4.2 for more information on the ALNG project).

Exchange Rate used for the purpose of the EITI Report

For the purposes of the EITI Report, considering that there is a strong fluctuation in the price of the Angolan currency (AKZ) in relation to the US Dollar (USD) and the Euro (EUR), and that, worldwide, the USD is commonly used in transactions and information reporting in the extractive industry, the strategy used to disclose information in this Report, contemplated the following principles:

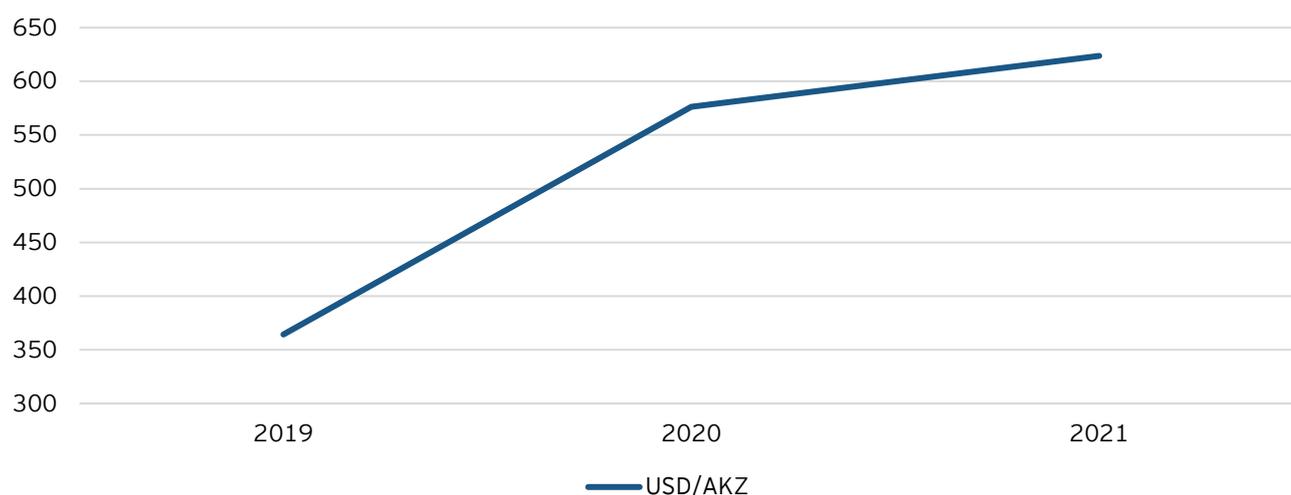
- Disclosure of data in the currency unit in which the information was provided;
- Conversion of the combined data with USD/AKZ and in accordance with the above, considering the average annual rate applicable to the reporting period;
- Conversion of the data presented for periods (prior to 2021) other than the reporting period (2021), considering the average annual rate applicable to the respective year;
- Presentation of data with reference to the Kwanza and US Dollar.

Table 5: Exchange Rates

Exchange Rate	2021	2020	2019
Maximum	652.502	661.875	492.325
Minimum	550.590	477.356	307.368
Annual average	623.706	576.367	364.279

It is important to also highlight that when interpreting data related to the movement in revenues between previous years, it is important consider the fluctuations between exchange rates, as they have a significant influence on the interpretation of the revenue data in the sector.

Figure 1: Exchange Rate Evolution 2019-2021



Reporting Period

For the 1st EITI Report and considering the year of its release (2023), the EITI's NCC considered to report data with reference to the period 2021. The decision of the EITI's NCC considered the time interval needed to access the public reports provided and which served as support for certain data disclosed in the EITI Report, as well as compliance with requirement 4.8 (b) of the 2019 EITI's Standard, where the data reported must not be earlier than the penultimate complete accounting period.⁹

4.2 Financial Disclosure Action Plan

Following the approach and methodology defined for the 1st Angola EITI Report and as mentioned previously, the circularisation of extractive industry entities and data reconciliation was not performed, following the legal limitations identified in the chapter 2, as well as the respective solutions and potential implications of limited access to detailed information.

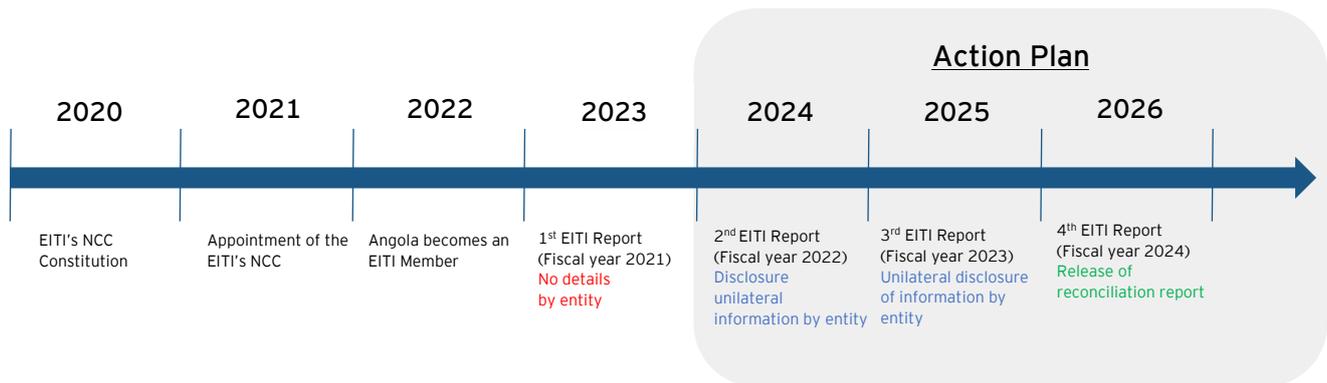
As established in the methodology, the EITI's NCC opted to disclose in the 1st EITI Report the action plan developed by the working group formed to resolve the legal limitations, how to mitigate them, and present the status of the work that has been done at the date of the Report in solving these legal limitations.

In accordance with the EITI Report disclosure cycle in Angola (see timeline below), the EITI's NCC meeting presented the proposal of the Technical Working Group, led by MIREMPET, in which it was noted that the most technically feasible method is legislative amendment, which should definitively rectify the legal limitations. It is important to emphasise that the possibility of unilateral disclosure for the next reports has been discussed as the most viable option, considering the timings of potential waivers or amendments, although this is currently being analysed by the EITI's NCC. The Technical Working Group is composed by members representing MoF and MIREMPET, and the EITI's National Secretariat has also attended every meeting. The approach is currently being analysed by the EITI's NCC and implies that in the reports for 2022 and 2023, details of the sector, disaggregated by entity, will be limited to data provided unilaterally by the most representative entities in the sector. Thus, for the reports mentioned above, data associated with government revenue would continue to be

⁹ Source: <https://www.bna.ao/#/pt/mercados/mercado-cambial/taxas-cambio>

released in an aggregated format. The figure below represents the action plan proposed to the EITI's NCC and which is still in the process of validation.

Figure 2: Chronological plan and proposal 2020-2026



According to the work developed by the Technical Working Group, led by MIREMPET, the following possible solutions were discussed:

- a) MIREMPET issues a data confidentiality waiver for a period of 3 years;
- b) Declarations of confidentiality waiver by extractive industry entities for a period of 3 years;
- c) Legislative reform of the country to withdraw the confidentiality of revenue data specifically for the extractive industry.

Based on the alternatives presented, the Technical Working Group considered that, to overcome the barriers to the disclosure of disaggregated financial data, as requested by requirements 4.1 and 4.7 of the EITI's Standard, the alternative methods a) and b) would not provide a significant advantage in time and would only temporarily resolve the limitations identified, since they should also be subject to validation by the National Assembly. The Technical Working Group therefore opted for the following proposal, which is currently being analysed by the EITI's NCC:

1. Proposing legislative reform to the National Assembly, within the current legal limitations, operationalising an advocacy plan that integrates Civil Society and which is expected, according to the Technical Working Group, to have results during 2024, therefore with an impact on financial data from 2024 onwards; and
2. Work on aligning the reports for the 2022 and 2023 periods, based on the unilateral disclosure (without reconciliation) of detailed financial data by the material entities in the extractive sector, as a temporary alternative.

As a result of the work performed by the EITI's National Secretariat, a meeting of the Technical Working Group led by MIREMPET was held on 6th November, with the presence of the EITI's International Secretariat.

During the session, the EITI's National Secretariat presented the proposed workplan for incorporating financial data into Angola's EITI Report for 2023-2026, as follows:

Figure 3: Proposed Action Plan 2023-2026



Furthermore, MoF clarified that considering the specifications of Angolan legislation, any legal amendment and/or addendum to the Laws mentioned before must be approved by the National Assembly, as per section 2.3 of this Report, including the issuing of an NDA (Waiver).

MoF also clarified that this procedure could lead to a time horizon longer than the deadline for submitting the second report (EITI Report 2022, to be published in 2024). Preparing the necessary documents for discussion and approval by the National Assembly could be a time-consuming process, with MoF forecasting that the legal reform will only be approved in 2025.

It is important to highlight that, during the elaboration of the present Report, another proposal is being prepared, concerning the adoption of a parallel and simultaneous approach to legislative reform in Angola, which should be analysed and discussed within the EITI's Technical Group and NCC (see Annex O). The mentioned approach would aim to achieve a degree of transparency and responsibility, within the limits of the Law, in order to initiate the disclosure of government revenue data within the scope of the 2nd EITI Report (fiscal year 2022).

A Technical Group from EITI's NCC will be established, with representatives from the 3 component groups, to discuss both above proposals and bring a proposal for approval by the EITI's NCC for the disclosure of financial information in the next EITI reports (2nd and 3rd EITI Reports).

For this report, as explained in the previous chapters, the financial data will be presented in an aggregated format, as shown in the following section.

4.3 Sectoral Data

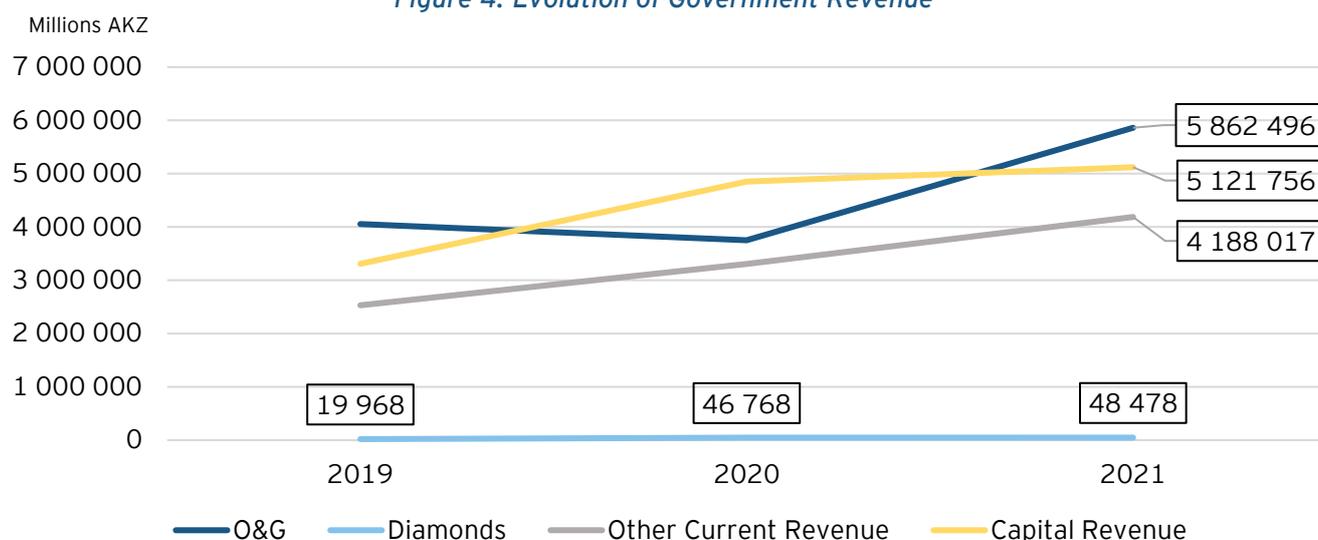
Following the action plan defined and approved by the EITI NCC during the 7th ordinary meeting of the EITI NCC on 1st November 2023, the data reported in this Report is based on the collection of public information, essentially and exclusively from government entities and SOE's.

In recent years, the evolution of total government revenue in Angola has shown a growth, due to the increase in other current revenue, namely tax revenue and O&G revenue. According to Figure 4 and as already mentioned, the Angolan State's economy is predominantly based on the O&G sector, in terms of government revenue collection. During 2020, however, there was a decrease in O&G revenues, justified by the drop in the oil price and the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (details in chapter 5). This fall was followed by an increase in the oil price and its stabilisation during 2021, boosted by the positive control of the pandemic through the emergence of vaccines, which once again promoted economic stabilisation in the world.

Despite the decrease in direct O&G revenue during 2020, this has not directly impacted the growth in total revenue, due to a strengthening of capital revenue and other revenue during this period.

According to Figure 4, diamond revenues are estimated according to the data presented (see Table 6: Government Revenues 2020-2021).

Figure 4: Evolution of Government Revenue¹⁰



During the 2021 period, the revenue collected by the State amounted AKZ 15.22 billion (USD 24.40 million), which translates into an increase of 27% in AKZ or 18% in USD, compared to last year. This divergence in the year-on-year variation stems from the devaluation of the Angolan currency during 2021, which naturally has a direct impact on the real variation in revenue. In absolute terms, this growth corresponds to approximately AKZ 3.27 billion (USD 3.66 million), considering that the O&G industry accounts for AKZ 2.11 billion (USD 2.89 million) of the total growth.

Table 6: Government revenues 2020-2021

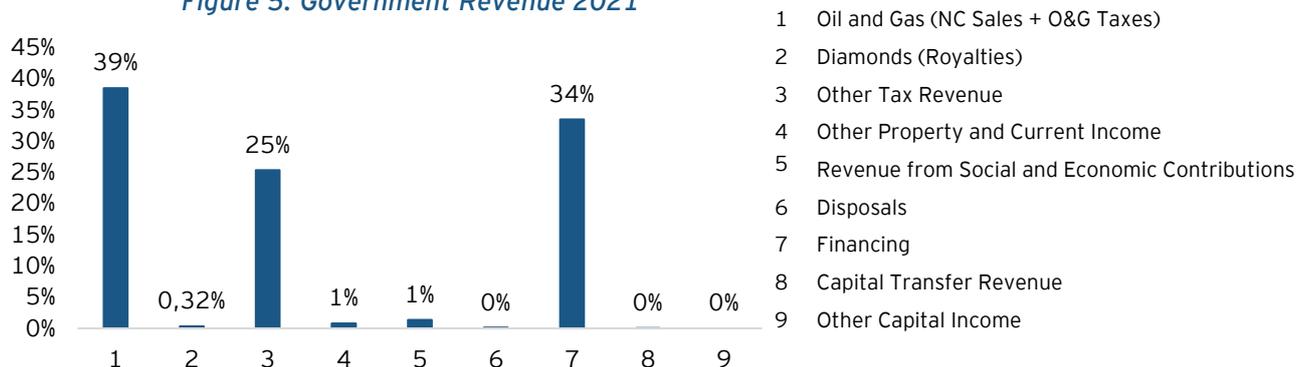
Government Revenue	2021 (Millions AKZ)	2020 (Millions AKZ)	Variation
Current	10,098,991	7,105,372	42%
O&G	5,862,496	3,751,655	56%
Concessionaire Companies	4,113,507	2,645,452	55%
	1,748,989	1,106,204	58%
Diamonds	48,478	46,768	4%
Other Tax Revenue	3,859,276	2,989,471	29%
Other Property and Current Income	122,296	99,421	23%
Revenue from Social and Economic Contributions	206,445	218,056	-5%
Capital	5,121,756	4,849,987	6%
Disposals	20,375	7,253	181%
Financing	5,100,169	4,842,622	5%
Internal	2,376,925	2,262,188	5%
External	2,723,244	2,580,434	6%
Revenue from Capital Transfers	1,212	112	982%
Other Capital Income	0	0	0%
Grand Total	15,220,747	11,955,359	27%
Grand Total (Millions USD)	24,404	20,743	18%

Direct O&G revenue (NC Sales and O&G Taxes) accounts for 39% of the total government revenue for 2021, followed by 34% resulting from financing and 25% corresponding to other tax revenue, with

¹⁰ Source: GSA 2019, GSA 2020 and GSA 2021

diamond revenue accounting for just 0.32% of the total government revenue. Regarding other mineral resources, it is not possible, based on the available information available, to provide specific data, since the GSA does not highlight these amounts due to their expected lower significance.

Figure 5: Government Revenue 2021



It is also important to highlight that in the information above, the revenue from O&G and diamond consider the taxes covered by the special taxation regimes associated with each sector, where NC sales and O&G taxes stand out, as well as royalties, for the O&G and diamond sectors, respectively. Nevertheless, the sectors are also covered by the General Taxation Regime in Angola, for which the information in the GSA is presented in "Other Tax Revenue" (see Table 6: Government Revenue 2020-2021)

There is also government revenue from the extractive sector, considered under "Other Tax Revenue", namely related to the collection of taxes such as VAT, PIT, IIT, SD, among others, but for which there is no detail in the GSA with segregation between the extractive industry and others (see further clarification in the next section 4.3.1 Oil and Gas Sector).

Regarding the revenue detail required by the EITI's Standard and considering the legal limitations, it was possible to obtain the details for the O&G and mining sector.

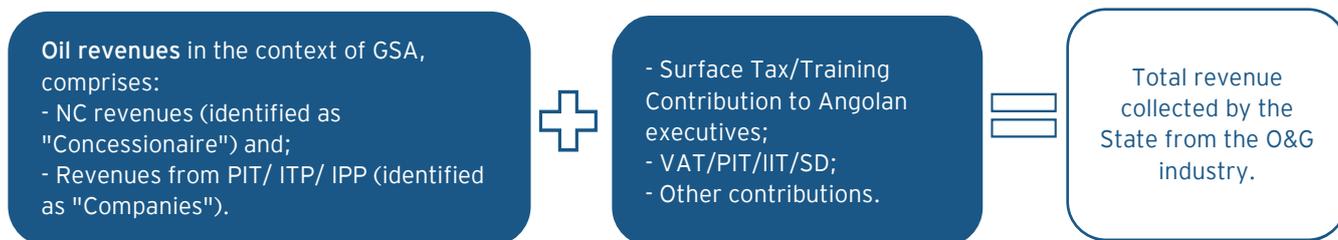
4.3.1 Oil and Gas Sector

Revenues from NC's sales and O&G taxes, referred to as direct O&G revenues, as identified in the GSA, had a significant increase during the 2020 and 2021 periods, namely 56% in AKZ or 44% in USD. Once again, this deviation corresponds mainly to the effect of the deflation of the Kwanza versus the US dollar during the periods mentioned above.

The positive performance of direct O&G revenues, as previously mentioned, is essentially due to the increase in the oil's price, which offset the decrease in production in the 2021 period. Additionally, NC's O&G revenue collection in 2021 amounted AKZ 4.11 billion (USD 6.59 million), a significant increase compared to last year (55% in AKZ and 44% in USD), impacted by the increase in oil prices. Furthermore, as Table 7 shows, NC receipts account for 27% (in AKZ) of total government revenue (16% in USD).

As mentioned above, direct O&G revenue is distinct from the total revenue collected through the entities in the O&G sector, i.e., the contributions of the entities in the sector are higher than the ones considered for reporting purposes in the GSA.

These revenues do not include other taxes or fees, such as the surface fee, training contribution to Angolan executives, among others, or taxes associated with the General Taxation Regime, namely VAT, PIT, IIT, SD, among others. For a better understanding, see Table 7: Share of Government Revenue (%).



For the purposes of this Report, the designations used are those from the GSA. If any additional amount is identified, it will be subsequently identified and clarified.

Table 7: Share of Government Revenue (%)¹¹

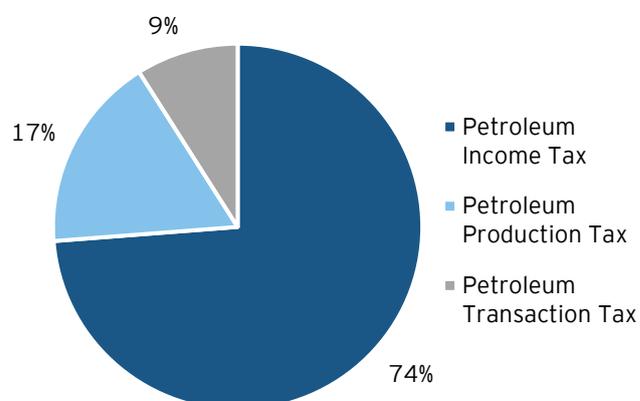
Government revenue	2021 (Millions AKZ)	Share (%)	2020 (Millions AKZ)	Share (%)
Current	10,098,991	66.35%	7,105,372	59.43%
O&G	5,862,496	38.52%	3,751,655	31.38%
Concessionaire	4,113,507	27.03%	2,645,452	22.13%
Companies	1,748,989	11.49%	1,106,204	9.25%
Diamonds	48,478	0.32%	46,768	0.39%
Other Tax Revenue	3,859,276	25.36%	2,989,471	25.01%
Other Property and Current Income	122,296	0.80%	99,421	0.83%
Revenue from Social and Economic Contributions	206,445	1.36%	218,056	1.82%
Capital	5,121,756	33.65%	4,849,987	40.57%
Grand Total	15,220,747	100.00%	11,955,359	100.00%
Grand Total (Millions USD)	24,404		20,743	

In 2021, O&G tax revenue accounted for 11% of total state revenue, which, as mentioned above, includes taxes such as the IRP, ITP and IPP.

While collecting and analysing the data disclosed by the GSA and the information provided by MoF, it was identified a difference between the total revenue received by the companies and the respective receipts disaggregated by type of tax and block, corresponding to 0.2% of the total direct O&G revenue.

The Petroleum Income Tax accounted for approximately 74% of petroleum tax revenues. The Petroleum Production Tax and Petroleum Transaction Tax accounted for 17% and 9% respectively. These proportions are in line with expectations since the IRP is paid on Production and Sharing Contracts, especially the most common type of contract for projects in Angola (see chapter 6 for more details).

Figure 6: Share of O&G Revenues - Companies (%)



¹¹ Source: GSA 2021 and 2020

Table 8: O&G Revenues - Companies

Type of Tax	2021 (Millions AKZ)	Share of O&G revenue	2020 (Millions AKZ)	Share of O&G revenue
Petroleum Income Tax	1,297,843	74%	870,242	78%
Petroleum Production Tax	303,746	17%	199,093	18%
Petroleum Transaction Tax	157,738	9%	44,380	4%
Total	1,759,327	100%	1,113,715	100%
Total (Millions USD)	2,821		1,932	

The table 8 shows the information by type of O&G tax in absolute values, as reported in the GSA. The information presents an increase in all tax categories when compared to the previous year.

Following the table, it's presented the disaggregation of the amounts received by the State related to the taxes applicable to the O&G sector, disaggregated by type of revenue and by block/concession.

Direct Petroleum Revenues 2021 - details by source and project

Table 9: Direct Petroleum Revenues 2021 by Block¹²

Blocks and Associations	IRP	IPP	ITP	NC's revenue	Total
Block 17	475,902	0	0	1,673,958	2,149,860
Block 15	124,367	0	0	773,805	898,172
Block 32	185,555	0	0	613,057	798,612
Block O A Cabinda	116,159	199,988	126,231	0	442,378
Block 14	21,956	0	0	371,509	393,465
Block 31	73,664	0	0	225,538	299,202
Block O B Nemba	147,144	99,743	31,507	0	278,394
Block 15/06	84,728	0	0	192,027	276,755
South Zone Block onshore Cabinda	426	0	0	222,861	223,287
Block 18	51,107	0	0	40,754	91,861
Block 03/05	7,595	0	0	0	7,595
Block 14/K-AMI	4,602	0	0	0	4,602
Block FS-FST	1,985	2,336	0	0	4,321
Block O ZMQ	37	1,679	0	0	1,716
Block 02/05	1,533	0	0	0	1,533
Block 04/05	967	0	0	0	967
Block 16	48	0	0	0	48
Block 17/06	33	0	0	0	33
Block 03/05A	19	0	0	0	19
Block 21	14	0	0	0	14
Block 25	2	0	0	0	2
Block 40	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Millions AKZ)	1,297,843	303,746	157,738	4,113,509	5,872,836
Total (Millions USD)	2,081	487	253	6,595	9,416

According to the information presented, the blocks that contributed the most to the direct O&G revenue were Block 17, Block 15 and Block 32, accounting for 37%, 15% and 14% respectively.

According to the revenue typology, NC's sales, which reflect the sales of rights of barrels of crude oil allocated to NC under the concession contracts, consistent with the concept of in-kind revenue in

¹² Source: <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/macroeconomia/receitas-petroliferas>

requirement 4.2 of the EITI's Standard, clearly stand out among direct revenues, accounting for around 70% of direct O&G revenues in 2021. Chapter 5 reports the volume of barrels allocated to NC.

Additionally, revenue associated with the O&G sector also includes amounts received by the Angola LNG factory, as shown in Table 10, which represent 3% of total direct revenue.

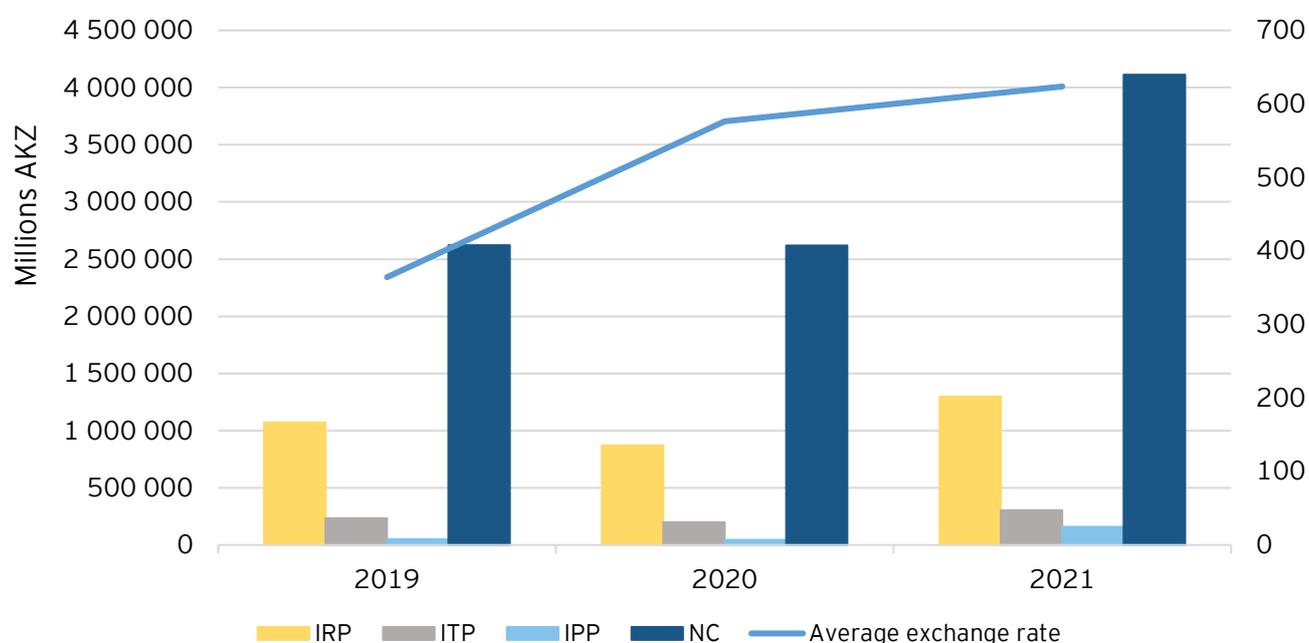
Table 10: Government revenues - ALNG¹³

Government Revenue	Direct Oil Revenue + ALNG	Share (%)
Angola LNG	177,922	3%
ALNG subtotal (Millions AKZ)	177,922	3%
ALNG Subtotal (Millions USD)	285	
Subtotal Direct O&G revenues (Millions AKZ)	5,872,836	97%
Subtotal Direct O&G revenues (Millions USD)	9,416	
Total revenue (Millions AKZ)	6,050,758	100%
Total revenue (Millions USD)	9,701	

The only payments for the State, corresponding to IPP and ITP, were from Block 0 and Blocks FS-FST, which correspond to association contracts. Based on most blocks under the PSC regime, the IRP is the most significant tax, as this type of contract contributes to the sale of the oil barrels allocated to NC. Additionally, there are a considerable number of blocks with PSC that do not present any revenue, as they are blocks in the research phase. See Annex F for more information on the type of contract and the stage of the project.

As mentioned above, the increase in O&G revenues in Angola is directly linked to the increase in O&G sales attributed to NC and the collection of revenue via taxes, namely IRP, which is highlighted in Figure 7 for the reasons mentioned above.¹⁴

Figure 7: Progress of Direct Petroleum Revenue



¹³ Source: <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/macroeconomia/receitas-petroliferas>

¹⁴ Source: <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/PortalMinfin/#!/materias-de-realce/conta-geral-do-estado> & General State Account (from 2021 to 2011) Source: <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/PortalMinfin/#!/economia-nacional/petroleo>

Amounts directly allocated to the management of ANPG

The breakdown of revenue recognised in ANPG's Financial Report for 2021 is as follows:

- Crude oil - NC: Proportion of NC crude oil sales (5%) allocated to NC, received from the State for the referring year;
- Supplementary Services: transport revenues corresponding to the fee for using the gas pipeline;
- Sale of seismic data: data trading relating to blocks (well, sample, regional and geophysical data);
- Other operating income.

Table 11: NC's Revenue 2020-2021¹⁵

NC's Revenue	2021 (Millions AKZ)	2020 (Millions AKZ)
Crude Oil	122,639	82,826
Subtotal Revenue via GSA	122,639	82,826
Supplementary Services	23,675	0
Sale of seismic data	7,937	2,695
Benefits with contractual penalties	0	32,526
Sale of petroleum materials	388	20
Other operating income	64,434	0
Total	219,073	118,067
Total (Millions USD)	351	205

Regarding other operating income, the amount recorded in 2021 comprises benefits resulting from the transfer of the participation interest and the extension of the operating periods of Blocks 15 and 17. Furthermore, during 2020 the amount relating to benefits with contractual penalties resulted from fines in the PSC for Blocks 25 and 40, for non-compliance with the minimum charges required.

The amounts identified correspond to a set of revenues from the ANPG, allocated to the management of the extractive industry sector as a regulatory entity, and therefore constitute government revenue.

Other considerations in the sector associated with the responsibilities of the NC (ANPG)

The PSCs generally identify, at the end of the operating licence, the obligation to return the assets in a good condition to the NC.

Thus, there were established abandonment funds as a form of guarantee for the costs to be incurred in dismantling the oil fields, consisting of bank guarantee accounts controlled by the operator and NC. The operator of each block deposits the estimated amount of the abandonment cost in the guaranteed accounts created on behalf of the CG. This amount is retained in the escrow accounts and the estimated abandonment plan is reviewed and updated every 3 years and submitted to the NC (see chapter 6 for more information).

Although the amounts serve as a guarantee and are transferred to ANPG, legally they do not constitute State or ANPG revenue, as they are a form of guarantee/provision for dismantling and abandonment, safeguarding environmental issues. However, considering the amounts retained, it is essential to disclose the amounts corresponding to the reporting period.

On 31st December 2021, the accounts receivable reported in the ANPG accounts, associated with abandonment funds, were disaggregated as shown in Tables 12, 13 and 14.

¹⁵ Source: ANPG Annual Report 2021

Table 12: ANPG - Accounts Receivable (abandonment funds)¹⁶

Accounts Receivable	2021	2020
Sonangol (Millions AKZ)	1,361,079	4,114,289
Sonangol (Millions USD)	2,182	7,138

The amounts shown in Table 12 correspond to the amounts deposited by CG and that are still in bank accounts held by Sonangol (formerly NC), as a result of the process of opening guaranteed accounts and the regulation of contract terminations.

The increased from 2020 to 2021 presented in Table 12 is due to the process of transferring ownership of the escrow accounts from Sonangol E.P. to ANPG. This process was carried out for most these accounts and on 31st December 2021 the balance above remained.

Table 13: ANPG - Other Receivables¹⁷

Accounts Receivable	2021	2020
Total (Millions AKZ)	3,466,657	4,913,715
Total (Millions USD)	5,558	8,525

As of 31st December 2021, the amounts to be received by NC amounted AKZ 3,466,657 million (USD 5,558 million). During this period, however, NC received the full amount of 2,012,016 million, equivalent to USD 3,226 million, from CG.

Table 14: ANPG Cash and cash equivalents¹⁸

Cash and cash equivalents	2021	2020
Total (Millions AKZ)	2,012,016	0
Total (Millions USD)	3,226	0

Allocation of Oil Revenue to External Debt Payment

Regarding the allocation of government revenue related to the O&G sector, most of it is transferred to the GSA and then allocated via the GSB. Note, however, that a significant part of the revenue is deducted directly under agreements dedicated to external debt services.

Accordingly, the execution of external debt, in line with the guaranteed and non-guaranteed petroleum debt, allows to differentiate between the direct impact on treasury and the debt service carried out via crude oil barrels, collateralised under the credit lines of the China Development Bank, the Eximbank of China and the Lumiar Finance credit line of Israel.

Table 15: External Debt Service¹⁹

Debt Service	2021 (Millions AKZ)	%
Petroleum guaranteed	863,720	28%
Petroleum non-guaranteed	2,224,651	72%
Total	3,088,371	100%
Total (Millions USD)	4,952	

¹⁶ Source: ANPG Annual Report 2021

¹⁷ Source: ANPG Annual Report 2021

¹⁸ Source: ANPG Annual Report 2021

¹⁹ Source: GSA 2021

As identified in Table 15, during the 2021 period, around 28% of debt servicing was carried out directly through shipments of barrels of crude oil, while 72% corresponded to debt servicing carried out directly to treasury. The share of guaranteed debt represents a lower percentage than the total, resulting from the restructuring of financing agreements during the 2021 period, which contributed to debt service relief through shortage periods and maturity extensions negotiated with creditors under this type of financing agreement. For more information on the GSB and GSA see the Ministry of Finance website (<https://www.minfin.gov.ao/materias-de-realce/proposta-oge>).

4.3.2 Mining Sector

Although the sector has a strong presence in the Angolan market and its contribution in absolute amounts is considerable when compared to the O&G sector, it's possible to verify that the relative share of direct diamond revenue in total government revenue is substantially lower (0.32% for 2021).

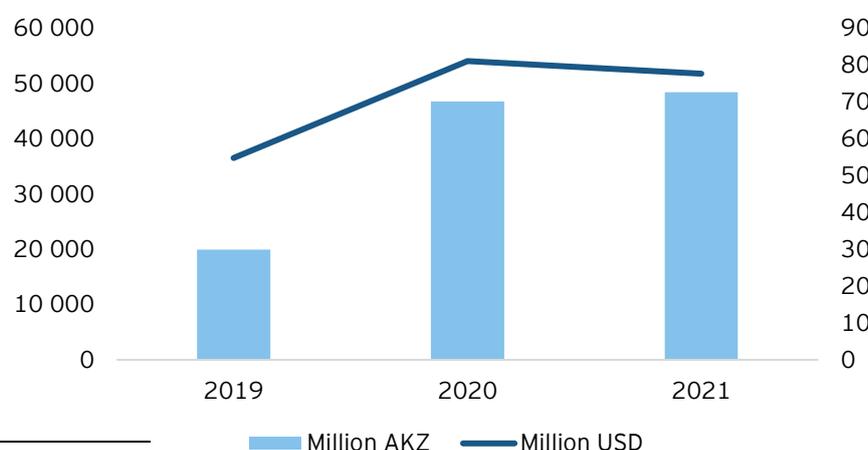
Table 16: Government revenues related with Mining²⁰

Government revenue	2021 (Millions of AKZ)	Share (%)	2020 (Millions of AKZ)	Share (%)
Current	10,098,991	66.35%	7,105,372	59.43%
O&G	5,862,496	38.52%	3,751,655	31.38%
Diamonds	48,478	0.32%	46,768	0.39%
Other Tax Revenue	3,859,276	25.36%	2,989,471	25.01%
Other Property and Current Income	122,296	0.80%	99,421	0.83%
Revenue from Social and Economic Contributions	206,445	1.36%	218,056	1.82%
Capital	5,121,756	33.65%	4,849,987	40.57%
Total	15,220,747	100.00%	11,955,359	100.00%
Total (Millions USD)	24,404		20,743	

Diamond Revenue 2021

In 2020, there was a significant increase in diamond revenue, resulting from the gradual restoration of normal mining operations and the subsequent increase in the quantity of diamonds produced and exported. During 2021, direct diamond revenue increased slightly by 4% in AKZ, however when analysed in USD, there was a decrease of 4.2% in the sector. As mentioned above, the difference arises from the fluctuation of the currency between 2020 and 2021, once again highlighting the exchange rate impact on the country and specifically on the diamond industry sector.

Figure 8: Progress of Diamond Revenues



²⁰ Source: GSA 2021 and 2020

Diamond revenue, as published in the GSA, comprises tax receipts associated with the tax on diamond production - royalties.

During 2021, diamond revenue amounted AKZ 48,478 million (USD 78 million), with an increase in Kwanzas, in absolute terms, of 1,710 million compared to the previous year. According with the above information, when analysing the amounts in US Dollars, this difference corresponds to a decrease of USD 3 million compared to 2020 due to the exchange rate effect during the periods. ²¹

Revenue from Other Mineral Resources

As far as the sector of mineral resources other than diamonds, it is generally recognised that its share of the State's general revenue is, for the time being, significantly lower than that of the O&G and diamond sectors.

According to the information provided by the GSA, it was not possible to verify financial data - government revenue - relating to other mineral resources.

To provide more information of the other mineral resources, such as gold, ornamental stones, among others, the following chapter provides information on the production data of these resources, according to the information provided by government entities.

4.3.3 Revenue from SOE's

In accordance with requirement 4.2 of the EITI's Standard, Angola is required to disclose revenues from the O&G and mining sales by SOE's, which constitute state revenue.

Based on the preliminary analysis and according to the information shared by the EITI's NCC, three state-owned companies were identified as the most significant in the sector and which performed operations in the extractive industry, namely exploration, prospecting, production and trading of mineral resources. We highlight the following:

- ⇒ Sonangol E.P. - *Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola, E.P.*, through its subsidiary Sonangol P&P S.A., which operates in the O&G sector (see chapter 6 for the entity's framework);
- ⇒ ENDIAMA E.P. - *Empresa Nacional de Diamantes de Angola, E.P.*, which operates in the diamond sector (see chapter 6 for the entity's framework);
- ⇒ SODIAM E.P. - *Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola, E.P.*, which operates in the diamond sector;

The revenues of state-owned companies directly related to the extractive industry and within the scope of the EITI are:

- Sonangol E.P.: revenues associated with crude oil and gas sale, promoted by the subsidiary Sonangol Comercialização Internacional S.A., from the blocks in which it is a participant, as per Annex F of this Report;
- ENDIAMA E.P.: revenue from commission on the trading of rough diamonds;
- SODIAM E.P.: revenue from specific fees for the trading and export of rough diamonds of industrial and artisanal origin, as well as the respective certification (Kimberley process).

²¹ Source: General State Account (2019 to 2021) & <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/PortalMinfin/#!/economia-nacional/diamante>

Revenues from the O&G sale by the state-owned company are detailed in Tables 17 and 18:

Table 17: Sonangol E.P.'s Revenues²²

Organisation	Headings	2021	2020	Variation
Sonangol E.P.	Sales of crude oil and gas participating in the CG;	3,001,601	1,894,192	58%
Total (Millions AKZ)		3,001,601	1,894,192	58%
Total (Millions USD)		4,813	3,286	46%

During the 2021 period, there was an increase in Sonangol E.P.'s revenues of around 58% in AKZ and 46% in USD, promoted by the increase in the oil price. See chapter 5 for more information on the progress of oil prices. Once again, the difference in US dollars corresponds to the fluctuation in revenue between 2020-2021, based on the monetary unit used by companies in the sector.

Crude Oil Exports by Destination

According to the SOE's crude oil sales, and as demonstrated in Table 18, China continued to be the main destination for Angolan petroleum, corresponding to 70% of Sonangol's total exports in 2021, as verified, once again in section 5.2 Exports. The second largest destination was India, which accounted for 13% of Sonangol E.P.'s exports, followed by Thailand and Canada, with 13% and 2% respectively.

Table 18: Sonangol E.P. Crude Oil Exports by Destination²³

Branches (barrels)	2021	Share	2020	Share
China	107,304,831	70.18%	108,294,202	66.27%
South Africa	2,001,008	1.31%	0	0.00%
India	19,649,878	12.85%	20,788,314	12.72%
Chile	951,749	0.62%	907,846	0.56%
Indonesia	1,858,780	1.22%	0	0.00%
Italy	1,855,617	1.21%	2,869,586	1.76%
Thailand	6,866,475	4.49%	8,758,041	5.36%
Singapore	2,836,480	1.86%	3,865,259	2.37%
Canada	3,812,046	2.49%	1,901,717	1.16%
The Netherlands	951,362	0.62%	906,752	0.55%
Taiwan	952,223	0.62%	6,523,829	3.99%
Spain	2,903,572	1.90%	3,842,099	2.35%
Portugal	0	0.00%	1,905,352	1.17%
USA	0	0.00%	996,994	0.61%
France	0	0.00%	939,162	0.57%
Malaysia	0	0.00%	908,425	0.56%
Russia	949,094	0.62%	0	0.00%
Total	152,893,115	100.00%	163,407,578	100.00%

²² Source: Sonangol Annual Report 2021

²³ Source: Sonangol Annual Report 2021

As far as the diamond sector, revenues from trading by the SOE ENDIAMA E.P. and SODIAM E.P. are detailed in Tables 19 to 22.

Table 19: ENDIAMA E.P. revenues²⁴

Entity	Item	2021	2020	Variation
ENDIAMA E.P.	Diamond trading commissions	9,493	6,593	44%
Total (Millions AKZ)		9,493	6,593	44%
Total (Millions USD)		15	11	33%

In 2021, the results of ENDIAMA E.P.'s subsidiaries and associates were as follows, according to Table 20.

Table 20: Results of subsidiaries and associates of ENDIANA E.P.

Item	2021	2020
Associates:		
Dividends:		
<i>Sociedade Mineira do Catoca</i>	42,947	39,587
<i>Clínica Sagrada Esperanças</i>	6,227	-
<i>Sociedade Mineira do Chitotolo</i>	5,549	5,846
<i>Somiluana, Limitada</i>	984	893
<i>E Minas, Limitada</i>	8,009	-
<i>Banco Angolano de Investimentos</i>	204	563
Total (Millions AKZ)	63,920	46,889
Total (Millions USD)	102	81

During the 2021 period, ENDIAMA E.P. received dividends from *Clínica Sagrada Esperança*, which were used to offset the amount of debt that ENDIAMA E.P. owed to the Clinic.

Furthermore, the dividends distributed by E Minas Lda are the result of the process inherent in the conclusion of its activity and consequent liquidation process. The amounts distributed include the balances held in the bank accounts.

Revenue from SODIAM E.P.'s activities is detailed in Table 21. Note that the revenue associated with rough diamonds, which amounted USD 1,619 million in 2021, corresponds to revenue from trading and export, which also includes other fees that were not considered when the amounts associated with diamond exports were disclosed, as shown in Table 29.

Table 21: SODIAM E.P. revenues²⁵

Organisation	Headings	2021 (Millions USD)	2020 (Millions USD)	Variation
SODIAM E.P.	- Rough diamonds	1,619	1,018	59%
	- Polished diamonds	10	11	-14%
	- Margins and other benefits	120	73	65%
	Industrial Market	1,748	1,102	59%
	- Rough diamonds	7	6	12%
	Artisan Market	7	6	12%
	Kimberley process fee	1	1	18%
Total		1,757	1,109	58%

²⁴ Source: ENDIAMA Annual Report 2021

²⁵ Source: SODIAM Annual Report 2021

Total (Millions AKZ)	1,095,869	639,247	71%
-----------------------------	------------------	----------------	------------

It is also important to highlight that, during 2021 period, SODIAM E.P. registered a cost of sale of rough and polished diamonds, of USD 1,634 million (AKZ 1,019,050 million), which is important to disclosed, given that SODIAM E.P. acts as an intermediary in the transaction of diamonds from the country to foreign countries.

Table 22: SODIAM E.P.'s Cost of Sales

Item	Cost of sales (2021)
Rough Diamonds (Industrial and Artisanal)	1,624
Seized diamonds	-
Jewellery	-
Polished diamonds	9.77
Total (Millions USD)	1,634
Total (Millions AKZ)	1,019,050

Regarding ENDIAMA E.P. and SODIAM E.P.'s revenues, there was a significant increase in both currencies, Kwanzas and US Dollars. These increases were due to the recovery of the international market in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to an increase in sales volume.

The slight increase associated with the Kimberley Process fee of 18% in USD (28% in AKZ) corresponds to the increase in volume traded, which subsequently lead to an increase in the legal certification of diamond trading.

According to the financial data highlighted in this chapter, it is important to provide a comprehensive overview of the country's economic situation and present quantitative indicators relating to production in the extractive industry sector in accordance with requirements 3 and 6 of the EITI's Standard.

4.3.4 Transactions between SOE's and the State

The partially related requirements 6.2 and 4.5 of the EITI's Standard, require the disclosure of quasi-fiscal expenses incurred by SOE's, as well as information on transactions between the State and SOE's, respectively.

The definition of quasi-fiscal expenditure required by the EITI refers to the IMF's concept of quasi-fiscal expenditure, which the purpose is to capture expenditure by public organisations that, in general terms, does not necessarily pass through the General State Budget. According to the discussions held with the EITI's NCC, no transactions have been identified as State responsibility, to be executed by state-owned companies, in which there is no expectation of a future counterpart from the State for the settlement of the expenditure.

Besides transactions relating to the distribution of dividends to the State, which in 2021 did not occur for any of the companies, as well as tax transactions expected for companies with financial autonomy, in the financial reports of SOE's, there are several amounts of accounts receivable and payable from the State, which reflect potential transactions and, in some cases, amounts that could be considered quasi-fiscal expenses.

The financial reports of ENDIAMA E.P. and SODIAM E.P. demonstrate the existence of accounts receivable and payable related only to tax activities. Additionally, at SODIAM E.P., there was a non-current loan at the end of 2021 totalising USD 30 million (AKZ 18,508 million), borrowed from the national treasury, which, as mentioned in the report, is related to a Sovereign Investment Guarantee.

Sonangol E.P. has a large group of accounts receivable from the state, in addition to the normal transactions related to tax activities. The following accounts are particularly significant due to their materiality and the fact that they are considered to have characteristics of quasi-fiscal expenses:

Table 23: Transactions between Sonangol E.P. and the State

Item	2021	2020
State subsidies	1,907,521	702,869
NUDHF State - Centralities	549,658	666,958
Total (Millions AKZ)	2,457,179	1,369,826
Total (Millions USD)	3,940	2,377

National Urban Planning and Housing Programme

According to Sonangol Group's accounts, the amount of AKZ 549,658 million, equivalent to USD 3,058 million, relating to the reimbursement of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF), is recognised as a current debt due being overdue and also due to an agreement that was signed in December 2021 between Sonangol E. P. and MoF to reimburse the NUDHF debt for the period from January to December 2020, which defines the possibility of payment of this debt in cash by MoF, under the terms and methods to be defined by the parties. As of the balance sheet date, USD 70 million had been settled under this agreement.

The NUDHF is an initiative of the Executive of the Republic of Angola, partially implemented by Sonangol E.P., with recourse to the debt contracted with the International Bank, which corresponds to the debt of the Angolan State, related to the transfer of housing under the NUDHF to the sphere of IMOGESTIM S.A., which took place in 2014.

Fuel price subsidies

The amount of AKZ 1,907,521 million (USD 881 million) represents the amount to be received by Sonangol E.P. related to state subsidies on fuel prices. During 2021, there was an increase of AKZ 1,204 million (USD 1,839 million), which generally represents the subsidy for 2021, without settlement of previous years.

These subsidies represent the State's responsibilities towards Sonangol Group companies, regarding the adjustments between market prices in the distribution of fuel and the actual selling prices of fuel. Until their payments by the State, these amounts can be interpreted as quasi-fiscal expenses, as they were not yet included in the GSB. As of 2020, the Presidential Decree no. 283/20 of 27th October was approved, with the article 8 establishing that market prices are set monthly, based on import or export parity through the application of the MFA. This subsidy is calculated based on the difference between the market selling price (calculated as indicated above) and the selling price charged.



Sector Overview in Angola



5. Sector Overview in Angola

The previous chapters highlighted that Angola's economy is still heavily dependent on transactions related to the extractive sector, with special attention to the O&G sector. The purpose of this chapter is to provide additional data on this sector, such as, among other topics, providing visibility on the extractive sector in Angola and the macroeconomic impact of this type of revenue, data on the production of mineral resources and the contribution of the extractive sector in Angola to development and local content.

5.1 Extractive Industry

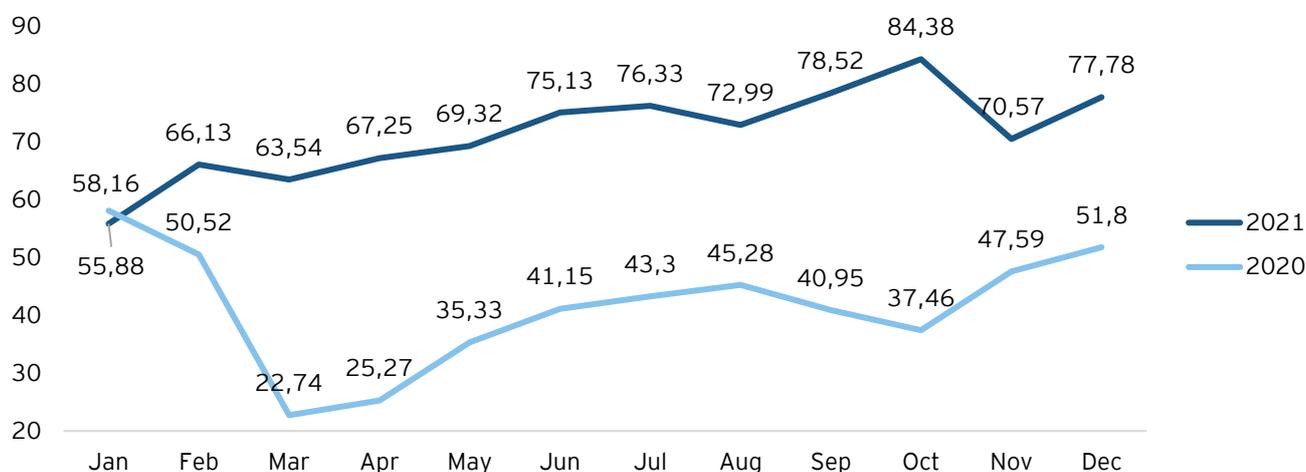
During the period of 2021, there was an increase on the international market of the oil price due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a worldwide impact on the economy. Among the several main factors associated with the price increase, the following are particularly noteworthy:

- Increased control and management of public health, in terms of the pandemic, accelerating the process of deconfinement and consequently increasing petroleum demand;
- Sustained reopening of international markets, leading to an increase in the average prices of most commodities when compared to the previous period.

During 2021, there was a recovery in the performance of the Brent price, benchmark for Angolan crude, considering that the minimum price observed was USD 55.88 in January and the maximum was USD 84.38 in October of the corresponding year.

In 2021, the average selling Brent price was above USD 71.

Figure 9: Price per Barrel (USD)²⁶



This increase contributed positively to Angola's position in 2021 as the 80th economy in the world (85th in 2020) in terms of GDP (USD current prices) including all sectors. This contribution, underlies the economy's subjection to the volatility of international commodity prices, especially on oil price.²⁷

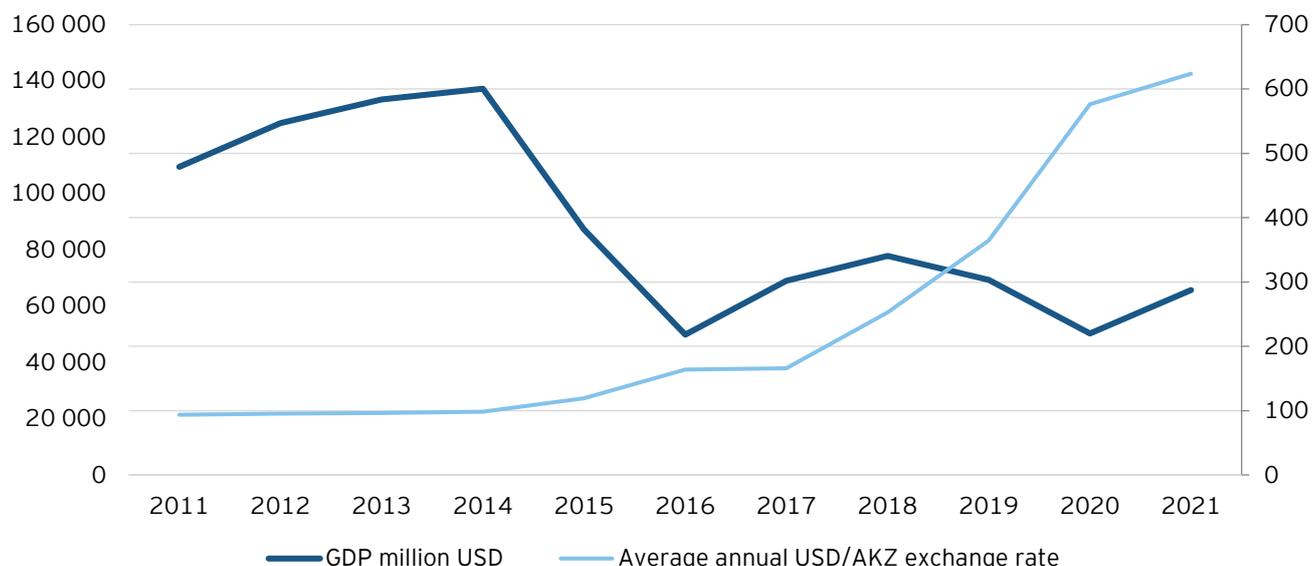
According to the data highlighted in Figure 10, there was a significant decrease in GDP in 2014 which continued until 2016, mainly due to the sharp drop in oil prices during the post-2014 period. In 2021,

²⁶ Source: General State Account 2021 & <https://pt.investing.com/commodities/brent-oil-historical-data> & https://anpg.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/ANPG_Relatorio_de_Gestao_2021_web.pdf

²⁷ Source: <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ago> & <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?end=2022&start=1960&view=chart&year=2018>

the national economy regained growth, after a period of recession over the last 5 years, impacted additionally by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Figure 10: GDP's Progress and Exchange Rate²⁸



Since 2011, Angola has experienced a complex dynamic between the exchange rate and GDP. As mentioned above and according to Figure 10 and Table 24, GDP is directly linked with the O&G revenues fluctuations, influenced by the oil prices volatility. As such, Angola has been trying to diversify its economy to reduce its dependence on O&G and subsequently stabilize economic growth. The depreciation of the currency over the years has a direct impact on the trade balance, which influences the country's GDP performance. Table 24 shows that since 2017 the extractive industry has accounted for more than 30% of Angola's total GDP, with a decrease of 3pp in 2021 compared to 2020 from 34% to 31%.

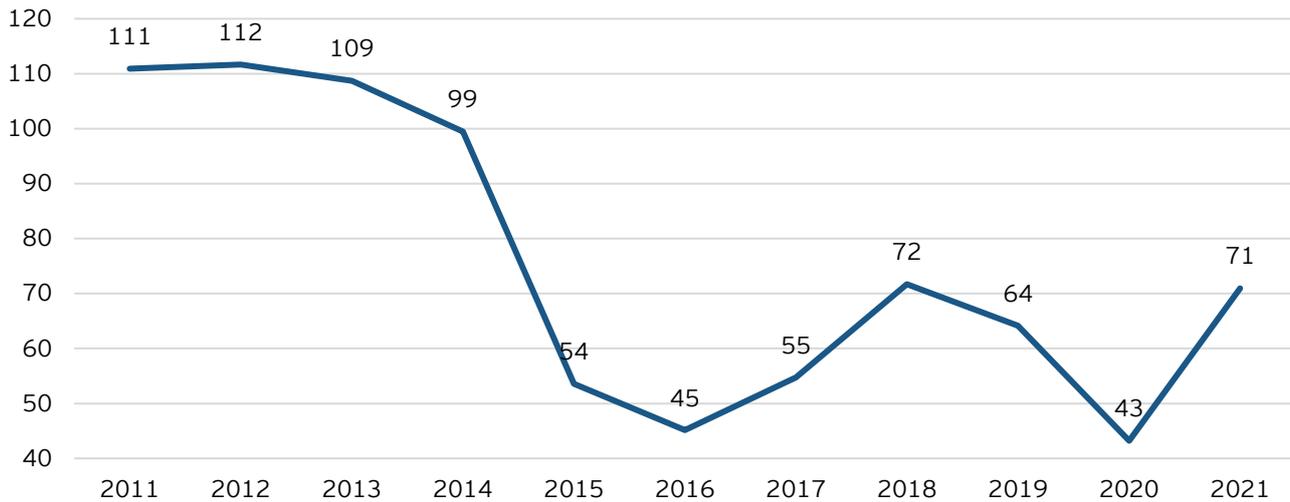
Table 24: GDP trends 2011-2021²⁹

Years	GDP (current prices Million USD)	Share (%) O&G and minerals GDP	Share (%) other sectors GDP
2011	109,437	No disaggregated information	
2012	124,998	No disaggregated information	
2013	133,402	28%	72%
2014	137,244	23%	77%
2015	87,219	22%	78%
2016	49,840	21%	79%
2017	68,973	31%	69%
2018	77,793	31%	69%
2019	69,309	30%	70%
2020	50,241	34%	66%
2021	65,685	31%	69%

²⁸ Source: <https://www.bna.ao/#/pt/mercados/mercado-cambial/taxas-cambio> & <https://data.worldbank.org/country/angola>

²⁹ Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/angola> & Information provided by the National Directorate of Socio-Economic Studies

Figure 11: Average Annual Oil Barrel Price (USD)³⁰

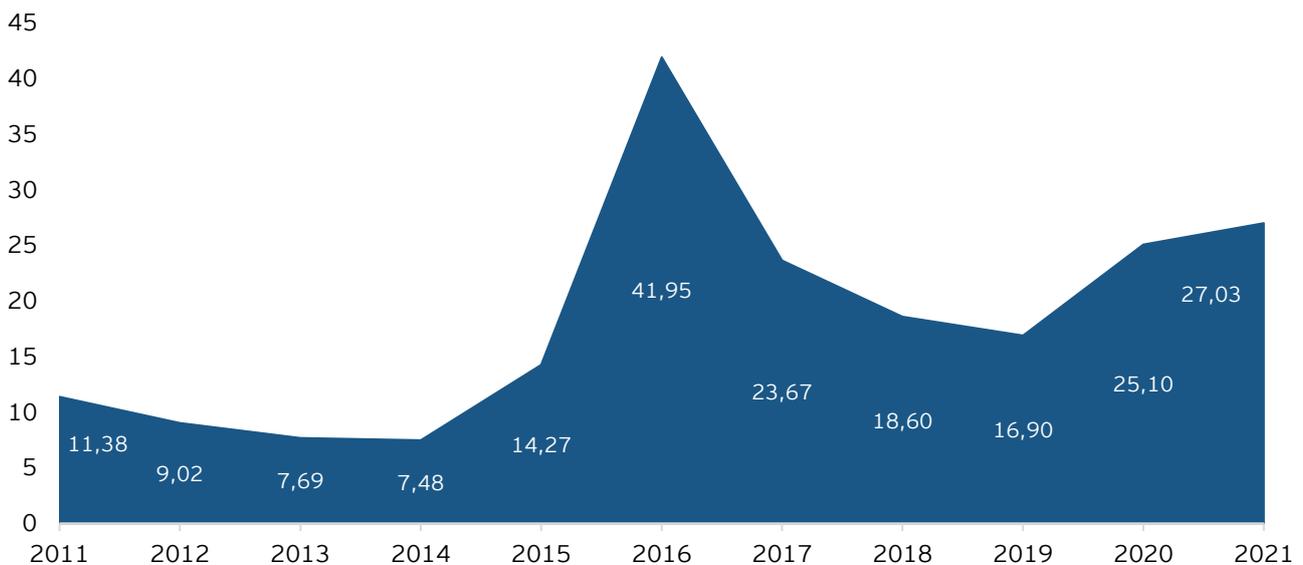


Following up on what has been outlined in the Report, the impact of the oil sector on the Angolan economy can be noted once again through a clear demonstration of the performance of oil prices on the country's GDP.

As a result of the increase in the oil price, which leads to more foreign currency in circulation and a higher inflow of foreign currency, the sector also has a direct influence on Kwanza's performance in the market, which reinforces its importance for the country.

Between 2011 and 2014 there was a decrease in the inflation rate in the Angolan economy, as during this period annual inflation decreased from 11.38% to 7.48%. During the period from 2015 to 2019 there were several intervals and difficult circumstances for Angolan society, with inflation reaching 41.95% in 2016, representing the highest rate in recent years. In 2021, inflation continued to accelerate as it did in 2020, with 27.03% in December 2021 and 25.10% in 2020. One of the drivers of growth was the severe global supply constraint caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 12: Evolution of the Accumulated Inflation Rate (%)³¹



³⁰ Source: <https://pt.investing.com/commodities/brent-oil-historical-data>

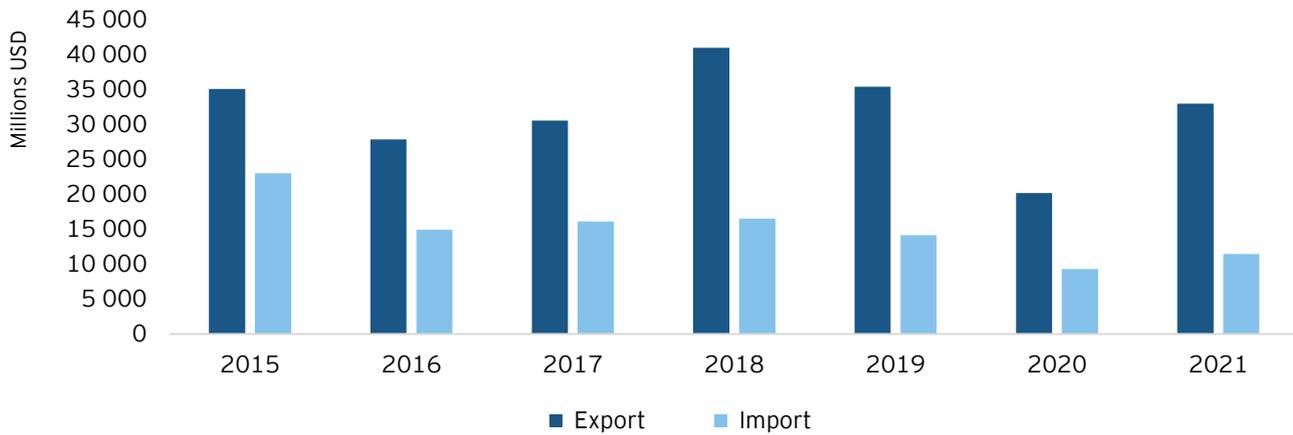
³¹ Source: <https://www.minfin.gov.ao/PortalMinfin/#/economia-nacional/inflacao>

Trade Balance

During the 2021 period, Angola reported around 33,040 million USD (approximately 26.61 billion AKZ) in exports and 11,479 million USD (7.16 billion AKZ) in imports, ending this period with a positive trade balance of approximately 21,561 million USD (13.45 billion AKZ).

Compared to the previous year, Angola experienced a 63% growth in exports (77% in AKZ) and a 23% growth in imports (33% in AKZ), thus recording a nearly 98% growth in the trade balance, equivalent to 114% in AKZ. The largest number of exports in 2021 were to China, India and the USA, while imported goods essentially came from China, Portugal and India.

Figure 13: Angola's Exports and Imports³²



However, it is important to highlight that the exports associated with the extractive industry in 2021 represented approximately 84% of total exports, with the value of imports in the industry being relatively insignificant. As such, there is a significant component of the extractive sector in total exports, shown in Figure 14 (Trade Balance). Therefore, the trade balance excluding the extractive industry sector will be negative, which demonstrates the critical importance of the industry for the country.³³

Figure 14: Extractive Industry Exports vs. Trade Balance 2021 (Millions USD)



Following the information provided on Angola's trade balance, it is important to highlight the data on exports associated with the extractive industry in a greater detail, identifying the amounts coming from the O&G sector, as well as other mineral resources.

³² Source: <https://agt.minfin.gov.ao/PortalAGT/#/estatisticas/statistica-do-comercio-externo>

³³ Source: MIREMPET Sector Report 2021

5.2 Exports

Oil Exports

During 2021, the country exported a total of 394,033,649 crude oil barrels. The volume exported represents a decrease of approximately 12% compared to 2020 (446,394 thousand barrels), due to the decrease in production (see section 5.3), consequently because of the natural decline of the fields. A critical contribution for 2021 was Angola being considered the 64th largest exporting country in the world, in terms of total exports. For the 2021 period, the main destinations for the oil sector exports were China (72%), India (7%), Thailand and Singapore (3% and 2% respectively).

The total volume exported in 2021 is disaggregated by the following companies, as shown in Table 25:

Table 25: O&G exports by company³⁴

Company	%	Volume exported (barrels)	2021 (Millions USD)
ANPG	24.54%	96,689,086	6,899
NC Subtotal	24.54%	96,689,086	6,899
Sonangol	17.69%	69,719,067	4,845
TotalEnergies	13.09%	51,584,347	3,687
ESSO	9.05%	35,653,970	2,494
BP ¹	7.70%	30,342,514	2,135
Cabinda Gulf Oil Comp. Ltd (CABGOC)	7.10%	27,994,680	1,987
SSI	7.08%	27,914,982	1,947
ENI ¹	6.47%	25,498,121	1,832
Equinor	5.29%	20,825,846	1,478
Galp	1.16%	4,572,033	321
Somoi ²	0.40%	1,582,630	116
Acrep	0.10%	400,300	30
Prodoil	0.08%	305,000	23
Falcon oil	0.05%	194,000	14
Ina-Naftaplin	0.05%	199,627	13
Naftagas	0.05%	189,446	12
Kotoil S.A.	0.03%	123,000	9
Pluspetrol	0.03%	122,000	9
Poliedro	0.03%	123,000	9
Subtotal Companies	75.46%	297,344,563	20,961
Total	100%	394,033,649	27,860
Total (Millions AKZ)			17,376,361

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoi-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

³⁴ Source: <https://oec.world/en/profile/country/ago> & MIREMPET Sector Report 2021

The main branches sold were Dália (11.40%), Mostarda (10.56%), Cabinda (9.05%) and Girassol (8.43%), according to Table 26.

Table 26: O&G Exports by Branch ³⁵

Branches	%	Volume exported (barrels)	Amount (Millions USD)
Cabinda	9.05%	35,570,122	2,521
Clov	7.42%	29,301,478	2,067
Dália	11.40%	44,715,460	3,176
Gimboa	0.43%	1,595,211	121
Gindungo	4.39%	17,615,806	1,223
Girassol	8.43%	32,604,815	2,347
Hungo	4.05%	16,117,447	1,129
Kissanje	4.81%	19,076,225	1,339
Mondo	2.16%	8,467,072	601
Mostarda	10.56%	42,114,794	2,942
Nemba Bblt	2.78%	10,928,871	776
Nemba BN	0.61%	2,461,510	169
Nemba Lianzi	0.11%	430,567	30
Nemba TL	0.80%	3,214,873	222
Nemba-O	4.39%	17,363,882	1,224
Olombendo	4.84%	18,654,657	1,349
Palanca Blend	0.74%	2,946,913	207
Pazflor	6.76%	26,239,343	1,883
Plutónio	4.18%	16,398,477	1,166
Sangos	4.88%	19,532,351	1,358
Saturno	4.75%	19,232,085	1,324
Saxi Batuque	2.46%	9,451,690	686
Grand Total	100%	394,033,649	27,860
Total (Millions AKZ)			17,376,361

³⁵ Source: MIREMPET Sector Report 2021

NC's O&G Exports

In 2021, NC exports amounted 96,689,086 oil barrels. The volumes that made the most significant contribution to exports came from Dália, Girassol e Hungo branches, which amounted more than 61.9 million barrels, representing around 64% of the total exported by NC.

Table 27: NC Oil Exports by Crude³⁶

Regions	Exported Volume (Barrels)	Share
Cabinda	20,000	0.02%
Clov	1,948,512	2.02%
Dália	30,623,929	31.67%
Gimboa	127,200	0.13%
Gindungo	1,282,554	1.33%
Girassol	22,824,315	23.61%
Hungo	8,440,619	8.73%
Kissange	4,753,123	4.92%
Mondo	2,816,232	2.91%
Mostarda	2,069,906	2.14%
Nemba	3,631,063	3.76%
Nemba-Lianzi	20,381	0.02%
Olombendo	1,257,098	1.30%
Paz Flor	6,578,049	6.80%
Plutónio	2,891,019	2.99%
Sangos	1,391,664	1.44%
Saturno	1,326,184	1.37%
Saxi Batuque	4,687,238	4.85%
Total	96,689,086	100%

Gas Exports

Gas exports during 2021 amounted 4.42 million metric tonnes of gas (valued at USD 3,434 million or AKZ 2,142,040 million), with LNG exports accounting for a significant 83% of total gas exports.

Table 28: Gas Exports³⁷

Products	Quantities (MT)	2021 (Millions USD)	Share
Angola LNG			
LNG	3,687,038	3,047	83%
Condensates	238,561	145	5%
Propane	492,146	243	11%
Total	4,417,745	3,434	100%
Total (Millions AKZ)		2,142,040	

³⁶ Source: https://anpg.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/ANPG_Relatorio_de_Gestao_2021_web.pdf

³⁷ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

Mining Exports

According to the information provided, exports of mining, namely diamonds and ornamental stones, which represent the most significant resources in 2021, are detailed in Tables 29 and 30 based on information obtained from MIREMPET. During 2021, it is also worth noting that the main destinations for diamond exports were the United Arab Emirates (78%) and Belgium (15%), while the main destinations for ornamental stone exports were China (50%) and Spain (31%).

Table 29: Diamond Exports³⁸

Export - Diamonds	Volume (ct)	2021 (Millions USD)
Industrial Diamond	8,665,638	1,534
Diamond Lapidation	3,826	10
Semi-Industrial Diamonds	47,488	6
Total	8,716,952	1,550
Total (Millions AKZ)		966,941

Table 30: Ornamental Stones Exports³⁹

Export - Ornamental Stones	Volume (m ³)	2021 (Millions AKZ)
Granite	652	132
Maroon Granite	9,166	2,105
Black Granite	63,432	13,130
White Marble	1,031	220
Marble	1,297	116
Shale	108	4
Total	75,687	15,707
Total (Millions USD)		25

Regarding mineral resources other than those identified above, and in line with what was mentioned above, the share of these minerals in exports is substantially lower when compared to the diamond sector.

The figures for mineral resources other than oil, gas and diamonds reinforce the conclusion that they are considered to have a low impact for the Angolan economy, if we consider that a significant part of the resources is exported and that those reported above are the most representative after diamond resources.

³⁸ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

³⁹ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

5.3 Production

Following a period of pandemic, the year 2021, as mentioned above, was marked as a year of economic recovery.

Oil Production

The data corresponding to oil production is in line with the information shared by MIREMPET and ANPG, through the oil operations information system (see chapter 6 for additional information).

During 2021, Angola's total oil production, from the 16 active oil concessions, amounted 410,426,767 oil barrels. Compared to 2020, there was a decrease of approximately 12% in oil production, mainly due to the natural decline of fields in production. When compared with the export data above, it is clear that 96% of the barrels produced are exported. Crude oil production was as listed in Table 31.

Table 31: Crude Oil Production by Operator⁴⁰

Operator	2021 (Barrels)	Share	2020 (Barrels)	Share	Variation
TotalEnergies	191,919,805	47%	212,046,141	46%	-9%
CABGOC	79,421,833	19%	89,114,709	19%	-11%
ESSO	54,659,686	13%	66,682,860	14%	-18%
BP ¹	35,780,136	9%	43,966,039	9%	-19%
Eni ¹	37,358,573	9%	41,046,994	9%	-9%
Sonangol P&P	7,371,802	2%	8,613,998	2%	-14%
Somoi ²	3,277,258	1%	2,872,209	1%	14%
Chevron Congo	428,776	0%	761,104	0%	-44%
PLUSPETROL	208,900	0%	250,209	0%	-17%
Total	410,426,767	100%	465,354,262	100%	-12%

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azure Energy.

Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azure%20Energy>.

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoi-e- agora-etu-energias/44>

Regarding to production in 2021, the main production in the oil sector was associated with the concessions in Blocks 17 and 32, operated by TotalEnergies, which accounted for around 47% of the total production (see map of concessions in Annex A). Details of production by association and block for the 2021 period are shown in Table 32. Production corresponding to onshore blocks amounted to 1,834,517 barrels in 2021 (2020: 2,192,523 barrels) and offshore blocks to 408,592,250 barrels (2020: 463,161,739 barrels).

⁴⁰ Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

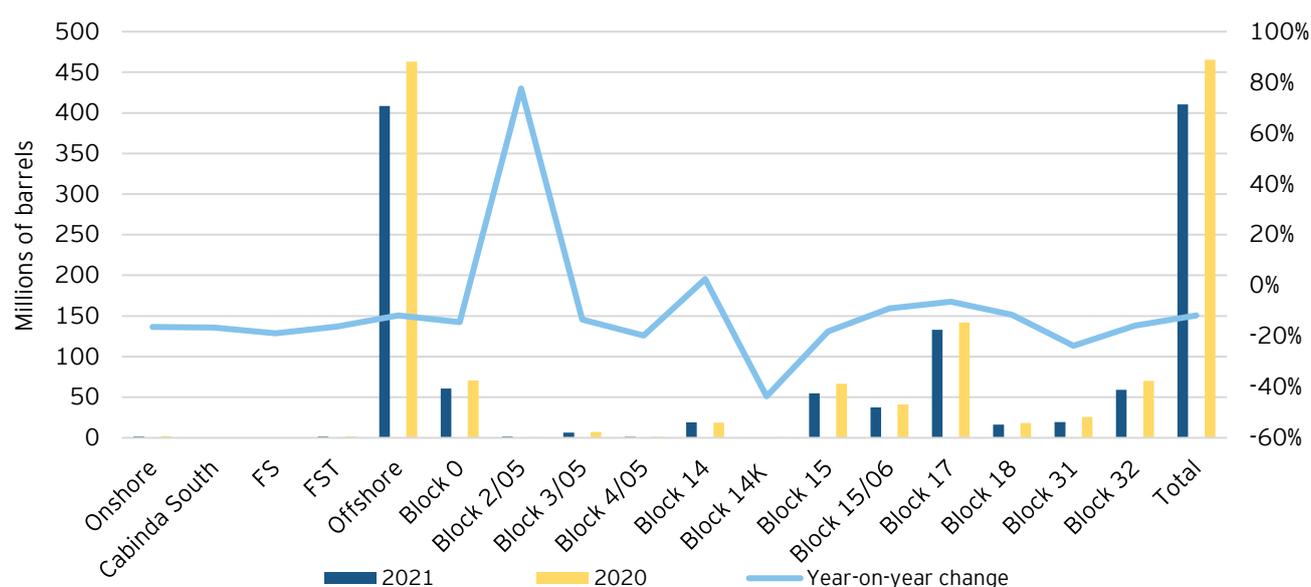
Table 32: Crude Oil Production by Block⁴¹

Associations & Blocks	2021 (Barrels)	Share	2020 (Barrels)
Onshore	1,834,517	0.45%	2,192,523
FS	87,451	0.02%	107,797
FST	1,538,166	0.37%	1,834,517
Cabinda South	208,900	0.05%	250,209
Offshore	408,592,250	99.55%	463,161,739
Block 0	60,504,246	14.74%	70,671,471
Block 2/05	1,651,641	0.40%	929,895
Block 3/05	6,233,998	1.52%	7,196,775
Block 4/05	1,137,804	0.28%	1,417,223
Block 14	18,917,587	4.61%	18,443,238
Block 14K	428,776	0.10%	761,104
Block 15	54,659,686	13.32%	66,682,860
Block 15/06	37,358,573	9.10%	41,046,994
Block 17	132,971,317	32.40%	142,075,446
Block 18	16,260,781	3.96%	18,376,934
Block 31	19,519,355	4.76%	25,589,106
Block 32	58,948,488	14.36%	69,970,695
Total	410,426,767	100.00%	465,354,262

Compared to 2020, the blocks with the highest variation in oil production were Block 14K, down 44%, Block 31, down 24% and the FS Association Block, down 19%.

Nevertheless, the weight of these blocks is insignificant in total production, which indicates that the decrease in total production was impacted by other concessions. In absolute terms, the blocks that contributed to the decrease in production were Block 32 (down by approximately 11 million barrels), Block 15 (12 million barrels) and Block 0 (10 million barrels).

Figure 15: Variation in Crude Oil Production by Block⁴²



⁴¹ Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

⁴² Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

Crude Oil Production Right

Production rights for 2021 amounted 410,558,200 barrels, which includes the existing stock at the beginning of the year, less stocks at the end of the year and added the production for the period of 410,426,767 barrels, as previously shown above.

Table 33: Crude Oil Production Rights⁴³

Companies	2021 (Barrels)	Share	2020 (Barrels)	Share	Variation
ANPG	104,524,589	25%	95,492,331	21%	9%
ANPG Subtotal	104,524,589	25%	95,492,331	21%	9%
TotalEnergies	52,616,072	13%	65,403,459	14%	-20%
SNL (E&P)	49,842,917	12%	56,705,901	12%	-12%
Esso	33,878,642	8%	43,223,625	9%	-22%
BP	29,422,129	7%	38,750,459	8%	-24%
CABGOC	28,269,269	7%	31,730,608	7%	-11%
Eni	28,086,695	7%	31,904,692	7%	-12%
SSI	27,938,358	7%	34,116,314	7%	-18%
SNL. E.P.	25,327,812	6%	28,937,523	6%	-12%
Equinor	22,125,830	5%	29,119,467	6%	-24%
Galp	4,050,022	1%	4,580,787	1%	-12%
Somolil	1,745,094	0%	1,512,758	0%	15%
Maurel & Prom	929,001	0%	944,021	0%	-2%
Acrep	367,510	0%	339,785	0%	8%
Prodoil	302,154	0%	258,295	0%	17%
Falcon	270,869	0%	152,503	0%	78%
Nafta	185,810	0%	188,803	0%	-2%
Ina	185,342	0%	188,805	0%	-2%
Poliedro	169,293	0%	95,314	0%	78%
Kotoil	169,293	0%	95,314	0%	78%
Pluspetrol	151,498	0%	158,762	0%	-5%
FINA	0	0%	253,094	0%	-100%
Subtotal Companies	306,033,610	75%	368,660,289	79%	-17%
Total	410,558,200	100%	464,152,622	100%	-12%

⁴³ Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

The crude oil entitlement associated with NC for the 2021 period corresponds to 104,524,589 barrels, which means that NC had entitlements to around 25% of total crude oil production in the reference period, these entitlements are detailed as follows:

Table 34: NC Crude Oil Production Rights⁴⁴

Associations & Blocks	2021 (Barrels)	Share
Block 17	63,450,444	60.70%
Block 15	22,838,760	21.85%
Block 14	5,240,867	5.01%
Block 18	3,855,618	3.69%
Block 32	2,947,424	2.82%
Block 15/06	2,801,002	2.68%
Block 3/05	1,588,993	1.52%
Block 31	1,367,055	1.31%
Block 2/05	297,303	0.28%
Block 4/05	91,929	0.09%
Block 14K	26,301	0.03%
Cabinda South	18,892	0.02%
Total	104,524,589	100.00%

Gas Production

- Associated Natural Gas

Production of associated natural gas in Angola amounted approximately 2,751 MMSCFD, which corresponds to a decrease of 7% compared to the previous year, mainly due to the decline in production. During 2021 period, Block 0, managed by the oil company CABGOC, was the block with the highest share in the annual production of associated natural gas in Angola, equivalent to 44% of total production.

Table 35: Natural Gas Production by Block⁴⁵

Associations and Blocks	Companies	2021 (MMSCFD)	Share	2020 (MMSCFD)	Share	Variation
Onshore		12	0.44%	18	0.61%	-35%
FS /FST	SOMOIL	11	0.40%	9	0.30%	22%
Cabinda South	Pluspetrol	1	0.04%	9	0.30%	-89%
Offshore		2,739	99.56%	2,938	99.39%	-7%
Block 0	CABGOC	1,212	44.06%	1,243	42.05%	-2%
Block 2/05	SOMOIL	5	0.18%	2	0.07%	150%
Block 3/05	Sonangol P&P	50	1.82%	57	1.93%	-12%
Block 4/05	Sonangol P&P	3	0.11%	5	0.17%	-40%
Block 14	CABGOC	43	1.56%	46	1.56%	-7%
Block 14K	CABGOC	1	0.04%	2	0.07%	-50%
Block 15	ESSO	529	19.23%	589	19.93%	-10%
Block 15/06	ENI	145	5.27%	142	4.80%	2%
Block 17	TOTAL	506	18.39%	540	18.27%	-6%
Block 18	BP	73	2.65%	87	2.94%	-16%
Block 31	BP	52	1.89%	76	2.57%	-32%
Block 32	TotalEnergies	120	4.36%	149	5.04%	-19%
Total (daily average)		2,751	100%	2,956	100%	-7%

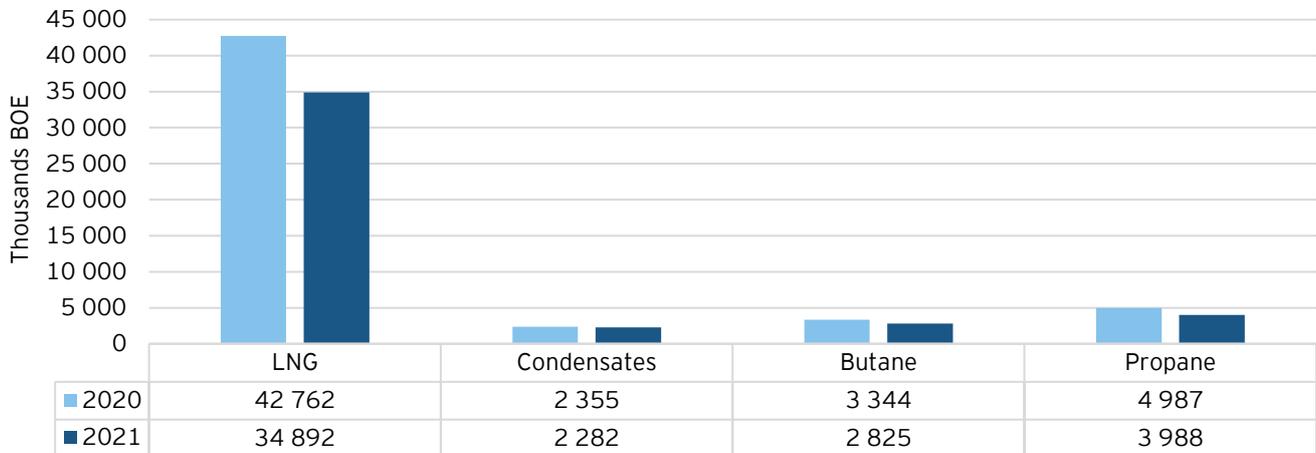
⁴⁴ Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

⁴⁵ Source: ANPG Management Report 2021 and 2020

- Angola LNG Production

The ALNG factory produced 43,987,196 BOE in 2021, which corresponds to a decrease around of 22% compared to the previous year, of which 34,892,355 BOE corresponded to LNG, 3,987,858 BOE to propane, 2,825,203 BOE to butane and 2,281,779 BOE to condensates.

Figure 16: ALNG production⁴⁶



Diamond Production

During 2021, Angola recorded a diamond production of around 9 million carats, of which 8.67 million carats are associated with industrial production and 50,000 carats with semi-industrial production. Compared to 2020, there was a 14% increase in diamond production, due to the gradually recovering of normal mining operations, when compared to the years of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The production of these minerals in 2021 is shown in Table 36.

Table 36: Diamond Production by Company⁴⁷

Companies	Volume (ct)	Share
Calonda	28,204	0.32%
Camútwe/Kaixepa	67,928	0.78%
Cassanguidi	9,584	0.11%
Catoca	5,838,369	66.94%
Chitotolo	244,011	2.80%
Cuango	254,771	2.92%
Furi	82,614	0.95%
Luachimo	25,721	0.29%
Luaxe	1,725,301	19.78%
Luembe	7,667	0.09%
Lulo	24,608	0.28%
Luminas	53,853	0.62%
Lunhinga	117,424	1.35%
Mucuanza	3,371	0.04%
Somiluana	115,523	1.32%
Tchegei	360	0.00%
Uari Cambange	71,425	0.82%
Industrial Production	8,670,733	99.42%
Semi-Industrial Production	50,750	0.58%
Total	8,721,483	100.00%

⁴⁶ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

⁴⁷ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

According to the data provided, the entity with the largest share of total production is Catoca (67%), followed by Luaxe (20%).

Production of Other Mineral Resources

As mentioned throughout this report, mineral resources other than diamonds are even less representative in the sector, although Angola is committed to developing new projects related to other types of minerals. Therefore, the information disclosed includes the data available for the other most representative minerals, according to information provided by MIREMPET.

Table 37: Production of Mining

Mineral Description	Production 2021	Production 2020	Variation
Gold (Thousands of Fine Ounces)	1,037	1,887	-45%
Ornamental Stones (Thousand m ³)	86	72	19%
Inerts (Thousand m ³)	3,862	3,953	-2%

5.4 Social and Environmental Expenditure

Requirement 6.1 of the EITI's Standard aims to disclose in the EITI Report certain contributions related to social and environmental expenses incurred by entities operating in the extractive industry.

These entities, through PAL and MC, must comply with rules and regulations aimed at protecting the environment and contributing to the country's social development. However, the specific requirements in terms of environmental and social spending, are defined in the contracts themselves, which means that these specific obligations vary from contract to contract.

Furthermore, these laws are complemented by other regulations and guidelines that focus on specific issues, such as waste management, biodiversity protection and workers' health and safety.

In summary, although there is a general legal framework establishing the responsibilities of extractive industry companies in Angola, many of the details are negotiated on an *ad hoc* basis in individual contracts.

Furthermore, concerning environmental expenses, it is important to highlight that the costs of licensing, renewing licences and fines for non-compliance with the mitigation measures required or standardised in the EISs (see section 6.4.1) are defined in the Annex to Presidential Decree no. 83/22 of 12th April, which approves the table of fees to be charged for issuing and renewing environmental licences for the assessment of environmental impacts, as well as the registration and renewal of environmental consultancy firms.

O&G Sector

According to the information provided by government entities, in 2021, investments in social and environmental projects amounted USD 11.86 million (AKZ 7,400 million AKZ). Out of the total investment, more than 50% is allocated to the health system, followed by economic development, with a share of 19% of total investment.

Table 38: Investments in Social and Environmental Projects⁴⁸

Areas of Intervention	2021 (Millions USD)
Environment	0.25
Social Support	0.64
Culture	0.14
Economic Development	2.26
Sports	0.03
Education	1.56
Health	6.98
Total	11.86
Total (Millions AKZ)	7,400

The total corresponding to social and environmental investments, disaggregated by block, is shown in Table 39.

Table 39: Investments in Social Projects by Company⁴⁹

Companies	2020 (Millions USD)	2021 (Millions USD)	Share 2021
Angola LNG Limited	0.00	3.42	28.82%
BP ¹	3.68	0.82	6.89%
CABGOC	1.13	2.18	18.34%
ENI Angola ¹	2.15	4.27	35.99%
ESSO	1.40	0.65	5.45%
Pluspetrol	0.01	0.04	0.37%
Somol ²	0.00	0.49	4.13%
Sonangol	7.47	0.00	0.00%
TotalEnergies	0.05	0.00	0.00%
Total	15.90	11.86	100.00%
Total (Millions AKZ)	9,915	7,400	

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somol-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

Additionally, according to information from the ANPG, in 2021 a total of 23 social projects were approved for development over the next few years, representing a total of USD 19 million (AKZ 12,180 million AKZ), as identified in Table 40.

⁴⁸ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

⁴⁹ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

Table 40: Approval of Social Projects in 2021⁵⁰

Province	Beneficiary Organisation	2021 (Millions USD)
Luanda	National Hydrocephalus Treatment Centre	0.40
Luanda	SWING Association	1.00
Luanda	African Women's Group	0.10
Luanda	Emmanuel Methodist Church	1.00
Cuanza North	Diocese of Ndalantando	0.90
Cuanza South	Pentecostal Church	0.80
Huíla	Toco Community	3.00
Bengo	Diocese of Caxito	1.00
Luanda	National Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted of Angola	1.00
Luanda	Vila Verde Administration	1.07
Subtotal Block 48		10.27
Cabinda	Cabinda Provincial Government	0.01
Cabinda	Government of Cabinda	0.01
Subtotal Cabinda South Block ACREP		0.02
Cabinda	Cabinda Provincial Government	0.50
Benguela	Benguela Provincial Government	0.20
Luanda	Sambizanga Municipal Administration/Luanda Provincial Government	0.10
Cunene	Ombadja Municipal Administration	0.20
Bloco 15/06 - Azule Energy		1.00
Múltiplas	INIS/DNSP	0.35
Luanda	Municipal Health Directorate	0.45
Subtotal Block 18 -Azule Energy		0.8
Cabinda	Maternity Hospital 1 de Maio	6.55
Kuando Kubango	CONSEAS	0.24
Subtotal Block 0 and 14 -CABGOC		6.79
Zaire	Women (130) and families in Cabinda	0.10
Namibe	Around 200 young people in Namibe	0.25
Múltiplas	2,250 students and teachers in Luanda	0.30
Subtotal Block 15 - ExxonMobil		0.65
Total		19.53
Total (Millions AKZ)		12,180

Besides the projects identified above in Table 40, in September 2021, ANPG, BP Angola and the partners in blocks 18 and 31 inaugurated two elementary schools on the 11th of November and Cabaia neighbourhoods in Benguela province. In total, the construction of these schools lasted 10 months and involved funding of USD 1,260,000.⁵¹

The beneficiary entities include public entities, part of the government infrastructure, namely the provincial governments mentioned above. These transfers may in part adhere to the concept of sub-

⁵⁰ Source: Information provided by the ANPG

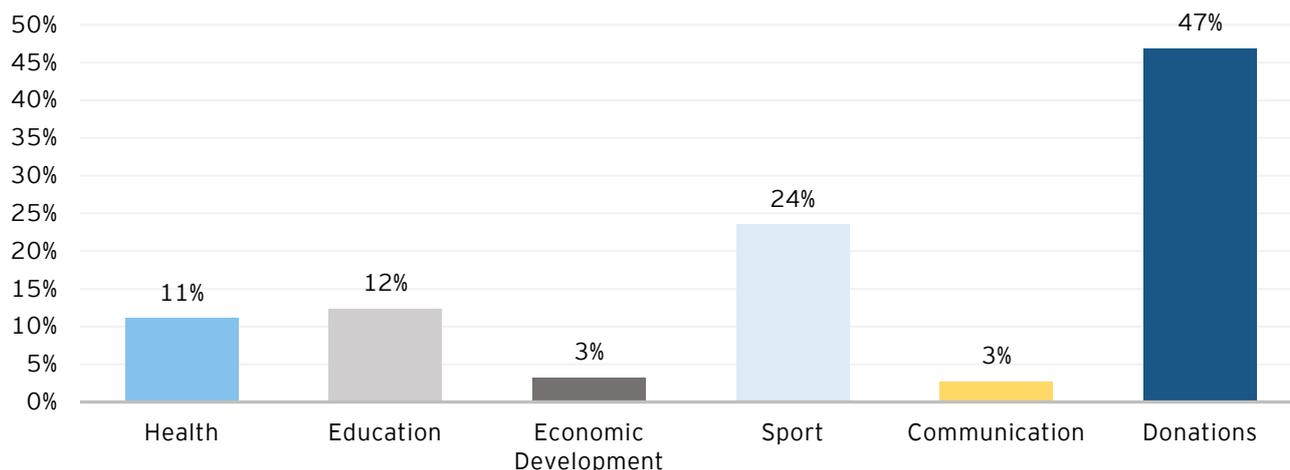
⁵¹ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/anpg-bp-angola-e-parceiros-dos-blocos-18-e-31-inauguram-escolas-em-benguela/>

national transfer, as per requirement 5.2, but given the direct allocation to social projects, they fall under requirement 6.1 as social expenditure.

Mining Sector

During 2021 period, social responsibility programmes promoted by the mining sector amounted approximately USD 11 million (AKZ 6,713 million). As identified in Figure 17, the area with the highest representation corresponded to interventions in the context of donating goods and services available to communities, such as food and infrastructure construction (47%), followed by interventions in the sport area (24%).

Figure 17: Social projects in 2021



In terms of absolute data, expenditure by area of intervention is valued as shown in Table 41.

Table 41: Social Projects by Intervention Area⁵²

Areas of Intervention	2021 (Millions USD)
Health	1.20
Education	1.34
Economic Development	0.35
Sports	2.54
Communication	0.29
Donation	5.05
Total	10.76
Total (Millions AKZ)	6,713

⁵² Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

5.5 Sector's Employment Analysis

In accordance with requirement 6.3 of the EITI's Standard, Angola must disclose employment data in the extractive industries to highlight the industry's contribution to the economy during the reporting period.

The number of employees in the O&G sector in 2021 amounted around 29,293 employees, disaggregated according to the table below.

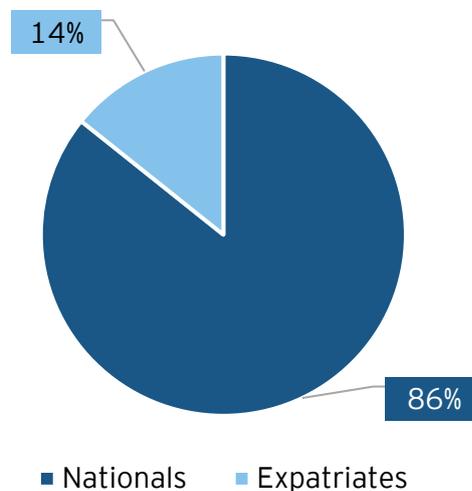
According to the Report on the Employment Survey in Angola, performed by the Angolan National Statistics Institute, in the 4th Quarter of 2021, the employed population aged 15 and over, was estimated at 10,888,048 people (employment rate of 61.2%), with employees in the oil and gas sector accounting for 0.3%.

Table 42: Employability in the O&G Sector⁵³

Type of Company	National/Expatriate	2021 (No. of employees)
Sonangol Group	Nationals	5,273
ANPG	Nationals	616
IRDP	Nationals	40
NPI	Nationals	285
Subtotal		6,214
Operators	Nationals	4,732
	Expatriates	570
Subtotal		5,302
Service providers	Nationals	14,182
	Expatriates	3,595
Subtotal		17,777
Total		29,293

According to the information shared by the government entities, during 2021, there were 25,128 national employees and 4,165 expatriates working in entities in the O&G sector.

Figure 18: Proportion of nationals and expatriates in the O&G sector in 2021



⁵³ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

During 2021, the number of employees in the mining sector amounted 27,895 employees, disaggregated according to the data published below. This number of national employees reflects the result of the ongoing development of local policies.

Table 43: Employment in the Mining Sector⁵⁴

Description	2021 (No. of employees)	Share
ENDIAMA (Headquarters + Delegations)	457	1.64%
ENDIAMA Mining - Administration	40	0.14%
Projects in Production	8,124	29.12%
Projects in Research	2,118	7.59%
Cooperatives	4,397	15.76%
Indirect Labour Force	4,365	15.65%
Lapidation Factories	646	2.32%
Subtotal	20,147	72.22%
Gold	855	3.07%
Manganese	117	0.42%
Iron	363	1.30%
Phosphate	7	0.03%
Ornamental stones	1,094	3.92%
Rare Earths	32	0.11%
Inerts	4,850	17.39%
Subtotal	7,318	26.23%
ANRM	88	0.32%
IGEO	196	0.70%
Kimberley Process	7	0.03%
SODIAM E.P.	139	0.50%
Subtotal	430	1.54%
Grand Total	27,895	100.00%

For the reporting period, the largest number of employees in the mining sector are associated with production projects.

The information currently available according to the MIREMPET Report does not segregate information by gender as established by the 2019 EITI's Standard, therefore this will be a development topic for future reports.

⁵⁴ Source: MIREMPET 2021 sector report

5.6 Activities in the Extractive Industry

Highlights in the Extractive Sector

The oil sector continues to be considered a benchmark industry, with new developments and recent activities taking place on a regular basis, to be disclosed in the years following the current reporting period.

In accordance with requirement 6.3 (e) of the EITI's Standard, Angola should identify the key regions/areas in which production is concentrated. It is important to note that for oil and gas resources, production is the result of assets mainly located in the Congo Basin, while for other mineral resources, their location is concentrated in the North and South Lundas, considering the representativeness of diamonds within the mining sector.

Therefore, some of the progress that has been achieved are as following:

O&G Sector

As part of the 2019-2025 oil concession allocation strategy, and as a result of the 2020 bidding process, 8 new PSCs were signed for the blocks awarded (CON1, CON5, CON6, KON5, KON6, KON8, KON17 and KON20). These bidding rounds are mainly aimed at addressing the finding in the previous section, namely that there is an urgent demand to increase the exploitation of reserves in order to reverse the decrease in production levels.

In the 2021 bidding process, under the Limited Public Tender method, 8 blocks were awarded, 5 in the Lower Congo Maritime Basin (Blocks 16/21, 33/21, 34/21 31/21 and 32/21) and 3 in the Cuanza Maritime Basin (Blocks 7/21, 8/21 and 9/21), which were announced at the opening ceremony of Angola Oil and Gas held in September 2021 in Luanda.⁵⁵

On 26th July, 2023, the National Assembly approved the draft law authorising the President of the Republic to legislate on the deduction of the investment premium from the IRP of Blocks 18/15, 46 and 47, located in deep waters.

On 20th October, 2023, the Presidential Legislative Decrees on the matter described above were published in the Official State Gazette, preceding the public signing of the Risk Services Contract for each Block. These contracts will be signed between ANPG and the operators Azule Energy Angola (Block 18) B.V. (Block 18/15) and Azule Energy Angola B.V. (Blocks 46 and 47). The award is by direct negotiation, considering Presidential Decree no. 52/19 of 18th February, which governs the General Strategy for the Award of Petroleum Concessions for the period 2019-2025.

As these are deepwater and ultra-deepwater blocks, the incentive framework for investment in Block 18/15 is a 30% investment premium deduction under the IRP and a 40% premium deduction for Blocks 46 and 47, also under the IRP.⁵⁶

In August 2023, UNEP and ANPG began implementing the preparatory drilling and evaluation actions for Block KON11, in the Cuanza East Basin. The concession was awarded under the 2020 Bidding Framework, and Block KON11 has been inactive since 1996. The consortium is composed of the following companies:⁵⁷

- Sonangol Pesquisa e Produção (30%) as an operator;

⁵⁵ Source: https://anpg.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/ANPG_Relatorio_de_Gestao_2022_web_1.pdf

⁵⁶ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/parlamento-angolano-aprova-incentivos-a-industria-petrolifera/>

⁵⁷ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/anpg-e-sonangol-iniciam-trabalhos-de-exploracao-no-bloco-kon11/>

- Brite's Oil & Gas (25%);
- Grup Simples Oil and Atlas Petroleum Exploration Worldwide (20% each);
- Omega Risk Solutions Angola (5%).

During this year in which the 1st EITI Report was published, the legislation enacted in 2018 played a key role in achieving positive results, in accordance with the aspects covered by the regulations, namely the Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18 of 18th May - Definition of the incentives and procedure for adjusting the contractual and fiscal terms to be applied to the Qualified Marginal Zones, discovered in O&G concessions and Presidential Legislative Decree no. 7/18 of 18th May - Legal and Fiscal Regime for Natural Gas. The adaptation of the legislative issues has enabled beneficial results to be achieved during the 2022 and 2023 periods resulting from the aforementioned activities.

Highlights in the Mining Sector

In the mining sector, the diamond and ornamental stone markets continue to be the main mineral resources of this sector, although Angola has started to invest heavily in the exploitation of other resources, namely gold and iron.

The main developments are highlighted below:

IGEO presented the results of the geological studies performed under the National Geology Plan. The results presented included aero geophysical surveys, geology, geochemistry and specific studies, hydrology, a national geological database, infrastructure to support geological research, the National Geology Plan work plan for zone 2 and prospecting for metallic minerals.⁵⁸

Also in 2023, a new mining project called the "*Projecto Mineiro do Luaxe*" will be launched, with the purpose of becoming an important reference in diamond production in Angola and contributing to the country's economic growth and improving the quality of life of the people in this region. It is also important to highlight that this project, *Sociedade Mineira do Luele*, has majority Angolan participation, through the participation of ENDIAMA E.P. (55%) - 25% direct and 30% through *Sociedade Mineira de Catoca*, in which ENDIAMA E.P. has a 59% share - and the participation of the Geological Institute of Angola (1%), resulting in a 56% participation by the Angolan State. The remaining shareholders are Falcon (19.5%) and Reform (4%).⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Source: [IGEO presents results of the National Geology Plan - Endiama \(endiamaimprensa.com\)](https://endiamaimprensa.com)

⁵⁹ Source: [Luaxe enters production phase soon - Endiama \(endiamaimprensa.com\)](https://endiamaimprensa.com)



Contextual Framework

6. Contextual Framework

The legal, institutional and regulatory context of the extractive sector in Angola has been growing in the recent past as a result of the Angolan government's intentional optimisation of the O&G industry and other mineral resources. It is therefore important to contextualise the extractive industry in terms of these aspects.

This section of the Report aims to present a comprehensive overview of the business context for the extractive industries in Angola, establishing the basis for a correct understanding of the sector information through an overview of the industry's institutions, contract responsibility, the fiscal regime and the contextualisation of other topics perceived as critical to an adequate understanding of the Report, such as environmental legislation and disclosure of contracts and licences.

Chapter 6 is structured to present, firstly, all the relevant organisations involved in the extractive industry, with the purpose of disclosing the institutional framework associated with the following sectors:

- 1) O&G sector; and
- 2) Mining sector.

Following on from the disclosure of the entities, we proceeded to clarify the legal framework for the extractive industry in the country, with the purpose of identifying the main applicable laws and regulations and contextualising the government entities associated with the industry, namely the ANPG and ANRM and the central regulatory entities for the extractive industry under the supervision of the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas. Note that financial and asset management is subject to the financial supervision of the Ministerial Department responsible for the finance sector.

In accordance with requirement 2.6 of the EITI's Standard, SOE's must be disclosed in this Report to clarify the State's participation in the O&G sector and in the mining sector. The SOE's identified in the context of the extractive industry in Angola were Sonangol, an entity associated with the O&G sector, and ENDIAMA E.P. and SODIAM E.P. associated with the mining sector.

To demonstrate an overview of the main transactions that occur in the industry, we highlight a summary of the payments flow in the O&G and mining sector, as required by requirement 2.1 of the EITI's Standard. The payments flow identifies, among other contributions, a set of taxes associated with the industry within the scope of the EITI. Therefore, it is important to recognise the tax regimes associated with the above-mentioned sectors.

Note that the Angolan tax system is composed of a complex system of taxes, on which, in accordance with the scope of the EITI, the tax obligations that are considered most significant, for understanding the fiscal regime of the extractive industry in the country, have been disclosed.

6.1 O&G Sector

6.1.1 The Sector's Institutional Framework

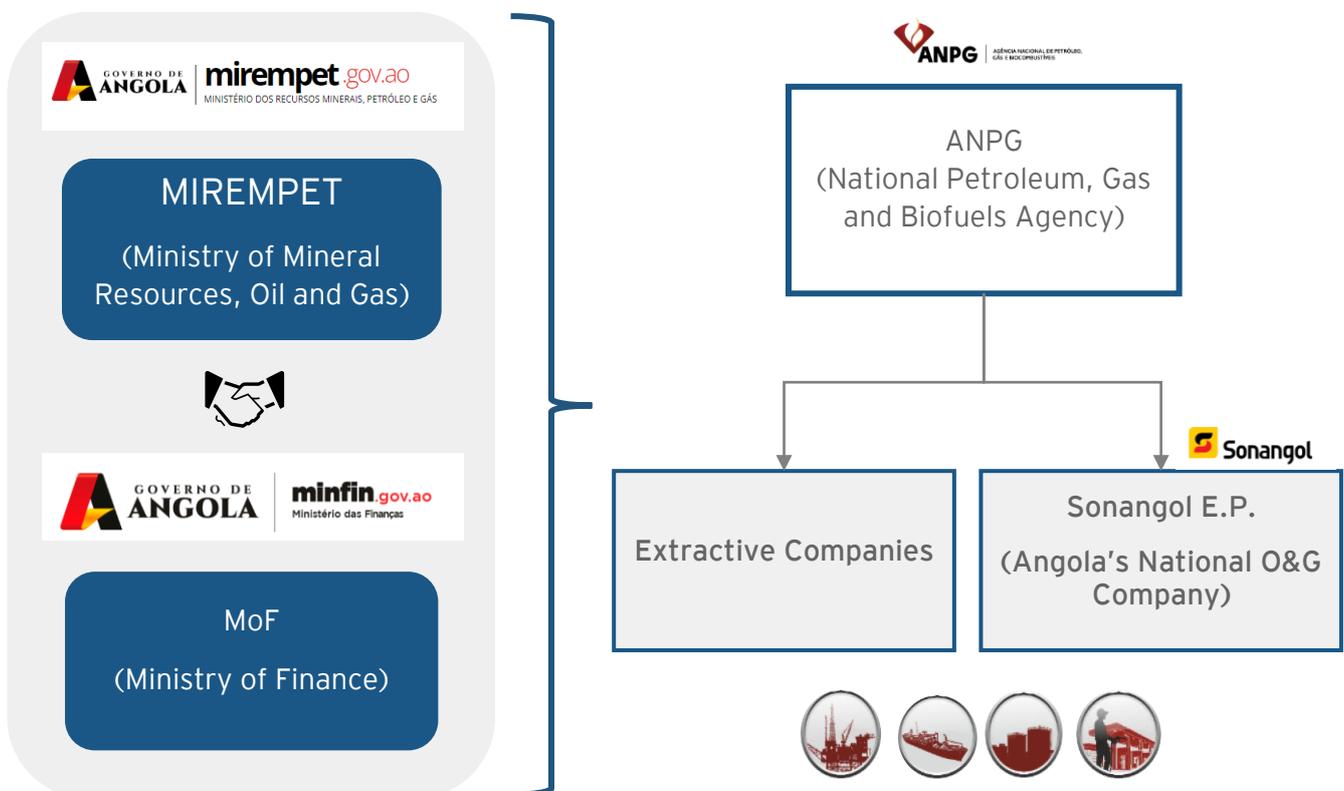
The Angolan Government, as described in PD no. 49/19, of 6th February, which creates the ANPG and approves its Organic Statute, considers that the reorganisation of the hydrocarbon sector in Angola is essential to develop the sustained management of O&G resources that can generate the revenue necessary to contribute significantly to the diversification of the economy, as well as to the country's socio-economic development.

Thus, in 2019, the Executive adjusted the "organisation of the country's O&G sector, in order to ensure greater political coordination and eliminate conflicts of interest, increase the transparency and efficiency of processes, as well as create the right conditions for domestic and foreign investment". Therefore, considering these improvements ANPG was created, which will now have the role of NC (previously assigned to Sonangol E.P.) with the purpose of regulating, supervising and promoting the execution of O&G activities, namely operations and contracts in the area of oil, gas and biofuels.

According to the legislative framework in the O&G sector, the following government and private entities are highlighted as the most important in the sector's institutional framework:

- MIREMPET - responsible for formulating, conducting, executing, controlling and monitoring the Executive's policy on geological and mineral activities, oil, gas and biofuels (PD no. 159/20, of 4th July - Approves MIREMPET's Organic Statute);
- MoF - responsible for proposing, conducting, executing and evaluating public finance policy, promoting the rational management of public financial and property resources and balancing public accounts;
- ANPG - the sector's regulatory entity (see section 6.1.2) created to regulate, supervise and promote the execution of petroleum activities, namely operations and contracting in the field of oil, gas and biofuels;
- Sonangol E.P. - the national O&G company representing the State in the management of the participation and operation of O&G blocks in Angola (see section 6.1.3).

Figure 19: Institutional Framework of the O&G Sector



6.1.2 Legal Framework

In accordance with requirement 2.1 of the EITI's Standard, the laws and regulations associated with the sector should be disclosed in this Report, with the aim of achieving transparency of the legal framework in the sector, providing legislative understanding through a structured and public format specifically orientated towards the extractive industry.

Therefore, the IA collected from the EITI's NCC stakeholders, all the legislative documents in force that are most critical to understand the sector.

To correctly disseminate and structure the information, it was essential to categorise the several Laws, Decree-Laws and other Diplomas as follows:



Fundamental Principles:

- Law no. 10/04, of 12th November - PAL, partially amended by Law no. 5/19, of 18th April;
- Decree no. 1/09, of 27th January - Regulation on Petroleum Operations;

Regulators of OG sector:

- PD no. 49/19, of 6th February, creation of the ANPG and subsequent Presidential Legislative Decree no. 1/20 - Amends PD no. 49/19, of 6th February;

Other Diplomas Honoured by the EITI's NCC:

- Decree no. 120/08, of 22nd December - Establishes the rules for access to Land Areas and the Acquisition of Land Rights for the execution of petroleum operations in the territory of the Republic of Angola;
- PD no. 297/10, of 2nd December - Establishes the Rules and Procedures for Limited Public Tenders for the Acquisition of NC Membership;
- PD no. 58/11, of 30th March - Approves the Regulation on the Petroleum Information System and establishes a working group composed of representatives, to be appointed by the respective members of the Ministries of Petroleum, Finance and Sonangol;
- Law no. 26/12, of 22nd August - Crude Oil and Natural Gas Transportation and Storage Law;
- PD no. 132/13, of 5th September - Establishes the legal regimes applicable to crude oil refining activities, storage, transport of oil products by pipeline, the Logistics Superintendence of the Oil Derivatives System and the operation of the wholesale and retail markets, as well as the procedures and rules applicable to public service obligations, planning and licensing of the facilities of the Oil Derivatives System of the Republic of Angola;

- **PD no. 86/18**, of 2nd April - Establishes the rules and the procedures of the tenders for the acquisition of the NC Quality Associate and for the contracting of goods and services in the oil sector;
- **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 5/18**, of 18th May - Establishes the Legal Framework for Additional Exploration Activities in Petroleum Concession Development Areas;
- **PD no. 91/18**, of 10th April - Rules and Procedures for Well Abandonment Activities and Decommissioning of oil and gas installations on national territory;
- **PD no. 52/19**, of 18th February - Approves the General Strategy for the Award of Petroleum Concessions for the period 2019-2025;
- **PD no. 289/19**, of 9th October - Procedure for the Operationalisation of the ANPG's Right to Receipts from the NC;
- **PD no. 271/20**, of 20th October - Legal Framework for Local Content (see Annex N);
- **PD no. 283/20**, of 27th October - Model for Defining the Prices of Products Derived from Crude Oil and Natural Gas;
- **PD no. 249/21**, of 5th October - Establishes the Rules and Procedures for the Award of Oil Concessions under the Standing Offer Regime.

Fundamental Principles

Law no. 10/04, of 12th November, Petroleum Activities Law, partially amended by Law no. 5/19, of 18th April ("PAL")

The PAL aims to establish the rules for accessing and perform petroleum operations in the available surface and submerged areas of national territory.

The PAL defines the fundamental principle of state ownership of oil resources, as well as the regimes of exclusive concession and compulsory association with the NC, within the scope of petroleum concessions.

Additionally, also aims to safeguard, among other things, the national interest, promote the development of the employment market, protect the environment and increase the country's competitiveness on the international market. The following articles are highlighted:

Article 3.º

All oil fields in national territory, whether on the surface or submerged, are owned by the State.

Article 6.º/7.º

Petroleum operations can only be carried out through a prospecting licence or a petroleum concession and must be conducted prudently and considering the safety of people and installations, as well as environmental protection and nature conservation.

Amendment Law no. 5/19 - article 4.º

The National Concessionaire is ANPG, as the holder of the mining rights.

Additionally, the PAL stipulates that any national or foreign company with proven technical and financial suitability and capacity can apply to the Minister of Finance, for a prospecting licence to assess the oil potential of a given area, who must assess the application after receiving an opinion from the NC.

Prospecting, research and evaluation work should be included in an annual plan, duly detailed and budgeted, drawn up by NC and its associates, which must be submitted for approval. NC is also responsible for informing the Ministry of the discovery of any oil field, as well as the studies it will perform in the future to evaluate the field and report the results of this evaluation.

NC must also measure and record all oil extracted and recovered daily, informing the Ministry of Defence on a weekly basis of the volumes produced by each development area.

According to article 75 of the PAL, within one year of the end of the concession or the date of abandonment of any integrated area, NC and its associates must prepare and submit to the Ministry of Supervision, a Plan for the abandonment of wells, facilities and equipment, as well as mentioning how landscape recovery and the continuation of petroleum operations that will be performed (see section 6.1.2 Legal framework - Other regulations, Presidential Decree no. 91/18, of 10th April - Rules and Procedures for Well Abandonment Activities and Decommissioning of Oil and Gas Facilities in National Territory).

At the same time, the PAL also provides for the mandatory use of the natural gas produced in any oil field, prohibiting its flaring, except for a short period and when necessary for testing or other operational reasons. In these cases, a fee set by the Ministry of Finance is applied depending on the quantity and quality of the gas flared and its location (article 73 of the PAL).

General Principles

- Public domain of oil fields;
- NC's exclusivity regarding mining rights;
- Mandatory membership;
- Association Mechanisms: Commercial Company, Consortium Contract and PSC;
- Risk Service Contracts, which allows oil operations to be performed;
- Mandatory risk for associates;
- Conditions for performing petroleum operations: prospecting licence (awarded from the date of entry into force of the respective award decree) or concession (awarded from the moment of association and respective contract or from the date of entry into force of the concession decree) - see section 6.1.4 for information on licensing.

For the purposes of the transparency process, it is important to emphasise that the PAL states that data resulting from oil operations must comply with confidentiality terms, under the terms of article 77 of this Law, therefore the disclosure of information, under the terms required by the EITI's standards, finds limits due to this article. This introduces challenges in disclosure of contractual terms and operational data, as discussed in sections 3 and 6.1.4 of this Report.

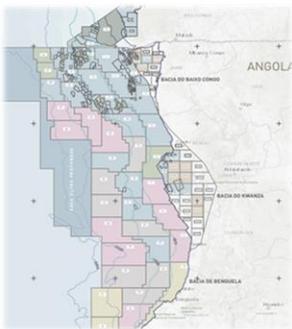
Decree no. 1/09, of 27th January - Regulation on Petroleum Operations

This Decree defines and establishes the conditions and modalities to be observed in petroleum operations, under the terms of Law no. 10/04, of 12th November mentioned in the previous section.

The PAL defines petroleum operations as the prospecting, exploration, appraisal, development and production of oil. However, in order to regulate the other activities, at sea and on land, as well as the other natural resources exploited in the available areas, it was necessary to establish additional rules and procedures to ensure that these activities were performed in accordance with the fundamental principles and rules defined in the PAL, through Decree no. 1/09 of 27th January.

The assumptions legislated by the Decree cover various concepts, such as prospecting licences, oil concessions, oil operations, crude oil lifting, among others.

Decree no. 1/09 of 27th January also contains central definitions for the sector, such as the definition of "concession areas" (see below). The concession periods and the different periods and phases are set out in the concession decree, in accordance with article 48 (no. 2) c) of the PAL, but Decree no. 1/09 of 27th January sets the deadline for the Ministry to issue the notification establishing the start of the production period.



Concession areas

For the purposes of petroleum operations, the areas available within the limits of national territory, both on land and at sea, are divided into blocks delimited by geographical coordinates.

The concession area may consist of one or more blocks or parts of blocks, the dimensions of which must be defined in the concession decree.

Note: See Annex A for a map of concessions.

PD no. 49/19, of 6th February, creating the ANPG and subsequent Presidential Legislative Decree no. 1/20, of 6th January, amending PD no. 49/19

PD no. 49/19, of 6th February, approved the creation of the ANPG as a result of the programme to reorganise Angola's oil sector. The purpose of the ANPG is to regulate oil and gas exploration in the Angolan market.

The ANPG became the NC and promoter of the execution of oil activities by transferring functions previously held by Sonangol E.P., adding the specific attributions of regulating and supervising operations and contracting in the oil, gas and biofuels sector.



PD no. 61/19* of 18th February appointed the ANPG's Board of Directors and allocated responsibilities to each director.

PD no. 1/20*, of 6th January, subsequently amended articles 3 'Human Resources and Assets', 5 'Relations with Creditors' and 18 'Chairman of the Board of Directors', in order to clarify the process of transferring contracts signed with the former NC (Sonangol E.P.).

On 20th October 2020, PD no. 271/20* (as per Annex N) was issued, approving the Legal Regime for Local Content in the Oil Sector, with the aim of promoting and developing national activity in the

sector, fostering and boosting the supply chain for goods and services, increasing the participation of national companies and fostering employment and training of Angolan staff.

Based on the PD no. 271/20, of 20th October, the ANPG, as a NC, publishes annually on its website the lists of goods and services to be contracted by its operators and NC members on an exclusive and preferential basis, an important contribution to transparency.⁶⁰

*These laws can be consulted on the ANPG website (<https://anpg.co.ao/licitacao2023-quadrolegal/>) or on the MIREMPET Portal (<https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/documentos/legislacao/>).

MISSION

Maximising the creation of value for the State through efficient and responsible management of oil and gas resources

Other Relevant Regulations

[Decree no. 120/08, of 22nd December - Establishes the rules for access to Land Areas and the Acquisition of Land Rights for the execution of petroleum operations in the territory of the Republic of Angola](#)

Decree no. 120/08 of 22nd December was issued with the aim of safeguarding access to land and the acquisition of land rights in favour of private individuals, for the purpose of carrying out oil operations in the respective area. In this way, Decree no. 120/08 of 22nd December allows for the preservation of national, public and private interests.

[PD no. 297/10, of 2nd December - Establishes the Rules and Procedures of the Limited Public Tenders for the Acquisition of NC Membership](#)

PD no. 297/10 of 2nd December establishes that the restricted public tender can be used in the following identified situations, namely:

- ▶ Areas of lower risk and investment, limiting it to small and medium-sized oil companies;
- ▶ In order to promote Angolan business investment in the oil sector, limiting it or partially limiting it to Angolan entities;
- ▶ In oil concessions that intend to exploit geological objects in the pre-salt, limiting it to selected companies that have great technical and financial capacity;
- ▶ In strategic areas, limiting it to the companies that will be selected under the terms of Article 6 of Decree no. 48/06 of 1st September;
- ▶ In case of a direct negotiation process, there are other entities that have shown interest in the same concession, limiting it to the interested entities.

Strategic Areas: regions of interest for national development, defined by Executive acts, characterised by low exploration risk and known potential for crude oil and/or natural gas production.

⁶⁰ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/sobre-nos/>

In accordance with articles 10 and 11 of the aforementioned PD, the process for submitting proposals and opening them is defined, and they are assessed by a jury. The decision on the winners and associates of the NC is subsequently the responsibility of the NC, on a proposal from the jury.

PD no. 58/11, of 30th March - Approves the Regulation on the Petroleum Information System and establishes a working group composed of representatives to be appointed by the respective members of the Ministries of Petroleum, Finance and Sonangol

PD no. 58/11 of 30th March applies to all procedures for collecting, processing, delivering and publishing all information related to oil production and exports. For the purposes of this Report, we believe it is important to highlight the information that must be provided by entities in the extractive sector in accordance with PD no. 58/11 of 30th March.

Information to be provided (Article 3):

- Oil production;
- Average export price;
- Tax charges paid in accordance with the Petroleum Activities Tax Law;
- Exports;
- Crude oil dedicated to servicing the State's foreign debt;
- Oil resources allocated to the Basic Infrastructure Fund;
- Quasi-Fiscal Expenses supported by NC Revenue, under the terms of Decree no. 24/10, of 24th March.

Article 8 (Accountability)

A working group will be established, composed of representatives, to be appointed by their respective members, of the Ministries of Petroleum and Finance, and the NC, which will be responsible for verifying, reconciling and evaluating the behaviour and evolution of the data referred to in articles 3 and 4, which should be submitted to the President of the Republic on a monthly basis.

Law no. 26/12, of 22nd August - Crude Oil and Natural Gas Transport and Storage Law

The main objective of the Crude Oil and Natural Gas Transport and Storage Law is to define the rules and procedures for access to and exercise of crude oil and natural gas transport and storage activities. Under Law no. 26/12, of 22nd August, MIREMPET is responsible for:

- i. Approving the construction or extension of oil or gas pipelines, supervising the work, authorising and licensing operations;
- ii. Maintaining a database on the construction and management of oil or gas pipelines;
- iii. Defining the rules for granting licences for the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines and the storage of crude oil and natural gas, without prejudice to other authorisations required by the competent authorities;
- iv. To set the deadlines for licences and establish the mechanisms and procedures for renewing them;
- v. Define the rules for contracting transport capacity;

- vi. Promote studies on the construction and expansion of the network of oil or gas pipelines in the country and submit them to the Executive for approval;
- vii. To propose to the Executive the expropriation of land necessary for the transport and storage of crude oil and natural gas.

PD no. 132/13, of 5th September - Establishes the legal regimes applicable to crude oil refining activities, storage, transport of oil products by pipeline, the Logistics Superintendence of the Oil Derivatives System and the operation of the wholesale and retail markets, as well as the procedures and rules applicable to public service obligations, planning and licensing of the facilities of the Oil Derivatives System of the Republic of Angola

Presidential Decree no. 132/13 of 5th September establishes the legal framework applicable to crude oil refining activities, storage and transport of oil products by pipeline.

It also determines the logistical oversight of the oil derivatives system, the operation of the wholesale and retail markets and the procedures and rules applicable to public service obligations, planning and licensing of the facilities of the Oil Derivatives System of the Republic of Angola.

PD no. 86/18, of 2nd April - Establishes the rules and procedures for the tenders for the acquisition of the NC Quality Associate and for the contracting of goods and services in the oil sector

PD no. 86/18, of 2nd April, applies to NC and to all national or foreign entities of proven repute, technical and financial capacity that wish to associate with NC for the execution of petroleum activities, as well as to entities that contract services or acquire goods for the execution of these same activities.

Certain rules and procedures established in the Diploma are highlighted below:

Public Tender for NC Membership

- ▶ Whenever NC intends to partner with third parties to carry out oil operations, in accordance with the Republic of Angola's General Tendering Strategy, it must launch a public tender and, to this end, obtain the appropriate authorisation from the Ministry (article 6);
- ▶ With a view to diversifying foreign investment in the sector into areas of lower risk and level of investment, the public tender may be limited to small or medium-sized oil entities, as indicated in the notice launching the tender (article 6);
- ▶ Once the deadline for submitting the documentation requested in the call for tenders (qualification requirements and tenders) has expired, tenders must be opened on the first working day afterwards (article 7);
- ▶ The jury must check the procedural conformity of the documentation submitted by the tenderers with the requirements set out in the notice and evaluate the tenders deemed valid (article 7);
- ▶ If only the operator is selected in the tender, NC should launch a second tender to select its other members. Additionally, the entities that applied to the tender for operator and were not selected, as well as other entities of proven good repute and financial capacity that have shown interest and have been qualified (article 10), must be invited to participate.

- ▶ The operator must put the contracting of services and the acquisition of goods necessary for the execution of petroleum operations out to public tender, except in the case provided for in article 15 (no. 2) of the aforementioned Decree-Law (article 13);
- ▶ Up to the amount of USD 1,000,000 or an equivalent amount in national currency, the operator may sign contracts without a call for tenders and without the approval of the NC (it must inform the NC on a quarterly basis of the contracts signed, as well as the entities involved in them) (article 15);
- ▶ For contracts with a value of more than USD 1,000,000 and up to USD 5,000,000 or equivalent in national currency, over a time horizon of up to 5 years, the operator must carry out a public tender, without the approval of the NC, and is free to award the contracts (it must inform the NC on a quarterly basis of the contracts concluded, as well as the entities involved in them) (article 15);
- ▶ In the invitation to tender, the operator must ask competitors to present the technical and financial aspects of their bids (article 15);
- ▶ In case that the value exceeds USD 5,000,000 or an equivalent amount in national currency, the operator must proceed with a public tender, complying with a set of obligations as defined in article 15 (no. 5) of PD no. 86/18 of 2nd April.

[Presidential Legislative Decree no. 5/18, of 18th May - Establishes the Legal Framework for Additional Exploration Activities in Petroleum Concession Development Areas](#)

In order to maximise the geological potential of the development areas of the existing blocks in Angola, an exceptional regime was established that makes it possible to carry out additional research activities in concessions that are in production.

Presidential Legislative Decree no. 5/18 of 18th May was issued with the aim of promoting the development of natural resources and speeding up the country's national hydrocarbon production.

[PD no. 91/18, of 10th April - Rules and Procedures for Well Abandonment and Decommissioning Activities at Oil and Gas Facilities in Portugal](#)

PD no. 91/18 of 10th April was created with the aim of establishing rules and procedures to ensure the activity related to abandoning wells and guaranteeing the protection of the surrounding environment.

The PD implemented a predictive abandonment plan, which will have to be submitted to the NC, setting out the funds needed to carry out the abandonment activities, including the cost associated with the process of abandoning the wells and dismantling the installations. The Decree also stipulates that liabilities will be financed via escrow accounts, ensuring that the abandonment and dismantling processes are carried out in accordance with international best practice.

Article 4

Main Principles:

- a) Ensure the end of operations in accordance with standards and procedures, with the aim of guaranteeing the integrity of abandoned wells;
- b) Reconstitution of the environment and landscape restoration;

- c) Ensuring the safety of the local community;
- d) Ensure and make the entities under the contract responsible for anchoring, corresponding to the amount needed for abandonment activities;
- e) Encouraging the development and use of new technologies for abandoning wells and dismantling facilities;
- f) Ensure the proper removal, reuse, recycling and deposit of the result of the dismantling of installations;
- g) Ensure the correct handling and transport of the waste produced.

Article 11: The injection of NORM into national territory is prohibited and any handling of NORM must comply with the provisions of the applicable legislation.

PD no. 52/19, of 18th February - Approves the General Strategy for the Award of Petroleum Concessions for the period 2019-2025

With the purpose of guaranteeing the continued expansion of Angola's oil potential, a general strategy for awarding oil concessions was created. This distinguishes the guiding principles for bidding, encouraging transparency and guaranteeing the attenuation or correction of various factors, given the volatility of hydrocarbon prices on the international market.

The most significant factors in the creation of the general oil allocation strategy stem from the need to strengthen the attractiveness of the market and define the periodicity of the process.

PD no. 289/19, of 9th October - Procedure for the Operationalisation of the ANPG's Right to Receipts from the NC

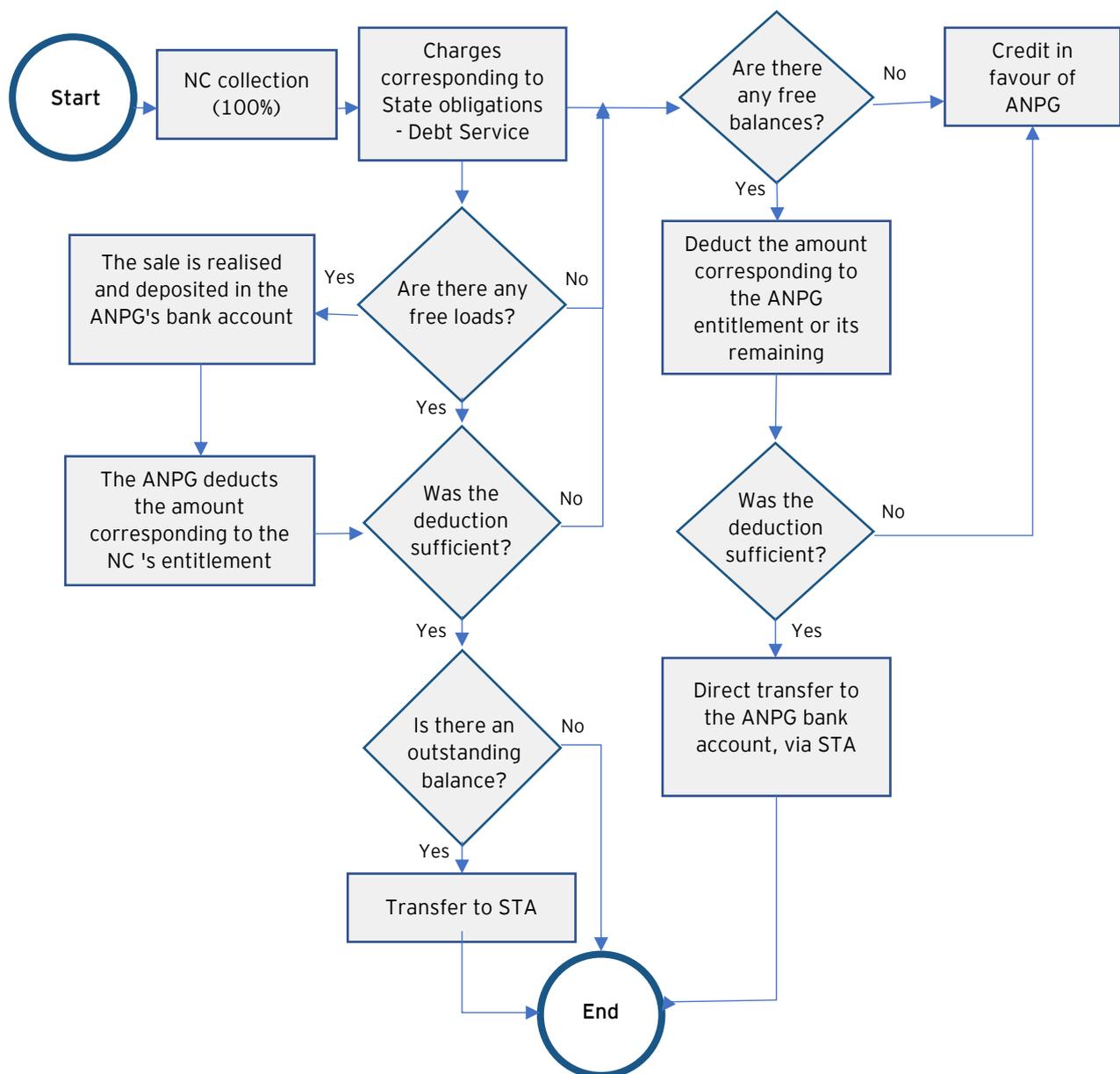
PD no. 289/29, of 9th October, establishes the procedure for the operationalisation of the ANPG's entitlement to NC receipts.

After the debt service has been completed, whenever there are free loads, the proceeds from their sale are deposited in the ANPG's bank account which, after withholding the percentage defined in the General State Budget approval Law, transfers the remaining balance to the STA.

Accordingly, the PD no. 289/19, of 9th October, applies to MoF and ANPG, as NC, and other public entities involved in the process of materialising the right to the NC's receipts.

PD no. 289/19, of 9th October, establishes that the Reference Price for calculating the ANPG's entitlement to NC receipts corresponds to the price set out in the General State Budget. Furthermore, if the price of a barrel of oil on the international market is lower than the established reference price, the lower of the two prevails.

Figure 20: Operationalisation Model of the ANPG's Right to NC Receipts



PD no. 283/20, of 27th October - Model for Defining the Prices of Products Derived from Crude Oil and Natural Gas

PD no. 283/20, of 27th October, establishes the sale price of oil branches belonging to the State and supplied to national refineries and is noteworthy because it underpins the State's support for national refineries in setting agreed prices for the sale of oil from the State to refineries in Angola.

This stems from the need to adjust the commercialisation price of crude oil and natural gas products in Angola to the international market price, which has made it possible to adopt the principle of import and export parity for the prices of products in which Angola is a net importer or exporter.

PD no. 283/20, of 27th October, identifies that only crude oil refining activities, as well as the import, logistics, distribution and marketing of products derived from crude oil and natural gas, fall within its scope.

According to article 5 of PD no. 283/20, of 27th October, the price of crude oil branches belonging to the State corresponds to the average of the monthly prices of Angolan crude oil branches on the date of shipment, calculated according to the dated Brent reference price for the month prior to the month being referred to (published by the National Bank of Angola). Additionally, based on article 8 of the aforementioned PD no. 283/20, of 27th October, the model for defining the prices of products derived from crude oil and natural gas, for which Angola is a net importer or exporter, is determined. Prices are set monthly based on the parity of the application of the MFA.

The MFA is defined by the set of rules and procedures that allow the prices of products derived from crude oil and natural gas to be adjusted in the refining, import, distribution and public marketing segments, smoothing out any fluctuations that may occur in domestic prices and international market prices.

PD no. 249/21, of 5th October - Establishes the Rules and Procedures for the Award of Oil Concessions under the Standing Supply Regime

PD no. 249/21, of 5th October, states that the promotion of concessions under the Standing Offer Regime is based on the following principles:

- ▶ Legality;
- ▶ Transparency and publicity;
- ▶ Continuous offer of concessions in Angola;
- ▶ Coexistence with the general strategy of awarding oil concessions.

PD no. 249/11, of 5th October, also defines the following blocks, areas and concessions as being considered for this regime:

- ⇒ Tendered blocks not awarded - by signing a PSC;
- ⇒ Areas vacated as a result of reversion to the State - through the signing of PSCs and Risk Service Contracts;
- ⇒ Concessions awarded to NC - through the signing of Risk Service Contracts.

The Diploma also stipulates that this procedure can be carried out by public tender, direct negotiation or restricted public tender. The latter comprises the following stages:

- ▶ Expression of interest from investors, launch of the limited public tender and constitution of the jury;

- ▶ Submission of tenders and subsequent opening of tenders;
- ▶ Evaluation of proposals;
- ▶ Public act;
- ▶ Negotiating and initialling contracts;
- ▶ Request for award of concession;
- ▶ Submission of the award documentation and subsequent signing of the contract.

6.1.3 State-owned companies

Legislation:

- **Decree no. 52/76**, of 9th June - Creates the *Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola*: Sonangol, with headquarters in Luanda, as a public company;
- **Presidential Decree no. 15/19**, of 9th January - Approves the Organic Statute of Sonangol E.P..



Sociedade Nacional de Combustíveis de Angola E.P. (Sonangol E.P.), created by **Decree no. 52/76 of 9th June**, has as its main activity to operate in the oil industry, from the initial phase of research and production of hydrocarbons (upstream), developing all the activities linked to the processes, until the moment of sale to the end customer (midstream/downstream), through a broad group of companies.

In its previous capacity as NC, Sonangol E.P. was authorised to associate with foreign or national entities to carry out oil operations in the national territory. In accordance with the amendments to Law no. 10/04, of 12th November, through Law no. 5/19, of 18th April, the Law that reorganises the oil sector, the entity that holds the mining rights, as a NC, is now the ANPG.

1

Authorised to partner with foreign or national entities to carry out oil operations in national territory

2

Holds the pre-emptive right to a participating interest of at least 20% in new oil concessions

3

In the extension of the production period in oil fields that reach the end of the production period, they have a pre-emptive right in the allocation of a participating interest of up to 20%

4

It has the right of first refusal when it comes to being an operator

5

It has direct, or indirect through an affiliate, rights to be financed up to 20% in its exploration operations by international associates (if it is not an operator) and pre-emptive rights in the acquisition of participating interests in new oil concessions

In 2019, PD no. 15/19 of 9th January came into force, approving the new Organic Statutes of Sonangol E.P. (repealing PD no. 222/17 of 27th September) following the need to adjust the Statutes in light of the creation of ANPG. PD no. 15/19 of 9th January introduced changes to the composition of its bodies, namely the Administration Board, the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors. ⁶¹

Business Units

Corporate	Activity of Sonangol E.P.: provider of corporate services to subsidiaries including financial investments
Exploration and Production	Crude oil research, exploitation and production
Gas and Renewable Energies	Research, exploration and production of natural gas and renewable energies
Refining and Petrochemicals	Refining of products derived from crude oil
Trading & Shipping	Transport and commercialisation of crude oil, oil products and gas
Distribution and Commercialisation	Storage, distribution and commercialisation of products derived from crude oil and natural gas
Non-nuclear business	The Group's "non-core" activities such as aviation services, health, training, property management, telecommunications and other financial investments considered "non-core", many of which are covered by PROPRIV

Note: See Annex B for more information on the entities that compose the Group.

⁶¹ Source: https://www.sonangol.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/SNL_RELAT%C3%93RIO-DE-GEST%C3%83O-E-CONTAS_ANO-2021.pdf

Regarding the extractive industry, Sonangol P&P operates in several oil blocks in Angola, both as an operator and as a partner and investor in other concessions. Considering requirement 2.6 of the 2019 EITI's Standard, the State's participation in O&G operations must be disclosed in the EITI Report, as follows:

Blocks in which Sonangol is an Operator

As Operator, in 2021, Sonangol participated in a total of 6 oil concessions.

Table 44: Oil Blocks with Sonangol's Participation as Operator

Blocks	Concession Decree	Operator (%)	Partner (%)
27	PD no. 104/21 of 26 th April	Sonangol P&P 100%	-
05/06	Decree no. 81/06 of 1 st November	Sonangol P&P 100%	-
3/05	Decree no. 73/05 of 28 th September	Sonangol P&P 50%	Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%
3/05A	Decree no. 71/05 of 28 th September	Sonangol P&P 25%	China Sonangol 25% Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%
4/05	Decree no. 70/05 of 26 th September	Sonangol P&P 50%	SOMOIL ² 18.75% Acrep S.A 18.75 % Prodoil 12.50%
23	PD no. 85/06 of 1 st November	Sonangol P&P 100%	-

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e-angora-etu-energias/44>

For the blocks operated by the state-owned company, we report below the deadlines for the start of Sonangol P&P's participation.

Table 45: Blocks in which Sonangol is an Operator - Concession periods

Blocks	Signature date	Effective date	Research period end date	Project phase (2021)
27	22/06/2021	01/07/2021	01/07/2026	Exploration
5/06	01/11/2006	01/12/2006	01/12/2010	Exploration
3/05	04/10/2005	28/09/2005	-	Production
3/05A	04/10/2005	01/11/2005	01/11/2008	Production
4/05	04/10/2005	01/11/2005	01/11/2008	Production
23	01/11/2006	01/12/2006	01/12/2010	Exploration

Blocks in which Sonangol is a Partner

As a Partner, in 2021, Sonangol P&P participated in a total of 24 oil concessions.

Table 46: Blocks in which Sonangol is a Partner

Blocks	Concession Decree	Operator (%)	Partner (%)	Project phase (2021)
28	PD no. 112/21, of 29 th April	Eni ¹ 60%	Sonangol P&P 20% Tiptop Energy Limited 20%	Exploration
29	PD no. 113/21, of 29 th April	TotalEnergies EP Angola Block 29 42.80%	Equinor Angola Block 29 AS 22.80% Sonangol P&P 20.00% BP Exploration Angola (kwanza Benguela) LTD ¹ 8.80% Petronas Angola E&P LTD 5.60%	Exploration
FS	Decree-Law no. 46.822 of 31 st December 1965	SOMOIL ² 15%	Sonangol E.P. 80% Sonangol P&P 5%	Production
FST	Decree-Law no. 48.847 of 23 rd January 1969	SOMOIL ² 31.33%	Sonangol E.P. 63.67% Sonangol P&P 5%	Production
CABINDA NORTH	Decree no. 46/R/92 of 9 th September	Eni Angola S.P.A ¹ 48%	Sonangol P&P 20% WM-DC Resources Limited 22% Acrep S.A 10%	Exploration
CABINDA CENTRE	PD no. 72/15 of 20 th March	Eni ¹ 42.50%	ExxonMobil 32.50% Sonangol P&P 25%	Exploration
CABINDA SOUTH	Decree-Law no. 6/99, of 25 th February	Pluspetrol 55%	Sonangol P&P 25% Force Petroleum 20%	Production
1/14	PD no. 153/14 of 12 th June	Eni ¹ 35%	Equinor Angola 30% Sonangol P&P 25% Acrep S.A 10%	Exploration
0	Decree no. 29/86 of 30 th December 1986	CABGOC 39.20%	Sonangol E.P. 41% TotalEnergies 10% Eni ¹ 9.80%	Production
14	Decree-Law no. 19/94, of 18 th November	CABGOC 31%	Sonangol P&P 20% Eni ¹ 20% TotalEnergies Angola 20% Galp 9%	Production
15	DL no. 14/94, of 08 th July	ESSO 36%	BP ¹ 24% Eni ¹ 18% Equinor Angola 12% Sonangol P&P 10%	Production
15/06	PD no. 84/06, of 1 st November	Eni ¹ 36.84%	Sonangol 36.84% SSI 26.32% Esso 19%	Production
17	Decree no. 51/92, of 16 th September, amended by Decree no. 127/20, of 31 st March	TotalEnergies EP Angola 33%	BP Explo. Angola LDT (Bloc17) ¹ 15.84% Equinor Angola 12.16% Equinor Angola AS 10.00% TotalEnergies M BRIDE 5% Sonangol P&P 5%	Production
17/06	Executive Decree no. 87/06 of 1 st November	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 20% SSI 27.50% SOMOIL ² 10% Falcon Oil 5% ACREP Block 17/06 S.A 5% Partex Angola Corp. 2.5%	Exploration

Blocks	Concession Decree	Operator (%)	Partner (%)	Project phase (2021)
18	Decree-Law no. 7/96, of 9 th August	BP Angola (Block 18) B.V. ¹ 36.34%	SSI 37.72% Sonangol P&P 16.28% BP Exploration Beta Limited ¹ 9.66%	Production
20/11	PD no. 303/11, of 15 th December	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 50%	BP EXPL. (Kuanza Benguela) LTD 30% Sonangol P&P 20%	Exploration
30	PD no. 54/19, of 18 th February	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 30) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	Exploration
31	DL no. 8/99, of 14 th May	BP ¹ 26.67%	Sonangol P&P 45% SSI 31 15% Equinor Angola Block 31 AS 13.33%	Production
32	DL no. 9/99, of 14 th May	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 30% SSI 32 20% ESSO 15% Galp 5%	Production
44	PD no. 76/19 of 13 th March	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 44) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	Exploration
45	PD no. 55/19, of 18 th February	ExxonMobil Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 45) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	Exploration
14K & A-IMI	-	Chevron (Congo) Ltd. 15.75%	Total E&P Congo 26.75% Cabinda Gulf Oil Comp. Ltd. 15.50% Eni Angola Exploration B.V. ¹ 10% Sonangol P&P 20% Angola Block 14 B.V. 10% Soc. Nat. Des Pét. Su Congo (SNPC) 7.5% Galp E&P Petrolífera S.A. 4.5%	Exploration
48	Presidential Decree no. 154/18, of 30 th May	Total E&P Angola Block 48 B.V. 40%	Sonangol P&P 30% Qatar Petroleum Inter. Upstream LLC 30%	Exploration
21/09	Decree-Law no. 14/09 of 24 th February	Total E&P Angola Block 20-21 80%	Sonangol P&P 20%	Exploration

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azure Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azure%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoiil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

Additionally, the changes between 2020 and 2021 for the participations identified above are as follows:

- ⇒ Block 15/06: Sonangol sold 10% of its stake (2020: 36.84%) to the oil company Namcor, Sequa and Protrolog (formally still under approval by the competent authorities);
- ⇒ Block 17: Equinor Angola took a 12.16% stake in 2021 (2020: 22.16%), selling its 10% stake to Equinor Angola AS;
- ⇒ Block 48: Qatar Energy acquires a stake in Block 48, with Sonangol P&P holding 30% (2020: 50%) and TotalEnergies 40% (2020: 50%);
- ⇒ Block 29 and 27: Concession acquired during 2021.

The detail of the holdings demonstrates the central role that Sonangol P&P plays in the national strategy for the utilisation of oil resources and its prominence in the sector, from an economic point of view and in terms of the development of local content.

In the blocks for which Sonangol Group is the operator, the aim, in addition to economic performance, is to promote the development and training of local resources in the sector at an operational and management level, and the experience gained from participating as a partner in various other blocks is also critical to this development.

For more information on the dates and phases associated with the start of each concession in which Sonangol P&P has a stake, see section 6.3 Disclosure of Licences and Contracts.

6.1.4 Type of Contracts - Contractual Regimes

The PAL (article 14) defines the NC 's competence in signing the exploration contracts. For Angola, these contracts, historically, have 3 legal forms: association contract, PSC and risk service contracts.

Additionally, article 13 of the PAL refers to the obligations of association, which states that any company wishing to carry out petroleum operations in national territory, outside the scope of a prospecting licence, can only do so jointly with NC, under the terms set out below. Furthermore, article 35 of the Law clarifies that only the activities referred to in article 2 (no. 19) of the PAL (prospecting activities) can be the object of prospecting. Article 48 of the PAL establishes that the concession decree is the Government's formal instrument through which a specific petroleum concession is awarded to NC. As mentioned above, NC may subsequently partner with third parties to perform petroleum operations.

Prospecting: a set of operations to be performed on land or at sea, using geological, geochemical or geophysical methods, with a view to locating oil deposits, excluding the drilling of wells, processing, analysing and interpreting the data acquired in the respective surveys or the information available in the archives of the Ministry of Supervision or NC, as well as regional studies and mapping leading to an assessment and better knowledge of the oil potential of the area.

Production: set of activities aimed at extracting oil, namely the operation, servicing, maintenance and repair of completed wells, as well as the equipment, pipelines, systems, installations and yards completed during development. This includes all activities related to the planning, scheduling, control, measurement, testing and disposal, collection, treatment, storage and dispatch of oil from underground oil reservoirs to designated export or lifting sites, as well as the abandonment of installations and oil fields and related activities.

Below we identify the common concepts associated with each type of contract in Angola, namely the parties involved in the concession and how cost recovery is generally carried out in each contract.

Association Contract

- **Concession:** Awarded to the NC that has formed an association with the investors;
- **Parties involved:** NC and Associated Companies;
- **Deduction of Costs:** for the purposes of determining IRP and ITP.

PSC

- **Concession:** Awarded to the NC, which enters into a contract via a Public Tender or Limited Public Tender;
- **Parties involved:** NC and CG;
- **Production:** Cost Oil and Profit Oil (subject to sharing between the Parties);
- **Tax system:** Law no. 13/04, of 24th November;
- **Recovery of Opex and Capex:** Cost Oil for each Development Area;
- **Recovery of research costs:** the Development Area that has Cost Oil available after recovery of Opex and Capex.

Risk Service Contracts

- **Concession:** Assigned to the NC, which enters into a contract by negotiation with investing entities, which includes the payment of a fee;
- **Parties involved:** NC and the Consortium;
- **Tax system:** Law no. 13/04, of 24th November;
- **Deduction of Costs:** for the purposes of determining the fee to be paid to the Consortium and determining the IRP and on the ITP.

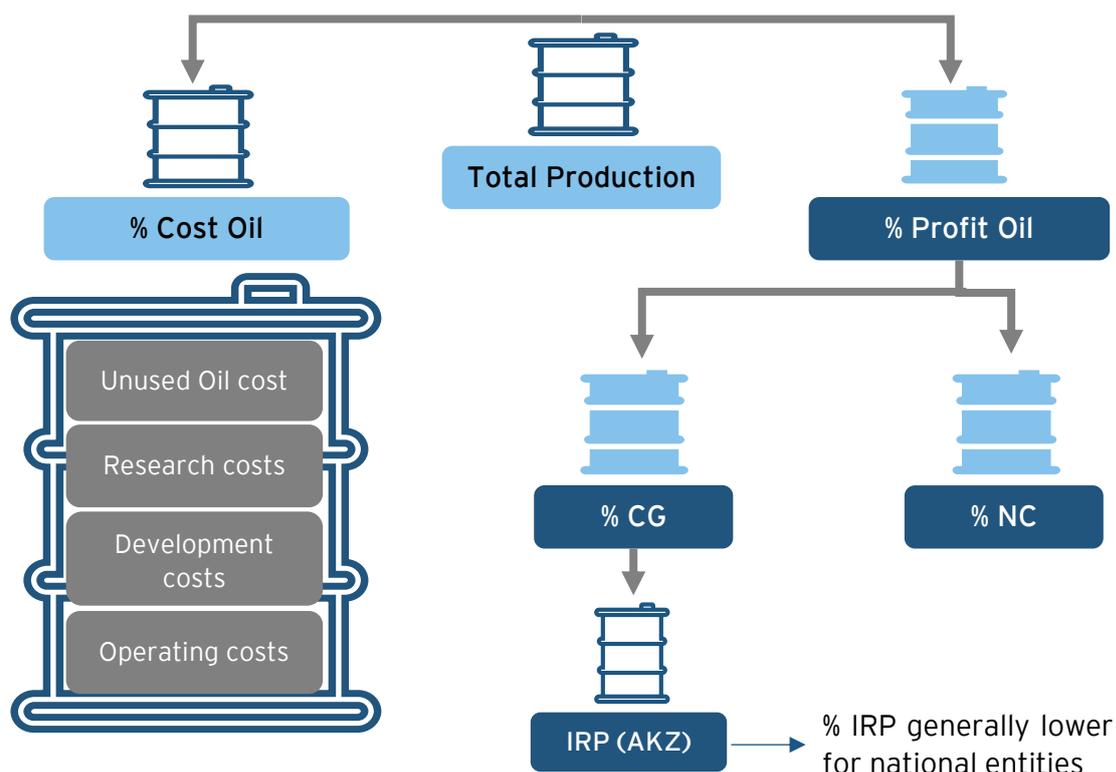
In Angola, PSCs are largely the most common type of contract, as can be seen from Annexes F and H. The general recovery model for this type of contract is presented below.

PSC

In PSCs, the CG agrees to invest in the exploration and production of a given block, in return for which the NC will receive part of the total production. In this type of contract, the total production is deducted from the corresponding part of the recovery of research and development expenses arising from the application of the contract, under the terms of the PAL.

All the crude oil produced and lifted in a given period and not used in petroleum operations, minus the "Cost Oil", called "Profit Oil", and this is shared between NC and CG, according to CG's Internal Rate of Return. After receiving its share of the Profit Oil, the CG pays the IRP. In these contracts, government revenue is directly related to the percentage of Profit Oil corresponding to the NC and the taxes owed by the CG.

Figure 21: Revenue/Cost Allocation in PSC



Association Contracts

In the association contracts, the NC joins the other investors and the costs are shared according to the participation of each partner. The details may vary according to the terms of the respective contract, however, within the scope of this type of contract, the differences between this type of contract and the PSC, relate to the distribution of costs, risks and profits between the parties involved in the contract. Additionally, this type of contract includes the assumption that the entities are not subject to IRP.

The ANPG has an additional role, in that it is actively involved in the management of operations for this type of contract. This means that, in addition to its role as regulator, the ANPG is also involved in approving investments.

As far as the State's remuneration for the association contracts is concerned, the revenue comes from the sale of hydrocarbons (royalties) and the taxation applicable for the oil sector, as mentioned above, in terms of ITP and IPP.

The main characteristics of these contracts are:

- ▶ The national oil company or Government owns the reserves and grants third parties the right to explore, develop and produce them;
- ▶ All the assets built at the end of the contract belong to the aforementioned third party, unlike the PSC;
- ▶ The third party assumes all the risks of the operations;
- ▶ There is no sharing of production, only the payment of royalties and taxes to the national oil company or Government;
- ▶ In some situations, the national oil company or the Government may retain a stake in the project.

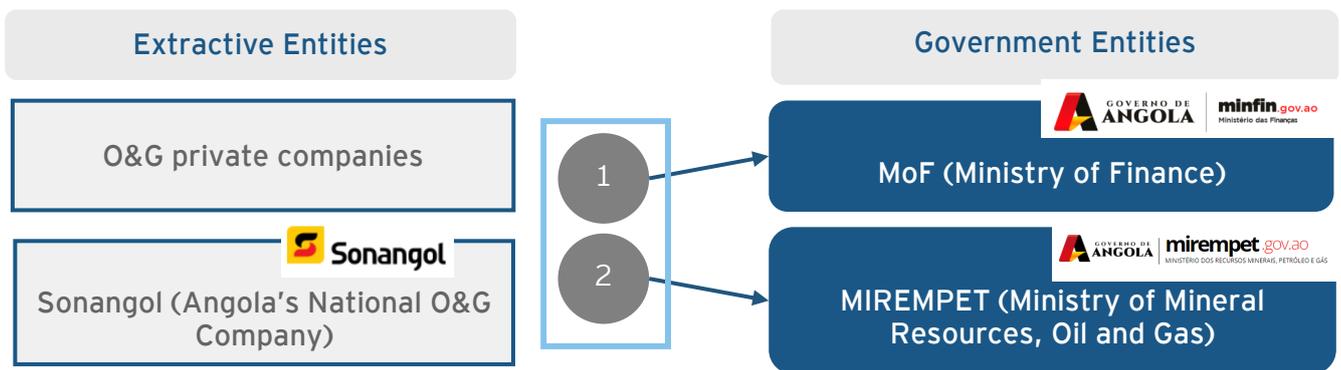
6.1.5 Payment Flow Summary

The payments flow summary is intended to provide a generalised overview of the financial transactions that involve a flow of revenue for the State. The main operations for understanding the corresponding flow have been identified, namely:

A. Tax payments

- 1) **Receipts from MoF:** General taxes or taxes related to O&G exploration activity are generally paid by O&G companies to the State through MoF;
- 2) **Receipts from MIREMPET:** In terms of material fees, the exception to the above point is the training contribution to Angolan executives paid in part to MIREMPET.

Figure 22: Flow of tax payments in the Oil and Gas sector

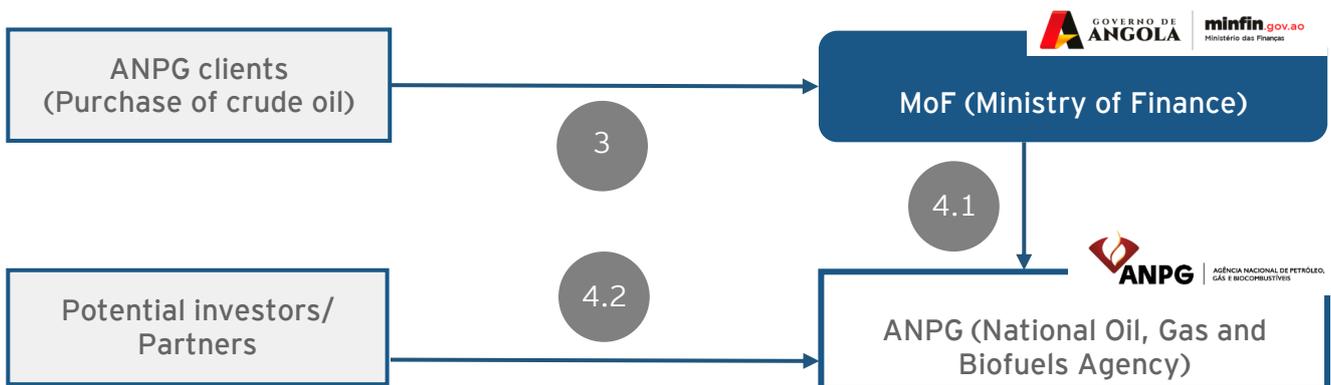


So as far as the main taxes and duties are concerned, most of the inflow is through MoF (with the exceptions mentioned).

B. Transactions associated with the sale of oil and other revenues

- 3) **Receipts from MoF - Oil from the Concessionaire:** Receipts from clients, corresponding to the sale of the State's share of oil in exploration contracts, is also generally received directly by MoF, or via the STA, or via Escrow Accounts when the sales imply direct settlement of debt service.

Figure 23: Flow of non-fiscal payments in the Oil and Gas sector



- 4) **ANPG revenue:** 4.1) Note that ANPG revenue includes 5% of the sales described in point 3, with this amount being received directly via the GSB and not from the purchasers of crude oil. 4.2) For its part, the ANPG receives funds directly from potential investors relating to investment promotion activities (e.g. sale of seismic data, discarded oil material, etc.). These sums remain directly in its control.

It can therefore be concluded that, with the exceptions mentioned, the sector's main payments are centralised in MoF, which manages these resources through the GSB.

Below we identify the types of tax and non-tax revenue/payments that constitute state revenue and how they link to the payment flows identified above:

Revenues from the sale of NC crude oil

3

Main types of tax revenue (see section 6.1.6):

1

- IRP / IPP* / ITP*;
- IIT / PIT / VAT;
- Industrial Tax;
- Penalties and fines;
- Surface fee.

Training contribution to Angolan executives

2

Other revenues from the extractive industry retained by the ANPG

4.2

- Sale of seismic data, technical information and publications;
- Sale of oil material;
- Contractual penalties for breach of contract;
- Fees and charges provided for in specific legislation and contracts;
- PUG rate;
- Bonuses and social contributions**;
- Extension fees.

*Production sharing and Risk Service Contracts are subject to IRP and association contracts to IPP and ITP;

**Bonuses and social contributions are, when required, negotiated within the framework of the PSC between the CG and the NC.

In accordance with the project definition (see section 6.3 Disclosure of Licences and Contracts), Table 47 identifies the expected material government receipts at project and company level.

Table 47: Identification of Government Revenue by Project and Company

Government Revenue	At project level	At the oil company level
Tax receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IRP / IPP / ITP; ▶ Surface fee; ▶ Training contribution to Angolan executives; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ VAT / IIT / Industrial Tax / IS / PIT;
Other non-tax receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Revenue associated with NC sales; ▶ Other contracted fees and emoluments; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Other fees and emoluments legislated according to the country's regulatory context;

As noted in section 4 of this Report, taxes specific to the oil industry stand out in the industry's contribution to the country's revenue, just behind the Concessionaire's crude oil revenue. On the following pages we provide legal details on these tax revenues.

6.1.6 Tax regime

In accordance with requirement 2.1 of the EITI's Standard, Angola must disclose a description of the tax regime governing extractive activities in the country. The oil sector in Angola operates on a contractual basis, with all the contract types mentioned in the previous sections falling under the same regime. Tax rates are defined in the respective laws, specifically indicating the type of contract, in cases where the law provides for different rates.

Tax legislation:

- **Law no. 11/04**, of 12th November - Law on the Customs Regime Applicable to the Petroleum Sector;
- **Law no. 13/04**, of 24th December (as amended by Law no. 6/19, of 18th April) - Law on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities;
- **DL no. 17/09**, of 26th June - Setting the amount of the contribution to the training of Angolan executives;
- **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 3/12**, of 16th March - Tax incentives applicable to national companies in the oil industry;
- **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18**, of 18th May - Incentives and procedure for adjusting the contractual and fiscal terms applicable to Qualified Marginal Zones discovered in oil concessions;
- **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 7/18**, of 18th May - Legal and tax regime applicable to prospecting, research, evaluation, development, production and sale of natural gas in Angola;
- **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 3/21**, of 18th June - Tax and Customs Regime applicable to Special Purpose Vehicle (Cabinda Oil Refinery).

Table 48: Summary of Taxes associated with the Oil and Gas Sector

Petroleum Production Tax	
20%	
10% (if exploration is carried out in marginal deposits, in a maritime area with a water column of more than 750 metres or in land areas that are difficult to access as defined by the Government)	
Petroleum Income Tax	
NC	66%
Production Sharing Contracts	50%
National companies	35%
Petroleum Transaction Tax	
70%	
Surface fee	
Kwanzas equivalent to USD 300/Km ²	
Training contribution to Angolan executives	
Company with a prospecting licence	USD 100,000 per block or concession area
Company in research period	USD 300,000 per block
Companies in the production phase	USD 0.15 per barrel produced in the year
Refineries	USD 0.15 per barrel processed/refined during the year
Company providing services that fall under the contributions regime	0.5% of the value of contracts signed during the year
Companies engaged in the storage, transport, distribution and commercialisation of petroleum products	0.5% of revenue from annual turnover

Law no. 11/04, of 12th November - Law on the Customs Regime Applicable to the Petroleum Sector

Oil operations, due to the high risk they entail and the large volume of investments they require, justify differentiating the customs regime from other activities, thus making the tax system more equitable for entities in this sector and facilitating the application of the regime by the Angolan State Authorities.

The main themes of Law no. 11/04, of 12th November, are:

- I. Grants exemptions on the import and export of goods for the sector;
- II. It contains an annexed list of the goods covered;
- III. The temporary import and export of goods is permitted without the need to deposit a guarantee;
- IV. The use of these goods for purposes other than those declared is punishable by the customs regime.

Article 2

NC, its associates and the entities that carry out petroleum operations on their behalf are subject to this regime.

Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7

It is exempt from duties and the service charge relating to general customs emoluments, with the exception of stamp duty, the 1/1000 and "ad valorem" statistical rate and the other service charges associated with the import and export of goods intended exclusively and directly for the execution of petroleum operations, which are listed in the annex to the aforementioned Law.

The exemption provided for in the previous paragraph shall not apply if goods of the same or similar quality are available in Angola for sale and delivery in due course, at a price no more than 10 per cent higher than the cost of the imported item before customs charges, but after including transport and insurance costs.

The exemption also does not apply if they are intended for sale to their employees, for their individual and/or collective use or consumption.

Article 8 - Oil Exports

The export of oil produced in each oil concession, whether crude or processed, provided that it is carried out under the terms of a purchase and sale contract and is duly registered in accordance with the legislation in force, is exempt from duties and the service charge relating to general customs emoluments, with the exception of stamp duty on customs clearance documents, the statistical rate of 1/1000 and "ad valorem" and the other service charges associated with the import and export of goods.

Law no. 13/04, of 24th December (as amended by Law no. 6/19, of 18th April) - Law on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities

01

Application

All entities, national or foreign, that carry out oil operations in Angolan territory, as well as in other areas over which international law or agreements recognise the Republic of Angola's power of tax jurisdiction.

Tax regime

02

Establishes the tax regime applicable to the exploration, development, production, storage, sale, export, treatment and transport of crude oil and natural gas.

The Petroleum Fiscal Reference Price (PRF) is set quarterly by the Ministries of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas and Finance and results from the compilation of sales data and other relevant information provided by NC and its associates (article 6).

Types of tax on O&G operations

- Petroleum Production Tax;
- Petroleum Income Tax;
- Petroleum Transaction Tax;
- Surface fee;
- Training contribution to Angolan executives.

Petroleum Production Tax (Articles 12 to 17 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December)

Incidence: on the quantity of crude oil and natural gas produced, measured at the wellhead, as well as the other substances referred to in article 1 of the aforementioned Law no. 13/04, of 24th December, less the quantities consumed *in natura* in petroleum operations, following a favourable opinion from the NC.

Non-subject: petroleum and other substances produced under the PSCs.

Tax rate: 20% (this can be reduced to 10% if oil exploration is carried out in marginal deposits, in maritime areas with a water column of more than 750 metres or in land areas that are difficult to access as defined by the Government).

Settlement: the form of settlement depends on the State's choice and can be made in cash (based on the Tax Reference Price) or in kind. When made in kind, it is the responsibility of the NC to receive, discharge and administer the oil handed over by the taxpayer as a donation in fulfilment of the tax due.

Settlement can also be provisional or final, with provisional settlement taking place by the last working day of the month following production and final settlement being made during March of each year.

Petroleum Income Tax (Articles 18 to 23 and 41 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December)

Incidence: on taxable income calculated and earned from the research, development, production, storage, sale, export, processing and transport of petroleum, from the wholesale trade of any other products from the above operations or from any other occasional action or ancillary activity that does not constitute industry or commerce on the part of the entities whose primary activity is the above operations.

Non-subject: receipts from the NC, premiums, bonuses and excess over the limit price earned by the NC.

Tax rate: 65.75% for the NC, if it is not associated with any entity, as well as for commercial companies, associations in participation or any other forms of association and in risk service contracts entered with the NC and 50% for the PSCs.

Possibility of reducing the rate to 35% in the case of domestic companies (according to article 64 (no. 3) of the Industrial Tax Code).

Settlement: this can be provisional (until the end of the month following production) or final (during March of each year) and is the responsibility of taxpayers and must be processed at the Tax Office where they live.

Petroleum Transaction Tax (Articles 44 to 48 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December)

Incidence: on the taxable income calculated in the same terms as those established for IRP, less the production premium, on the volumes of crude oil and liquid gas considered for calculating the gross income and the investment premium corresponding to a percentage of the amounts invested and capitalised in each tax year.

Non-subject: oil produced under the PSC.

Tax rate: 70%.

Settlement: can be provisional (until the end of the month following production) or definitive (during the March of each year).

Surface fee (Article 50 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December)

Incidence: on the concession area or on development areas, if the contract provides for their existence.

Rate: in Kwanzas equivalent to USD 300/Km².

Settlement: in concessions where no development areas are expected, this should take place during the month following the award of the concession and in concessions where development areas are expected, this should take place during the month following the declaration of each commercial discovery.

Training contribution to Angolan executives (Article 57 of Law no. 13/04, of 24th December) - DL no. 17/09, of 26th June

Subjection:

- 1) All companies governed by foreign law and companies governed by Angolan law, most of whose share capital is held by foreign persons or entities and which carry out prospecting, research, evaluation, development and production of petroleum, storage, transport, distribution and commercialisation of petroleum products in national territory;
- 2) Companies governed by foreign law and companies governed by Angolan law with most of the share capital held by natural persons or foreigners who permanently provide services to the aforementioned companies.

Criteria for contributions:

- Company holding a prospecting licence: USD 100,000, per block or concession area;
- Company in research period: USD 300,000 for each block;
- Companies in the production phase: USD 0.15 per barrel produced in the year;
- Refineries: USD 0.15 per barrel processed/refined during the year;
- Companies engaged in the storage, transport, distribution and commercialisation of petroleum products: 0.5% of annual turnover;
- Companies providing services that fall under the contributions regime: 0.5% of the value of contracts made during the year.

Settlement and payment: contributions are annual and must be settled by the operating organisation (on behalf of the other members) on a quarterly basis, by the last day of the first month following the quarter to which they relate.

Presidential Legislative Decree no. 3/12, of 16th March - Tax incentives for national companies in the O&G industry

Application: the incentives enshrined in this Diploma are applicable to Angolan oil companies, whether publicly owned (incorporated as public companies or commercial companies with wholly public capital) or privately owned (commercial companies under Angolan law incorporated wholly by natural persons of Angolan nationality), which hold participatory interests in oil contracts for the realisation of oil operations ("Angolan oil companies").

Tax incentive: a 35% rate of IRP (a rate set in accordance with the Industrial Tax Code in force) is applicable to NC members in PSC or other contractual arrangements.

Exemptions: Angolan oil companies are also exempt from:

- I. Payment of signature bonuses on the conclusion of new oil contracts;
- II. Contribution to the financing of Sonangol P&P, S.A.'s research companies, under the terms established in any contract or agreement entered into with NC and CG of which they are a party;
- III. Payment of contributions to social projects provided for in oil contracts.

Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18, of 18th May - Definition of the incentives and procedure for adjusting the contractual and fiscal terms to be applied to the Qualified Marginal Zones discovered in oil concessions

The purpose of this Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18 of 18th May is to define incentives and the procedure for adjusting the contractual and fiscal terms applicable to Qualified Marginal Zones.

Associates	Corporate entity governed by Angolan law or incorporated abroad and based in national territory, who join the NC in any of the ways provided for in article 14 (no. 2) of the PAL;
Contracted Entities	Corporate entity governed by Angolan or foreign law and based in Angolan territory, contracted by NC under Risk Service Contracts for the execution of petroleum operations;
Qualified Marginal Zone	PSC and Risk Service Contracts: Development Area constituted with marginal discoveries, the subject of a Marginal Discovery Declaration; Association Contracts: wells with marginal discoveries subject to a Marginal Discovery Declaration.

Marginal Discovery

A discovery is considered marginal when one or more deposits, even if subject to joint development, show reduced profitability at a given time that does not justify the declaration of a commercial discovery by NC and its Associates, or Contracted Entities, considering the legal and tax regime in force.

Indicators

- a) Recoverable resources of less than 300 million barrels;
- b) Water depth of more than 800 metres;
- c) Income for the State of less than USD 10.5 per barrel;
- d) Yield for NC Associates below USD 21 per barrel;
- e) After-tax IRR of less than 15% calculated based on the contractual and fiscal terms of the concession.

IPP: In association contracts and service contracts with risk, the tax rates and the production premium are fixed accordingly:

- ITP set in accordance with Law no. 13/04, of 24th December, on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities;
- The **production premium** will be fixed in accordance with Table 49:

Table 49: Production Premium according to Presidential Legislative Decree no. 6/18 of 18th May

IRR (%)	Production premium (%)
IRR < 10%	95
>10% < IRR < 15%	85
>15% < IRR < 20%	75
>20% < IRR < 25%	65
>25% < IRR < 30%	50
IRR > 30%	35

IRP: For PSCs, association contracts and risk service contracts, the rate is 25%.

Amortisation of Expenses: In association contracts and risk service contracts, development expenses must be amortised within 3 years, in accordance with the tax regime applicable to the respective concession area.

Cost Recovery Oil: In PSCs, the percentage oil for cost recovery is set at up to 80% of the production of the Qualified Marginal Zone, during the first 4 years after the date of the start of commercial production. For the following years, it is reduced to 65% of the total production of the Qualified Marginal Zone.

Investment premium: For PSCs, association contracts and risk service contracts, the investment premium is 20%.

[Presidential Legislative Decree no. 7/18, of 18th May - Legal and Fiscal Regime on Natural Gas](#)

With the aim of making the exploitation of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon deposits more efficient and promoting the diversification of the economy, there was a need to encourage the exploitation of natural gas and the industries associated with it.

However, it was realised that the development of projects for the exploitation of natural gas required a legislative and fiscal framework that differed from the regime applicable to crude oil, allowing for the creation of economic conditions and incentives that would make its exploitation viable.

In this way, a basic legal and fiscal regime was created to meet the needs and encourage the exploitation of natural gas, ensuring the necessary flexibility and adaptability, as well as the economic viability of future projects.

Scope (Article 1 and 2)

This legal regime applies to oil investment companies that carry out prospecting, research, evaluation, development, production and sale of natural gas in Angola.

These companies are subject to the tax charges provided for in the Law on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities (i.e. Law 13/04, of 24th December), with the exception of ITP.

Fees (Article 9)

- IPP: 5%;
- IRP: 25% (15% for non-associated gas projects in which the volume of proven reserves certified by an independent entity until the approval of the respective general development and production plan is equal to or less than 2 TCF).

Other Relevant Taxes in the Sector

PIT (Law no. 18/14, of 22nd October, as amended by Law no. 28/20, of 22nd July)

Objective Incidence: levied on the income of self-employed workers (liberal, commercial and industrial professionals) or employees (dependent workers).

For the purposes of this tax, all remuneration received by way of wages, salaries, fees, advances, gratuities, allowances, bonuses, commissions, shares, attendance fees, emoluments, shares in fines, costs and other ancillary remuneration constitutes labour income.

Table 50: Incidence of income taxation by Group

Tax groups	Group A	Group B	Group C
Subject income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remuneration earned by employees and paid by an employer; - Income of workers whose employment is regulated by the Civil Service Legal System; - Income earned by members of the governing entities of corporate entities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remuneration earned by self-employed workers who perform independently, activities on the list of professions annexed to the respective Code. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remuneration earned by performance of industrial and commercial activities, which are presumed, all those listed in the minimum profit table in force.
Fee	Rates in the table annexed to the Labour Income Tax Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> 25% in the case of taxable income not subject to withholding tax; -> 6.5% in the case of taxable income subject to withholding tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> 25% in the case of taxable income not subject to withholding tax; -> 6.5% in the case of taxable income subject to withholding tax.

IIT (Presidential Legislative Decree no. 2/14 of 20th October)

Objective tax: levied on income from the simple investment of capital. Income is divided into two sections, A and B:

Section A: Interest on borrowed capital, however the presentation; income from credit agreements and income arising from deferred instalments or late payments.

Section B:

- i. Profits attributed to partners and shareholders (whether or not resident in Angola) of commercial and civil companies and co-operatives;
- ii. Interest, amortisation premiums and other remuneration on bonds and debentures issued by companies;
- iii. Amount of interest, amortisation premiums and other remuneration on bonds and debentures for the period between the last maturity or issue or first placement and their transfer;
- iv. Interest on shareholders' loans or allowances to companies;
- v. Balance of interest calculated on current account;
- vi. Importance attributed to companies for suspending their activity;
- vii. Profits from participation contracts;
- viii. Issue of shares with subscription reservation;
- ix. Royalties;
- x. Prizes of chance, raffles, lotteries, betting;
- xi. Capital gains from the sale of shareholdings or other income subject to IIT, which is not subject to Industrial Tax or PIT.

Subjective incidence: the tax is payable by the owners of the income, without prejudice to its demand from other entities in cases specifically provided for in the IIT Code.

Tax rate: 5%, 10% and 15%. Section A income is taxed at 15%, while Section B income is generally taxed at 10% (some exceptions are taxed at 5% or 15%).

VAT (Law no. 7/19, of 24th April)

Objective incidence: levied on the transfer of goods, the supply of services carried out in national territory, for consideration, by a taxable person acting as such, as well as on the importation of goods.

General Regime

Framework:

- Higher turnover or import operations exceeding AKZ 350,000,000 (in the previous 12 months), as well as taxable persons who voluntarily apply to join the scheme, provided that the requirements set out in article 62 of the VAT Code are met;
- Calculation of the tax due each month;
- Settlement of VAT on transactions subject to tax and not exempt from it, including advance payments;
- VAT becomes due when the invoice is issued, provided that the relevant deadline for issuing the invoice has been met; if not, it becomes when the deadline expires. In the case of advance payments, VAT becomes due on receipt;
- The right to deduct VAT paid on the acquisition of goods and/or services to carry out taxed activities/transactions or transactions which, although exempt, confer the right to deduct (e.g. exports of goods);
- When purchasing services from non-resident providers, tax is charged on the value of the service purchased (the tax becomes due when the service is realised);
- Taxable persons under this regime who carry out exclusively exempt transactions are obliged to pay Stamp Duty on the discharge receipt at the rate of 7%, in respect of item 23.3.

Simplified Regime

Framework:

- Turnover or import operations equal to or less than AKZ 350,000,000 (in the previous 12 months);
- Calculation of the tax due each month;
- Rate of 7% on the amount actually received from non-exempt operations, including advances;
- The right to deduct 7% of the total tax paid;
- When acquiring services from non-resident providers, tax at the rate of 7% on the value of the service actually paid;
- Taxpayers under this regime who carry out exempt transactions are obliged, in respect of these transactions, to pay SD on the discharge receipt at the rate of 7%, referring to item 23.3.

Exclusion Regime

Framework:

- Turnover or import operations equal to or less than AKZ 10,000,000;

They have no VAT obligations (but they are obliged to submit the Suppliers' Map with purchases made from taxable persons under the General Regime).

Subjective Incidence:

1. Any natural or legal person or entity that independently carries out economic activities, including production, trade or the provision of services, liberal professions, extractive activities, agriculture, aquaculture, beekeeping, poultry farming, livestock farming, fishing and forestry;
2. Natural or legal persons or entities that import goods under the terms of customs legislation;
3. Natural or legal persons or entities that unduly mention VAT on invoices or equivalent documents;
4. Natural or legal persons or entities subject to tax who purchase services from non-resident entities without a domicile, registered office or permanent establishment in Portugal, under the terms of article 29 (no. 2) of the VAT Code;
5. Other entities mentioned in article 1 (no. 2) of the VAT Code.

Tax rate:

- 1) The tax rate is 14%;
- 2) Imports and internal operations carried out in Cabinda (Cabinda Special Regime): 2%;
- 3) Taxpayers registered under the simplified VAT regime: 7%;
- 4) Reduced VAT rates resulting from the 2023 General State Budget Law:
 - The VAT rates of 5% and 7% apply to the products (food and agricultural) listed in "Annex I - referred to in article 15 (no. 4) on fiscal and customs measures to support the 2023 GSB to Law no. 2/23 of 13th March (the 2023 General State Budget Law);
 - The VAT rate of 7% is also applicable to catering and hotel services, provided that the corresponding service providers fulfil the requirements set out in article 15 (no. 3) of the 2023 General State Budget Law, cumulatively.

6.2 Mining Sector

6.2.1 The Sector's Institutional Framework

According to the legislative framework in the mining sector, there are a number of government and public-private entities that make up the sector's institutional framework, in accordance with Presidential Decree no. 143/20 of 26th May (see Figure 24).

According to PD no. 161/20, of 5th June, "the reorganisation of Angola's mineral resources sector appears necessary in view of the sustained management of mineral resources, as well as the urgent diversification of the national economy, by adding value to them and by increasing non-oil tax revenues, in line with the National Development Plan (PDN) 2018-2022."

To achieve this, it is imperative to ensure effective institutional coordination of the mining sector, the prevention and elimination of conflicts of interest and increased transparency in the acts and

procedures relating to access and the granting of mining rights, under the terms of the MC and applicable legislation.

The creation of the National Agency for Mineral Resources, provided for in Presidential Decree no. 12/18 of 15th January, stems from the manifest public interest, as well as the need to adjust the Mining Sector Governance Model to the Executive's vision.

ANRM is the public body responsible for regulating, supervising and promoting Angola's mining sector. It is responsible for the guidelines for the participation of operators in the sector in the recognition, prospecting, exploration, processing, commercialisation, exportation and importation of mineral products, as well as the regulation and supervision of mining activities in the country, with the aim of guaranteeing the sustainable management and use of mineral resources.

The ANRM ensures compliance with the MC and applicable legislation by monitoring the exercise of mining rights granted by the State (see section 6.2.2).

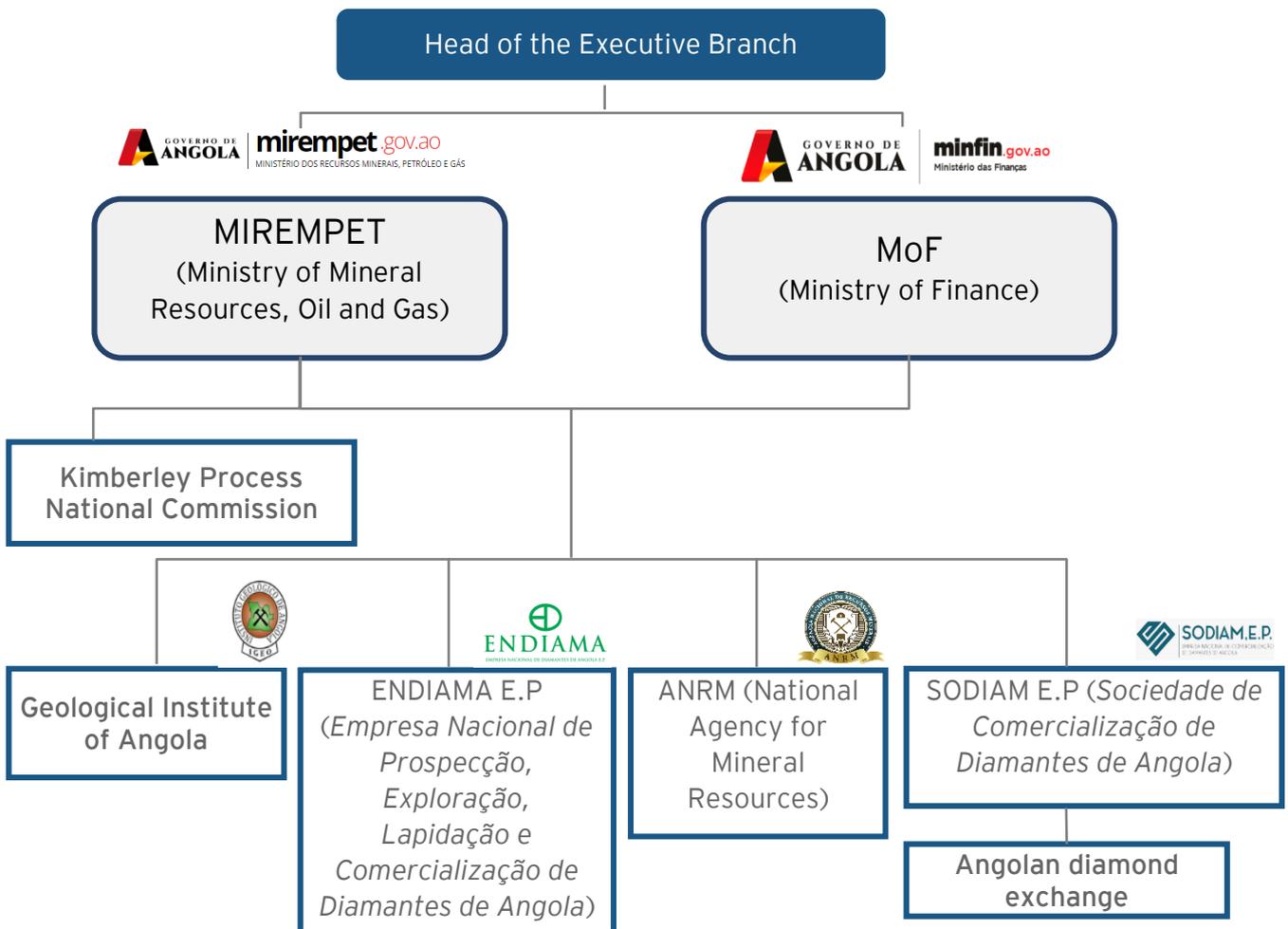
With the purpose of the State to operate in the diamond industry, ENDIAMA E.P. was created (see section 6.2.3.1).

Agents in the mining sector in Angola:

1. Head of the Executive Branch: responsible for overseeing the sector;
2. MIREMPET: responsible for formulating, conducting, executing and controlling the Executive's policy on geological and mining activities, oil, gas and biofuels (PD no. 159/20, of 4th July - Approves MIREMPET's Organic Statute);
3. MoF: responsible for the compliance of companies regarding the tax, customs and exchange framework and the financial counterparts of concession contracts;
4. IGEO: responsible for collecting, storing, managing, promoting and making available Angola's geological information;
5. ANRM: created under Presidential Decree no. 161/20 of 5th June, in addition to carrying out the functions of NC, it is responsible for regulating, supervising and promoting the Angolan mining sector;
6. ENDIAMA E.P.: diamond mining operator;
7. SODIAM E.P.: public diamond trading organisation;
8. Bolsa de Diamantes: ensures diamond transactions in Angola, supervised by SODIAM E.P.;
9. National Kimberley Process Commission: responsible for legal certification procedures;
10. PD no. 143/20, of 26th May - Approval of the Mining Sector Governance Model.

In accordance with PD no. 143/20, of 26th May, the organisational structure of the mining sector is shown below, including the bodies and entities mentioned above.

Figure 24: Institutional Framework of the Mining Sector



6.2.2 Legal and Fiscal Framework

For the period in question, the target minerals in Angola are mainly diamonds, gold, iron ore, silver, copper, nickel and precious stones. However, the country is still very rich in other varied natural resources that have yet to be exploited.

The industry of other mineral resources, namely the mining industry, is regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Angola through Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September (Mining Code), as well as other statutory diplomas and additional regulations, which establishes that the State is the exclusive owner of all mineral resources found in the soil, subsoil or water, advocating the terms and conditions of their concession and exploitation, which gives it effective control over the allocation of mining rights.



Fundamental Principles:

- Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September - Law approving the Mining Code;
- PD no. 143/20, of 26th May - Approval of the Mining Sector Governance Model.

Regulators of the Mining Sector:

- PD no. 161/20, of 5th June - Creation of the ANRM.

Other Relevant Diplomas Highlighted by the EITI's NCC:

- PD no. 175/18, of 27th July - Diamond Marketing Policy;
- PD no. 16/19, of 9th January - Organic Statute of the IGEO;
- PD no. 35/19, of 31st January - Technical Regulation on the Marketing of Rough Diamonds.

Fundamental Principles

Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September - Law approving the Mining Code

The Mining Code regulates all geological-mining activity, namely geological research, discovery, characterisation, evaluation, exploration, commercialisation, use and exploitation of mineral resources existing in the areas of territorial and maritime domain under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Angola. Activities related to liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons are excluded from this code.

The State participates in the appropriation of the mining product in return for the granting of mining rights for exploitation and commercialisation:

- Participation in the share capital of the commercial companies to be created (this participation may not be less than 10%), and/or;
- Participation in kind in the mineral product produced in proportions to be defined over the course of the production cycles, with the State's participation rising as the IRR increases, with the choice of the form of social participation of state companies requiring the approval of the Head of the Executive Power.

Angola's mining regime can be considered mostly as a contractual system, considering that the materially relevant terms and conditions are often described in the investment contracts granted by the Government for the exercise of mining rights and negotiated by a Negotiating Committee set up by order of the Minister in charge.

Mining rights are issued by the Holder of the supervisory body, after the respective mining rights granting processes have been finalised and approved by the ANRM. These rights are granted by issuing one of the following titles (additional information in section 6.3):

- Prospecting licence, for the recognition, prospecting, research and evaluation of mineral resources;
- Exploration licence for the exploitation of mineral resources;
- Mining licence for prospecting or exploiting mineral resources applicable to civil construction;
- A mining licence for artisanal exploitation.

Mining rights are allocated by means of:

- i. Public tender carried out at the initiative of the supervisory body, where a committee is set up to deliberate on the decision to award mining rights to the interested entities; or
- ii. A request from the interested party addressed to the supervisory body, under the terms of the Mining Code, providing visibility of the intention to carry out a mining project, as well as its location/geographical coordinates. The process is then sent to ANRM, which, through its mining concessions department, analyses and decides on the application.

According to the two routes identified above, it can be seen to date that, in most situations, the process follows that set out in point ii. above. Up to the date of publication of this report, the public tender took place once during 2019, in accordance with PD no. 135/19 of 22nd July. The tender considered the award of mining rights for the prospecting and exploration of diamonds, iron and phosphates, in the following concessions:

- a) Diamonds - Camafuca Camazambo Concession, Lucapa Municipality, Luanda-North Province and Tchitengo Concession, located between Lunda-North and Luanda- South Provinces, north of Saurino and Catoca;
- b) Iron - Kassala Kitungo Concession, Dondo Municipality, Cuanza-North Province;
- c) Phosphate - Lucunga Concession, Tomobo Municipality, Zaire Province and Cacata Concession, Cabinda Municipality, Cabinda Province.

Regarding the commercialisation of minerals, and as stipulated in article 192 (no. 3) of the Mining Code, it is up to the Head of the Executive Power to approve the rules on the commercialisation system, including production sharing, and he may delegate this power, or part of it, to the Head of the supervisory body.

Incidence

- Geological studies and geological mapping;
- Recognising, prospecting, researching and evaluating mineral resources;
- Exploration, cutting and processing of mineral resources;
- Commercialisation of mineral resources or other ways of disposing of the mining product;
- Restoration or recovery of areas affected by mining activity;
- Recognition, prospecting, research, evaluation, exploitation, treatment and commercialisation of mineral-medical waters;
- Reconnaissance, prospecting, research, evaluation, exploitation and commercialisation of mineral resources in the territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone.

Tax Duties

- Income Tax (Industrial Tax);
- Tax on the value of mineral resources (Royalty);

- Surface fee;
- Artisanal fee.

Table 51: Summary of Taxes associated with the Mining Sector

Income Tax (Industrial Tax)					
25%					
Tax on the value of mineral resources					
Strategic minerals	5%				
Precious metal stones and minerals	5%				
Semi-precious stones	4%				
Non-precious metal minerals	3%				
Construction materials of mineral origin and other minerals	2%				
Surface fee (USD/Km ²)					
Minerals	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year
Diamonds	7	12	20	30	40
Other strategic minerals	5	10	15	25	35
Precious stones and metals	5	10	15	25	35
Semi-precious stones	4	7	10	15	20
Non-precious metal minerals	3	5	7	12	18
Construction materials of mineral origin and other minerals	2	4	6	10	15
Artisanal fee					
Diamond Rough Industrial Segment	5%				
Diamond Rough Semi-Industrial Segment	3%				

Income Tax (Articles 244 to 253, Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September)

Incidence: on profits attributable to the exercise of national or foreign entities that, under the terms of the Mining Code, have acquired mining rights. The Mining Income Tax is the Industrial Tax that is generally found in common legislation.

Exemption: organisations subject to the mining tax.

Tax rate: 25%.

Incentives: at the request of the interested parties, addressed to MoF, after hearing the opinion of the Minister, holders of mining rights can obtain tax incentives in the form of deductible costs or even tax grace periods. The request for tax exemptions is discussed and negotiated during the contractual phase of the investment process and is attached to the contract.

Tax incentives can be granted when the following actions are carried out that are relevant to the country's economy: 1) using the local market for complementary goods and services; 2) developing the activity in remote areas; 3) contributing to the education and training of local human resources; 4) carrying out research and development activities in cooperation with Angolan academic and scientific institutions; 5) locally processing and upgrading minerals; 6) making a relevant contribution to increasing exports.

Settlement: for the purposes of settlement, the payment of Income Tax and other ancillary obligations, applies on the general provisions of the Industrial Tax Code.

Tax on the value of mineral resources - Royalty (Article 254 to 259, Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September)

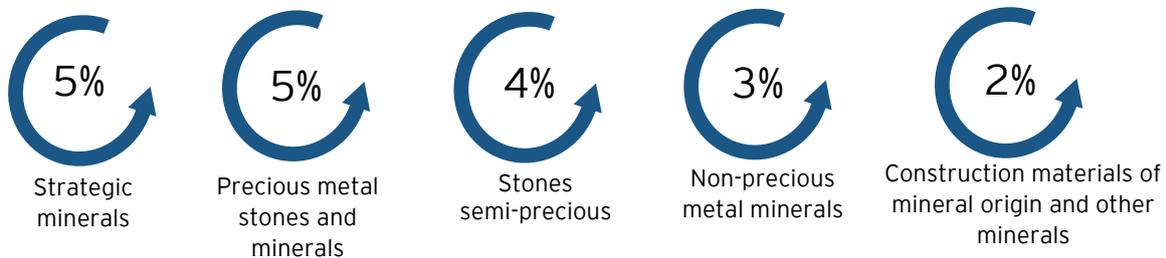
Incidence: levied on the value of minerals extracted at the mouth of the mine or, where treatment takes place, on the value of concentrates.

In the case of artisanal mining, the tax on the value of mineral resources is levied on the following amounts:

- Diamonds - on the value of the lots acquired by public marketing organisations;
- Other minerals (strategic or not) - on the value of minerals purchased by public marketing bodies and other authorised buyers.

Exemption: minerals extracted by entities that only carry out prospecting and research activities, whose commercial value is irrelevant, are exempt from royalties, and it is up to the Minister to define the relevance and irrelevance of the commercial value.

Fee: The fees are as shown below:



Settlement: by the 15th (fifteenth) of each month, submit to the competent Tax Office a declaration containing the monthly quantities produced in the previous month, their value, the bases used to determine their price and other elements necessary to calculate the tax due.

Surface Fee (Article 260 to 263, Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September)

Incidence: on the area defined in the concession title, and holders of mining prospecting rights are obliged to pay it annually.

Fee: payment of the surface fee, per square kilometre of the area corresponding to each title, is subject to the amounts shown in Table 52.

Table 52: Surface fee applicable under Law no. 31/11 of 23rd September

Minerals	Fee (USD)/Km ²				
	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year
Diamonds	7	12	20	30	40
Other strategic minerals	5	10	15	25	35
Precious stones and metals	5	10	15	25	35
Semi-precious stones	4	7	10	15	20
Non-precious metal minerals	3	5	7	12	18
Construction materials of mineral origin and other minerals	2	4	6	10	15

Payment: in order to obtain the prospecting licence or its extension, interested parties must pay the surface fee to the relevant Tax Office, on the basis of a payment slip to be issued in triplicate by the Ministry responsible, stating the mineral, the area covered by the prospecting licence, the reconnaissance, prospecting, research and evaluation phase (distinguishing between the initial period or the extension period) and the amount to be paid each year. Payments after the first year must be made by 31st January of the year to which the title relates.

Artisanal Fee (Article 264 to 266, Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September)

Non-strategic minerals: organisations engaged in artisanal mining and non-strategic minerals are subject to the artisanal fee.

Strategic Minerals: the holder of the title for the artisanal exploitation of strategic minerals is liable to pay:

- Applicable taxes and legal fees;
- Tax on the value of mineral resources (Royalty) up to 5%;
- Tax on the value of mineral resources (Royalty), in the case of rough diamonds 5% for those from the industrial segment and 3% for those from the semi-industrial segment.

Environmental Fund (Article 267, Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September)

Environmental Fund: entities that carry out mining activities (except for artisanal mining) are subject to paying a contribution to the State, with a value to be defined in a specific law, which is intended to set up an Environmental Fund.

Special Legal Regimes - Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September

- Artisanal Diamond Production (*article 281 to 301*);

- Diamond Cutting (*article 302 to 312*);
- Commercialisation of Diamonds (*article 313 to 328*);
- Construction minerals (*article 329 to 341*);
- Mineral-medicinal waters (*article 342 to 350*).

[PD no. 143/20, of 26th May - Approval of the Mining Sector Governance Model](#)

Principles of the Governance Model

- Maintaining the stability of the normative and regulatory framework for the mining sector;
- Minimal State intervention;
- Reducing the direct presence of the State as an economic agent;
- Optimising the role of private economic agents in the development of mining projects;
- Job creation and local income retention;
- Simplification and specialisation of administrative services;
- Separation and organic and institutional distinction between the administrative and business activities of the State's indirect administration bodies in the mining sector;
- Reappraisal of MIREMPET's organisational status within the framework of the sector's new governance model;
- MIREMPET's general organisational review in the medium term and consequent institutional resizing in harmony with the principles established for the reform of the State.

Regulators of the Mining Sector

[PD no. 161/20, of 5th June - Creation of the ANRM](#)

ANRM: A legal person governed by public law in the Economic-Productive sector, which is part of the State's Indirect Administration, which enjoys legal personality and capacity, endowed with administrative, financial and patrimonial autonomy.

The entity was set up to [regulate, supervise and promote Angola's mining sector](#), and is responsible for the guidelines for the participation of operators in the sector in the recognition, prospecting, exploration, processing, commercialisation, export and import of mineral products in the country, with the aim of guaranteeing the sustainable management and use of mineral resources.



General Duties

- Regulate the mining sector;
- Exercise supervisory functions over geological and mining activities;
- Investigate processes for granting rights to mineral resources in the country;
- Carry out public certification and/or assay functions;

- Perform quality control duties on mineral resources and mineral products;
- Ensure the rational utilisation of mineral resources in the country;
- Promote the development of national mineral value chains in Angola;
- Ensure the restoration, recovery and sustainability of the environment;
- Guarantee and promote fair competition and good practices;
- Create technical conditions and quality and safety standards for products and services;
- Assist the competent state bodies in the overall planning of national mining operations.

Other relevant diplomas

PD no. 175/18, of 27th July - Diamond Marketing Policy

PD no. 175/18, of 27th July, approves the Diamond Marketing Policy, through which marketing and export operations are carried out via a Single Channel and whose functions as a public marketing body have been assigned to **SODIAM E.P.**, through the aforementioned diamond marketing system.

The export of minerals extracted in Angola is subject to licensing by the competent body of the Ministry of Trade and a customs order from the National Customs Service, informing the supervisory body of the event.

PD no. 16/19, of 9th January - Organic Statute of the IGEO

The IGEO is a public institution with the following objectives:

- Ensure geoscientific knowledge and the potential of the country's mining wealth;
- Drawing up geological, geochemical and hydrogeological maps;
- Carry out studies on mineral resources;
- Provide specialised services in the field in which it operates.

The IGEO aims to contribute to sustainable development, in accordance with the established policy and strategy of the geology and mining subsector.

This body is subject to the supervision of the President of the Republic, in his capacity as Head of the Executive Branch, exercised by the Head of the Ministerial Department responsible for the mining and petroleum resources sector.⁶²



MISSION

Manage geological and mining information resulting from geological and mining research (IGM) done by companies and institutions authorised to carry out geological and mining studies in the country.

⁶² Source: <http://igeo.co.ao/pt/sobre-nos/> & <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang183872.pdf>

PD no. 35/19, of 31st January - Approves the Technical Regulation on the Commercialisation of Rough Diamonds

PD no. 35/19 of 31st January establishes the organisation and operation of rough diamond markets (article 3). It defines the following principles:

- i. Compliance with the Single Commercialisation Channel;
- ii. Recognition of the Public Trading Body as the body responsible for diamond trading;
- iii. Respect for the rights of sellers and buyers;
- iv. Good faith and observance of good practice in the formation and execution of contracts;
- v. Uniform pricing criteria;
- vi. Application of the Kimberley Process Certification System;
- vii. Efficiency of the system's operating costs;
- viii. Intervention by the Independent Evaluator.

The aim of this Diploma is to:

- ▶ Have a greater transparency in the buying and selling process;
- ▶ Have a greater competition in the domestic market;
- ▶ Guarantee the legitimate interests of producers regarding marketing;
- ▶ Optimise the value resulting from the marketing process;
- ▶ Increase control, predictability and quantity of tax revenue;
- ▶ Safeguard the necessary measures to maintain the stability of diamond prices;
- ▶ Promote of increased added value in the national diamond industry.

The Diploma also contains information on the legislative framework for Intervening Public Institutions, Producers and Selection of Buyers, Determination of Sales Prices and Sales of Rough Diamonds.

6.2.3 Diamond Subsector

In the mining sector, as mentioned above, diamonds are the mineral with the greatest representation in the sector. As previously mentioned, two state-owned companies were created, according to the institutional framework presented in section 6.2.1, which are explained in the following subsection.

6.2.3.1 State-owned companies

ENDIAMA E.P. - *Empresa Nacional de Prospecção, Exploração, Lapidação e Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola* - ceased to fulfil the role of NC (exclusive of mining rights) by Presidential Decree no. 143/20 (see 6.2.2), acquiring the role of Mining Operator.



ENDIAMA E.P., a public interest company, is involved in the prospecting, exploration and commercialisation of diamonds. The organisation's aim is to carry out sustainable management of the diamond sector, contributing to the growth of this sector in Angola and adding value to the country.

In addition to its corporate purpose, the company also operates in seven different areas: Mining, Transport and Logistics, Health, Safety, Social Responsibility and Sport.⁶³

ENDIAMA Mining

Its corporate object is the research, prospecting, reconnaissance, processing and commercialisation of diamonds and accessory minerals.

Fundação Brilhante

Fundação Brilhante, the social face of ENDIAMA, was set up on 7th April 2005 as a unique channel for socio-cultural support for communities.

Clínica Sagrada Esperança

The company provides its clients with qualified medical care services. ENDIAMA E.P. also has a central medical centre and health centres in all the mines it operates, serving workers and their dependents or members of the surrounding communities.

Sports Group

Dundo football club, financed by ENDIAMA

Alfa 5

Alfa 5 Segurança Industrial e Patrimonial, S.A.R.L., a commercial company in which ENDIAMA E.P. holds more than 50% of the capital, has been on the market for more than twenty-five years

Enditrade

Its corporate purpose was general trade, import and export, but Enditrade later evolved into *ENDITRADE - LOGÍSTICA INTEGRADA E TRADING SA*

Hotel units

Comprising the Hotel Diamante Luanda, Vila Angélica and the ENDIAMA Hotel Complex.

ENDIAMA E.P.'s participation in mining projects

ENDIAMA E.P. participated in the following projects, according to information obtained from its website. During that year, ENDIAMA E.P. acted as operator in the Uari Cambange, Luaxe, Luchimba and Luembe projects.

⁶³ Source: <https://www.endiama.co.ao/> & <https://www.ucm.minfin.gov.ao/cs/groups/public/documents/document/aw4z/mzq2/~edisp/minfin3346333.pdf>

Table 53: ENDIAMA E.P.'s participation in mining projects⁶⁴

Name	Location	Type of Mine	Human Capital	Participation ENDIAMA E.P.
Sociedade Mineira do Catoca	Lunda South-Saurimo	Kimberlite	Nationals: 2,152 Foreigners:192	41%
Camutué	Lunda North -Lucapa	Kimberlite	Nationals: 564 Foreigners: 103	25%
Chitotolo	Lunda North - Cambulo	Alluvium	Nationals: 791 Foreigners: 131	45%
Cuango	Lunda North - Cuango/Xá-Muteba	Alluvium	Nationals: 788 Foreigners: 126	41%
Luminas	Lunda North - Luremo	Alluvium	Nationals: 280 Foreigners: 10	47%
Somiluana	Lunda North - Lucapa/Cambulo	Alluvium	Nationals: 613 Foreigners: 42	39%
Calonda	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	Nationals: 84 Foreigners: 12	50%
Uari Cambange	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	Nationals: 302 Foreigners: 07	51%
Lulo	Lunda North - Capenda Camulemba	Alluvium	Nationals: 261 Foreigners: 44	32%
Luachimo	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	Nationals: 351 Foreigners: 22	20%
Tcheqi	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	Nationals: 86 Foreigners: 1	25%
Lunhinga	Lunda North - Lucapa	Kimberlite	371	92.50%
Luaxe	Saurimo - Lucapa	Kimberlite	1,541	13%
Mucuanza (Cangandala)	Cuanza South/Malange - Mussende/Cangandala	Alluvium	-----	33%
Furi	Lunda North - Cambulo/Chitato	Alluvium	230	20%

⁶⁴ Source: <https://www.endiama.co.ao/atividades-mineiras/participacoes/> & <https://www.endiama.co.ao/atividades-mineiras/projetos-mineiros/>

Name	Location	Type of Mine	Human Capital	Participation ENDIAMA E.P.
Cassango (Kimang)	Xá Muteba - Cuango	Kimberlite	-----	50%
Sangamine	Lunda-North	Alluvium	14	92.50%
Luachimba	Lunda-North	Alluvium	7	100%
Luembe	Lunda-North	Alluvium	390	51.67%

In the context of monitoring the activities carried out by the Cooperatives, the Honourable Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas issued Order no. 00001/2021 of 27th January, setting up a working group, which includes MIREMPET, ANRM, ENDIAMA E.P., SODIAM E.P. and CESME, with the aim of improving the structure of semi-industrial diamond mining activity, among other matters, in accordance with the following assumptions:

- I. Legal conversion of Minas Gerais co-operatives into commercial companies;
- II. Adjustment of tax and social security obligations;
- III. Technical adjustments to equipment and human resources to conform to industrial activity.

SODIAM E.P. - *Empresa Nacional de Comercialização de Diamantes de Angola* - is a public company responsible for controlling and supervising the purchase, sale and export/import of diamonds in Angola.



In institutional co-operation with the other relevant entities in the Angolan diamond sector, namely ENDIAMA E.P. and the Kimberley Process Commission, SODIAM E.P. performs various functions, including:

- 1) Acting as a public agency for the commercialisation of diamonds;
- 2) Manager of the State's strategic reserves;
- 3) Buyer and reseller of 20% of the authorised production quota;
- 4) Buyer and retailer of rough diamonds from semi-industrial (artisanal) production.

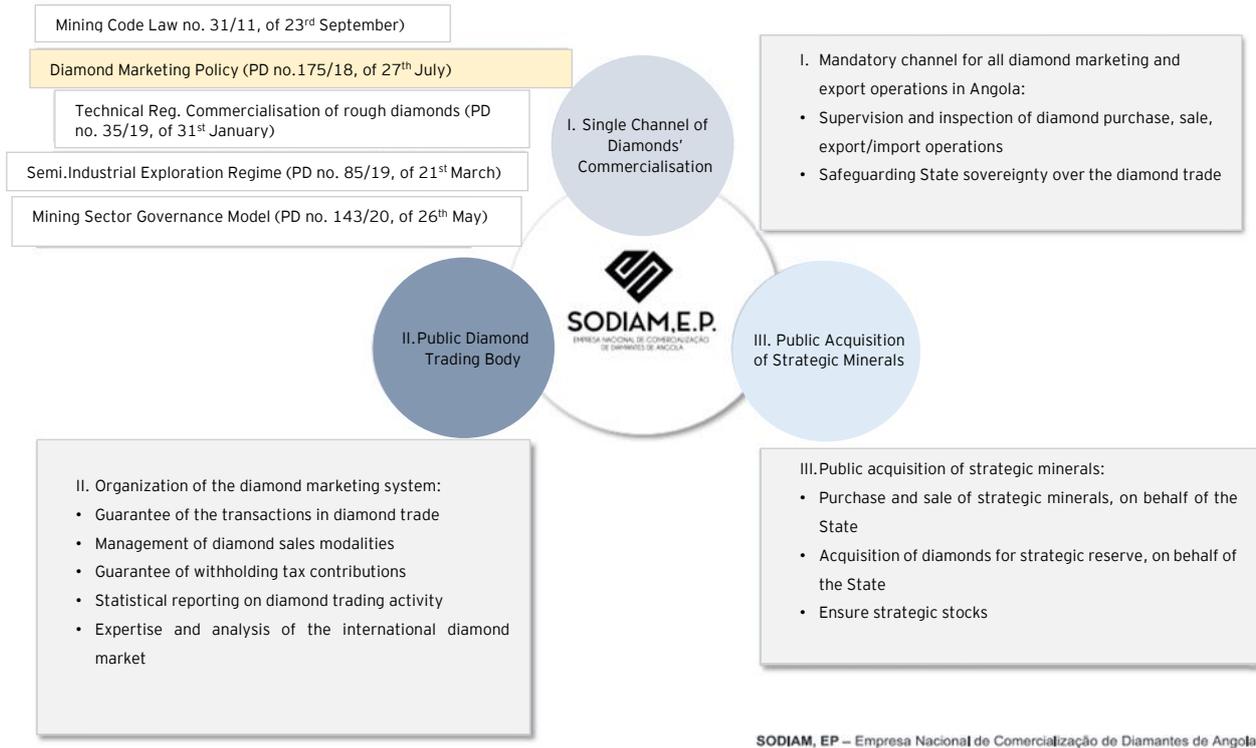
In addition, the company operates in accordance with the new Diamond Marketing Policy approved by **Presidential Decree no. 175/18** of 27th July (see 6.2.2).

MISSION

Revitalise and guarantee the implementation of the new Diamond Marketing Policy, with the aim of:

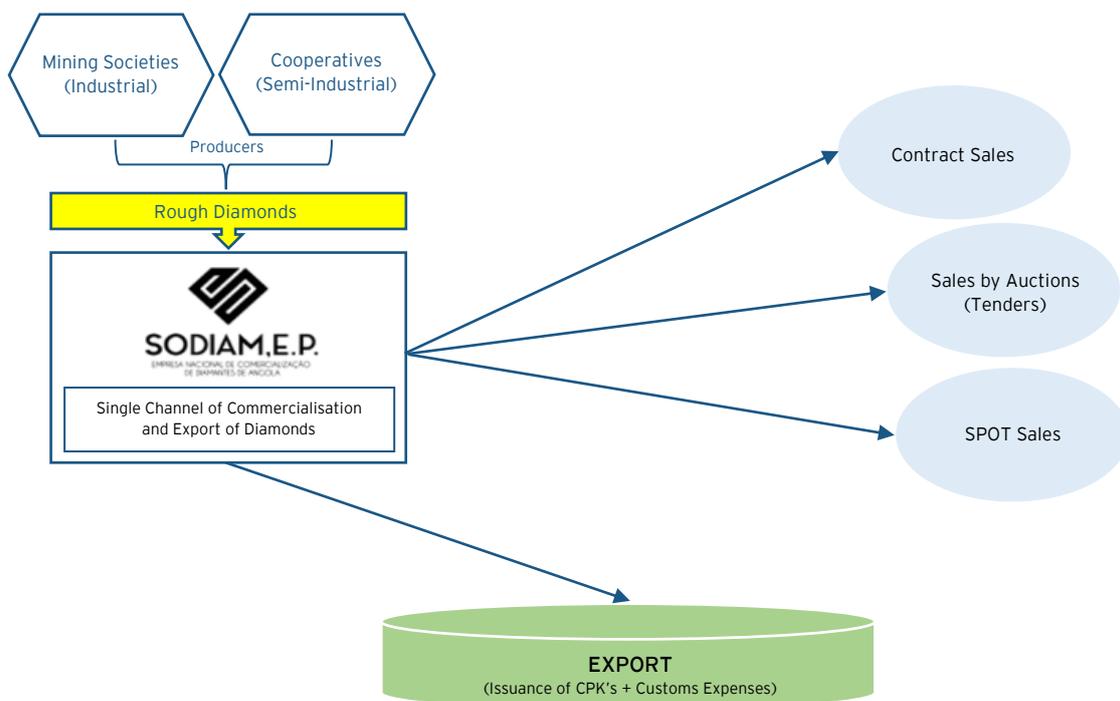
- Ensuring greater transparency in the commercialisation process;
- To enable a more competitive vision in line with the expectations of the Angolan State, increasing the volume of tax revenue from the commercialisation of diamonds;
- Promoting investment in the Angolan diamond value chain, particularly in cutting and jewellery;
- Ensuring price stability.

Figure 25: Scope of action of SODIAM E.P.



SODIAM E.P. also holds stakes in other companies linked to the mining sector, mainly in organisations aimed at promoting the cutting industry. Furthermore, in addition to its corporate purpose and strong social support in the diamond exploration areas, the state-owned company also works to create the conditions to promote the cutting industry, through the initiative to build infrastructures to attract foreign direct investment to the activity.

Figure 26: SODIAM E.P. - Sales mobilities defined by law



Note:
CPK's - Kimberley Process Certificates

6.2.4 Types of Contracts

The Mining Code advocates a single contract model, whereby the rules, rights and obligations for the three phases of the mining process (Phase 1 - Prospecting, Phase 2 - Evaluation and Phase 3 - Exploration) are set out in the mining investment contract.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, there is a contractual basis associated with the mining titles that are awarded, but it was not publicly available at the time of the report. In addition, the ANRM has confirmed that it intends to publish the relevant document on its website when it becomes available.

Note that when the value of the investment exceeds the equivalent in Kwanzas of USD 25,000,000 (twenty-five million dollars), the Holder of the Executive Power is competent to approve the mining investment contract.

Regarding the issue of securities, as per section 6.2.2 of this Report, we have identified the associated assumptions, as follows:

- ▶ **Reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration and evaluation mining investment contracts:** a document issued based on a contract certifying that its holder is authorised to carry out the reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration and evaluation operations specified therein. Usually referred to simply as a Prospecting Licence;
- ▶ **Mining investment contract:** document issued on the basis of the conclusion of an exploitation contract certifying that its holder is authorised to carry out the mining operations of preparation and extraction, the loading and transport within the mine of the raw ore, its treatment and beneficiation, as well as its commercialisation and to carry out the restoration and/or recovery work on the land as established in the environmental impact study (as clarified in section 6.4.1);
- ▶ **Mining Licence:** document issued by the supervisory body for the recognition, prospecting, research, evaluation and exploitation of mineral resources applicable to civil construction;
- ▶ **Mining permit:** a document issued by the supervisory body or by the entity to which it delegates the appropriate powers, authorising the carrying out of artisanal mining activities.

Regarding the terms of duration/extension of prospecting and exploration rights, the MC establishes that:

- Prospecting mining rights are granted for an initial period of up to five years, which can be extended for successive periods of one year, up to a maximum of seven years;
- Mining rights are granted for a period of up to thirty-five years, including the prospecting and evaluation period, at the end of which they expire and the mine reverts to the State. By decision of the Holder of the supervisory body, mining rights may be extended for one or more periods of ten years each.

6.2.5 Payment Flow Summary

The main revenue streams channelled to the State through mining sector entities are essentially tax expenditures. Thus, all national or foreign entities that carry out reconnaissance, research, prospecting and mineral exploration activities on national territory are subject to the payment of taxes and fees, depending on the activity.

A. Tax payments

In essence, and in accordance with the legislation in force, tax and fee payments made by mining sector entities are channelled directly to the State via MoF.

B. Transactions associated with the sale of diamonds and other minerals

In accordance with existing legislation, the commercialisation of diamonds produced in national territory by national or foreign entities operating in the market is carried out by SODIAM E.P., so the monetary flow associated with the sale is detailed as follows:

The following contributions are deducted from the gross sales value

I. Contributions payable to MoF

- Advance industrial tax of 2.5%;
- Tax on the value of mineral resources (Royalty), with the following conditions:
 - a) Strategic minerals: 5%;
 - b) Precious metal stones and minerals: 5%;
 - c) Semi-precious stones: 4%;
 - d) Non-precious metal minerals: 3%;
 - e) Construction materials of mineral origin and other minerals: 2%.
- Withholding tax of 6.5%;
- VAT of 14% on domestic sales;
- Surface fee received by GTA, but directly allocated to ANRM, via SIGFE¹;
- Other fees and emoluments received by GTA but directly allocated to ANRM, via SIGFE¹;
- Other fees and emoluments as provided for in Joint Executive Decree no. 536/22 of 25th October, charged by means of a settlement and collection note issued by ANRM or IGEO.

II. Contributions payable to SODIAM E.P.

- Commercialisation fee (includes 1% for ENDIAMA E.P., 0.3% for customs costs and 0.15% for the independent valuer);
- Royalties received by SODIAM E.P. and transferred to MoF;
- Other fees for SODIAM E.P., according to percentages negotiated between SODIAM E.P., the producer and the customer;
- USD 5,000 for Kimberley process certification (for applicable processes).

III. Other costs associated with sales transactions

- USD 1,000 paid to MIREMPET to issue the export licence (sales abroad);
- USD 1,500 paid to the Ministry of Commerce for franking the invoice.

¹The transactions identified began in October 2022, in accordance with Joint Executive Decree no. 536/22 of 25th October - Legal Framework for Fees and Emoluments Applicable to the Mining Sector.

6.3 Disclosure of Licences and Contracts

The 2019 EITI's Standard requires the disclosure of information regarding licences and contracts in order to provide relevant information to interested parties. According to requirement 2.2, Angola must disclose:

- i. Description of the licence transfer or award process;
- ii. Technical and financial criteria used;
- iii. Information on the recipient(s) of the licence that has been transferred or granted;
- iv. Material deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing licence transfers and concessions.

In addition, the Government must disclose the process for awarding or transferring a tender licence and the rules that determine the process for choosing candidates.

For the purposes of this report, licences are representative of projects in the EITI definition because it is understood that there is an adequate segregation of operating areas based on licences granted with legal or regulatory support and because sector-specific payments are generally made at the level of the underlying licence itself.

Currently in Angola, entities in the extractive industry, particularly in the oil sector, are legally protected in terms of disclosing information on the terms of contracts, specifically by Order no. 409/06 of 2nd October and article 77 of the PAL. However, since the full disclosure of this information is a limitation that needs to be addressed, a working group was set up for this purpose by the EITI's NCC.

This section presents the publishable information provided by extractive sector regulators, with the disclosure of existing licences which, according to the analysis carried out, are representative of projects within the scope of the EITI definition.

ANPG - National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency

For the process of publicising licences, the ANPG website has a specific tab for processing data on the process of obtaining a licence and all the additional information required (see Annex C, E and L for the 2021 Bid Roadmap, 2021 Bid Map and 2019-2025 Bid Strategy).⁶⁵

In addition to the general information associated with the licence process, a legal framework of all the information relating to the oil and gas sector is also presented.⁶⁶

To provide more detailed information, based on tenders that took place in past periods, the ANPG also provides historical data on tender processes.

The data referred to includes:

- Bidding Process Roadmap;
- General Map of the Blocks;
- A "Data enquiry" channel for questions/requests;
- Technical brochures for the blocks;
- Legal framework with direct link to the respective laws;
- Interactive Map.

⁶⁵ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/licitacao2023/>

⁶⁶ Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/licitacao2023-quadrolegal/>

For the oil and gas sector, the ANPG also has a structured database, providing access to information via its own website, where a PSC Model is available.⁶⁷

Following the information provided by the ANPG, the following stages in the bidding process were identified:

1. Framework

The bidding process begins with the preparation of the Specific Strategy, in compliance with the General Strategy for the Award of Petroleum Concessions, approved by Decree no. 52/19 of 18th February (see section 6.1.2 Legal Framework). The preparation of this strategy starts with the technical justification report, which sets out the assumptions used to select the blocks. The Strategy is then sent to MIREMPET for approval and publication of the Pre-Announcement at least 120 days before the official launch of the Public Tender, under the terms of PD no. 86/18 of 2nd April (see section 6.1.2 Legal Framework).

After the official launch of the tender, companies have 40 days to submit their bids, which will be checked on the next working day after the aforementioned deadline. The proposals are subsequently evaluated, considering a period of 45 days to perform the evaluation process, and on the following working day, the Evaluation Jury, approved by MIREMPET, must submit the Company Qualification and Company Evaluation Report to the NC.

Following the process, the NC has 20 days to publish the award of the tender in national and international media, as applicable. Subsequently, a Negotiating Committee must be set up 5 days after the results of the tender have been published, comprising members of MIREMPET, MoF and NC, where the negotiating process will begin with the representatives of the CGs.

2. Company Valuation Process

The evaluation of tenders and qualification of competing companies considers the requirements set out in PD no. 86/18 of 2nd April, as well as the rules and procedures of the public tender.

The evaluation is carried out by the Jury, based on objective criteria and considering the elements contained in the published ToR. The winning proposals are selected according to the best score, which is determined by the weighting given to the ToR and the assumptions defined, namely the financial, technical and health, safety and environmental requirements.

ToR (article 9 of PD no. 297/10 of 2nd December): communicated by the NC and approved by MIREMPET, on a proposal from the NC. The following must be specified for each concession:

- Concession area;
- Specifications;
- Deadline for submission of tenders;
- List of competing companies;
- Form of contract to be concluded between NC and its associates;
- Identification of invited organisations that can compete individually, in a consortium or do so in both modalities.

⁶⁷ Source: https://anpg.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/30.Modelo_Contrato_Partilha_de_Producao.pdf

Tender Process 2021

The 2021 Bidding Process was organised as a Limited Public Tender, and no public announcement was made. There were sent letters of invitation to 13 companies to participate, and subsequently, the following companies were awarded the concessions:

- ▶ Block 16/21 - TotalEnergies;
- ▶ Block 31/21 - Eni Angola and Equinor.

ANRM - National Agency for Mineral Resources

Due to the creation of the government body in 2020 and, subsequently, a period of pandemic, the regulatory body had the challenge of structuring processes and outlining internal organisational procedures for the correct implementation of the activities to be carried out by this body.

One of the major challenges also centres on collecting all the essential data relevant to the sector and creating a reliable, up-to-date database.

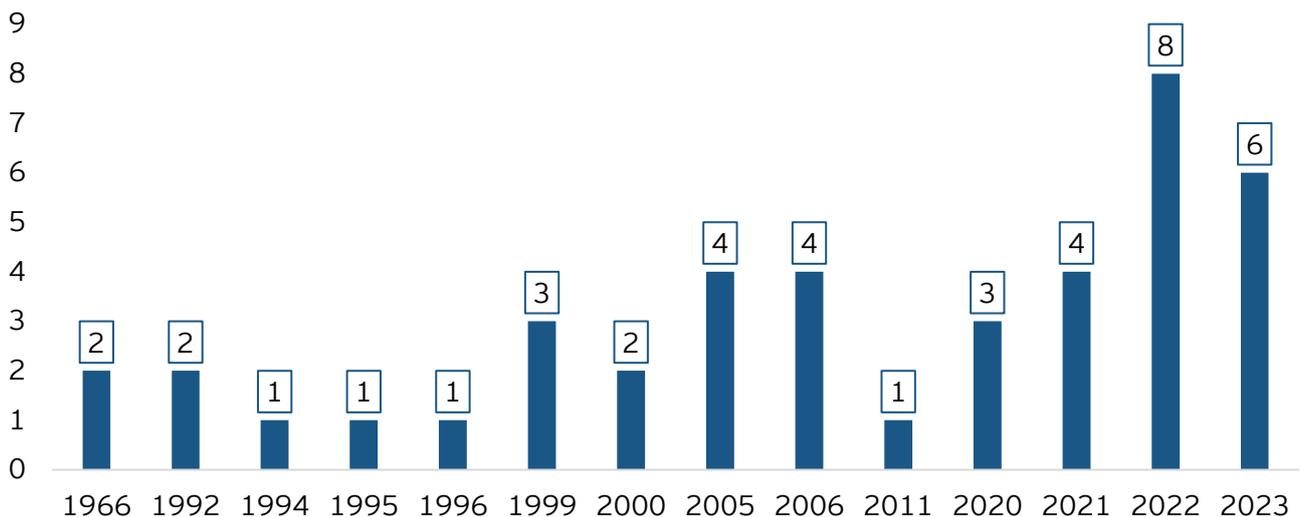
Furthermore, according to article 40 of Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September, in the process of granting mining rights for mineral resources, which are instructed by ANRM, concession applications are published in the *Jornal de Angola*, through public notices, as well as the results of the processes of granting, transferring and extinguishing rights, which are published through ministerial orders in the *Diário da República*. For the process of awarding mineral rights, see Annex D.

However, ANRM and ANPG have made available for the 2021 EITI Report, the list of licences for that reporting period and other information in their databases, respectively.

Disclosure of Petroleum Licences

During the 2021 period, there was a significant increase in the number of petroleum licences awarded compared to previous periods, a scenario that continued in the following years (8 licences issued in 2022 and 6 licences issued in 2023). A total of 4 oil licences were signed for this period.

Figure 27: Evolution of the allocation of Petroleum Licences



The oil licences signed in 2021 are respectively:

Table 54: Petroleum licences granted in 2021

Blocks	Concession Decree	Date of Signature	Effective Date	Research period	End Date of Research Period
27	PD no. 104/21 of 26 th April	22/06/2021	01/07/2021	5 years	01/07/2026
28	PD no. 112/21, of 29 th April	22/06/2021	01/07/2021		01/07/2026
29	PD no. 113/21, of 29 th April	30/07/2021	01/08/2021		01/08/2026
0	Decree no. 29/86 of 30 th December	05/12/2021	01/01/2022	No phase	-

In 2021, Angola had 31 active oil licences, as identified in Table 55. During this period, Sonangol operated in 6 blocks as operator. According to production, as mentioned in the previous chapter, the blocks with the greatest weight in total oil production were Block 0 and 17, operated by CABGOC and TotalEnergies EP Angola, respectively.

Table 55: Active petroleum licences in 2021⁶⁸

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Operators	Partners	Date of Signature
FS	Association	Production	SOMOIL ² 15%	Sonangol E.P. 80% Sonangol P&P 5%	26/05/1966
FST	Association	Production	SOMOIL ² 31.33%	Sonangol E.P. 63.67% Sonangol P&P 5%	26/05/1966
CABINDA NORTH	PSC	Exploitation	Eni Angola S.P.A ¹ 48%	Sonangol P&P 20% WM-DC Resources Limited 22% Acrep S.A 10% Esso 19%	10/09/1992
17	PSC	Production	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 33%	BP Explo. Angola LDT (Bloc17) ¹ 15.84% Equinor Angola 12.16% Equinor Angola AS 10.00% TotalEnergies M BRIDE 5% Sonangol P&P 5%	15/12/1992
15	PSC	Production	ESSO 36%	BP ¹ 24% Eni ¹ 18% Equinor Angola 12% Sonangol P&P 10%	23/08/1994
14	PSC	Production	CABGOC 31%	Sonangol P&P 20% Eni ¹ 20% TotalEnergies Angola 20% Galp 09%	23/02/1995
18	PSC	Production	BP Angola (Block 18) B.V ¹ 36.34%	SSI 37.72% Sonangol P&P 16.28% BP Exploration Beta Limited ¹ 19.66%	27/09/1996
CABINDA SOUTH	PSC	Production	Pluspetrol 55%	Sonangol P&P 25% Force Petroleum 20%	22/04/1999

⁶⁸ Source: Information provided by the ANPG

31	PSC	Production	BP ¹ 26.67%	Sonangol P&P 45% SSI 31 15% Equinor Angola Block 31 AS 13.33%	26/05/1999
32	PSC	Production	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 30% SSI 32 20% ESSO 15% Galp 5%	26/05/1999
CABINDA CENTRE	PSC	Exploitation	Eni ¹ 42.50%	ExxonMobil 32.50% Sonangol P&P 25%	06/11/2000
1/14	PSC	Exploitation	Eni ¹ 35%	Equinor Angola 30% Sonangol P&P 25% Acrep S.A 10%	06/11/2000
2/05	PSC	Production	SOMOIL ² 30%	Falcon Oil 20% Prodoil 12.5% ACREP 12.5% Kotoil 12.5% Ploliedro 12.5%	04/10/2005
3/05	PSC	Production	Sonangol P&P 50%	Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%	04/10/2005
3/05A	PSC	Production	Sonangol P&P 25%	China Sonangol 25% Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%	04/10/2005
4/05	PSC	Production	Sonangol P&P 50%	SOMOIL ² 18.75% Acrep S.A 18.75 % Prodoil 12.50%	04/10/2005
5/06	PSC	Exploitation	Sonangol 100%	-	01/11/2006
23	PSC	Exploitation	Sonangol P&P 100%	-	01/11/2006
15/06	PSC	Production	Eni ¹ 36.84%	Sonangol 36.84% SSI 26.32%	03/11/2006
17/06	PSC	Exploitation	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 20% SSI 27.50% SOMOIL ² 10% Falcon Oil 5 % ACREP Bloco 17/06 S.A 5% Partex Angola Corp. 2.5%	03/11/2006
20/11	PSC	Exploitation	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 50%	BP EXPL (Kuanza Benguela) LTD 30% Sonangol P&P 20%	20/12/2011
30	PSC	Exploitation	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 30) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020
44	PSC	Exploitation	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 44) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020
45	PSC	Exploitation	ExxonMobil Expl. Prod. Ang. (Bloc 45) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020
27	PSC	Exploitation	Sonangol P&P 100%	-	22/06/2021

28	PSC	Exploitation	Eni ¹ 60%	Sonangol P&P 20% Tiptop Energy Limited 20%	22/06/2021
29	PSC	Exploitation	TotalEnergies 42.80%	Equinor Angola Block 29 AS 22.80% Sonangol P&P 20.00% BP Exploration Angola (kwanza Benguela) LTD ¹ 8.80% Petronas Angola E&P LTD 5.60%	30/07/2021
0	Association	Production	CABGOC 39.20%	Sonangol E.P. 41% TotalEnergies 10% Eni ¹ 9.80%	05/12/2021
14K & A-IMI	PSC	Production	Chevron (Congo) Ltd. 15.75%	Total E&P Congo 26.75% Cabinda Gulf Oil Comp. Ltd. 15.50% Eni Angola Exploration B.V. ¹ 10% Sonangol P&P 20% Angola Block 14 B.V. 10% Soc. Nat. Des Pét. Su Congo (SNPC) 7.5% Galp E&P Petrolífera S.A. 4.5%	-
48	PSC	Exploitation	Total E&P Angola Block 48 B.V. 40%	Sonangol P&P 30% Qatar Petroleum Inter. Upstream LLC 30%	-
29/01	PSC	Exploitation	Total E&P Angola Block 20-21 80%	Sonangol P&P 20%	-

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to set up an independent joint venture in Angola, called Azure Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%207C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azure%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoiil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

Note: see Annex F, G and H for detailed information on licences

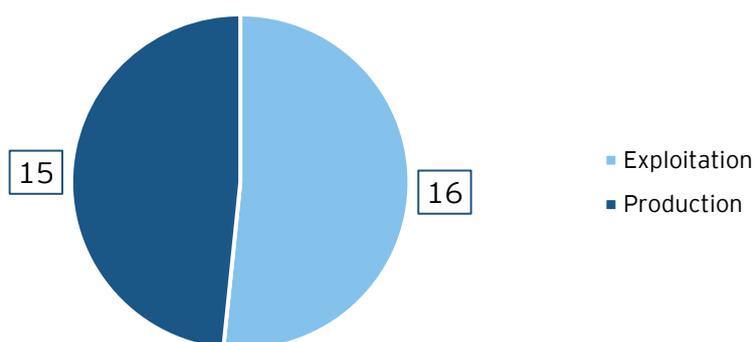
Furthermore, as mentioned above, during the 2021 period there were some changes in the holdings of the respective blocks, as follows:

- ⇒ Signing of blocks 27, 28 and 29;
- ⇒ Block 15/06: Sonangol sold 10% of its stake (2020: 36.84%) to the oil company Namcor, Sequa and Protrolog (formally still under approval by the competent authorities);
- ⇒ Block 17: Equinor Angola took a 12.16% stake in 2021 (2020: 22.16%), selling its 10% stake to Equinor Angola AS;
- ⇒ Block 48: Qatar Energy acquires a stake in Block 48, with Sonangol P&P holding 30% (2020: 50%) and TotalEnergies 40% (2020: 50%).

The blocks identified above are at different stages of exploration when the EITI Report was published, specifically between exploration and production stages.

Furthermore, for the current year of the EITI Report and considering the licences active in 2021, there are 15 licences in production phase, such as Block 0, FS/FST Blocks, Cabinda South Block, Block 15, Block 17, Block 32, among others. Blocks 27, Cabinda South, Cabinda North, 17/06, 23, 30, 44, among others, are some of the licences that are still in exploration phase.

Figure 28: Phase of projects in 2021



Additionally, in order to provide visibility of the sector between the reporting period (2021) and the year in which the Report is published (2023), we consider it essential to disclose the licences awarded during this period. Between 2022 and 2023, 14 blocks were awarded, 2 of which are operated by the state-owned company, Sonangol P&P.

Table 56: Licences signed after 2021⁶⁹

Blocks	Concession Decree	Operators	Date of Signature
Con1	PD no. 186/22 of 22 nd July	SOMOIL ² 40%	04/08/2022
Con5	PD no. 187/2022, of 22 nd July	MTI 50%	04/08/2022
Con6	PD no. 188/22 of 22 nd July	Mineral One 43.75%	04/08/2022
Kon2	PD no. 271/2014, of 22 nd September	Intank Group 50%	26/05/2023
Kon5	PD no. 190/22 of 22 nd July	MTI Energy INC. 60%	04/08/2022
Kon6	PD no. 189/22 of 22 nd July	Simple Oil 50%	04/04/2022
Kon8	PD no. 191/22 of 22 nd July	Alfort Petroleum 50%	22/08/2022
Kon11	PD no. 272/14, of 12 th September	Sonangol P&P 30%	23/05/2023
Kon12	PD no. 270/14, of 22 nd September	Sonangol P&P 30%	26/05/2023
kon16	PD no. 58/19, of 18 th February	APEX 35%	26/05/2023
kon17	PD no. 192/22 of 22 nd July	MTI 60%	04/08/2022
Kon20	PD no. 214/22, of 23 rd July	MTI 50%	22/08/2022
16/21	PD no. 161/23, of 31 st July	TotalEnergies 100%	30/08/2023
31/21	PD no. 163/23, of 1 st August	Azule Energy Exploration 50%	30/08/2023

Note: see Annex H for detailed information on licences

⁶⁹ Source: Information provided by the ANPG regulator

Disclosure of licences for mining

In 2021, according to the information received by ANRM, there were 140 active titles for mining, of which 89 correspond to titles in the prospecting phase and 51 correspond to those in the exploration phase, spread across various regions of Angola. The largest number of active titles are in the South with 47% of active titles, followed by the North with 42% and the East with 37%.

Table 57: Mining licences by region in 2021⁷⁰

Region	No. of licenses	
	Exploitation	Prospecting
Centre	11	9
South	12	30
North	16	21
North - Centre	1	2
East	11	22
Centre - South	0	3
Centre - East	0	1
North - East	0	1
Total	51	89

In Table 58, for active titles, there is significant activity in licensing or renewing titles between 2019 and 2021, a factor that reflects the growing national and/or international interest in mining as a result of the Government's revenue diversification strategy in Angola.

Table 58: Evolution of the number of Mining Licences⁷¹

Phase	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Exploitation	2	1	3	4	13	17	11	51
Prospecting	1	1	4	3	7	38	35	89
Total	3	2	7	7	20	55	46	140

For the titles issued after 2021 until October 2023, it is possible to verify that this growth trend continues, with 135 new titles.

Table 59: No. of Mining Licences granted after 2021⁷²

Issue date	Prospecting	Exploitation
2022	46	16
2023	18	55
Total	64	71

Annexes I and J detail all the information available for each of the licences. In addition, Annex K details the licences signed after 2021.

When verifying the information by type of resource, the mineral resource with the most expression in the total of active licences in 2021 is diamond with a total of 38 titles, followed by gold with a total of 24 titles. The most significant regions are the North and East, with a total of 37 and 33 licences, respectively.

⁷⁰ Source: information provided by ANRM

⁷¹ Source: information provided by ANRM

⁷² Source: information provided by ANRM

Table 60: Number of Mining Licences by Mineral Resource in 2021

Mineral Resources	Exploitation	Prospecting	Total
Diamond	12	26	38
Gold	10	14	24
Basic Metals	1	9	10
Quartz	6	2	8
Iron	4	3	7
Plaster	4	2	6
Rare Earths	1	4	5
Copper	0	5	5
Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	0	5	5
Silica sand	1	3	4
Clay	4	0	4
Gold/Copper	0	3	3
Limestone	2	1	3
Ferrous metals	0	3	3
Águas Mineiro - Medicinal	2	1	3
Galena	0	2	2
Cobalt	0	2	2
Noble Metals	0	2	2
Asphalt rock	1	0	1
Manganese	1	0	1
Beryllium	0	1	1
Fluorite	0	1	1
Niobium	1	0	1
Phosphate	1	0	1
Total	51	89	140

As mentioned above in section 6.2.3.1 State-Owned Companies, ENDIAMA E.P.'s licences are detailed in Table 61.

Table 61: Licences with ENDIAMA E.P. Participation⁷³

Name	Location	Type of Mine	Participation ENDIAMA E.P.
Sociedade Mineira do Catoca	Lunda South -Saurimo	Kimberlite	41%
Camutué	Lunda North -Lucapa	Kimberlite	25%
Chitotolo	Lunda North - Cambulo	Alluvium	45%
Cuango	Lunda North - Cuango/Xá-Muteba	Alluvium	41%

⁷³ Source: <https://www.endiama.co.ao/actividades-mineiras/participacoes/> & <https://www.endiama.co.ao/actividades-mineiras/projectos-mineiros/>

Luminas	Lunda North - Luremo	Alluvium	47%
Somiluana	Lunda North - Lucapa/Cambulo	Alluvium	39%
Calonda	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	50%
Uari Cambange	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	51%
Lulo	Lunda North - Capenda Camulemba	Alluvium	32%
Luachimo	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	20%
Tchegi	Lunda North - Lucapa	Alluvium	25%
Lunhinga	Lunda North - Lucapa	Kimberlite	92.50%
Luaxe	Saurimo - Lucapa	Kimberlite	13%
Mucuanza (Cangandala)	Cuanza South/Malange - Mussende/Cangandala	Alluvium	33%
Furi	Lunda North - Cambulo/Chitato	Alluvium	20%
Cassango (Kimanq)	Xá Muteba - Cuango	Kimberlite	50%
Sangamine	Lunda- North	Alluvium	92.50%
Luachimba	Lunda- North	Alluvium	100%
Luembe	Lunda- North	Alluvium	51.67%

In accordance with requirement 2.4 of the EITI's Standard and as explained above, the information disclosed in the EITI Report is insufficient in light of the provisions of the requirement, which provides for the disclosure of contracts that define the terms attached to all oil, gas and other mineral resource exploration activities, in accordance with the aforementioned limitations with regard to the O&G sector (Order no. 409/06 of 2nd October and article 77 of the PAL).

In accordance with the commitment to fulfil the requirements of the Angolan EITI, the Angolan EITI's NCC is developing an action plan for publicising the contracts. To correctly publicise the concession contracts, the EITI's NCC intends to hire a consultant to assist in the process of publicising the information.

The EITI's NCC expects the contract to be awarded in 2024, considering that the industry is currently dedicated to providing information and supporting the dissemination of the 1st EITI Report for Angola. As defined in the work plan of the EITI's NCC, the consultant's main objective will be based on the following actions:

1. Mapping the disclosure of oil, gas and mining licences and contracts in Angola;
2. Support the EITI in evaluating the scope of licence annexes that are disclosed and the opportunities and challenges for ensuring disclosure;
3. Develop a roadmap for incorporating contract and licence transparency into government and company systems.

The defined work plan is made up of three phases, comprising a set of tasks, with the aim of developing a guide for implementing contract transparency. The work thus comprises:

1. Produce a mapping study that:
 - a) It describes the legal frameworks in Angola and assesses the extent to which they provide for full contractual transparency in the extractive sector;
 - b) Assesses Angola's contractual transparency, disclosures and compliance with requirement 2.4 of the 2019 EITI's Standard;
 - c) It comprehensively analyses the disclosure of licences in Angola.
2. Support EITI Angola in assessing/determining the scope of disclosure of licences and contracts, including:
 - a) Supporting the EITI NCC's discussions on Angola's legal regime for disclosing contracts and licences and assessing whether there are any deviations from the terms of the licences;
 - b) Facilitate the training of the EITI's NCC and other interested parties on contract disclosure and EITI requirement 2.4;
 - c) Support the EITI in assessing the scope of the annexes that should be disclosed;
 - d) Support the EITI in documenting government policy and practice on licence disclosure and in identifying the legal and practical obstacles to disclosure;
 - e) Develop a summary of the policy on licence disclosure based on (a) and (b) above, assessment of the Government's policy on disclosure and the identified legal and practical barriers to disclosure;
 - f) Supporting the EITI in understanding the procedures for amending contracts in Angola and recommending ways for Angola to systematically monitor amendments and publicise amended contracts.
3. Develop a roadmap for implementing contract transparency.

Based on points (1.) and (2.), the consultant should suggest a roadmap for improving the transparency of contracts in Angola and incorporating EITI disclosures into publicly accessible systems.

This guide should list the actions needed to fully incorporate disclosures into government and company systems and assess the complexity of the proposed solutions identified.

If significant work is needed to make data publicly accessible through government systems, the guide should suggest an approach that specifies the information that can be obtained from existing sources and the information that would have to be partially or fully collected/disclosed through the EITI reporting process.

In the context of monitoring the activities carried out by the Cooperatives, the Honourable Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas issued Order no. 00001/2021 of 27th January, setting up a working group, which includes MIREMPET, ANRM, ENDIAMA E.P., SODIAM E.P. and CESME, with the aim of improving the structure of semi-industrial diamond mining activity, among other matters, in accordance with the following assumptions:

- I. Legal conversion of Minas Gerais co-operatives into commercial companies;
- II. Adjustment of tax and social security obligations;
- III. Technical adjustments to equipment and human resources to conform to industrial activity.

6.4 Other considerations

6.4.1 Environmental legislation

Requirement 6.4 of the 2019 EITI's Standard states that implementing countries are encouraged to disclose an overview of the relevant legal provisions and administrative rules regarding environmental management and the monitoring of the environmental impact of extractive investments in the country.

Legislation:

- **Law no. 5/98**, of 19th June - Basic Law on the Environment;
- **Decree no. 39/00**, of 10th October - Regulates environmental protection during petroleum activities;
- **Law no. 31/11**, of 23rd September - Approves the Mining Code;
- **Executive Decree no. 87/12**, of 24th February - Approves the Regulations for Public Consultation of Projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment;
- **PD no. 190/12**, of 24th August - Regulation on Waste Management;
- **PD no. 117/20**, of 22nd April - General Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment;
- **Law no. 8/20**, of 16th April and amendment by Law no. 12/21, of 7th May - Amendment of the Environmental Conservation Areas Law.

In accordance with the legislation identified above, it is important to highlight some fundamental concepts for a correct understanding of it, as follows:

Environmental licensing: Administrative procedure that verifies the legal and technical conditions, licences the location, installation and operation of undertakings and activities that use natural resources that may be polluting or may create degradation or modification of the environment;

Environmental installation licence: Document issued by the responsible authority to authorise the implementation and alteration of the work;

Environmental licence: A document issued by the responsible authority that establishes the conditions, restrictions and environmental control measures to be observed by the entrepreneur;

Environmental operating licence: A document issued by the responsible authority for the purpose of starting the operation of the project, after checking that all the requirements of the Environmental Impact Study have been met;

Environmental decommissioning licence: Licence required by the responsible entity for the closure of developments at the end of their activity, to avoid significant impacts on the environment;

ToR: Document that contains the parameters and specific information that must govern the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment, Simplified Environmental Impact Assessment or Monitoring Report for an activity, submitted by the applicant.

Law no. 5/98, of 19th June - Basic Law on the Environment

The experience accumulated in recent years, both at international and national level, has produced a new global awareness of the environmental implications of human development, characterised by

society taking greater responsibility for these implications. Law no. 5/98, of 19th June defined environmental policies that fit in with this global awareness.

As all citizens have the right to live in a healthy environment, with access to the benefits of the rational use of the country's natural resources, it is up to the State to implement a national environmental management programme.

The Government should also create economic or other incentives to encourage the use of technology, production processes and natural resources in the spirit of sustainable development.

Law no. 5/98, of 19th June, establishes that all projects whose activities interfere with the interests of the community, the ecological balance and the use of natural resources that may cause damage to third parties must be subject to environmental impact assessment processes.

This Law also stipulates that the Government must ensure that environmental heritage, namely natural, historical and cultural heritage, is the subject of permanent defence and enhancement measures, through the appropriate involvement of communities, in particular environmental defence associations.

Decree no. 39/00, of 10th October - Regulates environmental protection in the course of petroleum activities

Considering that under the terms of the Constitutional Law, the Basic Environmental Law (Law no. 5/98, of 19th June) and the PAL (Law no. 10/04, of 12th November), the protection of the environment is a priority objective of the Angolan State, which must guarantee its preservation with a view to promoting sustainable development.

Decree no. 39/00, of 10th October, stipulates that NC and its associates, through the operator and other oil companies, must take the necessary precautions to prevent the negative effects of pollution. The instruments are a set of practical actions and measures that must be applied, in order to prevent these activities from causing negative environmental impacts in the country.

Decree no. 39/00, of 10th October, aims to inform citizens and companies about existing contractual deadlines, recovery policies, information in the event of spills and other relevant applicable regulations.

Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September - Approves the Mining Code

Law no. 31/11, of 23rd September, also establishes the conditions for the protection and conservation of flora and fauna in mining areas. According to articles 13 and 14, the Executive Branch is responsible for defining which areas are considered available for the purposes of granting mining rights and other areas excluded or conditioned for geological-mining activity.

According to article 24 of the Mining Code, the legal regime for the recognition, prospecting, research and evaluation, exploitation, processing and commercialisation established in the Mining Code is applicable to mineral resources existing in the territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, which must consider the factors described in paragraph 4 of that article.

For all mining projects, the environmental impact assessment must consider the following aspects:

- ▶ Assessment of the effects of the project on the environment;
- ▶ Environmental management plan;
- ▶ Follow-up programme;
- ▶ Environmental audits;

- ▶ Environmental rehabilitation programmes;
- ▶ Abandonment plan;
- ▶ Financial charges;
- ▶ Water use plan;
- ▶ Waste management and control of hazardous substances.

Executive Decree no. 87/12, of 24th February - Approves the Regulations for Public Consultation of Projects subject to Environmental Impact Assessment

Executive Decree no. 87/12, of 24th February, establishes the rules for holding public consultations on public or private projects subject to an EIS. Its purpose is to gather opinions/suggestions and guarantee the participation of interested parties, identifying in a broader format all the relevant aspects of the implementation of the project subject to public consultation. Executive Decree no. 87/12, of 24th February, additionally stipulates that the information gathered must be disclosed and made available to the public.

Additionally, the environmental licences for installation and operation must be renewed on time and any changes that are not included in the previous description of the project must be indicated by the holder. Every time that the licence is renewed, an environmental audit is carried out.

Regarding the expiry and validity of licences, according to article 32 of Executive Decree no. 87/12, of 24th February, all licences whose activity is not started within 2 years of issue are void. Licences for category A projects are valid for 3-5 years, renewable for the same period.

PD no. 190/12, of 24th August - Waste Management Regulation

The purpose of PD no. 190/12, of 24th August, is to establish general rules on the management of solid waste generated, except that of a radioactive nature. The Decree applies to all natural and legal entities, public or private, who carry out activities likely to produce waste or are involved in waste management under the terms of the Angolan Waste List (LAR - Lista Angolana de Resíduos).

PD no. 190/12, of 24th August, also provides the classification of waste and its categories, as well as the obligations of the entities that handle it. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the following, in terms of waste management:

- ⇒ Issuing and publicising rules that must be complied with regarding the procedures to be followed when managing waste, whether hazardous or non-hazardous;
- ⇒ Carry out environmental licensing of waste storage and/or disposal facilities;
- ⇒ Accredite waste transport operations, in coordination with the supervisory bodies;
- ⇒ Register public or private organisations that handle waste.

PD no. 117/20, of 22nd April - General Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment

PD no. 117/20, of 22nd April, establishes the rules and procedures governing the environmental impact assessment of public and private projects and the environmental licensing procedures for activities that, due to their nature, location or size, are likely to have a significant environmental and social impact.

The PD also defines that the licensing of projects that have implications for environmental and social balance and harmony are subject to a prior EIA process that involves drawing up an EIS to be

submitted for approval to the competent authority responsible for the environment, via an online technological platform (IES).

For the respective EIA process, certain categories are defined, which may be subject to the realisation of an EIS or SES and its supervision by reviewers. See Annex M to identify the categories created.

According to this PD, for category A projects (the category that includes mineral resource exploitation projects), the EPDA and ToR are expected to be carried out as a preliminary stage in the licensing and preparation of the reports. Subsequently, during the preparation of the EIS, public consultations are held, in accordance with Executive Decree no. 87/12, of 24th February.

Environmental licensing for Category A projects

According to the aforementioned legislation, the project category is defined by the Ministry of the Environment. However, in the context of the extractive industry, all the projects correspond to Category A, according to PD no. 117/20, of 22nd April, Annex I, no. 9, al. f), g) and h).

Phase 1: Pre-assessment

- 1) Identification of a category A project (according to Decree no. 117/20 of 22nd April);
- 2) Registration of the project in the EIS.

Phase 2: Report preparation

- 1) Complete and submit the online registration in accordance with the annexes to the aforementioned Decree and the form in the EIS;
- 2) Obtain confirmation of the category, ToR and collection note. ToRs can be proposed by the project. proponent during project registration or as part of the EPDA.

- 1) Prepare and submit the EPDA through the EIS (as defined in article 12 of Decree no. 117/20 of 22nd April);
- 2) Approval of the EPDA by the Ministry of the Environment;
- 3) Completion of the requested documents, namely the EIS and NTS.

Phase 3: Submission and approval

- 1) Online submission to the Ministry of the Environment via the EIS;
- 2) Pre-licence visit for the environmental installation licence and post-licence visit for the operating licence;
- 3) Public consultation;
- 4) Technical opinion, followed by payment of the licence fee.

The project is then implemented, and regular monitoring reports are drawn up, as established in the licence. If the project is partially rejected, it must be corrected according to the rejected issues and then resubmitted. If the project is rejected completely, an appeal can be lodged with the administrative courts.

During the licensing process, the consultant must carry out the following procedures:

- ▶ Describe the areas of influence and geographical borders;
- ▶ Summarise the legal and institutional framework;
- ▶ Present the environmental and social reference situation;
- ▶ Develop mitigation and compensation measures;
- ▶ Obtain primary and secondary data;
- ▶ Promote stakeholder participation;
- ▶ Conducting environmental and social impact assessments;
- ▶ Proposing the environmental and social management plan.

In addition, there may be a need to obtain additional documents during the process:

- ⇒ Public consultation process to be followed;
- ⇒ Waste management plan and environmental education programme;
- ⇒ Accident contingency and stakeholder participation plan;
- ⇒ Action framework for resettlement.

[Law no. 8/20, of 16th April, and amendment by Law no. 12/21, of 7th May - Amendment of the Environmental Conservation Areas Law](#)

The purpose of Law no. 8/20, of 16th April, is to define the national system of environmental conservation areas with a view to establishing the criteria and rules for their creation, classification and management through principles that safeguard their preservation, conservation and sustainable use.

Purpose

- a. Promote the sustainable management of flora and fauna in environmental conservation areas that ensures a balance with the protection of ecosystems and biological diversity;
- b. Ensuring the contribution of Environmental Conservation Areas, their biological diversity and the activities related to them to sustainable development;
- c. Contribute to the fulfilment of basic needs, the generation of income and jobs and the progressive improvement of the life quality of present and future generations, considering the sustainable use of the resources that constitute the object of environmental conservation areas;
- d. Establishing the general principles and rules for the conservation of flora and fauna in environmental conservation areas and their ecosystems;
- e. To establish the general principles and criteria for the management of flora and fauna resources in environmental conservation areas, in order to support and develop the relevant biological, technological, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects;
- f. To promote scientific research in the areas of environmental conservation relating to flora and fauna resources, biological diversity and ecosystems, and the dissemination of the resulting knowledge.

6.4.2 Additional Legislation Relevant to the Sector

In addition to the legislative context, tax regime and environmental legislation, it is important to emphasise the laws identified below, as they are relevant to the extractive industry sector.

Legislation:

- **DL no. 10/07**, of 3rd October - Approval of the implementation of the Angola LNG Project and legal framework;
- **Law no. 2/12**, of 13th January - Law on the Foreign Exchange Regime Applicable to the Petroleum Sector;
- **Law no. 5/20**, of 27th January - Law on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

DL no. 10/07, of 3rd October - Approval of the implementation of the Angola LNG Project and legal framework

With the aim of making economic use of Angola's natural gas potential, reducing flaring, this Decree-Law was established to implement the Angola LNG Project. Decree-Law no. 10/07, of 3rd October, sets out the legal framework for the ALNG Project, including tax, customs and exchange aspects.

Angola LNG Project

The Angola Liquefied Natural Gas (ALNG) project is one of the largest energy projects on the African continent and is Angola's first LNG project.

ALNG has a plant located 350 kilometres north of Luanda, in Soyo, at the mouth of the Congo River, to receive and process gas in Angola, produce LNG and commercialise it.



ALNG is the result of a partnership between Sonangás (22.8%), CABGOC (36.4%), BP - currently known as Azule Exploration (Angola) Limited - (13.6%), Eni - currently known as Azule Energy Angola Production B.V. - (13.6%) and TotalEnergies (13.6%) to collect and process gas and supply 5.2 million tonnes of LNG per year to the global market. In addition, the project supplies natural gas to the Angolan market to help meet local industrial and energy needs and minimise the re-injection or flaring of gas, allowing offshore oil reserves to be developed in a more sustainable format, providing clean and reliable energy to customers and maximising the return on investment.

The ALNG project has a dedicated fleet of seven LNG ships and three loading jetties (LNG, liquids and compressed butane). ALNG, which is currently in operation, enables the safe, reliable and economical transport of gas over long distances, interconnecting resources to various markets, unlocking suspended gas reserves and helping to generate cleaner, low-carbon energy for industry and households. The project is currently in the process of interconnecting national, regional and international markets, with the aim of contributing to the growth of a truly global gas market.

The main source of gas initially came from gas associated with offshore oil operations in Blocks 15, 17 and 18, with later connections from Blocks 0 and 14, Block 31 and 32. The expectation is that, in the future, Angola LNG will also develop and produce non-associated gas from discoveries in Blocks 1 and 2.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Source: <https://angola.chevron.com/our-businesses/angola-lng> & <https://www.angolalng.com/about-angola-lng>

With a dedicated fleet of seven LNG ships and three loading berths (LNG, liquids and compressed butane), the project's mission is to minimise the re-injection or flaring of gas, provide clean and reliable energy to customers and maximise the return on investment.

ALNG is thus making a significant contribution to eliminating gas flaring in the country, allowing offshore oil reserves to be developed in a more environmentally sustainable way.

[Law no. 2/12, of 13th January - Law on the Foreign Exchange Regime Applicable to the Petroleum Sector](#)

Considering that oil operations, due to their nature and characteristics, namely large volumes of investment, should be carried out under a different exchange rate regime from that in force for other economic activities.

The existence of a multiplicity of foreign exchange regimes applicable to the oil sector has led to the need to standardise them, establishing a system of fair treatment for investors.

Law no. 2/12, of 13th January, establishes the exchange regime for the settlement of commodities, current invisibles and capital transactions arising from the prospecting, research, evaluation, development and production of crude oil and natural gas.

Later in 2021, **Notice no. 3/21, of 12th April**, was issued, which established the specific exchange rules applicable to entities that carry out prospecting, research, evaluation, development, production and sale of non-associated natural gas and its derivatives.

[Law no. 5/20, of 27th January - Law on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction](#)

Law no. 5/20, of 27th January, establishes preventive and repressive measures to combat money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (see more information in chapter 7).

6.4.3 New Laws 2022/2023

Legislation:

- **PD no. 44/22**, of 11th February - Authorises the extension of the dates for the first oil survey in the Colorau, Manjerição and Cola development areas of Block 32;
- **Executive Decree no. 140/22**, of 24th February - Regulation establishing the rules and procedures for the export of fuels;
- **PD no. 85/22**, of 12th April - Grants NC mining rights for the prospecting, exploration, development and production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the Block 24 concession area;
- ▶ **Law no. 23/22**, of 20th July - Legislative authorisation law authorising the President of the Republic to legislate on the Special Tax Regime for the province of Cabinda, materialised by **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 4/22**, of 23rd July - Approval of the Special Tax Regime applicable to the Province of Cabinda
- ▶ **Instruction no. 7/22**, of 17th August - Establishes the standardisation of the nomenclature of basins, blocks, concession areas and fields, wells, geophysical programmes and seismic lines;
- ▶ **Joint Executive Decree no. 536/22**, of 25th October - Legal regime for fees and emoluments applicable to the Mining Sector;

- ▶ **PD no. 68/23**, of 10th March - Approves the amendments to the PSC between the NC and the CG of Block 5/06, approved by Decree no. 81/06, of 1st November;
- ▶ **Executive Decree no. 50/23**, of 24th April - Extension of the Initial Phase of the PSC Research Period for Block 20/11.

[PD no. 44/22, of 11th February - Authorises the extension of the dates for the first oil survey in the Colorau, Manjeriçã and Cola Development Areas of Block 32](#)

Through Decree-Law no. 9/99, of 14th May, the Government of the Republic of Angola granted NC an exclusive concession to exercise mining rights for the exploration and production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the Block 32 oil concession area.

In order to perform its oil activities, NC signed a PSC with CG, through which CG assumed all the obligations inherent to the PSC.

According to this Decree, the NC authorised the extension of the dates for the first lifting of crude oil from the Colorau, Manjeriçã and Cola development areas until 31st December 2026.

[Executive Decree no. 140/22, of 24th February - Regulation establishing the rules and procedures for the export of fuels](#)

To stamp out fuel smuggling at national borders and other types of illicit business, it was necessary to establish a set of legislated rules and procedures for fuel export activity. One of the criteria implemented is the issue of a prior authorisation from the Petroleum Derivatives Regulatory Institute.

[PD no. 85/22, of 12th April - Grants the National Concessionaire mining rights for prospecting, research, development and production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the Block 24 Concession Area](#)

The Constitution of the Republic of Angola and the PAL state that all deposits of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons existing in the available surface and submerged areas of national territory, in inland waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf are part of the State's public domain.

The PD awarded NC the mining rights to the Block 24 concession area, as well as stipulating the duration of the concession, namely for a period of 5 and 25 years, for the exploration and production period, respectively.

[Law no. 23/22, of 20th July - Legislative authorisation law authorising the President of the Republic to legislate on the Special Tax Regime for the province of Cabinda, materialised by Presidential Legislative Decree no. 4/22, of 23rd July - Approval of the Special Tax Regime applicable to the Province of Cabinda](#)

These laws have granted Legislative Authorisation to the President of the Republic, as the holder of Executive Power, to legislate changes to the Tax Regime applicable to the oil concession in the Cabinda maritime zone and the Special Tax Regime for the province of Cabinda, respectively.

The legislation aims to boost the province's socio-economic development by applying tax benefits. Recognising the particularities of Cabinda province, namely the commercialisation of goods and merchandise at higher prices than in other parts of the country, it was necessary to adjust the Special Regime applicable to the province.

1. The following tax regime applies to the Province of Cabinda:
 - a) Industrial Tax on Agricultural Activities carried out in the province, at a rate of 3%;
 - b) Industrial Tax for the Manufacturing Sector, at a rate of 10%;
 - c) IIT on the Distribution of Profits or Dividends by companies that fall under the above, at a rate of 5%;
 - d) Property Tax levied on income at a rate of 10%;
 - e) Property Tax levied on the property, at a rate of 0.05%;
 - f) Property Transfer Tax, 1%.
2. Goods imported under this regime, including beverages, vehicles, vessels and aircraft, except for the goods listed in the table annexed to this Order and which forms an integral part of it, are liable to customs duties at the rate of 2%.
3. Goods imported under this regime, as well as acts of transfer of goods listed in the VAT incidence rule, are subject to a rate of 2%.
4. The provision of port and public water distribution services is subject to VAT at a rate of 2%.
5. In the case of foodstuffs, the rate of customs duty due on importation and the VAT levied on the importation and transfer of these goods is 1%.
6. For the purposes of this regime, the General Customs Fees apply at the rates laid down in the Customs Tariff in force.
7. The rate referred to in paragraph 1 (a) shall be adjusted in accordance with any changes that may occur to the general rate for the Agriculture Sector in the country and shall only apply in cases where the elements contributing to the production process are physically installed in the Province of Cabinda.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws, the following should be highlighted:

- ▶ **Decree-Law no. 2/04**, of 7th May: Concession to Sonangol, E.P., of mining rights for the exploration and production of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in the Cabinda Concession Area, and revocation of Decree no. 29/86, of 30th December, which approved the Concession signed between Sonangol and CABGOC in Cabinda;
- ▶ **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 5/22**, of 23rd July: Amendment and derogation from Decree-Law no. 2/04, of 7th May, regarding the Concession Tax Regime;
- ▶ **Presidential Legislative Decree no. 1/23**, of 21st April: Approval of the amendment to Decree-Law no. 2/04, of 7th May, as amended by Presidential Legislative Decree no. 5/22, of 23rd July, concerning the terms agreed in the Cabinda Maritime Zone Petroleum Concession - Block 0;
- ▶ **Rectification no. 9/23**, of 2nd May: Rectification, due to inaccuracy in publication, of article 2 of Presidential Legislative Decree no. 1/23, of 21st April.

Note that according to Presidential Legislative Decree no. 1/23 of 21st April, the effects of the changes to the tax regime apply retrospectively from 01/01/2022.

[Instruction no. 7/22, of 17th August - Establishes the standardisation of the nomenclature of basins, blocks, concession areas and fields, wells, geophysical programmes and seismic lines](#)

Instruction no. 7/22, of 17th August, applies to the ANPG and to all domestic and foreign entities that partner with it for the execution of petroleum operations or that provide goods/services for those same operations.

With the need to make it easier to enter information into databases, search for it and make it available, there was a need to standardise the nomenclature of basins, blocks, concession areas and fields, wells, geophysical programmes and seismic lines, to guarantee the quality of the data made available, as well as optimising the use of resources.

[Joint Executive Decree no. 536/22, of 25th October - Legal regime for fees and emoluments applicable to the Mining Sector](#)

Joint Executive Decree no. 536/22, of 25th October, aims to create fees applicable to the mining sector, payable in return for acts carried out and services provided by ANRM and IGEO, defining the procedures to be adopted for payment. This regime applies to ANRM, IGEO and all entities that benefit from their services.

[PD no. 68/23, of 10th March - Approves the amendments to the PSC between the NC and the CG of Block 5/06, approved by Decree no. 81/06, of 1st November](#)

In accordance with Decree no. 81/06, of 1st November, NC signed a PSC with CG, whereby the operator assumed the obligation to carry out oil operations on CG's behalf.

The CG identified that certain terms and conditions of the PSC, if modified, would make the development of the remaining resources more attractive, as well as maximising the value of Block 5/06, to the benefit of all parties involved. According to this development, Decree no. 68/23, of 10th March, was issued, approving the changes made to the contract.

[Executive Decree no. 50/23, of 24th April - Extension of the Initial Phase of the Exploration Period of the Production Sharing Contract for Block 20/11](#)

In line with the need to continue the exploration activity, Executive Decree no. 50/23 of 24th April authorised the extension of the initial exploration phase for a period of 6 months, with effect from January 2023. The extension is due to the need to carry out a better assessment of the block's potential, associated with the PSC of block 20/11.



Beneficial Ownership



7. Beneficial Ownership

The 2019 EITI Standard, through its requirement 2.5 on Effective Beneficiaries, aims to disclose information that enables public understanding of all aspects of the regulatory framework for the extractive industries, including laws and regulations related to addressing corruption risks in the extractive sector.

Furthermore, stakeholders should be able to identify who owns and controls the companies operating in the country's extractive industries, to help prevent improper and corrupt practices in the management of extractive resources and to monitor companies owned and/or controlled by politically exposed persons.

Therefore, it is worth highlighting the designation of BO, according to Law no. 5/20, of 27th February - the Law on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (see section 6.4.2). Article 3 of Law no. 5/20, of 27th January, designates the following as BO:

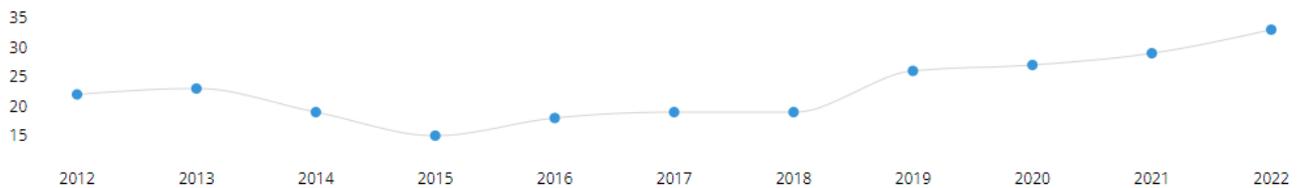
- a. The natural person or persons who:
 1. Holds a stake in the capital of a corporate entity or controls it and/or the natural person on whose behalf the transaction is being conducted;
 2. Ultimately, they exercise effective control over a corporate entity or entity without legal personality, in situations where the shareholdings/control are exercised through a chain of shareholdings or through non-direct control;
 3. Ultimately, hold direct or indirect ownership or control of the company's capital or the voting rights of the corporate entity, other than a company listed on a regulated market, subject to disclosure requirements in line with international standards;
 4. Is entitled to exercise or exercises significant influence or control over the company regardless of the level of participation.
- b. Or, in the case of legal entities that manage or distribute funds, the natural person or persons who:
 1. Benefit from their assets when the future beneficiaries have already been determined;
 2. Are considered to be the category of persons in whose main interest the corporate entity is established or operates, when the future beneficiaries have not yet been determined;
 3. Exercise control over the legal person's assets.

Regarding Angola's corruption risk, it is first important to analyse Angola's position in the Corruption Perceptions Index, which has seen a continuous improvement since 2015, when Angola obtained a score of 15. In the last 3 years, the following has been observed:

- In 2020, Angola obtained a score of 27/100 and climbed up the rankings to 142nd/180th place;
- In 2021, Angola obtained a score of 29/100 and climbed its ranking to 136th/180th place;
- In 2022, Angola obtained a score of 33/100 and climbed up the rankings to 116th/180th place.

The following graph shows Angola's improvement over the last seven years, as mentioned:

Figure 29: Country evolution in the Corruption Perceptions Index



The data mentioned above shows a positive trend in the country. Note that each country's score is a combination of at least 3 sources of information drawn from 13 different surveys and evaluations. The data is collected by a number of highly reputable institutions, including the World Bank and the World Economic Forum.

Pascal Joaquim, vice-chairman of the African Union's Advisory Council on Combating Corruption, considered corruption to be one of the causes of societies' failure to develop, particularly in Africa. Additionally, the United Nations resident coordinator in Angola, Zahira Virani, mentioned that the African Union estimates that 25% of Africa's GDP is lost due to corruption.

The most recent measures in transparency and the fight against corruption under the current Government are the approval of a new plan called the National Strategy for the Prevention and Repression of Corruption (hereinafter ENAPREC), for the five-year period 2023-2028, which reinforces the 2018 National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The presentation of this project and the public consultation took place in April and May of this year.

With the approval of ENAPREC, the aim is to achieve results, including the decrease of corruption rates by promoting integrity, transparency and the improvement of service provision in the public and private sectors, transparency in public management and the involvement of citizens in the prevention and repression of corruption.

The programme is based on three pillars: Prevention, Detection and Repression and has the contribution of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, the Court of Auditors and various ministerial departments.⁷⁵

Some of the proposals included in this Strategy are salary increases, changes to the regime for declaring the assets of public office holders and the limitation of direct award contracts.

The strategy also includes actions aimed at the private sector, including awareness programmes on corruption and related crime, internal control and compliance mechanisms and the adoption of a declaration of integrity as a requirement for participation in public procurement procedures.

Regarding to detection, a culture of reporting and zero tolerance is encouraged, as well as mechanisms to protect witnesses and informers. Note that, according to the Global Cost of Fraud - Report to the Nations 2022 (ACFE, 2022), 42% of frauds were detected through reports from complaint channels, with Corruption being the most common type of crime to be identified globally.

As for repression, it is recommended that swift mechanisms be adopted for the full recovery of the proceeds of crime, that information technologies be optimised and that inter-institutional coordination and cooperation between the several entities involved in repressing corruption and related crime be strengthened.

⁷⁵ Source: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/index/ago>

Angola was recently evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as part of the implementation of the UN convention against corruption, and it was recommended that investigations into crimes such as drug and precious mineral trafficking, as well as fuel smuggling, be intensified.

According to the Angola 50 Plan, the Angolan Government is seeking to improve the infrastructure, rationalise and improve the efficiency of the judicial system and reduce the number of agencies involved in procedures, to minimise the risk of corruption. On the same level, one of the immediate priorities for 2027 is to strengthen trust in the State and public institutions, combat corruption by approving a Code of Ethics in the public service that clarifies responsibilities in creating public policy to prevent and combat corruption, adjusting the disciplinary statute of the public service, involving services in identifying corruption risks and drawing up preventive plans and creating legal mechanisms to protect informers and witnesses.

The Angolan Government has also stated that the implementation of the Plan will be monitored, through its periodic updating, the dissemination of results and the involvement of civil society in updating, monitoring and evaluation. The Plan also undertakes to assess and correct any gaps and deficiencies in the associated legislation. The Plan aims to significantly reduce the levels of corruption and its impact on the economy and society, as well as strengthening the external perception of Angola as an effective Democratic State of Law.

In order to achieve this objective, Angola has committed to approving and implementing a modern legislative framework in line with international best practice in combating corruption, money laundering and the terrorist financing and tax fraud and evasion, including legislation on the identification of beneficial owners, the detection, apprehending and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, the reporting of information on the financial system and associated activities and professions and on politically exposed persons. They will ensure adherence to and implementation of the guidelines of international reference organisations in combating corruption, such as the Financial Action Task Force and the OECD, which will promote effective access to the periodic evaluations of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group and foster the exchange of information, training and agents.

According to the IMF⁷⁶, efforts have been made to strengthen the country's CML/TF framework, reduce corruption and increase government efficiency, namely through the recently approved Law no. 5/20, of 27th February - Law on Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, which materially and systematically optimised Law no. 34/11, of 12th December and the conformation of the current regime to the evolution of prevention and repression needs, the alignment with international recommendations and best practices, having included the definition of BO in Law no. 5/20, of 27th February. It is also important to note that article 2 of Law no. 5/20, of 27th February, also includes entities that trade precious metals and stones.

However, the IMF believes that further progress is necessary, especially regarding: (i) the transparency of information on the actual beneficiaries (including the awarding of contracts); and (ii) asset recovery measures.

The Angolan system for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction was evaluated by the FATF from October 2021 to September 2022. The results of this evaluation were published in June 2023 in the report "Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures Angola - Mutual Evaluation Report".

⁷⁶ Source: [IMF Country Reports](#), released in September 2023

The aforementioned report:

- Summarises the PML/CFT framework in force in Angola and assesses its level of effectiveness by evaluating 11 immediate results;
- Analyses the level of compliance with the 40 FATF recommendations (technical compliance) and presents the main deficiencies found; and,
- Proposes a set of recommendations to strengthen and improve the regime implemented in accordance with international standards.

Regarding technical compliance with the FATF's Standards, which consist of 40 requirements, since its first assessment Angola has implemented a series of improvements to its legal framework regarding the prevention of ML/TF, positively impacting the effectiveness of its system:

Table 62: Compliance with FATF Standards

Level of fulfilment	Compliance with the FATF's 40 recommendations
Fulfilled	7
Largely fulfilled	15
Partially fulfilled	15
Not fulfilled	3
Not associated with any of the 40 recommendations	
TOTAL	40

Concerning the extractive industry, the FATF Mutual Evaluation Report issues several recommendations, aiming to adopt requirements for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, implement a robust risk assessment methodology and ensure adequate supervision and monitoring of entities based on the level of risk identified.

Considering the above, it is important to emphasise that of the 77 deficiencies identified in the Report, the followings are recommended for the extractive industry:

Preventive measures

- Perform risk assessments for Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Arms Proliferation;
- Understand the most prevalent risks in their third-party relationships, business relationships, transactions and adopt proportionate controls to mitigate the risks identified;
- Development and implementation of ML/TF prevention programmes commensurate with the risks identified and the size of the company, namely:
 - ▶ Appointment of persons responsible for compliance with the prevention of ML/TF;
 - ▶ Employee training;
 - ▶ Implementation of policies and procedures;
 - ▶ Independent audit function to test the ML/TF prevention system.
- Definition and implementation of additional measures for identified high-risk situations, as well as storage of accurate, reliable and up-to-date records;

- Development and application of robust mitigation measures, particularly in relation to politically exposed persons (PEPs), suspicious transaction reporting and specific financial sanctions on ML/TFs.

Supervision

- Establishment and enforcement of strong market entry requirements;
- Perform suitability assessments on company directors and/or shareholders and their beneficial owners;
- Developing a better understanding of ML/TF risks in order to create supervision resources and perform inspections;
- Application of proportionate corrective actions and/or sanctions in situations of non-compliance;
- Implementation of post-inspection monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with restoration agreements and changes to compliance conduct;
- Development of awareness/dissemination programmes and issuance of sectoral and thematic guidelines based on the risks identified.

Following on from the shortcomings presented above, it is important to highlight the following initiatives and mitigation actions that are being carried out in order to overcome these shortcomings:

- The oil sector is already addressing the implementation of these recommendations, through NC, which launched a Public Tender in August this year - Public Tender no. 08/ANPG-DAF/2023 - Acquisition of Consultancy Services for Sectoral Risk Assessment of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing, which aims to implement improvements in the sector in these matters, namely in resolving the deficiencies and recommendations set out in the Mutual Evaluation Report.
- A legislative review is underway, including Law no. 5/20, of 27th February, whose main focus is on reinforcing the need to identify the beneficial owners and more robust regulation of the terrorist financing component. Additionally, to this Law, the legislation in force on PEP, the Commercial Companies Law from the perspective of PML-FTPWMD issues and the National PEP List are also under review. This working group includes the Financial Information Unit (FIU), the National Bank of Angola (BNA), the Ministry of Justice, the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS), GTA and the Capital Markets Commission (CMC), and it is estimated that this review will be finalised for approval by the end of November 2023.
- Through a working group composed of the FIU, CIS, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of the Interior and the Office of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, a Designation Law is currently being drafted, which will address people flagged as potential terrorists or terrorist financiers and will complement Law no. 5/20 of 27th February. This work is expected to be finalised in the first quarter of 2024.
- It is estimated that a National Observatory for Combating Terrorism will be set up by the end of 2023. This Observatory will serve as an entity for coordinating and sharing information on preventing, suppressing and combating terrorism; at national level, it will promote the organisation of plans for implementing the actions set out in the national strategy for preventing, suppressing and combating terrorism, and; at international level, it will promote coordination between the points of contact for the several areas of intervention in this field. The Observatory will potentially include the following members: Defence and security forces; Security services; FIU; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MIREX - Ministério de Relações Exteriores).

- The National Strategy for Combating Money Laundering was approved by Presidential Decree no. 73/23 of 15th March, consisting of 5 pillars: i) international coordination and cooperation; ii) Regulation and Supervision; iii) Capacity Building and Awareness Raising; iv) Transparency; and v) Investigation, Legal Proceedings and Asset Recovery. The National Strategy for preventing and combating money laundering (ML), terrorist financing (TF) and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) provides:
 - a) strategic orientation and national coordination, with an international influence for the effective implementation of measures to prevent and combat money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (PC/ ML/TF /WMD);
 - b) incorporates requirements set out under the 40 Recommendations of the FATF, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, conventions prohibiting chemical weapons; conventions prohibiting biological weapons and other related United Nations conventions, as well as United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) and other continental and regional treaties to which Angola is a signatory;
 - c) addresses the challenges and operational deficiencies of Angola's "System for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering, Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction" (SPC- ML/TF /WMD), and;
 - d) aligns PC-ML/TF/ WMD priorities and responses in line with the risks encountered and the respective vulnerabilities, threats and impacts identified during the 2017-2019 Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) National Risk Assessments (NRA) processes, followed by the 2021 ML/TF Sector Risk Assessment updates.
- Establishment of a partnership with the EU Global Facility, in which a series of meetings have already taken place to define an action plan for future technical assistance, with the aim of fostering transparency and efficiency in Angola's financial systems. As part of this same partnership, a series of training courses and specific actions related to the issue of Beneficial Owner are being performed, namely a strategy and planning for the implementation, management and supervision of a national database for the Registration of Beneficial Ownership of various entities, including those in the Angolan extractive industry. Some of the activities will include:
 - a) perform a risk assessment on the Beneficial Owners;
 - b) revision of the sanctioning framework, with a view to penalising in a dissuasive and proportionate manner commercial companies that do not provide up-to-date information on the BO;
 - c) implementation of mitigation measures, based on a risk-based approach, and;
 - d) continuous training for employees of institutions dealing with the registration of companies and other types of legal entities, supervisory authorities and competent authorities.

Within the framework of the requirements of these Assessments, it should also be noted that, in accordance with the United Nations Conventions and considering the need to typify the categories of designated offences that are not yet criminalised in the current legal system, as well as adding some essential aspects to the typification of crimes already in force, the National Assembly approved Law no. 3/14, of 10th February, on the criminalisation of the offences underlying money laundering, which was later repealed by Law no. 38/20, of 11th November, approving the new Penal Code. This Law also lists corruption offences in a separate chapter (VII).

In these matters of corruption prevention and transparency in the extractive industries, it is important to mention Angola's accession in June 2022 to the EITI, in a critical context in relation to

global extractive governance and volatility in oil prices, as well as the country's vulnerability/dependence on these resources. This accession was seen as a first step towards the Angolan Government's declaration of intent.

According to His Excellency, the Minister of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas, Dr. Diamantino Pedro Azevedo, firstly the governance model was changed, approving the new governance models for the mining sector and the oil sector, which, according to the Minister, stratify the activity of each entity, clearly defining the activity of the Government, through the Ministry, and the activity of the regulatory agencies, as well as the activity of both private and state-owned companies.

The Minister also emphasised that this model sought to mitigate potential conflicts of interest, insofar as, for example, national companies played different roles (corporate, regulatory, NC, etc.), which was detrimental in terms of transparency and compliance.

With this decision, the Angolan Government believes that by joining the EITI there will be more transparency in the acts of governance and business activity, as well as in the activity of civil society, enabling the proper monitoring of the use of revenues from the extractive industry.

Considering that there are still some legal limitations on the disclosure of the beneficial owners in the extractive industry, to create an action plan for mapping and disclosing those beneficial owners, the Angola EITI's NCC will hire a consultant to assist in collecting the information required, in accordance with requirements 2.4 and 2.5 of the 2019 EITI's Standard.

The contracting of this consulting service will enable the third party to support the Angola EITI's NCC in the following tasks:

- 1. Support the EITI in raising awareness and building technical capacity in the area of transparency for beneficial owners**
 - a) Support the EITI in developing a training/awareness-raising strategy;
 - b) Support the EITI in organising capacity-building sessions with the EITI's NCC on the importance of transparency of beneficial owners (BO), how to implement disclosures and how data can be used, through examples of good implementation practices.
- 2. Conduct legal analyses on BO in Angola and support the EITI in assessing/establishing the scope of disclosure of effective ownership**
 - a) Describe the legal frameworks and reforms planned and underway in Angola relating to the disclosure of information on BO and assess the extent to which they provide transparency of BO in the extractive sector;
 - b) Assess the BO's transparency disclosures and Angola's compliance with requirements 2.5 of the 2019 EITI's Standard. This will include assessing whether information on the beneficial owners of the corporate entity(ies) applying for or holding an interest in an oil, gas or mining exploration or production licence or contract in Angola is publicly available;
 - c) Comprehensively analyse the disclosure of beneficial ownership information in Angola. This will include compiling a list of companies currently required to report on their legal and beneficial owners and where this information can be accessed;
 - d) Facilitate discussions with government agencies involved in collecting and monitoring BO data;

- e) Support the EITI in assessing and documenting gaps or opportunities for improvement in the BO and agreeing on an approach to overcome gaps and strengthen procedures and practices, including prioritising activities and identifying resources;
- f) Support the EITI to develop a short communication/policy briefing on BO in Angola to help raise awareness.

So, to summarise, as an action plan to meet the requirements of the EITI's Standard, the Angola EITI's NCC will:

- a) Perform an exhaustive analysis to determine whether the BO's are disclosed;
- b) Identify the companies currently required to communicate information about their legal and beneficial owners;
- c) Develop a training/awareness-raising strategy for BOT;
- d) Facilitate a capacity-building session with the EITI's NCC on the importance of BO transparency, how to implement disclosures and how data can be used, through examples of good implementation practices;
- e) First draft of a mapping study and roadmap for BOT and a brief communication/policy briefing on BO in Angola;
- f) Final mapping study and roadmap for BO and brief communication/policy brief on BOT in Angola.

Additionally, it is important to note that, in the oil sector, there are several listed companies, namely international O&G companies, and it is therefore possible to find publicly available information on their Beneficial Owners through their Annual Reports or websites (information on investors).

Furthermore, Angola has a public platform, the *Guiché Único da Empresa* (see <https://gue.gov.ao/portal/publicacao>), where it is possible to consult data on the incorporation, alteration, extinction and related acts of commercial companies, sole traders and cooperatives.



IA Recommendations

8. IA Recommendations

The EITI's Standard requires the EITI's NCC, with the support of the IA, to identify and sustainably implement improvements that contribute to the development of transparency in the extractive industries sector in the country.

Therefore, it was identified important points for improvement, to be considered in the preparation of future reports and procedures to be implemented in the EITI's NCC, based on the mandatory requirements of the EITI's Standard.

Listed below are the recommendations that the IA believed that are relevant to highlight within the scope of the EITI's Standard, and other additional suggestions for the proper implementation of the EITI in the country, allowing for a higher level of awareness and responsibility for all entities involved in the extractive sector.

The recommendations identified were disaggregated into two groups:

- IA recommendations, in accordance with the requirements of the EITI's Standard;
- Additional recommendations.

IA recommendations in line with EITI requirements

A. Requirements 2.2 and 2.3 - Allocation and registration of licences

Details: The EITI's NCC has generally demonstrated, via the regulatory and public entities with responsibilities in the sector, that it has information on the licences in force in the extractive industry in the country. Even so, this information contains limitations in terms of the data required by the EITI's Standard, in our opinion not because it is unavailable, but because there are no routines for consolidating, reporting and updating this data on a recurring basis and in line with the Standard's requirements. Amongst this information is the centralisation of contracts and detailed information on the bidding process in accordance with requirement 2.2. The EITI's NCC is in the process of setting up a working group and hiring a consultant to support and achieve this challenge (see work plan in section 6.3). Furthermore, the NCC should identify possible deviations from the legal framework in relation to the award and transfer of oil, gas and mineral licences.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that the EITI's NCC, via the working group, outline a strategy for consolidating the completeness of the data per licence that is required by the EITI's Standard and define a strategy for publishing it on a recurring basis, for example on the websites of state bodies. In addition, the EITI's NCC should develop a methodology for identifying variations in the allocation of licences in relation to the legally defined procedure.

Stakeholders: In line with the vision of the EITI's NCC, it is understood that the regulators ANPG and ANRM could play a central role in guaranteeing the completeness of information and defining a recurrent publication strategy.

B. Requirement 2.4 - Disclosure of contracts

Detail: Under the terms of requirement 2.4, contracts and licences, and the respective contractual terms, signed after 1st January 2021 must be publicly disclosed. Currently, in Angola, with particular emphasis on the oil sector, there are legal limitations and confidentiality clauses in contracts, which do not allow compliance with the requirement. The EITI's NCC is in the process of setting up a working group and hiring a consultant to help overcome this challenge (see work plan in section 6.3).

Recommendation: The IA emphasises the importance of the development of an action plan and moving forward with the defined plan, with the aim of supporting the work aimed at eliminating the legal limitations that have been identified.

Stakeholders: EITI's NCC and participants in the working group.

C. Requirement 2.5 - BO

Detail: Under the terms of requirement 2.5, a publicly available register must be kept of the beneficial owners of entities that apply for or hold interests in exploration or production licences or contracts, as well as the legal owners and ownership interest, information that is currently not publicly available. Due to legal limitations in the definition of materiality (see chapter 2) and the collection of data from the entities in the sector, it was not possible to obtain this information from the relevant entities.

Recommendation: The IA emphasises the importance of the action plan to be developed by the EITI's NCC to meet this requirement. Accordingly, we recommend that the necessary efforts be made to continue and develop the action plan as set out in chapter 7 of the Report. Additionally, and considering the timeline for development and implementation of the defined action plan, the IA recommends that the BOs and other information referred to above be publicised in the entities' next reports, by consulting the entities and/or by including them in the methodology to be defined. Furthermore, it is recommended that the EITI's NCC seek to interact with the working group responsible for reviewing the legislation in force on combating corruption and money laundering, in order to monitor the work and discussions carried out with regard to BOs in Angola and leverage the disclosure of information in the Report, in accordance with the EITI's Standard.

Stakeholders: EITI's NCC and participants in the working group.

D. Requirement 3.1 and 3.2 - Exploration and Production

Detail: In accordance with requirements 3.1 and 3.2, exploration and production data must be presented in a format broken down by region, company or project, identifying the methods for calculating volumes and prices associated with the aforementioned data.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that in future reports, additional clarification be incorporated into the amounts reported on the calculation methods for obtaining the amounts associated with production in volume and value. In addition, the feasibility of obtaining information on the mining sector, in accordance with the requirement of the EITI's Standard, should be outlined together with the ANRM.

Intervening Organisations: EITI's NCC, with a central role for ACEPA, ANPG and ANRM.

E. Requirement 4.2 - Sale of the State's share of production or other revenue received in kind

Detail: Requirement 4.2 of the EITI's Standard requires Angola to disclose the volumes received and sold by the State and the revenues from the sale of oil, gas or mining. Furthermore, the information must include payments (in cash or in kind) relating to swap agreements or resource-backed loans. The aforementioned information must also be presented in a format broken down by the purchasing company, considering the disclosure levels set out in requirement 4.7 of the EITI's Standard. In addition, Angola is encouraged to disclose a description of the processes for selecting purchasing companies, the technical and financial criteria used for selection, the list of selected purchasing companies, any significant deviations from the applicable legal framework governing the selection of purchasing companies and the associated sales agreements.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that the EITI's NCC consider publicising the information above and assesses the possibility of carrying out a specific study on the commercialisation of *commodities* in Angola, with the aim of providing transparent information on the agreements in force or loans granted, as well as the entities involved in the purchasing process.

Intervening Organisations: EITI's NCC with the support of ANPG and ANRM.

F. Requirement 4.1, 4.7 and 4.9 - Comprehensive tax and revenue disclosure, level of disaggregation and data quality and assurance

Detail: According to the limitations set out in chapters 2, 4 and throughout the report, there is a legislative impediment that makes it impossible to disclose financial information broken down by entity, which in addition to impacting the disclosure of a substantial part of the information required by the requirements, impacts other elements, such as the definition of materiality and the reconciliation process, the latter being one of the main vectors in guaranteeing the reliability of the data. The substance of the undisclosed information also raises concerns about the results of the validation process, which could be influenced by this limitation. Regarding the information disclosed, the EITI Report, in accordance with requirement 4.9 of the EITI's Standard, the quality and assurance of the data in this report depends on external controls and audits of the reporting organisations, and it is important to strengthen the data control methodology.

Recommendation: The development of the action plan to reverse/mitigate the limitations identified should be accelerated, making this a priority. Annex P of this report lists suggestions and recommendations from the International Secretariat that should be taken into consideration when determining the way forward for the EITI's NCC. In addition, in future reports, the requirement for data quality assurance should be further developed by the EITI's NCC.

Stakeholders: The MoF working team, together with the EITI National Secretariat in concert with the EITI's NCC.

G. Requirement 5.1 and 5.2 - Distribution of subnational revenues and transfers

Detail: In accordance with requirements 5.1 and 5.2 of the EITI's Standard, Angola must disclose the allocation/distribution of government revenues from the extractive industry, as well as transfers between national and sub-national government entities imposed by law or other complementary legislation.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that the EITI's NCC identifies the relevant organisations for data collection and assesses whether there is systematic dissemination of the above information in publicly available reports or other government publications. If not, a survey of the main resource management rules for publication should be carried out.

Intervening Entities: It is understood that, in order to achieve the requirement, the EITI's NCC, with emphasis on MoF and MIREMPET could play a leading role in putting the requirement into practice.

H. Requirement 6.1 - Social and environmental expenditure

Detail: Disclosure of social and environmental spending should include information on compulsory/voluntary spending, companies, beneficiaries, amounts paid and associated projects. At the moment, the IA considers that there is no central database for disclosing the information required. Furthermore, it is recommended that the environmental licences issued/active for the respective reporting period be disclosed. Due to limitations in the definition of materiality (see chapter 2) and the collection of data from the entities in the sector, it was not possible to obtain this information from the relevant entities in each sector of the extractive industry.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that a centralised database be created, in line with the requirements regarding social and environmental payments made by companies in the extractive industry, and that it also incorporate information on environmental licences issued/active in the industry, providing greater detail on the environmental impact of extractive activities. In this way, the database would reconcile information that is possibly already structured through other ministerial departments of the Angolan Government, or through other reports, which would enhance the reliability of this data. In addition, it could be assessed whether this database should include other relevant information, particularly in the context of updates to the 2023 EITI's Standard (Energy Transition).

Intervening organisations: The EITI's NCC in identifying the entities responsible for the information and working together with them to create a reliable and up-to-date database.

I. Requirement 6.2 - Quasi-fiscal expenditure

Detail: Disclosure of quasi-fiscal expenditure should include information associated with significant revenue payments made by state-owned companies in the extractive industries. Therefore, the study on quasi-fiscal expenditure by state-owned companies performed in this report could be extended, given its importance for transparency in revenue management.

Recommendation: The IA recommends that the EITI NCC evaluate and discuss, within the framework of the EITI's Standard, the definition of quasi-fiscal expenditure, as well as promote a debate on the considerations mentioned in section 4.3.4 and their framing in the EITI Report.

Intervening organisations: The EITI's NCC.

Additional recommendations

Extractive Industry

Subject: Insufficient legislation associated with the EITI.

Detail: The IA considered that there is still no legal framework defining the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the EITI process.

Recommendations: We recommend the enactment of an EITI legislative document. This law will provide a better understanding of the EITI process by all stakeholders and ensure successful disclosure of financial information and the reconciliation process (in line with the above recommendation based on requirement 4.1 and 4.7).

Intervening organisations: We believe that the National Secretariat, together with the EITI's NCC and support from MIREMPET, could structure a strategy for the implementation of this law.

Mining sector

Subject: Digital platforms associated with the dissemination of information with special emphasis on mining.

Detail: During the development of the 1st EITI Report, the IA realised that the public information available on the mining sector is limited in relation to the requirements defined in the EITI's Standard. However, ANRM is currently planning to develop a website. Additionally, ANRM is also currently leading an initiative to create a digital register for existing licences in the country.

Recommendations: The IA suggests that the initiatives already under development by the regulator and partners in the sector should be aligned, in coordination with the EITI's NCC, with the information

reporting requirements of the EITI's Standard, including information on licensing, operational and financial sector information and social and environmental contributions.

Intervening organisations: ANRM in coordination with the EITI's NCC and industry partners.

We highlight that the recommendations are not extensive given the context of the first report and the recommendation of a sustainable approach, considering that certain requirements of the 2019 EITI's Standard contain not only mandatory assumptions, but also additional recommendations on the disclosure of information. As a result, the recommendations prioritise required developments, that mainly relate to validation, mitigation of possible gaps, and helping the EITI's NCC structure an agenda. In the table below we have identified the recommendations according to a scale for defining priorities, with 1 - least relevant and 3 - most relevant.

Table 63: Recommendations prioritisation scale for EITI's Standard requirements

Requirement/Segment	Scale of priorities (1 to 3)
2.2 and 2.3	3
2.4	2
2.5	3
3.1 and 3.2	2
4.1, 4.7 and 4.9	3
4.2	2
5.1 and 5.2	3
6.1	2
6.2	2
Extractive Industry	1
Mining Sector	2

In addition, to the recommendations described, specifically requirements 2.5 and 6.1, it is important to note that these should be considered in the discussions associated with the action plan for the disclosure of financial information (requirement 4.1 and 4.7), related to future reports.

Once the legislative impediment has been resolved, it is expected that the financial information can be gathered through information collection templates (under consideration in the methodology and approach of the report for the respective period and approved by the EITI's NCC), which will include the collection of information on the requirements mentioned (2.5 and 6.1).

In case the methodology and approach of the next reports follow a similar structure to the 1st EITI Report for Angola, the EITI's NCC should consider an alternative approach of collecting this information, such as via regulatory entities or MIREMPET, in accordance with the assumptions defined in the corresponding requirements.



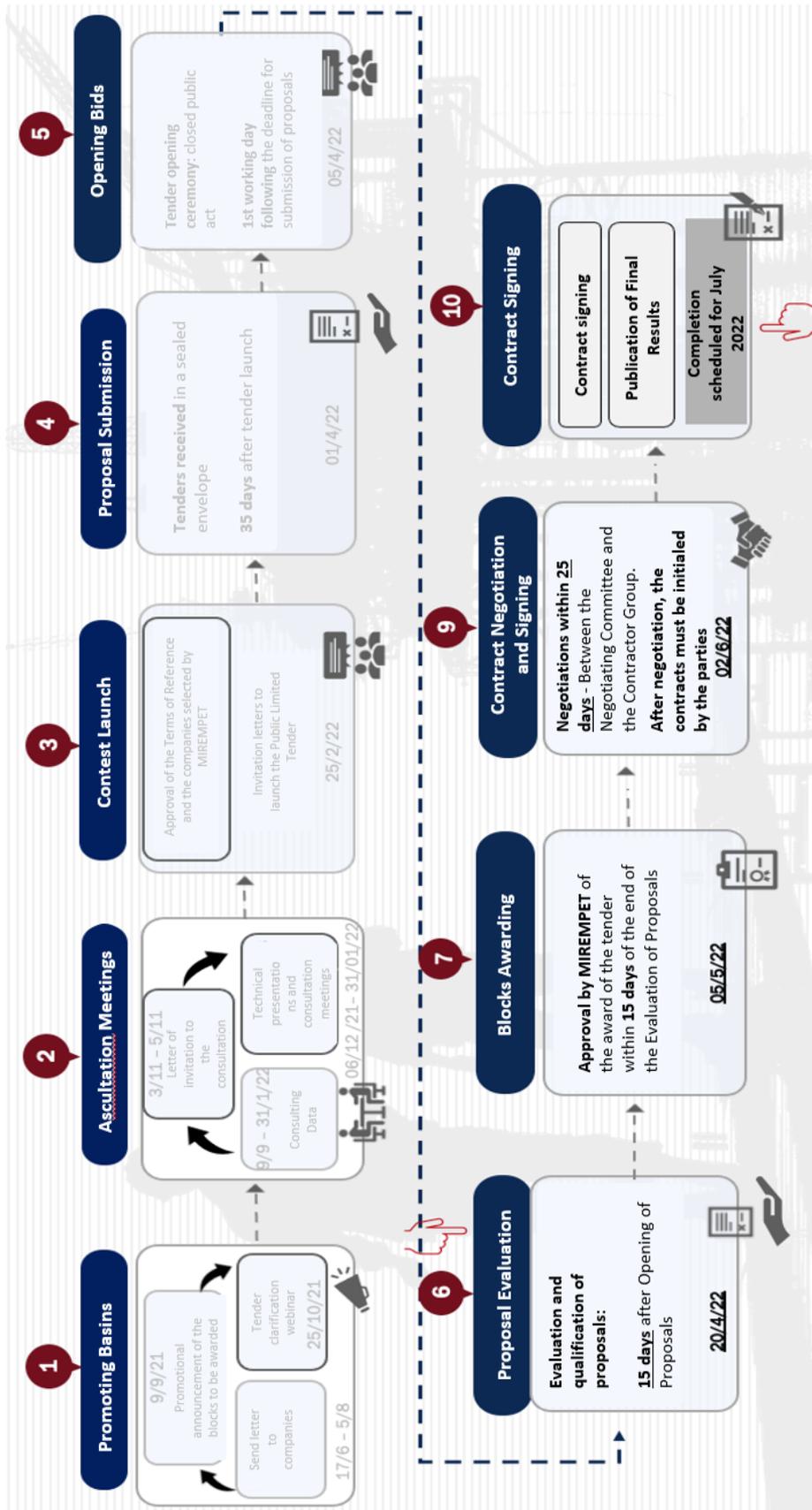
Annexes

Annex B: Entities including Sonangol Group

Empresa	Unidade de Negócio
Sonangol E.P	Corporate
Sonangol Finance Limited	Corporate
Sonangol Pesquisa & Produção, S.A.	Exploração e produção
Sonangol Hidrocarbonetos Internacional, S.A.	Exploração e produção
Sonagás - Sonangol Gás Natural, Lda.	Gás e Energias renováveis
Sonaref, S.A.	Refinação e petroquímica
Sonangol – Refinaria de Luanda, S.A.	Refinação e petroquímica
Refinaria do Lobito, S.A.	Refinação e petroquímica
Sonaref Investimentos e Participações, S.A.	Refinação e petroquímica
Sonangol Shipping Holding, Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Angola, Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Services, Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Chartering Services Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol LNG Shipping Service Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Marine Transportation limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Marine Services Inc	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Angola (Luanda) Limitada	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Girassol Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Huila Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Kassanje Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Kalandula Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Kizomba Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Luanda Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Rangel Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Porto Amboim Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Namibe Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Cabinda Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Etosha Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Benguela Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Sambizanga Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Bengo Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Chiloango Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Zaire Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Cunene (Clyde) Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Ngol Luena Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Shipping Ngol Cassai Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Dande Limited	Trading & Shipping
Ngol Kwanza Limited	Trading & Shipping
Cumberland Limited (Ngol Cubango)	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Maiombe Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Cazenga Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Comercialização Internacional, Lda.	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Asia	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Hong Kong Limited	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol USA	Trading & Shipping
Sonangol Distribuidora, S.A.	Distribuição e Comercialização
Sonangol Logística, Lda.	Distribuição e Comercialização
Sonangol Holdings, Lda.	Actividades "non-core"
SIIND – Sonangol Investimentos Industriais, S.A.	Actividades "non-core"
SONIP - Sonangol Imobiliária e Propriedades, Lda.	Actividades "non-core"
Sonair - Serviços Aéreos, S.A.	Actividades "non-core"
Clínica Girassol, SARL.	Actividades "non-core"
MS TELCOM – Mercury Serviço de Telecomunicações, S.A.	Actividades "non-core"
Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tecnologias e Ciências (ISPTEC)	Actividades "non-core"
CFMA - Centro de Formação Marítima de Angola Lda	Actividades "non-core"
Academia Sonangol S.A.	Actividades "non-core"
Sonangol Vida	Actividades "non-core"
Pessoas Desenvolvimento e Associações – PDA	Actividades "non-core"
Solo Properties	Actividades "non-core"

Source: https://www.sonangol.co.ao/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/SNL_RELAT%C3%93RIO-DE-GEST%C3%83O-E-CONTAS_ANO-2021.pdf

Annex C: Bidding Process Roadmap 2021



Source: https://anpg.co.ao/home_licitacao/

Annex D: Mining Right Allocation Process

Stage 1

Process developed by MIREMPET:

- Receipt of the application request (article 97 of the MC);
- Registration of the request (article 102 of the MC);
- Issue of the registration receipt (article 102 of the MC);
- Sending the file to the regulatory authority (ANRM);

Stage 2

Process developed by ANRM:

- Assessment of the feasibility of the request (article 116 of the MC);
- Notification of the assessment (article 103 of the MC);
- Publication of Public Notices (article 104 of the MC);
- Payment of the RMCA;
- Issuance of the RMCA (article 106 of the MC);

Stage 3

Process developed by MIREMPET and ANRM:

- Creation of the Negotiating Committee (article 112 of the MC);
- Negotiation Process;
- Payment of the security deposit (article 62 of the MC);
- Bonus payment;
- Payment of Fees and Emoluments (article 61 of the MC);
- Signing the contract;

Stage 4

Process developed by MIREMPET and ANRM:

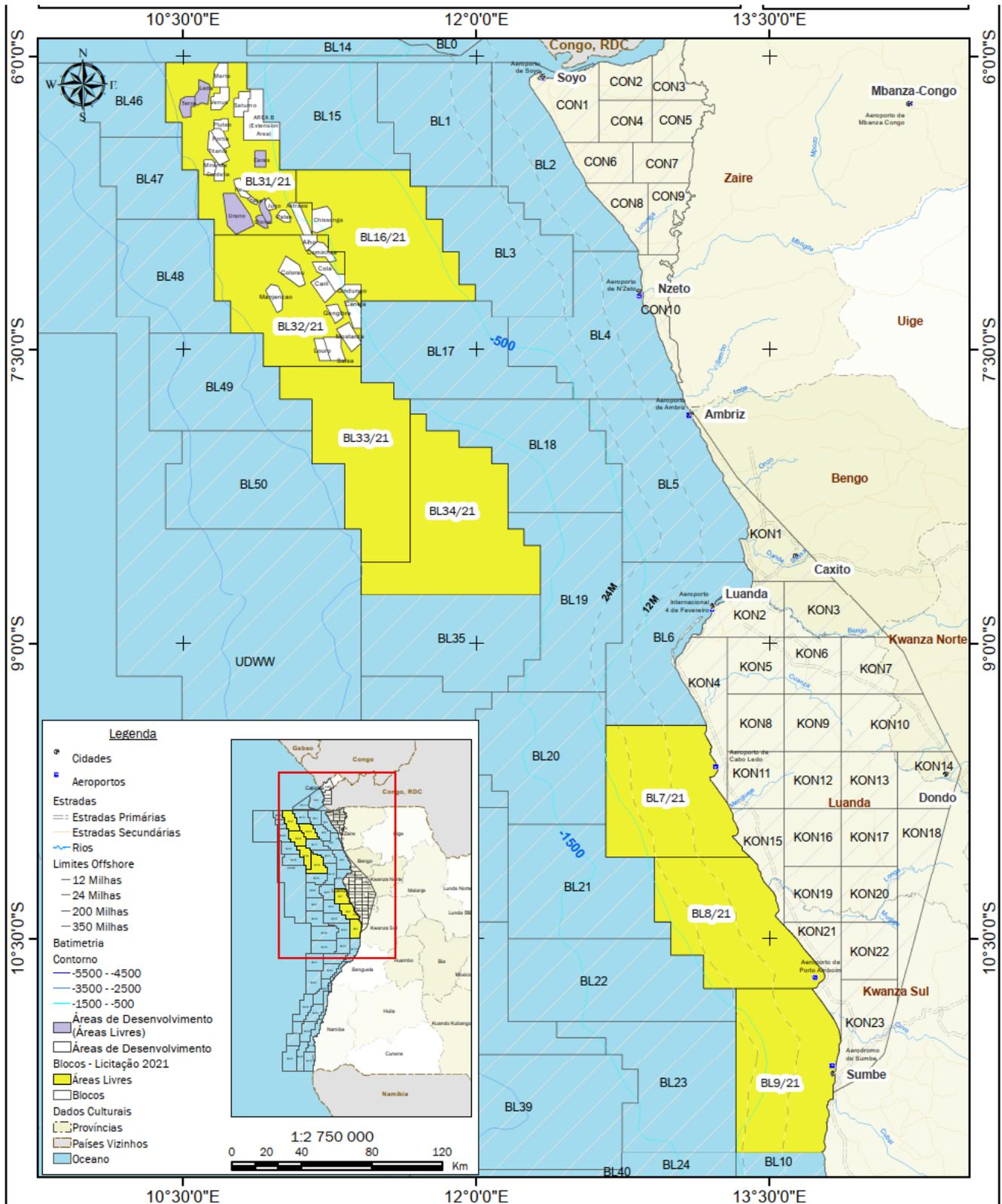
- Approval by MIREMPET (article 130 of the MC);
- Signature of the CIM;
- Issue of the mining licence (article 89 of the MC);
- Signature of the Mining Title;
- Publication in the Official Gazette (article 89 of the MC);

Stage 5

Process developed by MIREMPET and ANRM:

- Delivery of the Contract and the Mining Title;

Annex E: Tender Map 2021



Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/mapas/>

F. List of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
27	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 104/21 of 26 th April	Sonangol P&P 100%	-	22/06/2021	01/07/2021
28	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 112/21, of 29 th April	Eni ¹ 60%	Sonangol P&P 20% Tiptop Energy Limited 20%	22/06/2021	01/07/2021
29	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 113/21, of 29 th April	Total Energies EP Angola Block 29 42.80%	Equinor Angola Block 29 AS 22.80% Sonangol P&P 20.00% BP Exploration Angola (kwanza Benguela) ¹ LTD 8.80% Petronas Angola E&P LTD 5.60%	30/07/2021	01/08/2021
FS*	Association	Production	Production	Decree-Law no. 46.822 of 31 st December 1965	SOMOIL ² 15%	Sonangol E.P. 80% Sonangol P&P 5%	26/05/1966	26/05/1966
FST*	Association	Production	Production	Decree-Law no. 48.847 of 23 rd January 1969	SOMOIL ² 31.33%	Sonangol E.P. 63.67% Sonangol P&P 5%	26/05/1966	26/05/1966
CABINDA NORTE	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	Decree no. 46/R/92 of 9 th September	Eni Angola S.P.A ¹ 48%	Sonangol P&P 20% WM-DC Resources Limited 22% Acrep S.A 10%	10/09/1992	01/10/1992
CABINDA CENTRO	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 72/15 of 20 th March	Eni ¹ 42.50%	ExxonMobil 32.50 Sonangol P&P 25%	06/11/2000	01/12/2000
CABINDA SUL*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree-Law no. 6/99, of 25 th February	Pluspetrol 55%	Sonangol P&P 25% Force Petroleum 20%	22/04/1999	01/05/1999
1/14	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 153/14 of 12 th June	Eni ¹ 35%	Equinor Angola 30% Sonangol P&P 25% Acrep S.A 10%	06/11/2000	01/12/2020

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%207C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somuil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

F. List of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
5/06	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	Decree no. 81/06 of 1 st November	Sonangol P&P 100%	-	01/11/2006	01/12/2006
0*	Association	Production	Production	Decree no. 29/86 of 30 th December 1986	CABGOC 39.20%	Sonangol E.P. 41% TotalEnergies 10% Eni ¹ 9.80%	05/12/2021	01/01/2022
2/05*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree no. 69/05 of 26 th September	SOMOIL ² 30%	Falcon Oil 20% Prodoil 12.5% ACREP 12.5% Kotoil 12.5% Ploliedro 12.5%	04/10/2005	01/11/2005
3/05*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree no. 73/05 of 28 th September	Sonangol P&P 50%	Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%	04/10/2005	28/09/2005
3/05A	PSC	Production	Production	Decree no. 71/05 of 28 th September	Sonangol P&P 25%	China Sonangol 25% Maurel & Prom Angola 20% Eni ¹ 12% SOMOIL ² 10% NIS-NAFTGAS 4% INA 4%	04/10/2005	01/11/2005
4/05*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree no. 70/05 of 26 th September	Sonangol P&P 50%	SOMOIL ² 18.75% Acrep S.A 18.75 % Prodoil 12.50%	04/10/2005	01/11/2005

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e- agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

F. List of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
14*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree-Law no. 19/94, of 18 th November	CABGOC 31%	Sonangol P&P 20% Eni ¹ 20% TotalEnergies Angola 20% Galp 09%	23/02/1995	01/03/2005
15*	PSC	Production	Production	DL no. 14/94, of 08 th July	Esso 36%	BP ¹ 24% Eni ¹ 18% Equinor Angola 12% Sonangol P&P 10%	23/08/1994	01/09/1994
15/06*	PSC	Production	Production	PD no. 84/06, of 1 st November	Eni ¹ 36.84%	Sonangol 36.84% SSI 26.32%	03/11/2006	01/12/2006
17*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree no. 51/92, of 16 th September, amended by Decree no. 127/20, of 31 st March	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 33%	Esso 19% BP Explo. Angola LDT ¹ (Bloc17) 15.84% Equinor Angola 12.16% Equinor Angola AS 10.00% TotalEnergies M BRIDE 5% Sonangol P&P 5%	15/12/1992	01/01/1993
17/06	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	Executive Decree no. 87/06 of 1 st November	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 20% SSI 27.50% SOMOIL ² 10% Falcon Oil 5 % ACREP Block 17/06 S.A 5% Partex Angola Corp. 2.5%	03/11/2006	01/12/2006

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e-adora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

F. List of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
18*	PSC	Production	Production	Decree-Law no. 7/96, of 9 th August	BP Angola (Block 18) B.V ¹ 36.34%	SSI 37.72% Sonangol P&P 16.28% BP Exploration Beta Limited ¹ 9.66%	27/09/1996	01/10/1996
20/11	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 303/11, of 15 th December	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 50%,	BP EXPL. (Kuanza Benguela) LTD ¹ 30% Sonangol P&P 20%	20/12/2011	01/01/2012
23	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 85/06, of 1 st November	Sonangol P&P 100%	-	01/11/2006	01/12/2006
30	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 54/19, of 18 th February	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 30) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020	01/11/2020
31*	PSC	Production	Production	DL no. 8/99, of 14 th May	BP ¹ 26.67%	Sonangol P&P 45% SSI 31 15% Equinor Angola Block 31 AS 13.33%	26/05/1999	01/04/2000
32*	PSC	Production	Production	DL no. 9/99, of 14 th May	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 30%	Sonangol P&P 30% SSI 32 20% ESSO 15% Galp 5%	26/05/1999	01/04/1999
44	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 76/19, of 13 th March,	Esso Expl. Prod. Ang. (Block 44) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020	01/11/2020
45	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	PD no. 55/19, of 18 th February	ExxonMobil Expl. Prod. Ang. (Bloc 45) LTD 60%	Sonangol P&P 40%	07/10/2020	01/11/2020

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somuil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

F. List of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2021)	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
14K & A-IMI*	PSC	Production	Production	-	Chevron (Congo) Ltd. 15.75%	Total E&P Congo 26.75% Cabinda Gulf Oil Comp. Ltd. 15.50% Eni Angola Exploration B.V. ¹ 10% Sonangol P&P 20% Angola Block 14 B.V. 10% Nat. Des Pét. Su Congo (SNPC) 7.5% Galp E&P Petrolífera S.A. 4.5%	-	-
48	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	-	Total E&P Angola Block 48 B.V. 40%	Sonangol P&P 30% Qatar Petroleum Inter. Upstream LLC 30%	-	-
21/09	PSC	Exploration	Exploration	-	Total E&P Angola Block 20- 21 80%	Sonangol P&P 20%	-	-

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azure Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azure%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

G. Duration and expiry date of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Concession Decree	Type of Contract	Research period (years)	Research Period End Date	Production Period End Date	Extension decrees
27	PD no. 104/21 of 26 th April	PSC	5	01/07/2026	-	-
28	PD no. 112/21, of 29 th April	PSC	5	01/07/2026	-	-
29	PD no. 113/21, of 29 th April	PSC	5	01/08/2026	-	-
FS	Decree-Law no. 46/822 of 31 st December 1965	Association	-	-	16/09/2035	Executive Decree no. 548/15, of 7 th October
FST	Decree-Law no. 48.847 of 23 rd January 1969	Association	-	-	16/09/2035	Executive Decree no. 548/15, of 7 th October
CABINDA NORTE	Decree no. 46/R/92 of 9 th September	PSC	3	01/04/2024	-	Executive Decree no. 624/21, of 17 th November
CABINDA CENTRO	PD no. 72/15 of 20 th March	PSC	5	01/12/2024	-	-
CABINDA SUL	Decree-Law no. 6/99, of 25 th February	PSC	4	-	10/03/2031	-
1/14	PD no. 153/14 of 12 th June	PSC	5	12/06/2024	-	Executive Decree no. 87/19, of 20 th March
5/06	Decree no. 81/06 of 1 st November	PSC	4	01/12/2024	-	Executive Decree no. 540/22, of 1 st November
0	Decree no. 29/86 of 30 th December	Association	-	-	31/12/2050	-
2/05	Decree no. 69/05 of 26 th September	PSC	-	-	31/12/2040	-
3/05	Decree no. 73/05 of 28 th September	PSC	-	-	31/12/2040	-
3/05A	Decree no. 71/05 of 28 th September	PSC	-	-	31/12/2043	Executive Decree no. 465/18, of 22 nd October
4/05	Decree no. 70/05 of 26 th September	PSC	-	-	30/05/2026	-
14	Decree-Law no. 19/94, of 18 th November	PSC	-	-	24/02/2035	-
15	DL no. 14/94, of 08 th July	PSC	-	-	31/12/2032	Executive Decree no. 428/19, of 30 th December
15/06	PD no. 84/06, of 1 st November	PSC	-	-	09/07/2037	-

G. Duration and expiry date of active petroleum licenses in 2021

Blocks	Concession Decree	Type of Contract	Research period (years)	Research Period End Date	Production Period End Date	Extension decrees
17	Decree no. 51/92, of 16 th September, amended by Decree no. 127/20, of 31 st March	PSC	-	-	31/12/2045	Executive Decree no. 142/20, of 9 th April
17/06	Executive Decree no. 87/06 of 1 st November	PSC	-	-	11/12/2037	-
18	Decree-Law no. 7/96, of 9 th August	PSC	-	-	26/04/2026	-
20/11	PD no. 303/11, of 15 th December	PSC	5	01/07/2025	-	Executive Decree no. 83/23, of 5 th June
23	PD no. 85/06, of 1 st November	PSC	4	02/12/2026	-	Executive Decree no. 36/23, of 27 th February
30	PD no. 54/19, of 18 th February	PSC	3	01/10/2027	-	Corrigendum no. 14/23 of 6 th November
31	DL no. 8/99, of 14 th May	PSC	-	-	23/02/2031	-
32	DL no. 9/99, of 14 th May	PSC	-	-	01/04/2030	-
44	PD no. 76/19 of 13 th March	PSC	-	01/10/2028	-	Executive Decree no. 210/23, of 15 th September
45	PD no. 55/19, of 18 th February	PSC	-	01/10/2028	-	Executive Decree no. 209/23 of 15 th September
14K & A-IMI	-	PSC	4	01/11/2027	-	-
48	-	PSC	-	-	-	Block in the process of being abandoned in 2023
21/09	-	PSC	-	-	-	Block extinguished in 2023

H. List of petroleum licenses signed after 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
Con1	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 186/22 of 22 nd July	SOMOIL ² 40%	Intank 40% Monka Oil 10% Omega 10%	04/08/2022	01/09/2022
Con5	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 187/2022, of 22 nd July	MTI 50%	Prodoil 15% Prodiaman 11.67% Upite 11.67% Servicab 11.67%	04/08/2022	01/09/2022
Con6	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 188/22 of 22 nd July	Mineral One 43.75%	SOMOIL ² 43.75% Prodoil 12.50%	04/08/2022	01/09/2022
Kon2	Risk Service Contract	Exploration	PD no. 271/2014, of 22 nd September	Intank Group 50%	MTI Energy INC. 40% Brite's Oil and Gas 10%	26/05/2023	01/06/2023
Kon5	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 190/22 of 22 nd July	MTI Energy INC. 60%	Sonangol P&P 20% Monka Oil 10% Grupo Simples Oil 10%	04/08/2022	01/09/2022
Kon6	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 189/22 of 22 nd July	Simple Oil 50%	MTI 50%	04/04/2022	01/05/2022
Kon8	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 191/22 of 22 nd July	Alfort Petroleum 50%	Grupo Simples Oil 20% MTI Energy INC 20% Monka Oil Limitada 10%	22/08/2022	01/09/2022
Kon11	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 272/14, of 12 th September	Sonangol P&P 30%	Brite's Oil and Gas 25 % APEX 20 % Simples Oil 20% Omega Risk Solution Angola 5%	23/05/2023	01/06/2023

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

H. List of petroleum licenses signed after 2021

Blocks	Type of Contract	Project phase (2023)	Concession Decree	Operators	Partners	Signature Date	Effective Date
Kon12	Risk Service Contract	Exploration	PD no. 270/14, of 22 nd September	Sonangol P&P 30%	Azule Energy Exploration (Angola) ¹ 24% Eni Angola Exploration B.V. ¹ 18% Equinor Angola ¹ 12% Sonangol P&P 10%	26/05/2023	01/06/2023
Kon16	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 58/19, of 18 th February	APEX 35%	Intank Group 30% MTI Energy INC 20% Brite's Oil and Gas 15%	26/05/2023	01/06/2023
Kon17	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 192/22 of 22 nd July	MTI 60%	Brite's 20% Mineral One 20 %	04/08/2022	01/09/2022
Kon20	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 214/22 of 23 rd July	MTI 50%	Brite's 50%	22/08/2022	01/09/2022
16/21	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 161/23, of 31 st July	TotalEnergies E&P Angola 100%	-	30/08/2023	01/09/2023
31/21	PSC	Exploration	PD no. 163/23, of 1 st August	Azule Energy Exploration 50%	Equinor 50%	30/08/2023	01/09/2023

¹In March 2022 an agreement was signed between BP and ENI to establish an independent joint venture in Angola, named Azule Energy. Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/noticias/bp-e-eni-criam-azule-energy-para-operar-em-angola/#:~:text=15%20of%20March%20of%202022%20%7C%20Agency,joint%20venture%20independent%20in%20Angola%2C%20named%20Azule%20Energy.>

²In April 2023, it was announced that SOMOIL would change its name to Etu Energias. Source: <https://etuenergias.co.ao/noticias/somoil-e-agora-etu-energias/44>

* Production contracts for crude oil and associated petroleum gas

I. List of active exploration titles in 2021

Company/Project	License number	Region	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province
Sociedade Mineira do Camissombo, Lda	002/01/07/T.E/ANG - MGM/2015	East	24/07/2015	24/07/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira de Catoca, Lda	016/02/11/T.E/ANG - MGM/2015	East	27/11/2015	27/11/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul
Sociedade Mineira do Chitotolo, Lda	185/03/50/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2019	East	03/06/2019	03/06/2029	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Somiluana - Sociedade Mineira, Lda	301/06/03/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2020	East	22/06/2020	22/06/2030	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira do Cuango, Lda	184/03/49/ANG -MIREMPET/2019	East	02/05/2019	02/05/2029	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira do Mucuanza, Lda	280/12/06/T.E/ANG -MIREMPET/2019	North - Centre	02/01/2020	02/01/2030	Diamond	Malanje e Cuanza Sul
Sociedade Mineira do Luachimo, Lda	273/11/03/T.E/ANG -MIREMPET/2019	East	02/01/2020	02/01/2030	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira do Furi, Lda	320/04/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	East	19/04/2021	19/04/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira do Kaixepa, Lda (Projecto Camutué e Kaixepa)	321/04/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	East	22/04/2021	22/04/2031	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira de Luminas	317/03/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	East	24/03/2021	24/03/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte
UARI - Sociedade Mineira, Lda	041/01/01/T.E/ANG - MGMI/2012	East	24/03/2021	24/03/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineira do Luembe, Lda (Projecto Luembe)	311/01/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	East	03/02/2021	03/02/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte
Sociedade Mineração Buco-Zau, Lda	059/10/01/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2018	North	18/10/2018	18/10/2028	Gold	Cabinda
Lafech Mining Resources, Lda	037/12/01/T.E/ANG-MGM/2017	South	04/08/2020	04/08/2040	Gold	Huíla
Lombe-Mining, Lda	007/05/02/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2022	North	13/07/2019	13/07/2044	Gold	Cabinda
Sociedade Mineradora Lufo, Lda	060/10/02/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2018	North	18/10/2018	18/10/2028	Gold	Cabinda
Mongo Mongo-Mineração, Lda	006/05/01/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2022	North	13/07/2019	13/07/2044	Gold	Cabinda
Mpopo Gold-Exploração Mineira, Lda	288/02/02/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2020	South	17/02/2020	17/02/2030	Gold	Huíla
Mineração-Samboto, Lda	277/12/03/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2019	Centre	06/12/2019	06/12/2029	Gold	Huambo
Tiandai Mining, Lda	195/04/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	North	10/04/2019	10/04/2029	Gold	Bengo
Mapele Minas-Comércio e Indústria, Lda	002/11/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	South	17/11/2021	17/11/2029	Gold	Huíla
Sociedade Mineira do Chicuamone, Lda	001/10/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	South	15/10/2021	15/10/2033	Gold	Huíla
MN Kitota, Lda	305/07/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	North	08/07/2020	08/07/2030	Manganese	Cuanza Norte/Malanje

I. List of active exploration titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Region	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province
Embalvidro, Lda	268/09/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	North	12/01/2016	12/01/2026	Silica sand	Luanda
Ozango Minerais, S.A	298/05/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	Centre	12/03/2021	12/03/2036	Rare Earths	Huambo
Niobonga Comércio Geral, Lda	299/01/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	South	08/06/2020	08/06/2042	Niobium	Huíla
Super Gesso, Limitada	270/10/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	Centre	17/06/2019	17/06/2029	Limestone	Benguela
SLN, S.A	236/06/13/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	Centre	31/03/2020	31/03/2030	Plaster	Benguela
SLN, S.A	293/03/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	Centre	31/03/2020	31/03/2030	Plaster	Benguela
SLN, S.A	294/03/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	South	10/06/2019	10/06/2022	Limestone	Huíla
Impugesso, Lda	287/02/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	North	15/11/2019	15/11/2022	Plaster	Bengo
Bel House Construções, Lda	272/11/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	North	16/11/2020	16/11/2022	Plaster	Bengo
CIF (Angola) Cement Company, Lda	291/03/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	North	02/01/2020	02/02/2023	Clay	Luanda
CIF (Angola) Cement Company, Lda	283/01/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	North	02/01/2020	02/01/2023	Clay	Luanda
Nova Cerâmica Gingeira, Limitada	260/08/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	South	12/08/2018	12/08/2022	Clay	Huíla
CIC - Cerâmica Industrial e Comercial, S.A	001/11/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	North	23/11/2021	23/11/2026	Clay	Luanda
Coinap, Lda	042/09/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	Centre	24/09/2018	24/09/2021	Medicinal mineral waters	Cuanza Sul
Organizações Amaral Ribeiro, Limitada	19/04/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	South	12/04/2019	12/04/2022	Medicinal mineral waters	Huíla
Samulin, Lda	319/04/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	Centre	05/06/2017	05/06/2022	Quartz	Benguela
Organizações Mpanza	012/04/01/T.E/ANG - MGM/2017	Centre	21/09/2017	21/09/2022	Quartz	Benguela
Golydiamond, Lda	036/09/05/T.E/ANG - MGM/2017	Centre	31/03/2020	31/03/2023	Quartz	Benguela
Coreangol, Lda	296/03/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	Centre	21/02/2020	21/02/2023	Quartz	Benguela
Minersolo, S.A	289/02/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	North	29/01/2019	29/01/2022	Quartz	Bengo
A. Mineral, Lda	013/04/02/T.E/ANG - MGM/2017	Centre	19/05/2017	19/05/2022	Quartz	Cuanza Sul
Minbos Resoucrs, Limited	314/03/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	North	10/03/2021	10/03/2031	Phosphate	Cabinda
Companhia Siderúrgica do Cuchi, S.A	276/12//02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	South	20/12/2019	20/12/2029	Iron	Quando Cubango

I. List of active exploration titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Region	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	302/06/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	South	24/06/2020	24/06/2055	Iron	Huíla
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	303/06/05/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	South	24/06/2020	24/06/2055	Iron	Huíla
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	304/06/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	South	24/06/2020	24/06/2055	Iron	Huíla
Xeko - Processos Industriais, Lda	237/06/14/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	North	18/06/2019	18/06/2022	Asphalt rock	Bengo
Shining Star Icarus, Lda	323/05/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	North	10/05/2021	10/05/2031	Basic metals	Zaire/Uíge

J. List of active prospection titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Region
Acimorjavagaprac - Comércio Geral, Lda	125/08/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/08/2021	25/08/2024	Gold	Cabinda	North
Acoros Consulting, Lda	101/01/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	10/03/2020	10/03/2025	Basic Metals	Cunene/Cuando Cubango	South
Acoros Consulting, Lda	101/01/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	10/03/2020	10/03/2025	Basic Metals	Cunene/Cuando Cubango	South
Almina, S.A	104/03/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold	Huíla	South
Andracam - Empreendimentos, Lda	126/08/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/08/2021	25/08/2024	Gold	Cabinda	North
AngloAmerican Discory (SU), Lda	088/10//02/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/10/2020	20/10/2025	Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	Moxico	East
AngloAmerican Discory (SU), Lda	089/10//01/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/10/2020	20/10/2025	Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	Cunene	South
AngloAmerican Discory (SU), Lda	090/10//04/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/10/2020	20/10/2025	Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	Cunene	South
AngloAmerican Discory (SU), Lda	091/10//05/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/10/2020	20/10/2025	Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	Cunene	South
AngloAmerican Discory (SU), Lda	092/10//06/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/10/2020	20/10/2025	Copper/Cobalt/Nickel	Moxico	East
Angostone, Lda	106/03/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	16/03/2021	16/03/2026	Rare Earths	Namibe	South
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Bom Jardim	008/05/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	30/05/2018	30/05/2020	Gold	Bengo	North
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Liliengue	033/12/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	05/07/2021	05/07/2024	Copper	Cuando Cubango	South
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Lulo	049/07/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	02/05/2019	02/05/2024	Diamond	Lunda Norte	North
Atabmaik, Lda	017/03//11/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2015	05/07/2021	05/07/2022	Copper	Namibe	South
Aviafrica - Imobiliário e Serviços, Lda	117/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	26/05/2021	26/05/2023	Gold	Huíla	South
Capital Mining,Lda	002/12/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/12/2021	07/12/2026	Ferrous metals	Cuanza Norte	North
Coola Mining, Lda	059/02//01/T-P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	24/03/2020	24/03/2022	Rare Earths	Huambo	Centre
Cooperativa Vila Maquis	110/03/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	24/03/2021	24/03/2021	Iron	Bié	Centre
Coreangol, Lda	073/03/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	31/03/2020	31/03/2022	Quartz	Benguela	Centre

J. List of active prospection titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Region
Endiama E.P (Projecto Gango)	45/05/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2019	24/05/2019	24/05/2021	Diamond	Cuanza Sul	Centre
Endiama E.P (Projecto Tchiafua)	042/04/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	02/05/2019	02/05/2021	Diamond	Lunda Norte e Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Cachimo)	111/03/08/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	24/03/2021	24/03/2026	Diamond	Lunda Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Cacolo)	049/07/04/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2021	07/12/2021	07/12/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte e Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Cambondo)	076/04/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	03/04/2020	03/04/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Cassanza)	093/10/07/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2020	23/10/2020	23/10/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Chitamba)	071/03/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/03/2020	20/03/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Lóvua)	078/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	12/05/2020	12/05/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Luangue)	055/11/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	26/11/2019	26/11/2021	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Luaxe)	016/01/11/T.P/ANG - MGM/2015	24/03/2021	24/03/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte e Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Milando)	057/01/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	07/08/2020	07/08/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Mufuma)	075/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	03/04/2020	03/04/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Mungo)	104/03/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	10/03/2021	10/03/2026	Diamond	Bié e Huambo	Centre
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Quitapazunzo)	079/05/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2020	22/05/2020	22/05/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte, Sul e Malanje	North - East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Sanjungo)	094/11/01/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2020	04/11/2020	04/11/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte e Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Santchifunga)	105/03/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	15/03/2021	15/03/2026	Diamond	Lunda Sul	East
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Sequege)	086/09/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	21/09/2020	21/09/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining,Lda (Projecto Cuafo)	002/02/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	21/09/2017	21/09/2022	Diamond	Lunda Sul e Bié	Centre - East
Endiama Mining,Lda (Projecto Itopo Chicapa)	018/09/01/T.P/ANG - MGM/2017	18/08/2017	18/08/2022	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Endiama Mining,Lda (Projecto Lacage)	014/08/01/T.P/ANG - MGM/2017	21/09/2017	21/09/2022	Diamond	Moxico	East
Everforte - Mining , Lda	081/09/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	01/09/2020	01/09/2025	Basic Metals	Cuando Cubango	South
Everforte - Mining , Lda	082/09/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	01/09/2020	01/09/2025	Basic Metals	Cuando Cubango	South
Everforte - Mining , Lda	083/09/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	01/09/2020	01/09/2025	Basic Metals	Cuando Cubango	South
Everforte - Mining, Lda	087/10/01//T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	09/10/2020	09/10/2025	Gold	Huíla/Huambo	Centre - South

J. List of active prospection titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Region
Glofack, Lda	120/05/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	28/05/2021	28/05/2022	Galena	Zaire e Uíge	North
Golden Fortune, Lda	119/05/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	28/05/2021	28/05/2023	Galena	Uíge	North
Grupo Manico Henda & Filhos, Lda	095/11/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	16/11/2020	16/11/2025	Gold	Huambo/Huíla	Centre - South
Grupo Manico Henda & Filhos, Lda	096/11/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	16/11/2020	16/11/2025	Gold	Huambo	Centre - South
Gulfar Mining, Lda	103/02/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Beryllium	Namibe	South
Interminas, Lda	112/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	07/04/2021	07/04/2026	Iron	Cuanza Norte	North
Isepamane Mining, Lda	067/02/09/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	21/02/2020	21/02/2022	Quartz	Huíla	South
JBMS, Promin - Prestação de Serviços, Lda	113/04/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	07/04/2021	07/04/2026	Iron	Cuanza Norte	North
Acimorjavagaprac - Comércio Geral, Lda	125/08/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/08/2021	25/08/2024	Gold	Cabinda	North
Kamakhya Mining, Lda	097/11/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	16/11/2020	16/11/2025	Copper	Namibe	South
Kamakhya Mining, Lda	123/08/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/08/2021	25/08/2024	Gold	Bengo	North
Kebanga Mining Corporation, Lda	127/09/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	15/09/2021	15/09/2023	Basic Metals	Uíge/Cuanza Norte	North
Kebanga Mining Corporation, Lda	128/09/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	15/09/2021	15/09/2023	Basic Metals	Uíge	North
L.N.P.G - Exploração Mineira, Lda	070/03/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	16/03/2020	16/03/2022	Gold	Cuanza Norte	North
Litomin, Lda	065/02/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	13/02/2020	13/02/2022	Silica sand	Namibe	South
Litomin, Lda	064/02/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	13/02/2020	13/02/2022	Silica sand	Namibe	South
Litomin, Lda	061/02/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	13/02/2020	13/02/2022	Silica sand	Namibe	South
Litomin, Lda	061/03/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	13/02/2020	13/02/2022	Limestone	Namibe	South
Litomin, Lda	063/02/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	13/02/2020	13/02/2022	Plaster	Namibe	South
Lufico - Sociedade Mineira, Lda	085/09/05/T.P/ANG/MIREMPET/2020	09/10/2020	09/10/2025	Gold	Zaire	North
MDPS, Lda	044/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	07/05/2019	07/05/2021	Plaster	Bengo	North
Metallis, Lda	074/03/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	01/04/2020	01/04/2022	Cobalt	Huíla	South
Metallis, Lda	066/02/08/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	21/02/2020	21/02/2022	Cobalt	Huíla	South
Milbridge - Indústria Mineira, Lda (Projecto Maua)	099/12/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	31/12/2020	31/12/2025	Diamond	Uíge /Malanje	North
O.C.J.A.F - Exploração Mineira, Lda	119/06/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	28/06/2021	28/06/2024	Ferrous metals	Bié	Centre

J. List of active prospection titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Region
O.C.J.A.F - Exploração Mineira, Lda	119/06/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	28/06/2021	28/06/2024	Ferrous metals	Bié	Centre
Ozango Minerais, S.A	013/03/09/T.P/ANG - MGM/2015	03/11/2015	03/11/2020	Rare Earths	Huambo	Centre
Projecto Mussanja	004/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	07/05/2018	07/05/2023	Diamond	Malanje/Lunda Sul	North - Centre
Projecto Sachenda	124/08//03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	13/08/2021	13/08/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Rio Branco, Lda (Projecto Cacuílo)	120/06/02/T.P/ANG - MGM/2021	21/11/2016	21/11/2021	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Rio Tinto Angola (SU), Lda (Projecto Chiri)	001/10/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	08/10/2021	08/10/2026	Diamond	Lunda Sul	East
Rochalir, Lda	109/03/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	05/04/2021	05/04/2026	Fluorite	Huíla	South
Sagrema, S.A	035/12/06/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2018	18/12/2018	18/12/2020	Medicinal mineral waters	Cuanza Sul	Centre
Shining Star Icarus, Lda	115/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	10/05/2021	10/05/2024	Basic Metals	Uíge	North
SMC - Mineração do Chiaca, Lda	037/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	12/04/2019	12/04/2021	Gold	Cabinda	North
Sociedade de Mineração Ganda Gango, Lda	050/07/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	31/07/2019	31/07/2021	Noble Metals	Cabinda	North
Sociedade Mineira de Munenga, Lda	048/09/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	21/09/2020	21/09/2025	Ferrous metals	Luanda/Cuanza Sul	North - Centre
Sociedade Mineira do Humibe, Lda	047/07/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	21/09/2020	21/09/2021	Copper	Zaire/Uíge	North
Sociedade Mineira Raio de Sol, Lda	015/08/01/T.P/ANG - MGM/2017	21/09/2017	21/09/2022	Noble Metals	Lunda Norte	East
SulNort - Comércio e Serviços, Lda	118/05/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	26/05/2021	26/05/2023	Gold	Cunene	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	106/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	107/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	105/04/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Xiang Mo, Lda	116/05/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	26/05/2021	26/05/2026	Copper	Cunene	South
Yotchaliny Investimento, Lda	107/03/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/03/2021	25/03/2023	Basic Metals	Cuanza Sul	Centre
Yotchaliny Investimento, Lda	108/03/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/03/2021	25/03/2026	Rare Earths	Huíla	South

J. List of active prospection titles in 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Region
O.C.J.A.F - Exploração Mineira, Lda	119/06/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	28/06/2021	28/06/2024	Ferrous metals	Bié	Centre
Ozango Minerais, S.A	013/03/09/T.P/ANG - MGM/2015	03/11/2015	03/11/2020	Rare Earths	Huambo	Centre
Projecto Mussanja	004/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	07/05/2018	07/05/2023	Diamond	Malanje/Lunda Sul	North - Centre
Projecto Sachenda	124/08//03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	13/08/2021	13/08/2026	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Rio Branco, Lda (Projecto Cacuílo)	120/06/02/T.P/ANG - MGM/2021	21/11/2016	21/11/2021	Diamond	Lunda Norte	East
Rio Tinto Angola (SU), Lda (Projecto Chiri)	001/10/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	08/10/2021	08/10/2026	Diamond	Lunda Sul	East
Rochalir, Lda	109/03/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	05/04/2021	05/04/2026	Fluorite	Huíla	South
Sagrema, S.A	035/12/06/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2018	18/12/2018	18/12/2020	Medicinal mineral waters	Cuanza Sul	Centre
Shining Star Icarus, Lda	115/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	10/05/2021	10/05/2024	Basic Metals	Uíge	North
SMC - Mineração do Chiaca, Lda	037/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	12/04/2019	12/04/2021	Gold	Cabinda	North
Sociedade de Mineração Ganda Gango, Lda	050/07/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	31/07/2019	31/07/2021	Noble Metals	Cabinda	North
Sociedade Mineira de Munenga, Lda	048/09/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	21/09/2020	21/09/2025	Ferrous metals	Luanda/Cuanza Sul	North - Centre
Sociedade Mineira do Humibe, Lda	047/07/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2019	21/09/2020	21/09/2021	Copper	Zaire/Uíge	North
Sociedade Mineira Raio de Sol, Lda	015/08/01/T.P/ANG - MGM/2017	21/09/2017	21/09/2022	Noble Metals	Lunda Norte	East
SulNort - Comércio e Serviços, Lda	118/05/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	26/05/2021	26/05/2023	Gold	Cunene	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	106/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	107/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Tosyali Iron & Steel, S.A	105/04/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	01/03/2021	01/03/2026	Gold/Copper	Huíla	South
Xiang Mo, Lda	116/05/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	26/05/2021	26/05/2026	Copper	Cunene	South
Yotchaliny Investimento, Lda	107/03/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/03/2021	25/03/2023	Basic Metals	Cuanza Sul	Centre
Yotchaliny Investimento, Lda	108/03/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2021	25/03/2021	25/03/2026	Rare Earths	Huíla	South

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Waluo - Indústria Mineira, S.A	042/07/04/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Malanje	Prospecting	North
Agrifocus, Lda	014/04/08/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Gold	Benguela/Huíla	Prospecting	Centre - South
Almina, S.A	017/04/11/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	28/04/2022	28/04/2027	Copper	Benguela/Huíla	Prospecting	Centre - South
Almina, S.A	032/06/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/07/2022	05/07/2027	Copper	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre
Angolan New Corporation, Lda	047/07/09/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Huíla	Prospecting	South
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Cacuala (Projecto Cacuala)	025/05/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	09/05/2022	09/05/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Cambanze (Projecto Cambanze)	006/03/01/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	02/03/2022	02/03/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Chiumbe (Projecto Chiumbe)	006/07/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	21/07/2022	21/07/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Luare (Projecto Luare)	033/07/03/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	07/07/2022	07/07/2027	Diamond	Malanje	Prospecting	North
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Mamué	004/06/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2025	Rare Earths	Benguela/Huíla /Namibe	Prospecting	Centre - South
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Mineiro de Cage	005/02/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/04/2022	04/05/2027	Gold	Bengo/Uíge	Prospecting	North
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Mineiro de Tando Caio	030/12/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2018	16/05/2023	16/05/2026	Noble Metals	Cabinda	Prospecting	North
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Sacaluila (Projecto Sacaluila)	048/07/010/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	16/05/2023	16/05/2026	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Prospecting	East
Goldango - Mineração, Lda	010/03/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	13/03/2023	13/03/2028	Gold	Huambo/ Benguela and Huíla	Prospecting	Centre - South
Cabinveste - S.A	007/12/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/12/2022	05/12/2024	Gold	Cabinda	Prospecting	North

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Costa & Bumba, Lda	028/05/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	31/05/2022	31/05/2027	Gold	Bengo	Prospecting	North
Cutato Gold & Commodities, S.A	040/07/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/07/2022	05/07/2027	Ferrous metals	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre
Delende & Filhos, Lda	046/07/08/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Embalvidro (SU), Lda	039/07/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/07/2022	05/07/2027	Plaster	Bengo	Prospecting	North
Emingol, Lda (Projecto Chibumbula)	004/02/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	17/02/2022	17/02/2027	Gold	Huíla /Huambo	Prospecting	Centre - South
Endiama Mining, Lda (Projecto Dala)	002/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	25/04/2022	25/04/2023	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Prospecting	East
First Light Mining, Lda	034/06/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	04/07/2022	04/07/2027	Gold	Bié	Prospecting	Centre
First Light Mining, Lda	035/06/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	04/07/2022	04/07/2027	Gold	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre
First Light Mining, Lda	036/06/08/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	04/07/2022	04/07/2027	Gold	Zaire/ Uíge	Prospecting	North
HABR- Exploração Mineira, Lda	023/04/017/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	29/04/2022	29/04/2027	Gold	Bié	Prospecting	Centre
Helena Malange, Lda	043/07/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Cuanza Sul /Bié	Prospecting	Centre
Kamakhya Mining, Lda	003/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	20/05/2022	20/05/2025	Copper	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Kamakonde, Lda	045/07/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Malanje	Prospecting	North
Lukeni & Alves, Lda	044/07/06/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Milbridge - Indústria Mineira, Lda	006/02/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	22/02/2023	22/02/2028	Copper	Moxico	Prospecting	East
Njungo Mineral, Lda	015/04/09/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	28/04/2022	28/04/2027	Gold	Zaire	Prospecting	North
Nova Cimangola, S.A	013/04/07/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	28/04/2022	28/04/2027	Kaolin	Bengo	Prospecting	North
Otiram, Lda	029/06/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2027	Gold	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre
Pebric Mining And Consulting, Lda	024/05/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	04/05/2022	04/05/2027	Copper	Benguela	Prospecting	Centre
Pebric Mining And Consulting, Lda	007/04/01/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	21/04/2022	21/04/2027	Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals	Cuanza Sul	Prospecting	Centre
Pedra Rubra, Lda	037/06/09/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	04/07/2022	04/07/2022	Gold	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Poliedro Oil Corporation, Lda (Projecto Bange Angola)	008/12/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	05/12/2022	05/12/2025	Diamond	Malanje	Prospecting	North
Rueiran - Minerais, Lda	010/04/04/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Basic Metals	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Rueiran - Minerais, Lda	009/04/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Basic Metals	Benguela	Prospecting	Centre
Rueiran - Minerais, Lda	008/04/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Basic Metals	Bengo/Cuanza Norte	Prospecting	North
Samakupu, Lda	041/07/03/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	22/07/2022	22/07/2027	Diamond	Bié/Moxico/ Cuando Cubango	Prospecting	Centre - East - South
SKDG - Industry & Mining, Lda	031/06/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2027	Gold	Huíla/Benguela	Prospecting	Centre - South
Sociedade Mineira do Chicumone, Lda	016/04/10/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	28/04/2022	28/04/2027	Gold	Bié/Huíla/ Cuando Cubango	Prospecting	Centre - South
Sociedade Mineira do Humibe, Lda	005/06/02/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2024	Lithium	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Sociedade Mineira do Moquita, Lda (Projecto Moquita)	021/04/15/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	28/04/2022	28/04/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Sociedade Mineira do Mulepe, Lda	020/04/14/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	25/04/2022	28/04/2027	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Suna - Fil - Comércio Geral, Lda	026/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	11/05/2022	11/05/2027	Gold	Bengo	Prospecting	North
Triplets Bettencourt Diamantes, Lda	022/05/05/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	31/05/2022	31/05/2027	Diamond	Malanje and Lunda Norte	Prospecting	North - East
Valfrem,Lda	008/03/01/T.P/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	01/03/2023	01/03/2028	Diamond	Lunda-Norte	Prospecting	East
Angolítio - Exploração Mineira (SU), Limitada	023/05/03/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	15/05/2023	15/05/2024	Lithium	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Xistétil, Lda	011/04/05/T.P/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Gold	Huambo	Prospecting	Centre
Vaurief, Lda	027/05/04/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	31/05/2022	31/05/2027	Diamond	Malange	Prospecting	North
De Beers Angola Lunda - Norte, Lda (Projecto Lumboma)	019/04/13/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	27/03/2023	27/03/2028	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
De Beers Angola Lunda - Sul, Lda (Projecto Muconda)	018/04/12/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2022	27/03/2023	27/03/2028	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Prospecting	East
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Cumbi	011/04/01/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2028	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Prospecting	East
Triplets Bettencourt Diamantes, Lda	007/02/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	28/02/2023	28/02/2028	Basic Metals	Zaire	Prospecting	North
AGFC & Filhos, Lda	009/03/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	13/03/2023	13/03/2028	Gold	Huambo/Bié	Prospecting	Centre
M.P.J.K, Lda	022/05/02/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2028	Galena	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Associação Em Participação do Projecto Tchitengo	031/06/01/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	06/06/2023	06/06/2028	Diamond	Lunda Norte and Sul	Prospecting	North - South
Telhabel - Construções Angola, S.A	024/05/04/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	24/05/2023	24/05/2028	Silica sand	Benguela	Prospecting	South
Telhabel - Construções Angola, S.A	025/05/05/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	24/05/2023	24/05/2028	Lithium	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Telhabel - Construções Angola, S.A	026/05/06/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	24/05/2023	24/05/2028	Silica sand	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Organizações Caniqui, Lda	055/10/01/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2019	06/06/2023	06/06/2026	Lithium	Namibe	Prospecting	South
Associação em Participação do Projecto Nguevo	028/05/08/T.P/ANG -MIREMPET/2023	21/08/2023	21/08/2028	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Prospecting	East
Sociedade Mineira do Chissema, Lda	004/04/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	08/04/2022	08/04/2033	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Sociedade Mineira do Cassanguidi, Lda	012/07/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/07/2022	07/07/2033	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Almina, S.A	011/07/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/07/2022	07/07/2032	Gold	Huíla	Exploitation	South
Imaviz - Mining, Lda	009/05/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	30/05/2022	30/05/2029	Manganese/Iron and Quartz	Uíge/Bengo/ Cuanza Norte	Exploitation	North
Calcários da Huíla, Limitada	002/10/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	10/10/2022	10/10/2027	Limestone	Huíla	Exploitation	South
Grupo Lutet & Filhos, Lda	310/11/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2020	15/03/2022	15/03/2027	Plaster	Bengo	Exploitation	North
CIF (Angola) Cement Company, Lda	001/03/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	15/03/2022	15/03/2027	Plaster	Bengo	Exploitation	North
Rueiran, Lda	003/04/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	06/04/2022	06/04/2027	Limestone	Luanda	Exploitation	North
CIF (Angola) Cement Company, Lda	013/04/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	21/04/2023	21/04/2028	Limestone	Luanda	Exploitation	North

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Guangwu - Comércio e Serviços, Lda	010/06/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2028	Quartz	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
I.C.L, Lda	015/11/02/T.E/ANG -MREMPET/2022	24/11/2022	24/11/2027	Quartz	Bengo	Exploitation	North
Afrogesso - Extração e Transformação de Gesso, Lda	007/12/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	24/11/2022	24/11/2027	Plaster	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
C.K.K - Sociedade Industrial de Diamantes (SU), Lda	016/12/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/12/2022	07/12/2029	Diamond	Lunda Norte/Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Chitembo Tchalaza - Prospecção e Exploração de Diamantes, S.A	017/12/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/12/2022	07/12/2029	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Secil - Companhia de Cimentos do Lobito, S.A	004/01/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	31/01/2023	31/01/2028	Limestone	Benguela	Exploitation	Centre
Secil - Companhia de Cimentos do Lobito, S.A	005/01/05/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	31/01/2023	31/01/2028	Plaster	Benguela	Exploitation	Centre
K-Mineração, LDA	013/07/03/T.E/ANG- MIREMPET/2022	20/07/2022	20/07/2053	Potassium	Cabinda	Exploitation	North
Sociedade Mineira do Yetwene, Lda	012/04/02/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	21/04/2023	21/04/2030	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Mussende Cuanza Mining	008/05/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	31/05/2022	31/05/2034	Diamond	Cuanza Sul/Malanje	Exploitation	Centre - North
Sociedade Mineira do Chinguvo, Lda	005/04/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	19/04/2022	19/04/2032	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Guangwu - Comércio e Serviços, Lda	010/06/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	01/06/2022	01/06/2028	Quartz	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
I.C.L, Lda	015/11/02/T.E/ANG -MREMPET/2022	24/11/2022	24/11/2027	Quartz	Bengo	Exploitation	North
Afrogesso - Extração e Transformação de Gesso, Lda	007/12/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	24/11/2022	24/11/2027	Plaster	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
C.K.K - Sociedade Industrial de Diamantes (SU), Lda	016/12/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/12/2022	07/12/2029	Diamond	Lunda Norte/Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Chitembo Tchalaza - Prospecção e Exploração de Diamantes, S.A	017/12/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2022	07/12/2022	07/12/2029	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Secil - Companhia de Cimentos do Lobito, S.A	004/01/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	31/01/2023	31/01/2028	Limestone	Benguela	Exploitation	Centre
Mebisa - Minerais e Britagens, S.A	020/04/10/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2028	Clay	Luanda	Exploitation	East
Sombo Camuvuma Próspero - Exploração Mineira, Lda	019/04/09/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2030	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Mineira e Semi - Industrial Brilho da Terra - Uhenha Wa Hashi, R.L	001/05/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes - Ebenézer Camizénze, R.L	002/05/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Grupo Sassonde, Lda	003/05/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal Diamantífera Semi - Industrial Cayo Leste, C.R.L	004/05/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração de Diamantes Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Capala Malumba, CRL	005/05/05/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Katolo, R.L	006/05/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Mafica, C.R.L	008/05/08/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Kaungula - II, R.L	009/05/09/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Caedsib, S.C.R.L	010/05/10/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa Cambo Sungingi, S.C.R.L	011/05/11/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	North
Mebisa - Minerais e Britagens, S.A	020/04/10/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2028	Clay	Luanda	Exploitation	East

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Sombo Camuvuma Próspero - Exploração Mineira, Lda	019/04/09/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	05/05/2023	05/05/2030	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Mineira e Semi - Industrial Brilho da Terra - Uhenha Wa Hashi, R.L	001/05/01/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes - Ebenézer Camizénze, R.L	002/05/02/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Grupo Sassonde, Lda	003/05/03/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal Diamantífera Semi - Industrial Cayo Leste, C.R.L	004/05/04/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração de Diamantes Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Capala Malumba, CRL	005/05/05/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Katolo, R.L	006/05/06/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa Kulikunga, S.C.R.L	012/05/12/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira de Exploração de Diamantes Artesanal e Semi - Industrial Gruta Preciosa do Kwanza, S.C.R.L	015/05/15/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa de Agricultura, Pecuária e Comercial Pro - Minagro, R.L	017/05/17/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa das Lezirias do Kwanza - Leziminas, S.C.R.L	019/05/19/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa Rainha Nginga Ndango, S.C.R.L	020/05/20/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	North

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Salto Cavalo-Cabalo-Cuanza, S.C.R.L	021/05/21/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa Mineira Mawe a Uhenha, S.C.R.L	022/05/22/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte/Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes - Tchingambo Cawa Catele, S.C.R.L	023/05/23/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Amizade Brilhante, S.C.R.L	025/05/25/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal de Diamantes Bikuku, S.C.R.L	026/05/26/T.E/ANG - MIREMPET/20243	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Lauri Noé & Filhos, Lda	027/05/27/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Victorina António & Filhos, Lda	028/05/28/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Eves - Comércio e Indústria, Limitada	030/05/30/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa de Agricultura, Agropecuária, Exploração Mineira e Semi - Industrial Kikokanda, R.L	031/05/31/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Artesanal e Semi - Industrial Kudizola	032/05/32/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa Mineira e Agropecuária Lui - Catamba, R.L	034/05/34/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa Agro - Pecuária - Os Bayakas, S.C.R.L	035/05/35/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North

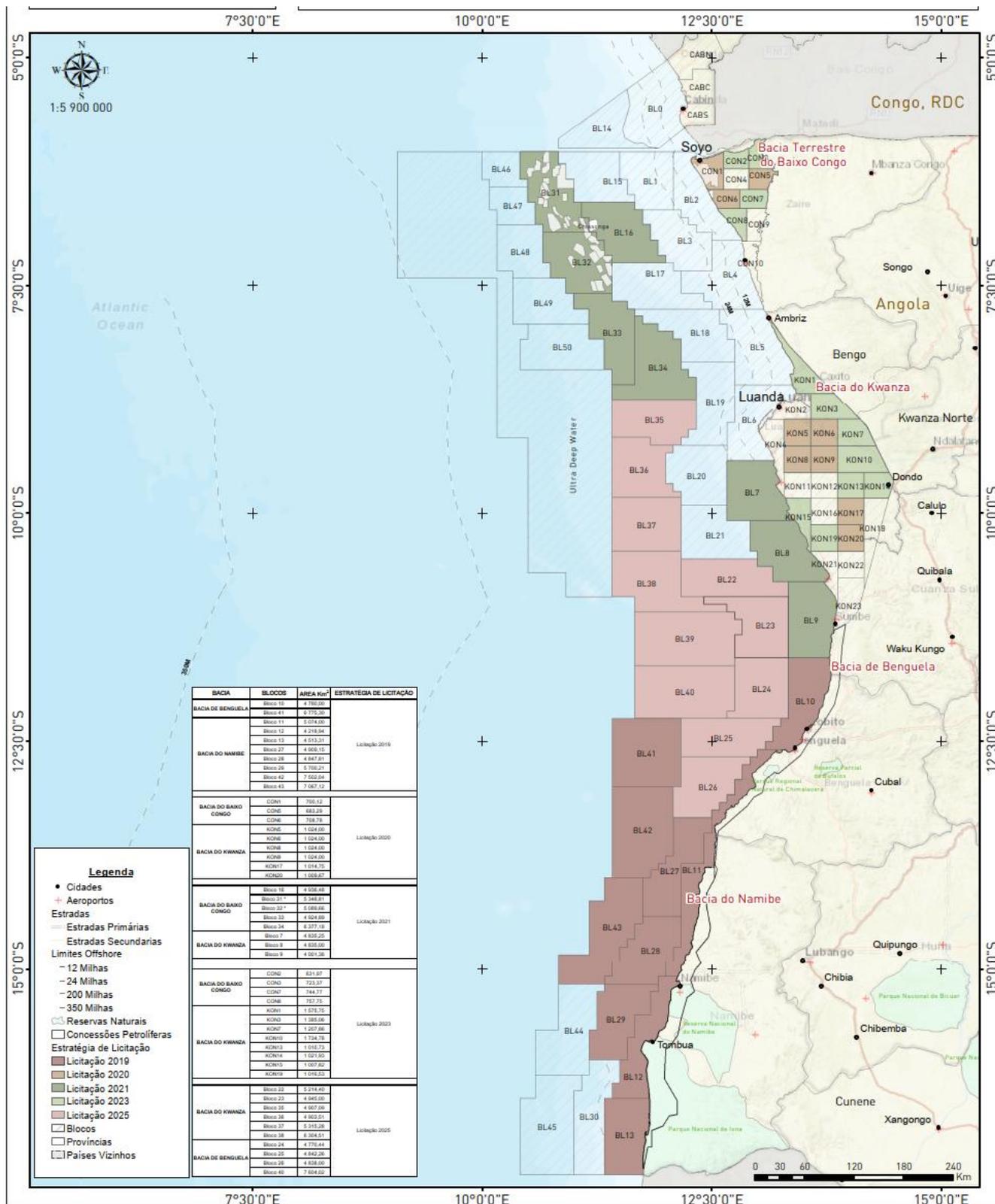
K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Cooperativa de Exploração e Comercialização de Diamantes Tchirimuena, R.L	036/05/36/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Henriqueta Teixeira Uachipaia (SU), Lda	039/05/39/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Origens Comunicação, Limitada	040/05/40/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa Mineira Arco - Íris do Leste ao Mar, S.C.R.L	041/05/41/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Afrika - Minas, C.R.L	042/05/42/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Diamantes Artesanal e Semi - Industrial Wilson	043/05/43/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Mineira Hefraga, R.L	044/05/44/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Maclupa, S.C.R.L	045/05/45/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Sem - Industrial de Diamantes Bunga Ajuda - Jovem, S.C.R.L	046/05/46/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Preciosa Tchimege, R.L	047/05/47/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Cavuba/Mussuco	048/05/48/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Norte	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira Kulha, S.C.R.L	050/05/50/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Josefa Full Business Internacional, S.A	052/05/52/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de DiamantesMuatchisseque, S.C.R.L	053/05/53/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Lunda Sul	Exploitation	East

K. List of titles signed after 2021

Company/Project	Title number	Issue date	Expiry date	Mineral Resources	Province	Project phase	Region
Cooperativa de Exploração de Diamantes Sol de Cassanje, R.L	054/05/54/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Malange	Exploitation	East
Cooperativa Mineira de Desenvolvimento Perseverança do Luando, R.L	055/05/55/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
Cooperativa de Exploração Artesanal e Semi - Industrial de Diamantes Soma Ngudji, R.L	056/05/56/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Bié	Exploitation	Centre
DiameX, Lda	058/05/58/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
M.L Comercial de Matondo Lima	060/05/60/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Rofils, Lda	061/05/61/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Uíge	Exploitation	North
Cooperativa de Exploração Diamantífera Semi - Industrial e Artesanal Kwanza Mucango, R.L	062/05/62/T.E/ANG-MIREMPET/2023	10/05/2023	10/05/2025	Diamond	Cuanza Sul	Exploitation	Centre

Annex L: Bidding Strategy 2019-2025



Source: <https://anpg.co.ao/mapas/>

Annex M: Categorisation of activities related to the use or exploitation of environmental components - Presidential Decree no. 117/20, of 22nd April

A **Category A activities**

Actions that, given their complexity, localisation or irreversibility and the magnitude of the possible impacts, deserve not only a high level of social and environmental vigilance, but also the involvement of specialists in environmental impact assessment processes;

B **Category B activities**

Actions that significantly affect living beings and environmentally sensitive areas, their impacts are of greater duration, intensity, magnitude and significance;

C **Category C activities**

Actions that do not affect living beings or environmentally sensitive areas, compared to Category B activities;

D **Category D activities**

Actions that cause negligible, insignificant, or minimal negative impacts, characterised by the absence of irreversible impacts, with the positive impacts being greater and more significant than the negative ones and exempt from the EIA and environmental licensing procedure.

Annex N: Legal Regime for Local Content in the O&G Sector - PD no. 271/20, of 20th October

The purpose of the Local Content Legal Regime in the O&G sector is to promote and energise the supply chain for goods and services, increasing the participation of national entities in the sector.

Purpose of the Regime

- Protecting and promoting the competitiveness of national industry;
- Job creation and qualification of the national labor force;
- Protecting the jobs of Angolan executives and Angolan oil companies;
- Promoting national entrepreneurship;
- Strengthening the national business community;
- Maximising national revenues;
- Transfer of technology and knowledge;
- Promoting social and educational development in the regions or areas of oil exploration.

The commercial relations to be established between oil companies shall be based on the regimes identified below.

Hiring Regimes

Exclusive regime

Obligation that prevents NC commercial companies and associates from using goods and services from Angolan Commercial Companies that appear on the list of exclusive goods and services.

(see List at <https://anpg.co.ao/conteudo-local-lista-de-bens-e-servicos/>).

Preference regime

Obligation that prevents commercial companies in the O&G sector and associates of the national concessionaire from using the goods and services of companies governed by Angolan law (companies incorporated and established in accordance with Angolan legislation).

Competition regime

Consists of free-form economic activity, with no distinction as to the origin of the companies, i.e., free contracting of goods and services that do not appear on the exclusivity and preference lists.

Source: <https://mirempet.gov.ao/ao/documentos/legislacao/> & <https://anpg.co.ao/conteudo-local/>

Annex O: Minutes of meeting no. 22/2023



Meeting Minutes Nº 22/2023

Date: 06/11/2023	Start: 16H00	End: 17h30	Minutes N.º 22 / 2023
Local: On line Teams	Reviewed by: Beatriz Catomi	Prepared by: Tatiana Alvarenga	

Attendees	Absences
<p>Technical working group appointed to discuss the use of exemptions and other reforms needed to overcome legal barriers to revenue disclosure in Angola, comprising members of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET):</p> <p>Patrício Neto – member of MoF and ITIEAO NCC Sílvio Edilson Tomás Custódio – Public Accounting Department MoF Hugo Cristovão - Legal Department MIREMPET Hamilton Manuel Xavier Nihefe - MoF Legal Department Carla Verissimo - MoF José Malanga - EITI Angola National Coordinator Beatriz Catomi - EITI Angola NCC Secretariat Bady Baldé - Deputy Executive Director of the EITI International Secretariat Gilbert Makore - Regional Director Anglophone and Lusophone Africa EITI International Secretariat Tatiana Alvarenga - Country Officer for Lusophone Africa EITI International Secretariat</p>	<p>Luis António- Coordinator of the Technical Working Group</p> <p>Manuel Freire- MoF</p>
<p>WORK AGENDA</p> <p>1. DRAFT Minutes of the Meeting – EITI Angola Taxpayer Confidentiality</p>	
Annexes	1) Article 86º of Law no. 21/14, of October 22, which approves the General Tax

Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023

	Code, 2) Number 4º, Article 6º of Law no. 13/04, of December 24th, on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities, which prevents the disclosure of taxpayer information, 3) Law no. 3/11 of January 14, on the National Statistical System (Article 11º).
--	---

TOPICS COVERED				
N.º	Meeting Notes			
1	<p>Introduction and Framework: Technical working group appointed to address possibilities and further reforms necessary to overcome the legal barriers to revenue disclosure of Angola, comprising members of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of Mineral Resources, Oil and Gas (MIREMPET), NS (National Secretariat).</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reaffirm Angola's commitment to EITI and data disclosure. 2. Angola's EITI reporting plan for 2023-2026 presented by MINFIN, for comments. 3. Analysis and approach to legal barriers, potential solutions (through exemptions and/or legal reforms) and the timetable for overcoming these barriers. 			
N.º	Ref	Description of Actions	Responsible	Deadline
.				

**Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023**

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
1	As part of the technical group, NS presented the proposed plan for projecting the EITI report in Angola for 2023-2026: i). EITI report for fiscal year 2023: focus on non-financial data. ii). EITI report for fiscal year 2024: presentation of the report with unilateral disclosure of the industry. iii). FY 2025 EITI Report: presentation of the report, with unilateral industry disclosure. iv). FY2026 EITI report: report presented with full reconciliation.	NS	
2	Considering the specific characteristics of Angolan legislation, MoF explained the necessity for legal changes or additions to the laws involved, including the use of waivers, to be approved by Parliament, which could take longer than the deadline for submitting the second report.	MoF	

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
3	Provisions of the tax law that disable the Angolan state from providing data on revenues received from entities in the extractive industry (oil, diamonds and other mineral resources), disaggregated by payer, by type of payment and presented on a cash basis, as required by the EITI Standard, for reasons of confidentiality: a). Article 86º of Law no. 21/14, of October 22, approving the General Tax Code, b). Number 4º, Article 6º of Law no. 13/04, of December 24, on the Taxation of Petroleum Activities, which prevents the disclosure of taxpayer information, c). Law no. 3/11 of January 14 on the National Statistical System (Article 11). Legal reform is required in Angola for the purposes of disclosing revenue data. It will take some time to prepare the required documents and for them to be discussed and approved by the National Assembly (Angolan Parliament). MoF expects this legal reform to be approved only in 2025.	MoF	

Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
4	<p>The International Secretariat (IS) recognized that achieving higher transparency should be set in a context of compliance with contracts and laws, as in the EITI Principles. The IS fully appreciated Angola's commitment to following the law, and it is necessary to ensure that there is no violation of the law in this EITI implementation process.</p>	IS	
5	<p>Taxpayer confidentiality is not unique to Angola. Many other countries faced similar challenges during the implementation of the EITI. Using the waiver was the best solution for some countries, although there are other solutions that could be applicable to Angola. In Colombia and the US, for example, taxpayers' data is protected by the Constitution - and both managed to find a solution to start disclosing revenue data. The IS will share other experiences from other EITI implementing countries to help Angola find a solution that best suits the country's specificities.</p>	IS	

Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
6	The IS reiterated the vital role of the Independent Administrator (IA) in a situation such as this. The IA is key in the EITI implementation process, as is the NCC, since it is necessary to have a commonly agreed approach.	IS	
7	MoF reported that the technical working group has already discussed multiple approaches to overcoming taxpayer confidentiality in Angola and legal reform has proven to be the best option, the best way forward. MoF remains open to discussing other options to be shared by the IS.	MoF	
8	The IS suggested a dual and simultaneous approach in Angola: i). Legal/Legislative Reform ii). Another approach to achieve a degree of transparency and accountability, within the limits of the law, to start disclosing revenue data in the next EITI Report, being the IA's experience extremely important in this respect.	IS	

Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
9	IS raised some concerns about the lack of reconciliation in the first EITI reports. Unilateral disclosure is not recommended in EITI Reports, but has had its time and place, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic.	IS	
10	The EITI IS is ready to provide the necessary technical support to Angola as the country moves forward with the implementation of the EITI, to help Angola find the best solution to overcome taxpayer confidentiality.	IS	

Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023

TOPICS COVERED				
N.º	Meeting Notes			
11	<p style="text-align: center;">NEXT STEPS</p> <p>i). NS will share with IS the details of the three laws and their respective articles governing taxpayer confidentiality in Angola.</p> <p>ii). The IS will share a letter with the EITI Angola NCC listing other potential solutions to overcome taxpayer confidentiality in Angola that can occur in parallel with the legal reform approach to ensure a certain degree of transparency and accountability of revenues in the next EITI Report, with the deadline to be confirmed by 30/11/2023.</p> <p>When preparing the document, IS will consider the lessons learned in other countries implementing the EITI and will contact development partners to analyze this dual approach.</p>		NS/IS	07/11/2023 30/11/2023
12	<p style="text-align: center;">CONCLUSION 1:</p> <p>The IS reiterated that overcoming taxpayer confidentiality is fundamental for Angola, but the country can't invest a disproportionate effort on this requirement.</p> <p>There is a necessity to find a reasonable balance in the effort dedicated to all the EITI Requirements, such as the disclosure of contracts, the disclosure of production, among others.</p>		IS	

**Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023**

TOPICS COVERED			
N.º	Meeting Notes		
13	<p>CONCLUSION 2: MoF reiterated the government's commitment to the EITI, since credibility and transparency are fundamental values for the Angolan government.</p>	MoF	
14	<p>CONCLUSION 3: The IS is ready to provide the necessary technical support to Angola as the country moves forward with the implementation of the EITI, to help Angola find the best solution to overcome taxpayer confidentiality.</p>	IS	
15			

ACRONYMS

EITI: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative

NCC: National Coordination Committee

ACEPA: Association of Exploration and Production Companies of Angola

CGE: General State Account

NSS: National Statistical System

MoF: Ministry of Finance

MIREMPET: Ministry of Mineral Resources Oil and Gas

**Meeting Minutes
Nº 22/2023**

IS: Secretariado Internacional

NS: National Secretariat

IA: Independent Administrator

Waiver: Renúncia à confidencialidade

ATTENDANCE LIST

1. Patrício Neto – member of moF and EITI AO NCC
2. Sílvio Edilson Tomás Custódio – Public Accounting Department MoF
3. Hugo Cristovão – Legal Department MIREMPET
4. Hamilton Manuel Xavier Nihefe– MoF Legal Department
5. Carla Verissimo – MoF
6. José Malanga – EITI Angola National Coordinator
7. Beatriz Catomi – EITI Angola NCC Secretariat
8. Bady Baldé – Deputy Executive Director of the EITI International Secretariat
9. Gilbert Makore – Regional Director Anglophone and Lusophone Africa EITI International Secretariat
10. Tatiana Alvarenga – Country Officer for Lusophone Africa EITI International Secretariat

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Annex - Approach to taxpayer confidentiality in the 1st EITI Report - Examples from Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, the USA and the UK, and recommendations for EITI Angola

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
Colômbia	Colombia's tax code includes provisions that preserve confidentiality (Tax Code, arts 583 and 584)	<p>The MSG has developed an annual system of tax confidentiality waivers for reporting companies that has effectively circumvented these restrictions for EITI reporting purposes. The waivers are for one year only and not indefinitely.</p> <p>In addition, the MSG has invited all extractive companies to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) indicating their willingness to disclose information as required by the EITI Standard.</p> <p>The full reconciliation has been included since the 1st Colombia EITI Report for 2013, published in December 2015. Detailed information on the processes followed for the preparation of the 1st Colombia EITI Report for the identification of companies to be incorporated into the scoping study, collection of company payment data and government revenue data, and receipt of reported data is presented below.</p> <p>Initial Phase (Scoping Study) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given tax secrecy provisions, decisions on materiality were based on non-tax revenues (royalty payment data provided by AHN and ANM). A threshold based on a target for the reconciliation coverage of non-tax revenues was agreed. - Based on the materiality threshold, the MSG identified the reporting companies. <p>Ex-post verification of tax reconciliation coverage in terms of total tax and non-tax payments, when there was consensus among stakeholders that none of the companies excluded from the scope of reporting accounted for more than 1% of royalty or tax payments to governments in 2016.</p> <p>Data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IA distributed the data reporting and reconciliation package to the reporting companies, including the confidentiality waiver to be signed. - The IA distributed the data reporting and reconciliation package to the reporting government entities, including the confidentiality waivers signed by the companies. <p>Data Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reporting companies submitted their waivers and the completed data template directly to the IA, - All relevant government entities fully reported the requested data, including full disclosure of all extractive companies' revenues, broken down by revenue stream. - The report clearly listed all material companies and provided an analysis of the reporting omissions of four companies, which were not considered material.

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
Trinidad e Tobago	Income tax law considers it a crime to disclose tax information about a person/company to third parties, even with the consent of the person/company.	<p>The MSG, with the assistance of the World Bank, extensively sought examples of how tax authorities have overcome this obstacle in other EITI implementing countries. A total of 5 Legal Opinions were requested during the period October 2011 to April 2013 to address this issue (three from the Government's legal advisors in the Ministries of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) and the Attorney General, and two requiring additional support from external senior legal counsel).</p> <p>Four options were considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) The solution adopted by EITI Peru. B) Specific EITI legislation C) The use of the Freedom of Information Act to access confidential tax information. D) The use of a never-before-invoked presidential waiver mechanism provided for by the Income Tax Law <p>Option A was disregarded in view of the contextual differences between Trinidad and Tobago and Peru.</p> <p>With the assistance of the IDB, draft legislation was prepared by a consultant and completed during the period from June to October 2012 (Option B). The legislative process in Trinidad and Tobago can be lengthy, taking between 6 and 18 months for legislation to be approved by Parliament and approved by the President.</p> <p>Given that the EITI legislation could have potential violations of constitutional rights implications, the Government's Legislative Review Committee advised that this legislation should receive comments and, if possible, tacit support from key stakeholders before being sent to the Council of Ministers and Parliament for consideration.</p> <p>Given that the deadline for the completion of the first EITI report was December 2012, it was determined that the enactment of such legislation could not be achieved by the end of 2012. As a result, legal advice was sought and received from the Attorney General on the use of the other two options, C and D.</p> <p>In November 2012, the Attorney General advised discarding the option of using the Freedom of Information Act, recommending the use of the never-before-used provision in the Income Tax Act that allows the President to grant immunity from prosecution to the Tax Authority to allow them to share tax information with AI.</p> <p>Once the mechanism for sharing tax information for reconciliation purposes had been determined, it was necessary to obtain a subsequent legal opinion from the Attorney General to determine whether the tax law also prohibited the publication of the tax information disclosed. This opinion, which was accepted by the Council of Ministers, paved the way for the Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) to share the tax information of participating companies with AI.</p> <p>Full reconciliation has been included since the 1st Trinidad and Tobago EITI Report was published in September 2013. Detailed information on the processes followed for the preparation of the 1st Trinidad and Tobago EITI Report for the identification of companies to be incorporated into the scoping study, collection of company payment data and government revenue data, and receipt of reported data is presented below.</p>

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
Trinidad e Tobago	Income tax law considers it a crime to disclose tax information about a person/company to third parties, even with the consent of the person/company.	<p>Initial Phase (Scoping Study):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the absence of access to revenue information from the Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) due to the confidentiality provisions of the Income Tax Act, it was not possible for AI to assess which companies are making material payments. Given these constraints, it was recommended that companies meeting the following criteria be invited to participate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies with oil production of more than 400,000 barrels in 2011: • A partner in an E&P or PSC venture with a group whose oil production exceeds 400,000 barrels or responsible for the payment of revenues from the sale of oil and gas representing the government's share of profits, royalties and any other payment to the government. • The 1st EITI Report covering 97% of oil production. - Materiality was revised after reviewing the MEEA data. It was proposed that the materiality threshold of the first Report was proposed to be changed to cover companies representing 97.0% of oil production, 99.0% of gas production and 99.7% of royalty payments. - 56 reporting companies/entities were invited to participate in the first report. - In the absence of a formal implementation mechanism, both the Tax Authority and some of the main participating companies sought to have clear written procedures for the reporting process in place as a precondition for their participation. In the case of the Tax Authority, the MSG's requirement was to provide sufficient evidence that the companies were voluntarily consenting to the provision of their tax payment information to AI for reconciliation. - In order to exchange information with AI., the BIR also required each company to demonstrate that it had agreed to voluntarily participate in the process by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) detailing the reporting process to the AI and the subsequent publication of the reconciled information The MOU was signed by all interested parties. - The AI submitted the report template directly to each of the government agencies (Ministry of Energy and Industries) Ministry of Finance - Internal Revenue Division (MOF-IRD) and Ministry of Finance - Internal Revenue Division (MEEI), Ministry of Finance - Internal Revenue Division Investment (MOF-ID) and each of the reporting extractive companies.

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
Trinidad e Tobago	Income tax law considers it a crime to disclose tax information about a person/company to third parties, even with the consent of the person/company.	<p>Data Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data presented by extractive companies and government agencies in the reporting templates for fiscal year 2011. - Ten companies on the list did not return their completed report templates. <p>For the 6th EITI Report (fiscal year of 2017) onwards, the MF-IRD stated that it would be unable to provide any analysis of taxes by company, citing section 4.1 of the Income Tax Act. Previously, the MOF-IRD supported the TTEITI initiative by providing information disaggregated by company to those who signed the TTEITI MOU and gave written permission to disclose such information and waived any claim of breach of confidentiality by the MOU considered material, which, in turn, transmitted them immediately without being opened to the Independent Administrator.</p> <p>Section 4(1) and 4(2) of the Income Tax Act reads:</p> <p>.4. (1) Every person performing any official function or employed in the administration of this Act shall consider and deal with all documents, information, statements, valuation lists, and copies of such lists relating to the income or items of the income of any person, as secret and confidential, and shall make and sign a declaration in the form prescribed for that purpose before a Magistrate.</p> <p>(2) Any person who has possession of or control over any document, information, statements, or valuation lists or copies of such lists relating to income or income items of any person who at any time communicates or attempts to communicate such information or anything contained in such documents, statements, lists, or copies to any person—(a) other than a person authorized by the President to communicate it; or (b) otherwise than for the purposes of this Act or any other written law administered by the Board, is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>These provisions prohibited the MOF-IRD from providing the completed report templates directly to the LA. Instead, they were transmitted to the participating companies during the meetings or by email for immediate transmission to the AI, allowing the AI to proceed with the reconciliation.</p> <p>For the EITI Report 2019-2020, published in December 2022, the MOF-IRD transmitted the report templates to the participants via email for immediate transmission to the AL. All participating companies provided their completed templates before they received the MOF-IRD report templates. Therefore, there was no evidence to suggest that participants altered their models to conform to the reports submitted by the MOF IRD. In some cases, there have been delays between the sending of MF-IRD templates to the participating companies and their transmission to the LA, and such cases were highlighted in the EITI Report.</p>

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
EUA	<p>Section 6103 of the Code of IRS (IRC) establishes that the tax returns and Tax return information is confidential and prohibited from being disclosed unless an exception identified in the IRC Reporting companies must authorize the IRS to disclose tax payment data corporate to AI through the use of IRS Form 8821.</p>	<p>MSG used IRC Form 8821 to waive tax confidentiality for reporting companies, which effectively circumvented such restrictions for EITI reporting purposes. Full reconciliation has been included since the 1st US EITI Report. published in December 2015. Detailed information on the processes followed to prepare the 1st US EITI Report to identify companies to be incorporated into the scope study, collect company payment data and government revenue data, and receive Reported data is presented below:</p> <p>Initial Phase (Scope Study):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disclosures of U.S. Department of the Interior revenues, such as rents, royalties, bonuses, and fees that the Department of Land Management (BLM). the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) and the Office of the Special Administrator for Native Americans (OST) collect for commodities within the EITI scope and within the reporting materiality threshold. - MSG identified that ONRR collects most revenues related to DOI's extractive industries. - The MSG decided to use revenues reported by ONRR as a substitute for DOI revenues to establish the materiality threshold for reporting information. - A more detailed analysis of ONRR revenue data revealed that the \$50 million threshold resulted in 84% of ONRR revenue being reconciled. Unilateral DO disclosure covers 100% of the revenues of all companies operating in the US. - MSG identified 45 companies for inclusion in reconciliation <p>Data collect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AI distributed the 2015 USEITI data reporting and reconciliation package to reporting companies. The package included a cover letter summarizing the USEITI process, a data reporting template, a data reporting template guidelines document with detailed instructions for completion, and IRS Form 8821, which is required to authorize the IRS to disclose tax data to AI about reporting companies participating in tax reconciliation. <p>Data Reporting: The reporting companies submitted their respective completed report templates directly to AI. For reporting companies that authorized tax reconciliation, the Internal Revenue System (IRS) provided the data directly to IA for reconciliation.</p>

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Country	Legal Barrier	Solution adopted to disclose revenue and payment data in the 1st EITI Report
Reino Unido	<p>The legislation prevents HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) spread the word information taxpayer's confidential information.</p> <p>Taxpayer confidentiality provisions are set out in UK law and set out in the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005</p> <p>Disclosure of information to people outside HMRC is permitted in certain limited circumstances, such as when the person or organization to which the information relates provides your consent. see IDG40310.</p>	<p>HMRC was able to provide information relating to tax payments received only from extractive companies that gave their consent through a waiver.</p> <p>Taxpayer confidentiality restrictions do not apply to Oil and Gas Agency (OGA) data.</p> <p>Most companies provided waivers to AI prior to the first-year reconciliation performed in 2015. The exemptions were designed to allow their continued use in subsequent years, which remain valid until withdrawn by the company. This means that new exemptions are only required for companies participating in the UK EITI.</p> <p>The full reconciliation has been included since the 1st UK EITI Report 2014, published in April 2016. Detailed information on the processes followed to prepare the 1st UK EITI Report to identify companies to be incorporated into the scope, collection of company payment data and government revenue data. and receipt of reported data are presented below:</p> <p>Initial Phase (Scope Study):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil and gas companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The MSG decided that AI should send data reporting templates and confidentiality waivers to all companies that hold petroleum licenses (181 oil and gas companies). o The Information about who holds an oil license is already in the public domain. - Mining and mining companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is no specific tax regime for the mineral sector in the United Kingdom. This means that mining and quarrying companies pay general corporation tax on all their profits, without the need to separately identify the tax paid on their extractive activities. o O Mining sector representatives at MSG agreed a methodology with MSG to identify companies thought to be responsible for 80% of total UK mining and quarrying sector output in terms of volume (39 mining and quarrying companies). <p>Data collect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The data reporting model was sent electronically to all extractive companies, along with the guidelines for filling it out, beneficial owner guide and confidentiality exemption waiver. This included 220 companies: 181 oil and gas companies and 39 mining and quarrying companies. - The taxpayer confidentiality restriction led to many companies receiving such data reporting templates to try to capture all companies within scope, although in practice many of these companies did not make material payments during the year. - Companies were asked to return confidentiality waivers to the IA so that HMRC, The Crown Estate and the Coal Authority could disclose details of revenues to AI. <p>Data Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HRMC confirmed that six oil and gas companies made material tax payments in 2014 but did not return waivers or complete data reporting templates. - Although a small number of mining and quarrying companies have also not disclosed their payments, it is considered that the exclusion of these payments in this report does not have a material impact on the reported figures.

P. Benchmark and International Secretariat recommendations on information limitations

Recommendations

- Considering the similarities between the Colombian Tax Code and the Angolan General Tax Code, Law 21/14, where Art. 86 includes provisions that preserve the confidentiality of taxpayer information, while the duty of confidentiality and secrecy ceases if the taxpayer authorizes written disclosure of your data is also included in the article, the Secretariat recommends to the CNC, in coordination with AI and the MINFIN-MIREMPET working group, the analysis of the Colombian solution to overcome taxpayer confidentiality in EITI Reports , evaluating its applicability to the Angolan context.
- The EITI International Secretariat also recommends the CNC. in coordination with AI and the MINFIN-MIREMPET working group, the following.
 - Analyze whether there is a Presidential Exemption mechanism in Angolan legislation, considering the option chosen by Trinidad and Tobago to overcome taxpayer confidentiality in EITI Reports
 - Analyze the possibility of obtaining other Legal Opinions, for example. of the Attorney General, on the best solution to overcome taxpayer confidentiality in EITI Reports in Angola
 - Confirm that taxpayer confidentiality provisions refer to public disclosure of government tax revenues, but not non-tax government revenues (e.g. royalties, fees, etc.). If so, presumably there should be no barriers to disclosure public of non-tax revenues by company and project
 - Explore whether the EITI Angola Report would qualify as an official statistical publication, which would allow for disaggregated disclosures by company, for example. production and export data. in line with the National Statistical System Law (Law 3/11, Art. 11).
 - Confirm the assumption that the wording of the General Tax Code relating to the taxpayer's ability to waive their confidentiality rights supersedes other legal provisions of the National Statistical System Law and the Petroleum Activities Tax Law. If so, prepare a model for waiving taxpayer confidentiality (waiver) together with the Tax Authority and companies.
 - Explore the need to invite all material extraction companies to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) indicating your willingness to disclose information as required by the EITI Standard.
- In view of the above, the EITI International Secretariat also recommends the CNC, in coordination with AI and the MINFIN-MIREMPET working group. that analyzes the following approach for the 2nd EITI Angola Report, to be published in September 2024:
 - The CNC, in coordination with AI, defines the scope of material companies based on government disclosures of non-tax revenues and, in It then confirms that there was no exclusion of any company with material tax payments to the government. requesting a yes/no confirmation from the Tax Authority.
 - The CNC, in coordination with AI, develops a model for waiving taxpayer confidentiality (waiver) in conjunction with the Tax Authority and companies, which can then be included in the data reporting model to be sent to material companies. The waiver could initially be for one year to test such an approach.
 - The CNC, in coordination with AI, nominates the companies that have not reported or submitted the confidentiality waiver, provides at least the aggregate value of the tax payments of these non-reporting companies, if it is not possible to disclose such data disaggregated by company. given the lack of exemption from taxpayer confidentiality by these specific companies.