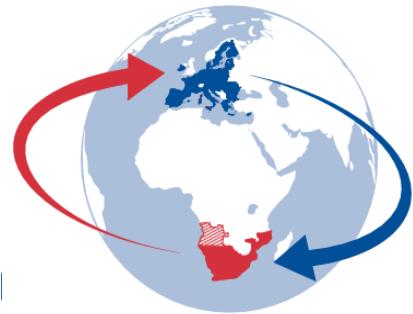




Sustainability impact assessment in support of EU negotiations with Angola for EU-SADC EPA accession

Workshop for stakeholders in Angola
Palmeiras Suite Hotel, Luanda, and Zoom, 21 & 22 July 2021



Workshop report

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

In February 2020, Angola requested accession to the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and six countries from the Southern African Development Community (EU-SADC EPA). This requires negotiations about the conditions for accession, notably the degree of opening Angola's market for imports from the EU. Accession negotiations are expected to be launched in 2021 and be completed within one year. At the same time, the EU and Angola are also negotiating bilaterally a Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement (SIFA).

As an element of good regulatory practice, the European Commission Directorate-General for Trade has commissioned a sustainability impact assessment (SIA) to assess and indicate how Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA and the SIFA under negotiation can contribute best to enhance the competitiveness of Angolan businesses and contribute to the country's economic diversification. The SIA findings and recommendations will feed into the negotiations, helping negotiators to optimise the policy choices.¹

As part of the consultations held within the SIA, a workshop for Angolan stakeholders was organised on 21 and 22 July 2021; due to the restrictions imposed in response to the covid-19 pandemic, the workshop was held in a hybrid form, allowing participants to join through the internet.

The purpose of the workshop was to have an open discussion and exchange of ideas with a diverse set of stakeholders – including business, trade unions, and other civil society organisations, international organisations with presence in Angola, and academics and think tanks – about the potential effects of Angola's accession to the SADC EPA and the SIFA: what are the effects on trade, the economy, social, labour and human rights issues, and the environment – and how can the EPA and SIFA be leveraged to enhance the competitiveness of Angola's businesses and economic diversification?

The workshop took place over two consecutive mornings, with the first day dedicated to an overall discussion of stakeholder views as well as the potential economic impact of the EPA on Angola, and the second day focusing on the potential institutional, environmental, social and human rights implications (the workshop agenda is provided in annex A). The workshop took place in both Portuguese and English, with simultaneous interpretation. In total, more than 80 participants from 50 organisations attended (the list of represented organisations is provided in annex B).

There was a general consensus among the panellists and participants that the two agreements (the EPA and SIFA) would help to enhance the investment and trade climate of Angola, thereby contributing to attracting FDI and generating economic/trade opportunities. The provisions of the agreements would simultaneously provide an impetus for the Government and concerned parties to address entrenched problems related to

¹ Angola would accede to the EPA on the basis of the existing Agreement text. Therefore, the range of policy choices will be rather limited, while still potentially important for Angola's economy.

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Organised by:



BKP ECONOMIC ADVISORS GMBH
JUTASTRASSE 14. 80636 MUNICH. ALEMANIA
E-MAIL: FTA-EVALUATION@BKP-ADVISORS.COM
WWW.BKP-ADVISORS.COM

governance, economy, environment, and social and human rights issues. Some of the salient points discussed throughout the two-day workshop encompassed the need to:

- acquire key disaggregated data in order to empirically track the EPA effects (notably regarding social and environmental effects, but also production and other economic indicators);
- provide support, over and above the EPA accession and conclusion of the SIFA, for Angola's economic diversification and transition from a longstanding oil-dependent economic model;
- ensure balanced negotiations which coherently reflect Angola's reality, interests and benefits;
- revise and align Angola's National Development Plan with new dynamics and aspirations that will emanate from the EPA's accession, and the obligations it will be subjected to comply with;
- reinforce synergies among relevant ministries, public and private entities, and other stakeholders like academics, to debate ideas, converge visions and concert actions to drive overall sustainable socioeconomic growth under the EPA;
- strategically capitalise on Angola's exports, bidding on those with the most comparative advantage, to strengthen Angola's competitiveness on the EU market;
- build capacity at cross-cutting levels, including institutional, legal, human resource, technology, etc., to ease and monitor the implementation of the EPA;
- seek financial and technical assistance from the EU to consolidate Angola's capabilities of implementing the EPA, as well as to help Angola to comply with the EPA provisions' obligations; and
- ensure that the profits and other forms of advantages that will be generated from the EPA trickle down to benefit the most vulnerable segments of society, including women and children (by eliminating child labour).

The presentations made at the workshop are available from the SIA study website.²

DAY 1 – SOCIETAL VIEWS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

1. Opening Session

Jeannette Seppen, Ambassador of the European Union in Angola, provided a brief backdrop of Angola' trading history, as well as future developments such as its potential graduation from its current Least Developed Country (LDC) status to a middle-income one in 2024. She pointed out that the opening of Angola's market and the ensuing economic reforms would improve the business environment of the country and attract substantial investment. In this context, in 2020, the country requested to acceded to the EU-SADC EPA. This step would help to expedite the diversification of Angola's economy and boost its trade activities. While negotiations to discuss the main parameters of Angola's accession to the EU market and its degree of market openness for trade activities with the EU are yet to begin, she reminded that:

- EU's cooperation programme with Angola rests on three major pillars, notably (i) economic diversification and resilience; (ii) rule of law; and (iii) human development;
- The SIA seeks to explore the economic, environmental, human rights and social impacts of the EPA;
- The SIA will indicate to what extent the EPA will help to enhance the competitiveness of Angola's business arena, with a special focus on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;

² See <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

To conclude, she encouraged all participants to make use of the workshop to interact and provide substantial inputs which would contribute greatly to the negotiation process.

Milton Perménio dos Santos Reis, Secretary of State for Planning, Ministry of Economy and Planning, began with a brief overview of the EU-SADC EPA, a free trade agreement signed in 2016 for the gradual elimination of trade barriers between the EU and the participating SADC countries. As Angola is committed to regional and continental integration, such as in the African Union context and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the EPA accession would help to widen Angola's scope of partnership with both the EU and SADC members, and drive strategic trade collaboration. He also underlined that the EPA would positively contribute to:

- The diversification of Angola's economy and exports;
- The creation of new job opportunities; and
- A boost in competitiveness among companies, which is conducive to an evolving business landscape.

He added that the accession criteria will require a certain level of opening of Angola's market to EU exports, as well as compliance with provisions stipulated in the EU-SADC EPA. Given the importance of the negotiations that will lead to Angola's accession to the EPA, and the obligations that would have to be fulfilled thereafter, he invited all participants to use the workshop as a platform to discuss ways in which the EPA could propel the development and competitiveness of Angolan enterprises, and what/how barriers could be overcome.

2. Introductory session

Dr Derk Bienen, the study team leader, provided an introduction to the negotiations about Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA as well as the SIA study.³

Context: The EU-SADC EPA and negotiations about Angola's accession and the SIFA

The EPA has been implemented since 2016 (except for Mozambique, for which application started in 2018). It covers primarily trade in goods but not trade in services or investment. The EU offers duty-free quota-free access to the EPA SADC members for all goods except arms and ammunition. Only for imports from South Africa, the EU retains some limitations to certain sensitive products. The SADC EPA countries also offer preferential access to imports from the EU, with varying degrees of coverage.

There are various reasons why Angola seeks EPA accession and the separate SIFA with the EU:

- Transition from LDC to middle-income status: As an LDC poised to graduate to middle-income status in 2024, Angola would lose some of its preferential access to the EU market under the current Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangement in 2027, when it would become a GSP or GSP+ country. Accession to the EPA would help avoid this and keep the current duty-free quota-free market access to the EU for all goods (except arms and ammunition).
- Diversification of the economy: Angola currently is highly dependent on oil (and diamond) exports: all other goods combined account for only 1%-2% of exports. This dependency entails a high vulnerability on external shocks, primarily on the global oil price. To diversify exports and the economy, (private) investment is needed. Both the EPA and the SIFA would help in this by improving the investment climate through more predictability and transparency. In addition, the EPA could

³ Full presentations available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

increase the competitiveness of Angolan business through lowering import duties for inputs needed in the production process.

The negotiations on Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA will be conducted based on the existing EPA text, taking into account the specific situation in Angola. The negotiations will mostly be about the opening of Angola's market for EU imports, while the EU would offer duty-free, quota-free access (as under the current EBA). In addition, certain EPA protocols might be covered in the negotiations, such as geographical indications.

The SIFA would address transparency and good administrative practices related to investment, cooperation on investment issues, with a focus on investment contribution to sustainable development. The SIFA would not cover investment liberalisation, investment protection, and investor-state dispute settlement, nor would it replace any existing bilateral investment agreements between Angola and EU Members.

Introduction to the SIA study and the workshop

The SIA aims at identifying the benefits and risks that may derive from Angola's accession to the EPA (as well as the SIFA), and at formulating recommendations to increase Angola's benefits as well as mitigate any potential negative impacts. This includes the identification of areas of support and assistance that can be provided by the EU. The SIA also aims at raising awareness for the EPA and what it may entail for Angola's economy and people, and to give stakeholders a voice in the process through comprehensive consultations, including an online survey, interviews, and the present workshop.

While commissioned by the European Commission, the SIA is an independent study by a group of researchers who are mandated to provide a balanced assessment of the anticipated effects of the EPA for Angola, based on a participatory and inclusive approach entailing consultations with a diverse set of stakeholders in Angola, the EU, and other concerned countries. Transparency of the SIA is achieved by the publication of all reports produced in the study process.

In terms of the methodology, the SIA aims at identifying the impact of the EPA (and SIFA) only, i.e. it tries to distinguish it from the influence of any other factors that have an impact on Angola's economy and development. Methodologically, it does that by comparing two future situations: one, in which Angola has acceded to the EU-SADC EPA, with another one, in which Angola becomes a GSP beneficiary country.

The analysis focusses on Angola (and not the EU) because, first, effects of trade agreement are always stronger in the smaller economy and, second, because the policy changes in Angola (i.e. the opening of the market for imports from the EU) are also stronger than in the EU, which would largely continue to grant Angola the same treatment as presently.

Regarding the scope of the analysis, the study considers five impact areas:

- Economic impacts – e.g. on trade and wider economy;
- Social impacts – e.g. on employment, poverty, women, informal sector;
- Environment impacts – e.g. climate change, biodiversity, water availability and quality;
- Human Rights impacts – e.g. the right to a decent standard of living, right to work; and
- administrative capacity – i.e. Angola's capacity to implement the obligations under the EPA.

The impact of the EPA and SIFA on Angola will come about through two causal chains. The first one is the economic impact channel: trade liberalisation under the EPA will lead to changes in trade flows, which in turns leads to changes in production and output, both at

sector level and for the overall economy (gross domestic product, GDP). The economic changes also have implications on wages and employment, on the environment, etc. The second impact channel is the regulatory one: The EPA and SIFA provisions may require certain changes in domestic regulation, or the implementation of domestic regulations, directly affecting the economic, social, labour, gender, human rights or environmental situation.

The SIA comprises an overall analysis and four case studies: two are on sectors (fishery, and agri-food value chains), and the other two are thematic (effects on biodiversity, and child labour).

3. Societal views on Angola's potential accession to the EU-SADC EPA

The second session focussed on a presentation and discussion of the views of broad societal groups – organised labour, business, and academia – on Angola's accession to the EPA and Angola-EU economic relations more generally.

The intervention of **Bernardo Miranda, Secretary General of the Union of Maritime, Port, Rail and Related Transport Workers of Luanda, and a member of the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA-CS)**, addressed the following main points:

- As a first-class global player, the EU fosters a holistic approach to the way it cooperates with developing countries, looking at cross-cutting sectors and spheres;
- Angola is too reliant on oil and diamond exports, and current times compel diversification;
- The EPA will act as a catalyst in boosting Angola's economy and subsequently help to attract key FDI;
- The Angola's workers union welcomes the EPA as it promotes transparency, efficiency and labour rights;
- The obligations of the EPA will require more transparency across business operations at state level;
- Either directly or indirectly, the EPA will address certain issues advocated by the workers' union, such as unemployment issues, closure of companies, working conditions, and so on.

Some of the main points of the intervention by **Francisca Fortes, representative of the Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola (FMEA)**, were the following ones:

- The FMEA started with 200 associate members, which expanded to 4,000 across 18 provinces in Angola. It seeks to promote women entrepreneurs and redress forms of gendered hindrances;
- Angola's EPA accession would unlock various opportunities for Angolan exports to the EU market;
- It would help increase the competitiveness of female-led enterprises, most of which are MSMEs, on the EU market. But for this to effectively happen, women must have access to diverse forms of support;
- Many of the female entrepreneurs are in fact heads of households and the main providers for their families. Supporting them would mean upholding families and communities;
- The SIFA will also have positive effects on women-led businesses.

Dr Francisco Esteves, Polytechnic Institute of Technologies and Science (Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tecnologias e Ciências, ISPTEC), provided a perspective from academia. He began by laying out a brief historical background of Angola's economy:

- Angola's dependence on oil and diamond exports characterised much of the period after the independence from Portugal over 45 years ago;

- In an attempt to shift the economic model, Angola adopted socialism in the 80s. Consequentially, industries were nationalized and agricultural cooperatives were set up;
- Post-socialism, Angola adopted a market economy system but failed to build a strong production sector, as well as competitiveness in the private sector. Instead, state intervention remained prominent.

With regard to the EPA and the SIFA and their effects, Dr Esteves noted that:

- The EPA will provide advantages for Angola's private sector and thus help to reduce the dominance of the state in the economy;
- The advantages of Angola's accession to the EPA will outweigh the disadvantages. However, the opening of the market and economy diversification will face multi-layered hurdles such as production capacity;
- Acceding to the EPA will in itself restore Angola's image as a destination for FDI, as well as help to eliminate various forms of post-war issues. But this needs to be complemented with reforms: Angola must diversify and consolidate its economy; focus on industrialization; build production capacity; import capital equipment; and enhance its business environment;
- Having oil reserves, Angola should produce a wide spectrum of value added oil products rather than import them. The petrochemical industry should be developed;
- Agricultural exports to the EU should be harnessed in alignment with the EU's policies and standards. To do this, ways to increase the quality of Angola's agricultural produce need to be identified and put in practice, so as to match the EU's product standards, and eventually compete on the EU market;
- One issue that should be addressed in the EPA is the liberalisation of movement of persons/labour;
- In sum, the EPA has more advantages than disadvantages.

Following the panellists' interventions, a number of **participant questions and comments** were discussed.

The **Chair of the National Association of Coffee and Cocoa Producers in Angola**, noting that coffee is an important sector in the country, commented that the reliance on oil was not sustainable and that the diversification of Angola's economy was quintessential to redressing the country's longstanding economic issues. Accession to the EPA could help in this regard, but only if some basic problems of the agricultural sector were addressed, including the organisation of production and the lack of education and training of workers. These would need to be addressed in order to enhance product quality and be able to export to the EU. He called for EU funding for diversification, which should be targeted on sectors with export potential, suggesting coffee, cocoa, tropical fruits, and palm oil. To develop these sectors, he advocated strategic planning, investment and targeted forms of capacity building for entrepreneurs and staff training to propel quality production.

The **Ambassador of Portugal to Angola** noted that competitiveness intrinsically results from market liberalization. For Angola, it would be crucial that the diversification be executed strategically by (i) selecting the best agricultural produce, such as coffee or pineapple, for long-term export projects, which would eventually build an Angolan brand; (ii) identifying the most suitable markets, regional or international, for certain exports; and (iii) investing in key sectors and enterprises. He affirmed that the EU would provide support to Angola in this endeavour.

The study team leader added that the EPA in itself would not trigger the development of specific sectors. Rather the Agreement would continue the level playing field where all exports from Angola to the EU would benefit from duty-free/quota free access. To be really beneficial, the EPA would need to be complemented by other measures to promote economic development, including improving supply-side capacity (including for specific

sectors) and the removal of barriers for production and trade in Angola. Although such measures would not be part and parcel of the EPA or the SIFA, they could and should be developed in connection with them, and be supported e.g. by technical and financial assistance by the EU and its Member States. Technology transfer and innovation associated with more investment from the EU and other foreign investors triggered by the SIFA would also help increase the competitiveness of Angolan businesses.

A participant from **academia** asked what role academia could play amid the paradigm shift that Angola is yet to experience, what barriers academics could face in exposing their ideas and recommendations to the Government, and what were the view of academics present on the benefits of the EPA and on the petrochemical industry? In response, Dr Esteves underscored that academics were often excluded from key dialogues with the Government, and recommended that this should be reverted. He also suggested increased investment in academic research to enhance research capacity.

A representative of the **Ministry of Industry and Trade** remarked that according to some studied there was an imbalance between the positive and negative effects of Angola joining the EPA, with the latter being more considerable. He suggested that the SIA explore the potential effects of Angola not acceding to the EPA.

Dr Esteves responded to the question about the possible outcomes of Angola not joining the EPA by referring to the country's trade balance. He explained that, in any case, Angola's trade balance will continue to be in deficit whether it joins the EPA or not. However, the ramifications of not joining would entail a perpetual reliance on oil exports, with the oil sector operating in isolation of the rest of the economy, and a monopoly of certain services and companies. On the other hand, positive effects would encapsulate a diversified economy, access to new markets, and economic growth. Furthermore, in the long-run, thanks to the EPA, Angola could reinvent its agro-industry sector with added-value products, and achieve a healthier business environment.

He also recommended the formulation of policies that would support Angola's trade activities – not only to diversify its economy at large, but also the oil sector, by building links between the oil sector and the rest of the economy. An example was to exploit the paint and plastic industry. The petrochemical industry, as a capital-intensive sector, was promising, but had not yet been exploited. He pointed out that the agroindustry is a strategic trade sector that may at least improve Angola's trade balance.

The study team leader furthermore added that, methodologically, the SIA would always compare the future situations of Angola with and without acceding to the EPA. In terms of the balance between costs and benefits, a problem consisted in the fact that many of the costs are short-term and easy to quantify, thereby featuring prominently in study results. Conversely, the benefits are more long-term and difficult to quantify (such as improvements in the business environment, gains in productivity and competitiveness etc.), and therefore more difficult to present in studies. This could lead to the impression that costs outweighed benefits, although this would not be the case in the long run. Finally, he also cautioned that the EPA impacts should not be over-interpreted: Angola's economic performance depends on many factors, of which the decision to accede to the EPA or not is only one.

The Director of the **Center for Economic Research at the Universidade Lusiada de Angola (Cinvestec)** requested information on the sources used for the SIA, as e.g. data on the share of non-oil, non-diamond exports presented was different from data reported by the central bank (BNA). The study team responded that AGT data had been used, but also noted that limited data availability and reliability were serious issues for the study, especially regarding non-trade statistics.

The Secretary of State for Planning, **Ministry of Economy and Planning** concluded the session by commenting that the Government is more than ever committed to shifting economic model and diversify away from oil, e.g. by developing agrifood value chains, such as coffee or cotton. He also highlighted that:

- The Government is working on initiatives, such as PRODESI or "Made in Angola", to expand and diversify exports. These strategies also include elements to reduce the import of goods that can be produced domestically;
- Specifically with regard to the EPA, it should be clear to all that this has advantages. For example, it will avoid the shock for Angola from LDC graduation by maintaining its duty free/quota free access to the EU market. The access to external markets gives an impetus to companies to diversify their range of products; in this context, he suggested that FTAs with other trading partners should also be negotiated;
- In consensus with comments made by participants that Angola needs to diversify its oil sector and develop the petrochemical industry, he reassured that this is on the Government's agenda; for example, a refinery is being built;
- The Government is also committed to enhancing human resource capabilities through targeted training programmes. The EU has promised to offer some form of assistance in this vein.

In conclusion, he invited the participants to share their ideas and make recommendations that could help the Government to improve upon its national trade strategy and initiatives, as well as to find pragmatic solutions to potential negative impacts and barriers that may arise as Angola joins the EPA.

4. Economic impacts of Angola's accession to the EPA – initial findings

The last session of the first workshop day was devoted to a discussion of the potential economic impacts that Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA could have for the country. The session started with a presentation of the preliminary findings by the study team.⁴

Preliminary findings of the SIA

The analysis distinguishes different types of economic impact, including impacts on trade as a result of liberalization under the EPA; impacts on the wider economy in Angola, and impacts on regional integration.

Impacts on Trade. Based on partial equilibrium model simulations run by the European Commission's DG TRADE, with the EPA, Angola's total exports would be higher by €21 M than without the EPA. This amounts to 0.1% of overall exports, which is low because of the predominance of oil exports, which are not affected by the EPA; excluding mineral fuels and diamonds, Angola will export almost one third more to the EU than as a GSP beneficiary because of additional tariff preferences. The simulated increase is also likely to be underestimated for a number of reasons: First, the model cannot capture trade diversification. If there are no exports of a product in the baseline, by definition the model will predict no exports under the EPA. Second, the model only captures the tariff's aspects of the EPA, but not non-tariff issues or technical assistance and support provided. Third, the perspective is short-term – dynamic effects stemming from technological transfer, increased EU funding and FDI in Angola, which would have spill-over effects and boost productivity, are not reflected in the results. And lastly, the results depend on the trade values in the baseline. The source taken for the simulations were EU import data – but Angolan export data reported by the AGT or BNA are sometimes quite different.

Exports from the EU to Angola are estimated to increase markedly more, by between €1.15 to €1.3 billion (i.e. an increase of 45-52%), depending on the specific scenario, considering

⁴ Full presentation available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

different ranges of excluded products. Looking at total imports by Angola from the world, an increase of up to €693 M (7.1% of baseline imports) is expected, which is composed of the increase in imports from the EU by €1.3 billion and a decrease from the rest of world. As a result of the limited export increase and the higher import increase, Angola's bilateral trade deficit with the EU will widen.

The *impact of the EPA on the Angolan economy* as derived from the modelling results (i.e. covering the tariff changes only) is limited: output in exporting sectors will increase only slightly; conversely, increased competition from EU imports with domestic production is also expected to be no issue except for very few sectors, because the types of products imported from the EU are not produced in Angola. To the extent that these products are used as inputs for domestic production, Angolan businesses will benefit from the EPA through lower prices and hence increased productivity and competitiveness. For the few import competing sectors (as identified in PRODESI), these could be excluded from liberalisation.

In addition to the tariff-only effects captured in the model, the implementation of the SIFA is expected to result in more investment, including FDI, leading to technology transfer, enhanced productivity and increased competitiveness. It is also expected that under the EPA, the EU and its Member States will provide more assistance to productive sectors in Angola, which would help to bolster its competitiveness and productivity. As a result of these factors, in the long-run, more positive impacts on Angola's GDP are expected, although these cannot be quantified.

A sizeable negative impact on government revenues of up to €300M (or 13.9% of border taxes) is expected. This estimate does not include, however, positive indirect effects of the EPA stemming from the increase in collection of domestic taxes.

The effect of Angola's accession to the EPA on *regional integration* is unclear from the model estimates, as the model does not distinguish African markets. However, because of more generous rules of origin under the EPA, regional value chains could be promoted, insofar as Angola would be able to export to the EU, whilst using inputs from other SADC countries, and still benefit from EU preferences. The fact that Angola is not a member of the SADC Trade Protocol has not been considered in the study, but may have a degree of effect on its regional trade dynamics and integration after acceding the EPA.

Societal views – panellist interventions

A panel consisting of business representatives and academia provided comments and complementary views on the potential economic effects of Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA.

According to **Danilo Ventura, Secretary General of the Community of Exporting and Internationalized Enterprises of Angola (CEEIA)**, CEEIA views the EPA as a trade revolution between Africa and the EU, which will engender diverse forms of benefits beyond those of the Lomé Convention, the EBA and other trade agreements that already exist between the two continents. The main points of his presentation were:

- Some of the figures presented by the study team might be affected by covid-19 and other recent developments, which would need to be taken into consideration in the interpretation of the data;
- As negotiations unfold, the focus should be on how to mitigate conflict of interests and boost benefits;
- The diversification of Angola's economy and products will be conducive to its success;

- In line with the national development plan, the Government needs to identify and address barriers faced by the business community during the EPA transition period, and jointly find practical solutions;
- The Angolan business community needs to build capacity to compete on international markets;
- Without the EPA, some Angolan companies are already exporting agricultural products abroad. This is testimony that there is demand for Angolan products on foreign markets;
- Sustainable development should incorporate the social and institutional aspects for long-term benefits.

Dr Heitor Carvalho of the Economic Research Center of the Lusíada University of Angola (Cinvestec) cautioned that:

- Based on the sharp 30% decline in Angola's nominal GDP in 2020 and -9% in first semester of 2021, Angola might not graduate from LDC status to middle-income status by 2024;
- Diamond and oil exports dropped radically by 22% in 2020 and 18% in the first quarter of 2021. Oil production has also fallen considerably, and according to forecasts, Angola's oil would be depleted by 2032, but in reality, this may happen in 2030;
- Accession to the EPA would negatively affect the trade balance.

To curb this negative outlook, his suggestions were:

- Investment was needed and could be facilitated by the SIFA;
- Administrative barriers to imports of inputs should be eliminated as they hinder local producers' competitiveness;
- To allow national industries time to adapt to changes like the elimination of customs duties in the EPA scenario, a gradual reduction of tariffs should be negotiated with the EU – with such a gradual approach the EPA would have positive effects as Angolan companies would enhance their competitiveness;
- A selective approach to economic rules is crucial as not all EU norms can be adapted to Angola's reality. Emphasis should be put on feasibility and compatibility;
- To improve Angola's domestic production, the EU should provide substantial support to activities and infrastructures; and
- The fight against corruption at cross-cutting levels should be enhanced.

He concluded by stating that the EPA itself was not too important for Angola's development, but that rather its combination with the SIFA was crucial, because Angola needs to improve its investment climate, which would benefit in particular smaller investors.

Pedro Bequengue, Member of the Angolan Brokers' Association (Câmara dos Despachantes Oficiais de Angola, CDOA) commented that:

- The EPA would facilitate trade between Angola and the EU. In this regard, the EPA's purpose to facilitate trade was essential;
- EPA negotiations should consider products that could benefit from tariff cuts or duties collection;
- Barriers to imports, especially inputs, should be eliminated to enable local companies to compete and flourish;
- Whilst an increase in trade activities between EU and Angola was expected, trade associations should work in a concerted effort to boost Angola's trade position, opportunities and benefits.

José Severino, President of the Industrial Association of Angola (Associação Industrial de Angola, AIA), reflected on the competition between EU exports and China's

exports to Angola, and suggested that the EU should focus on those exports to Angola where it has a comparative advantage, rather than compete with Chinese and other Asian exporters more broadly. The outcome would be more beneficial for both the EU and Angola. Other recommendations entailed:

- Address costly intermediations that amplify Angola's cost of production such as time and administrative costs involved in customs clearance on Angola's imports from the EU;
- Tackle the 14% VAT on Angola's imports of industrial machinery and equipment, especially in light of currency depreciation, in the same way that VAT on agricultural equipment was removed;
- From a more general perspective, cost transfers, including from VAT, onto consumers must be taken into account;
- Resume Angola's position as a gas exporter;
- Promote and support Angola's exports to the region (not only to the EU given a high level of competition on the EU market);
- Introduce or strengthen application of trade facilitation and business support measures (the latter including e.g., access to credits);
- Import foreign knowledge and expertise by attracting experienced international trade experts to settle in Angola and help the country to strengthen its capacity as a player on global markets;
- Address tax evasion in order to establish a lawful trade arena that benefits Angola;
- Request support from the EU to enhance Angola's sea control capacity and address losses at sea;
- Attract European banks to set up branches in Angola in view of providing structural investment;
- Ease visa application processes and conditions for investors and tourists;
- EU support to Angola's energy industry would enhance production capacity and competitiveness;
- The EU-Angola cooperation must be holistic with underlying social and environmental dimensions.

In conclusion, he considered that the reciprocal approach under the EPA (where both parties open up their markets) would be fair, and would also lead to increased competitiveness of Angola's businesses. Conversely, the prohibition of certain imports, as foreseen under PRODESI, would lead to a loss of competitiveness.

Participant questions and comments

A representative of the **Ministry of Industry and Trade** asked what the appropriate timeframe would be for the liberalisation of sensitive products. Heitor Carvalho responded that technical discussions with stakeholders had not yet covered any set time for liberalisation, although this would have to be debated during the negotiations.

The study team leader added that the scenarios in the SIA analysis were based on the impacts resulting at the end of the transition period of Angola joining the EPA. In practice, there would normally be 2 or 3 groups of products: for some, the least sensitive ones (such as inputs needed by domestic producers not produced domestically nor providing sizeable duty revenues), tariffs could be eliminated upon accession; for sensitive products, transition periods would be necessary in order to gradually phase out tariffs; and the most sensitive products would be excluded from liberalisation altogether. Under the EPA, the SADC parties have negotiated different categories of products with different gradual reduction schedules, reaching up to ten years.

A participant from the **private sector** enquired about the possibility of having a dedicated unit at EU level which would overlook and expedite the implementation of the EPA.

In response to Heitor Carvalho's doubts about Angola's graduation from LDC status, the Secretary of State for Planning, **Ministry of Economy and Planning** explained that the UN moratorium had been granted until February 2024, and that multilateral organisations were already considering Angola as a middle-income country; as such, the Government would do everything to avoid another moratorium. The commitment to graduation was also independent from the country's successful diversification away from the oil sector, although the Government was working with stakeholders to realise this goal as well.

DAY 2 – INSTITUTIONAL, SOCIAL, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ANGOLA’S ACCESSION TO THE EU-SADC EPA

1. Institutional Issues Related to Angola’s Accession to the EPA: Implementation Capacity and Assistance Needs

Preliminary findings of the SIA

The study team's lead institutional expert, Manuel Alberto, presented the ways in which the SIA analysis was conducted to assess Angola's institutional/ administrative capacities of implementing the EPA.⁵ The analysis is still in its early stages, but is nevertheless highly important for the implementation of the EPA. For example, as Angola reduces its tariffs for EU imports, it has to ensure that only imports from the EU benefit from these preferences (but not imports from other suppliers). Without effective border institutions, traders could easily undermine the system through origin fraud, i.e. by claiming that goods come from the EU, when they do not. On the export side, having accredited and reliable institutions which certify export products, could expedite trade processes.

Contributions by panellists

Amaya Olivares of the EU Delegation in Angola provided a brief overview of the long-standing bilateral relationship between Angola and the EU, and steps that have led Angola to request accession to the EU-SADC EPA. She then gave a few examples of the forms of assistance that EU is already channelling to Angola:

- Institutional capacity building through the Train4Trade project, implemented by UNCTAD, to assist in terms of trade facilitation, entrepreneurship, etc.
- Support to the informal sector by assisting the creation of agricultural value chains, for instance;
- Assistance for vocational training and educational programmes in diverse fields;
- Fostering partnership with the Angolan authorities and institutions.

From the EU's perspective, Angola's accession to the EPA, the SIFA and technical assistance constitute a single package.

She stressed that the SIFA with Angola would constitute a milestone as it would be the first investment facilitation agreement that the EU is negotiating with Africa. From the SIFA, many opportunities would unfold, notably an improvement of Angola's business/investment climate through increased transparency and predictability.

Likewise, the EPA would help to strengthen Angola's position as a trading partner. Ms Olivares stated that the EU is aware of the challenges that Angola may face under the EPA. Thus, there was no doubt that the EU would extend technical support to help Angola achieve its objectives under the EPA and beyond. In fact the current support programme covers a number of support areas, such as economic diversification; building resilience against climate change; enhancing the business environment; moving towards a circular

⁵ Full presentations available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

economy; strengthening the rule of law; and human development building and strengthening human resource capabilities. Other priority areas for EU support are engagement with the private sector; digitalisation and technologies to expedite public services, especially in times of a pandemic; and women's integration in the economy and at cross-cutting levels.

While all of these areas of support would contribute to a smooth implementation of the EPA, she called for the Government to consider which areas are most needed in view of the EPA. Through dialogue between the Government and the EU these would then become part of the agreement negotiated.

Ms Olivares concluded by expressing her hope for deepened collaboration between the EU and Angola, especially in the face of new developments that will emanate from the two agreements.

The presentation of **Terêncio António, Ministry of Industry and Trade**, started with a review of the nexus between the EPA-related issues and Angola's National Development Plan. He informed that technical meetings at ministerial level were being organized to probe various aspects of the EPA and their potential impacts on Angola's institutional capacities. Concerning the timeframe for tariff liberalisation, he noted that further discussions and a better understanding were still required. At the level of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in partnership with UNCTAD, a vulnerability impact study had been commissioned to a private entity. Preliminary findings from that study had indicated that the EPA would entail considerable disadvantages for Angola. He also noted that some of the SIA findings presented at the workshop showed some disadvantages for Angola.

On a positive note, he welcomed the changes and benefits that would stem from the two agreements. He emphasized the need to consolidate strategies and institutional approaches to successfully implement the agreements. This required joint analysis involving all relevant government bodies, as well as a roadmap as the basis for EPA accession negotiations.

In terms of administrative and institutional issues, he highlighted that EU Member States were much further developed than Angola. Accordingly, comprehensive capacity building support would be needed. While this would need to be determined based on an in-depth study, the suggested areas for building national capacity could encompass the following ones:

- Implementation of rules of origin, in particular origin verification and detection of origin fraud
- Implementation of trade defence instruments (anti-dumping, anti-subsidies) – noting that a national trade defence committee was in the process of being established;
- Accreditation of national laboratories for product certification – although this is part of the Train4Trade project, the training conducted so far had not been sufficient;
- Systems for traceability of national products aimed for export to the EU market,
- Strategic reforms at cross-cutting levels to ease EPA implementation.

Plenary discussion

Following the panellists' interventions, a number of **participant questions and comments** were discussed.

One participant from the **private sector** underscored the need to dismantle business barriers at the domestic level to attract FDI, as well as foreigners to open businesses in Angola itself. Such domestic policies would be required in any way, but would be supported by the EPA and the SIFA.

A participant from **ISPTEC** asked whether academics were invited to join discussions in the framework of technical studies. Terêncio António of the **Ministry of Industry and Trade** responded that the assessments conveyed in the framework of Angola's negotiations on the AfCFTA involved academics who contributed richly. They were also solicited, alongside other stakeholders, to contribute to the vulnerability impact assessment mentioned earlier, as well as the SIA. He also shared that the creation of a multi-sectoral group, which would consist of multiple ministries, the private sector, civil society, academics and national experts, was in the making. Another **participant from the private sector** also emphasised the need to enhance engagement with private stakeholders, associations, and brokers in particular who master trade procedures and dynamics.

A commentator from **Cinvestec** raised concerns about ongoing problems in the field of product certification, such as delays in testing, which effectively prevents exports. He asked to what extent the system would be effectively operational by the time of Angola's accession to the EPA. A representative from the **Ministry of Industry and Trade** responded that there actually is a functional national laboratory for analysis and quality control, but added that while progress is being made with regard to the quality and speed of service delivery, there is still room for improvement.

A **number of participants** highlighted the need for institutional capacity building in relation to the implementation of trade agreements and trade facilitation in general. Amaya Olivares of the **EU Delegation** stated that Angola must enhance its capacity at cross cutting levels. She underlined the 3-year progressive period that will ensure Angola's graduation to a middle-income status in 2024, and said that the before- and after-graduation phases will provide extensive time for Angola to implement necessary reforms in parallel with and in support of the EPA implementation. She repeated that the EU is ready to provide assistance.

UNCTAD's National Coordinator for the Train4Trade project added information about the project. He explained that the capacity building training comprises multiple components including policy investment, trade diplomacy, logistics and transport, amongst others. He also informed that an online training has also been set up on trade facilitation. Finally, he noted that UNCTAD always solicits academics to contribute to its study analyses, which is highly helpful.

2. Impact on Environmental Sustainability & Natural Resources

Preliminary findings of the SIA

The second session started with a presentation by the SIA study team leader.⁶ He cautioned that the analysis of the environmental sustainability of Angola's accession to the EPA and the SIFA should not be mistaken as an environmental audit in Angola, rather a focused analysis of potential positive and negative effects which the implementation of the two agreements could have in the country. The analysis covers eight different impact areas: Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change; air quality; use of energy; water quality and resources; land use and soil quality; waste and waste management; biodiversity; and ecosystem services and protected areas.

Some of the preliminary findings are:

- For 3 out of the 8 impact areas, Angola's current vulnerability is high: water quality & resources, climate change and threats to biodiversity. This means that even small potential negative impacts of the EPA in these areas should be avoided or mitigated;

⁶ Full presentation available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

- Angola has developed a laudable legislative and regulatory environmental framework, but the implementation capacity is limited;
- Angola has ratified 8 out of 19 international (trade-relevant) conventions on environmental issues. As it has failed to comply with the regular reporting requirements, it may face new pressures to do so under the EPA. Although the EPA does not require that Angola ratifies additional international agreements, as a matter of policy coherence, Angola may be encouraged to do so;
- As the overall economic effects are expected to be limited, so are the environmental impacts that are caused by economic changes;
- A small potential increase in outputs/exports of agri-food and fishery is expected – in response it is important to ensure that such increase does not result in further increased deforestation or overexploitation of fishing waters;
- The diversification of Angola's economy supported by the EPA is expected to contribute to lower oil production. This may positively alleviate Angola's carbon footprint linked to oil exploitation;
- The EPA could provide opportunities for greener production, such as in green forestry and sustainable fishing.

Panellist contribution

Clinton Matias of the Council of African Youth Activists (CAYA) noted that in Angola, being a developing country, agriculture remains one of the largest sectors, mostly for domestic consumption, while fishing provides a livelihood for many. From an economic perspective, he believed that a boost in trade activities in Angola under the EPA could give an impetus to artisanal production, agricultural activities, infrastructural improvement, purchasing power, etc. Conversely, the EPA could have detrimental effects on the environment, and worsen entrenched problems such as deforestation, if the corresponding national legislation was not respected.

He noted, however, that Angola's existing environmental legislation is good. Angola might thus be able to deal with the potential environmental threats that could arise from the increased economic activity, including in the forestry, fishery and agricultural sectors, that could be triggered by the EPA. He explained that that the legislation already stresses:

- The restoration of environmental damages and use of non-pollutants;
- A requisite environmental license for large-scale non-social production projects, which is also a term for accessing loans;
- The environmental license is only provided after an environmental assessment has been conducted by an accredited environmental consulting firm by the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture;
- One of the major aspects of the assessment is waste management;
- Numerous environmental policies are in place to oversee agricultural production, forestry, fisheries, and even oil exploitation.

According to Clinton Matias, the EPA would propel Angola to enhance its capacities and human resources, and adopt a more sustainable development model. He concluded by stating that any trade agreement contemplated by the Government should be tailored to Angola's reality.

Plenary discussion

Following the panellist's intervention, **participant questions and comments** were discussed.

One **participant from the private, agricultural sector** commented on the severity of deforestation in Angola, particularly linked to charcoal production, which despite environmental legislation in place is inadequately controlled. She also underscored the adverse effects of global climate change which are already being felt in Angola. Her

question was how the EPA would provide a framework and a form of knowledge transfer to tackle such kind of ecological disasters. **Clinton Matias** replied that Angola already had comprehensive environmental legislation in place, but that indeed implementation capacity was limited, negatively impacting enforcement. He suggested that Angola should first understand its current environmental situation, including weaknesses and risks prior to entering into EPA accession negotiations, in order to develop needs for assistance to be provided under the EPA in relation to environmental risks.

3. Social and human rights impact of Angola's accession to the EPA

Preliminary findings of the SIA

The analysis and preliminary findings regarding the **social impact** of Angola's accession to the EPA were presented by the lead social expert in the SIA study team.⁷ She began by outlining the methodology used for the analysis, which entailed a preliminary study of the current situation in Angola in areas of labour market, e.g. the labour participation rate, rate and unemployment statistics, to name a few. She explained that these data were crucial to analyse the effects of job creations as a result of increased trade and investment in the wake of the trade agreements implementation. The current situation can be summarised as follows:

- Informal jobs account for over 70% of total employment - The effects of the trade agreements could trigger more formal jobs;
- Poverty level is at 40% - The creation of jobs and potential rise in income could alleviate poverty;
- Labour standards – Angola has ratified all 8 fundamental ILO conventions – the EPA does not generate an obligation to ratify additional conventions;
- Child labour - 20% of children between the age of 5 to 17 years work in Angola. Thanks to new developments and benefits from increased trade and investment, child labour rate might potentially decrease;

With regard to the potential effects of the EPA, preliminary findings are:

- As the economic effects of the EPA are expected to be limited, the social effects will also be limited;
- The extent of trade dynamics will depend on Angola's production capacity, which in itself relies on the level of skills and knowledge of workers as they engage in new production dynamics and jobs;
- An increase of EU imports to Angola, but also more domestic production of varied, safer and quality goods might benefit consumers;
- Increased exports from Angola to the EU of agricultural products produced by farmers from rural areas may generate more income and alleviate poverty rate in these areas;
- The EPA stipulates certain obligations such as compliance with already ratified conventions. Angola could thus face pressure to more effectively implement ILO conventions on labour standards, including child labour abolition.

To complement the general social and human rights impacts analysis, a case study on child labour and children's rights in Angola will be prepared as part of the SIA. The presenter encouraged participants to provide additional information and disaggregated data to help consolidate the SIA analyses, as well as the potential outcomes and recommendations.

⁷ Full presentation available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

Preliminary SIA findings regarding the EPA's **potential effects on the human rights situation** in Angola were presented by the SIA study team leader.⁸ The main points raised were:

- Whilst ratifying new conventions is not required under the EPA, those that have been must be implemented. In this context, it is noted that Angola has ratified 7 out of 9 fundamental human rights conventions;
- Channelled through the economic impact of the EPA, and overall mixed minor impact on the enjoyment of human rights in Angola is expected;
- Based on a screening of the EPA's effects on particular human rights, the four human rights which might see a possible impact are the right to water and to health (associated with potential effects on pollution and hence addressed as part of the environmental analysis), the right to own property, and the right to food.

Contributions by panellists

Carlos Pacatolo, Managing Partner of Ovilongwa Consulting and representative of AfroBarometer, referring to statistics that depict Angola's current social situation, started his intervention by informing that the country's social indicators were not positive in terms of unemployment rate; informal jobs; and high poverty rate at 54% (88% in rural areas and 35% in urban areas). These problems further intersect and exacerbate other issues of malnutrition, deprivation of rights and citizenship, low education, etc. which are accentuated in rural areas. Based on the 2019 AfroBarometer study, it was found that the level of deprivation was at a staggering average of 35%.

To mitigate any potential negative social impacts from the EPA, as well as to capitalize on the positive ones, he stressed the importance of implementing certain measures. These include the following ones:

- Accelerate the diversification of the economy and boost the competitiveness of key economic sectors with comparative advantages to compete strategically on the EU market;
- Ensure that profits from increased trade and investment dynamics trickle down to reach the poorest;
- Enhance human resource capabilities to engage in new economic developments, e.g. being able to take jobs with an increasing level of mechanisation in agriculture;
- Promote women empowerment at cross-cutting levels;
- Encourage the creation of formal jobs rather than informal ones;
- Consolidate institutional capacity and enforce laws to combat deforestation, overfishing and illegal fishing, and other unsustainable and harmful practices and to enhance respect for labour standards, e.g. elimination of child labour;
- Enhance maritime control capacities.

According to **Filomena Oliveira, Vice President of the Angolan Association of Advertising and Marketing Companies (AAEPM)**, the benefits of Angola joining the EU-SADC EPA must be shared fairly across the parties, as well as within Angola. Noting that more than half of all Angolans living in poverty, an equitable distribution of the EPA's benefits was essential. She also emphasized the need to engage Angolan academics – who have an in-depth knowledge of real challenges faced by Angolans – in the process to ensure that Angolans' interests are expressed.

In terms of the potential risks emanating from the EPA in terms of human rights and social issues in Angola, she noted that child labour is still heavily exploited in the country, including in the production of goods for export; likewise, products benefitting from corrupt and illegal practices are being exported, including to Europe. Therefore, it would have to

⁸ Full presentation available at: <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu/en/consultations-2/workshops-in-angola>

be ensured that under the EPA any increase of exports of products made under such situations would be avoided. At the same time, the EPA would need to take into account conceptual differences between the parties driven by the local context. For example, the EU might have a broader definition than Angola of what constitutes child labour.

For the accession negotiations, she recommended that:

- The specific context of Angola be considered, i.e. it is a highly dependent developing country from the southern hemisphere with a colonial background;
- Angola must create its own identity, independent of/undefined by Eastern or Western hegemony;
- Support must be sought from the EU in terms of financing, including zero-interest loans;
- Angolan exports should be protected from sudden loss of contracts to other more competitive markets (such as an incident whereby the EU shifted citrus fruit export from South Africa to MERCOSUR, which entailed repercussions for the SA producers).

On a concluding note, Filomena Oliveira stated that if the two agreements are based on equal gains, they could be a revolutionary leap for Angola at cross-cutting levels, with clear social benefits.

Plenary discussion

A participant commented on the range of challenges faced by farmers such as restricted access to credit and high cost of production, e.g. due to expensive fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, which then make end products like canned tomatoes very costly. He asked **to what extent would Angola's agricultural exports realistically compete on the EU market**. Filomena Oliveira pointed out that a key problem is the lack of collaboration at the ministerial level: ministries and agencies work in silos, often on overlapping issues, rather than coordinating capabilities and actions. Her conclusions and recommendations were:

- There is a clear need to enhance agricultural production capacities and human resources;
- Farmers should integrate multipurpose cooperatives at cross-cutting levels of production to ensure that resources benefit communities at large;
- The accountability of the legal system needs to be enhanced to protect the rights and interests of local farmers;
- Contracts with farmers should be concluded in advance for specific crops, prior to production;
- Incomes need to be raised for agricultural workers who work in extreme conditions with poor equipment;
- Cooperative and development banks, even foreign ones, should be encouraged to establish branches in Angola to resolve the financial barriers faced by farmers, businesses and workers in the agricultural sector; and
- The roadmap for agricultural development must be implemented

These measures would need to be taken independently of the EPA accession, if the latter was to be beneficial for Angola's agricultural sector.

A representative of the **Ministry of Industry and Trade** asked how EPA accession could encourage national authorities to address human rights issues in Angola. The SIA team's social expert stated that the EU would not introduce any new standards based on its own understanding of labour rights for e.g. child labour, or compel the ratification of other conventions. Rather, labour standards and the definition of child labour would be considered in light of the existing ILO/UN conventions which Angola has already ratified.

What the EU is interested in is Angola's level of adherence to and implementation of measures stipulated in conventions it has already ratified. She reminded that Angola had ratified two ILO fundamental conventions related to child labour (No. 138 and 182), which encapsulates its commitment to progressively eliminate child labour.

The study team leader welcomed the critical views and stated that, with regard to human rights issues, including child labour, EU consumers have certain expectations on the ethics of products they consume. In addition, both the EU and more and more EU countries are considering or introducing supply chain laws to ensure that companies in the EU or those outsourcing production facilities/ supply from abroad, comply with certain labour and environmental standards throughout the whole supply chain. With these expectations and developments taking place independently of the EPA, Angolan exporters will need to ensure compliance with these standards with or without the EPA. However, the EPA is providing Angola with a chance to engage in dialogues on manifold issues, rather than being on the recipient end.

4. Closing Session

The study team leader indicated that the SIA study was at the stage of leading consultations with targeted associations and stakeholders. He reiterated the invitation to participants to convey their views via email or through the website <http://angola.fta-evaluation.eu>, as well as to complete the online survey by 15 August 2021.⁹ He informed that the workshop report would be published in September 2021.

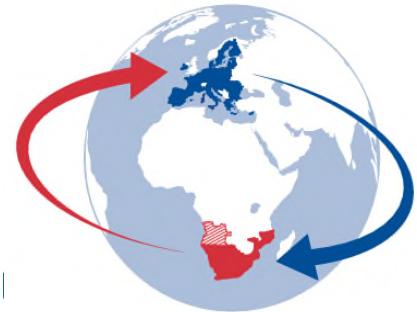
To conclude, he thanked all panellists and participants for their vital contributions, the organising team who made the hybrid workshop possible, as well as the interpreters and the moderator.

⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/AngolaSIA?surveylanguage=PT>.

Annex A: Workshop agenda



**Sustainability impact assessment in support of EU negotiations
with Angola for EU-SADC EPA accession**



Workshop for stakeholders in Angola

Palmeiras Suite Hotel, Luanda, and Zoom, 21 & 22 July 2021

Agenda

21 July 2021

Time	Activity
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration and Welcome</i>
9:30 – 9:50	Opening statements <u>Opening statements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jeannette Seppen, Ambassador, Delegation of the European Union to Angola• Milton Perménio dos Santos Reis, Secretary of State for Planning, Ministry of Economy and Planning – MEP Moderation (all sessions): Manuel Alberto, study team
9:50 – 10:20	Introduction <u>Context: The EU-SADC EPA, and negotiations about Angola's accession</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study team leader <u>Introduction to the SIA and the workshop</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study team leader• Q&A
10:20 – 11:30	Angola's potential accession to the EU-SADC EPA: societal views <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentations by panellists:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Vicente Francisco Soares, Presidente do Conselho de Direcção, Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Angola – CCIA○ Bernardo Miranda, Secretário Geral, Sindicato dos Trabalhadores dos Transportes Marítimos, Portuários, Ferroviários e Afins de Luanda, e União Nacional de Trabalhadores de Angola – UNTA-CS○ Francisca Fortes, Federação das Mulheres Empreendedoras de Angola – FMEA○ Francisco Esteves, Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tecnologias e Ciências – ISPTEC• Q&A and plenary discussion
11:30 – 11:40	<i>Coffee Break</i>

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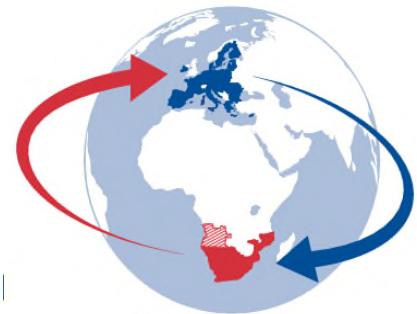
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BKP ECONOMIC ADVISORS GMBH
JUTASTRASSE 14. 80636 MUNICH. ALEMANIA
E-MAIL: FTA-EVALUATION@BKP-ADVISORS.COM
WWW.BKP-ADVISORS.COM



**Sustainability impact assessment in support of EU negotiations
with Angola for EU-SADC EPA accession**



Workshop for stakeholders in Angola

Palmeiras Suite Hotel, Luanda, and Zoom, 21 & 22 July 2021

11:40 – 12:55 Economic impacts of Angola's accession to the EPA – initial findings

- Presentation by study team
- Comments
 - José Severino, Presidente, Associação Industrial de Angola – AIA
 - Danilo Ventura, Secretario Geral, Comunidade de Empresas Exportadores e Internacionais de Angola – CEEIA
 - Heitor Carvalho, Centro de Investigação Económica da Universidade Lusíada de Angola – Cinvestec
- Q&A and plenary discussion

12:55 – 13:00 Wrap-up of day 1 & outlook to day 2

- Study team

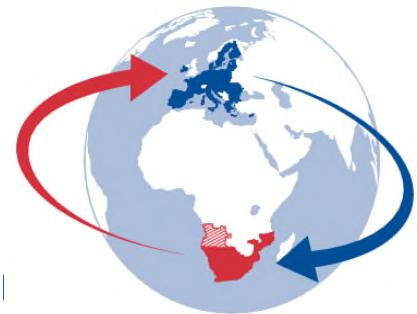
22 July 2021

Time	Activity
9:00 – 9:30	<i>Registration and Welcome</i>
9:30 – 9:35	Overview of workshop day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study team leader Moderation (all sessions): Manuel Alberto, study team
9:35 – 10:20	Implementation capacity and assistance needs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation by study team• Comments<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ António Pombal, Director, Direcção Nacional para Integração, Cooperação e Negócios Internacionais Ministério da Economia e Planeamento – MEP◦ Isabel Emerson, Delegação da União Europeia em Angola◦ Câmara dos Despachantes Oficiais de Angola – CDOA [tbc]• Q&A and plenary discussion
10:20 – 11:10	Impact on Environmental Sustainability & Natural Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation by study team• Comments<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Clinton Matias, Council of African Youth Activists – CAYA• Q&A and plenary discussion
11:10 – 11:25	<i>Coffee Break</i>



**Sustainability impact assessment in support of EU negotiations
with Angola for EU-SADC EPA accession**

Workshop for stakeholders in Angola
Palmeiras Suite Hotel, Luanda, and Zoom, 21 & 22 July 2021



11:25 – 12:55 **Social and human rights impacts of Angola's accession to the EPA**

- Presentations by study team
- Comments:
 - Instituto Nacional de Defesa do Consumidor – INADEC [tbc]
 - Carlos Pacatolo, Afrobarometer, e Gerente, Ovilongwa Consulting
 - Filomena Oliveira, Vice Presidente, Associação Angolana das Empresas de Publicidade e Marketing - AAEPM
- Q&A and plenary discussion

12:55 – 13:00 **Closing Remarks and Way Forward**

- Study team

Annex B: Organisations present at the workshop

- Afrobarometer/Ovilongwa Consulting
- Associação Angolana das Empresas de Publicidade e Marketing (AAEPM)/Angolan Association of Public Relations and Marketing Enterprises
- Associação de Empresas de Comercio e Distribuição Moderna de Angola (ECODIMA)/Association of Modern Trading and Distribution Companies of Angola
- Associação do Café e Palmar de Angola (CAFANG)/Coffee and Palm Association of Angola
- Associação Industrial de Angola (AIA)/Angolan Industrial Association
- Associação Justiça, Paz e Democracia (AJPD)
- Außenhandelskammer Angola/German-Angolan Chamber of Commerce
- Banco de Desenvolvimento de Angola (BDA)/Angolan Development Bank
- Banco Nacional de Angola/Central bank of Angola
- Câmara de Comércio e Indústria de Angola (CCIA)/Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Angola
- Câmara dos Despachantes de Angola (CDOA)/Association of Brokers of Angola
- Catola P.- Agro-Pecuaria e Comércio (Su), LDA
- Centro de investigação económica da Universidade Lusiada de Angola (Cinvestec)
- CESO Consultancy - Angola
- Cimenfort Ind, Lda
- Clube de Empresários França-Angola (CEFA)
- Comité Nacional da SADC
- Comunidade de Empresas Exportadores e Internacionalizadas de Angola (CEEIA)/Association of Exporting Companies of Angola
- Confederação das Associações de Camponeses e Cooperativas Agro-Pecuárias (UNACA)
- Council of African Youth Activists (CAYA)
- Embassy of Belgium in Angola
- Embassy of France in Angola
- Embassy of Germany in Angola
- Embassy of Italy in Angola
- Embassy of Poland in Angola
- Embassy of Romania in Angola
- Embassy of Spain in Angola
- Embassy of Sweden in Angola
- Embassy of The Netherlands in Angola
- EU Delegation to Angola
- Facilidade de Diálogo UE-Angola/EU-Angola Dialogue Facility
- Federação das Mulheres Empreendedoras de Angola (FMEA)/Federation of Women Entrepreneurs of Angola
- Instituto Superior Politecnico da Huila (ISPH)/Universidade Mandume Ya Ndemufayo (UMN)
- Instituto Superior Politécnico de Tecnologias e Ciências (ISPTEC)
- International Economics Consulting (IEC)
- Kinamakiesse
- Ministério da Economia e Planeamento/Ministry of Economy and Planning
- Ministério da Indústria e Comércio/Ministry of Industry and Commerce
- Ministério das Relações Exteriores/Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- SADC Secretariat
- Secretariado Nacional da SADC
- Sindicato dos Trabalhadores dos Transportes Marítimos, Portuários, Ferroviários e Afins de Luanda
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Universidade Kimpa Vita
- Universidade Metodista de Angola (UMA)

- Universidade Catolica de Angola (UCAN)
- Waridu
- World Bank