

Angola Infrastructure SWOT

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Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from low base means that there are opportunities for greenfield investment across all infrastructure sectors. Angola remains among Africa's largest hydrocarbon exporters. Has significant unexploited mineral and metal resources. Since 2022, President Lourenço has focused on tackling corruption, improving governance and diversifying the economy away from oil dependency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign-exchange controls and still-elevated perceptions of corruption. Despite infrastructure upgrades, the electricity supply and the transport network are still underdeveloped.
Opportunities	Threats

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest from oil majors in Angola's untapped oil reserves is a potential upside to further development of the oil industry. • The government is offering long-term operating licences to encourage experienced operators to invest in Angola's logistics sector. • Investment in transport infrastructure is encouraging the development of new extractive sectors such as rare earths, iron ore and non-ferrous metals. • President João Lourenço's foreign policy will continue to focus on strengthening ties with both the US and Mainland China, with positive implications for trade and investment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angola's oil production is projected to decline over the next decade, affecting government revenues. • Mainland China-based lenders have become more wary to finance high-risk projects. • The Trump administration's reduction of US foreign assistance is likely to delay enhancements to the Lobito Corridor. • Efforts to expand natural gas production will require significant investment in gas pipeline infrastructure. • High unemployment and rising living costs in Angola will keep risks of protests elevated over the coming quarters. |
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