



The Executive Director's Column

By Paul Hare

THE ANGOLA REPORT

2003 has been a productive year for the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce. Chamber representatives in Angola were briefed in February by the new Minister of Finance, Pedro de Morais, who discussed the economic objectives and policies that were being pursued by the government. This subject continued to be of intense interest during the remainder of the year, especially as it concerns Angola's ongoing dialogue with the IMF. During the first half of the year, the Working Group on Angola met three times and, subsequently, the Executive Director moderated a panel of speakers who had participated in the Working Group during the CCA Business Summit in Washington. At the end of June, the Board of Directors elected a new slate of officers headed by the chairman, Filippo Nardin of Citizens Energy. Citizens Energy was one of the co-founders of the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce.

The Working Group continued to meet in the second half of 2003. On September 16, Gonzalo Pastor of the IMF and Jorge Araujo of the World Bank updated the group on their consultations with the Government of Angola. Pastor outlined the steps that the government had taken to promote greater transparency over financial transactions, but put particular emphasis upon the imperative to bring Angola's high inflation rate, estimated at about 100%, under control. This would require firm discipline on government spending. He also highlighted the importance of addressing the external debt and the dangers of continued borrowing against future oil production. Araujo outlined the components of the World Bank's post-conflict transitional strategy, which included support for the reintegration of former combatants, technical assistance to the financial ministries, and support for the social action fund.

The Chairman and Executive Director, assisted by Board Member Lorenzo Bellamy and Deputy Director Dan McGarry, briefed the working group on the results of the trade mission on November 20. A written report is included in this newsletter and is also posted on the Chamber's website with some photographs of the trade mis-

sion. Joe Brand of Patton & Boggs provided the background and evolution of the Heads of Agreement that has been negotiated between the Government of Angola and the Soros Foundations Network. He explained that the agreement was originally scheduled to be signed in Washington on November 13, but the Minister of Finance was unable to come because he had to remain in Luanda to present the budget to the National Assembly. The agreement covers the areas of human rights, budget reform, and transparency. (As of this writing, the Agreement has still not been signed).

The ninth working group meeting convened on December 9. Ambassador Christopher Dell briefed the group on the political, economic and business climate in Angola, based on his experiences of the last two and a half years. Dell said that the political system has opened up during the last two years and should receive an added impulse once a date for elections is announced. Most observers believe that the elections will be held in 2005 and, while no decision has been made, President dos Santos may run again. Dell said the economic team has managed to bring the inflation rate down and is making an effort to promote economic reform, though the verdict is still out whether an agreement will be reached with the IMF. A major problem is Angola's external debt. The government has taken steps to promote a better climate for foreign investment by passing the new investment code

Contents

Articles:	
Executive Director's Column	1
Trade Mission Report	2
Traveling through Angola By Jay Singer	4
New members	5

(Continued on page 7)

2003 Trade & Investment Mission to Angola: A trip report By Paul Hare

This report describes the trade mission to Angola conducted by the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce, October 20-24, 2003.

OVERVIEW

Angola has enjoyed a remarkable degree of internal stability since the signing of the peace agreements between the Government of Angola and UNITA in April 2002. Several incidents occurred, however, in the interior of the country, which led the United States government to issue a cautionary travel advisory for American citizens. Some Angolans interpreted the advisory as a warning to discourage American business activities. The US Embassy refuted this interpretation and pointed out that the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce was organizing a trade and investment mission to Angola, which had the full support of the American government. As far as the trade mission was concerned, no security problems were experienced in Luanda or during the travel to the provinces.

While the evolving security situation will need to be carefully monitored, there is no indication that Angola will return to war or experience serious social unrest in the near term. The overwhelming sentiment among all Angolans is to maintain the peace and to restart their lives. Over the longer term, the government's capacity to deliver essential services to the interior of the country, reintegrate former combatants into civil society, and cope with the large populations of the internally displaced and refugees will determine in large measure whether Angola will continue to enjoy the relative stability it has experienced during the last eighteen months.

Copyright©2003 by the U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce. Reproduction in whole or in part without expressed permission is prohibited. The opinions and positions expressed by the authors in *The Angola Report* do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S.-Angola Chamber of Commerce and its members. *The Angola Report* is a quarterly publication covering issues pertinent to **Trade, Investment and the Political Process** *vis-à-vis* the Republic of Angola.

The political situation is undergoing change, especially in Luanda. UNITA is in the process of reconstituting itself as a political party and elected in June 2003 a new President, Isaiás Samakuva, in

what was considered to be an open and transparent election. The independent press is growing and often criticizes various aspects of government performance. The political parties are beginning to organize in the provinces, though there are reports of harassment of opposition parties, especially of UNITA, by MPLA militants. While there is a general consensus that national elections will be held in 2005, no date has been announced. This has prompted concern among some political and civil society groups that the elections could be delayed beyond 2005. At this point, it is unclear whether President dos Santos will run again for the presidency.

Perhaps the greatest immediate challenge facing Angola is its macro-economic situation, which is considered fragile. Angola has one of the highest inflation rates in the world, though it has been lowered recently to 65% from the previous level of over 100%, according to Angolan officials. If the inflation rate is to decline further, it will require rigorous discipline over budgetary expenditures. The government is now attempting to include in the official budget all government revenues, which represents a major step forward, if implemented properly, and will help to correct the past practice of large off-budget expenditures.

The second major economic issue relates to the transparency and accountability of government revenues. The government has taken several steps to improve its performance in this area in the last several months. In addition to the incorporation of all revenues into the budget mentioned above, the executive summary of the oil diagnostic, the report of the Article IV IMF consultations (May 2003), and the IMF's Executive Board Report (July 2003) have been made publicly available. The larger issue at this stage is whether sufficient progress has been made for Angola and the IMF to reach agreement on a Staff Monitoring Program, which could pave the way for bilateral debt rescheduling at the Paris Club and improve the environment for holding a donors' conference. The latter holds special importance if Angola is to tap into major funding from the World Bank and other international and bilateral donors for reconstruction purposes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TRADE MISSION

Four underwriters – BP, ChevronTexaco, DevonEnergy, and Grupo Valentim Amões, sponsored the trade mission organized by the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce. In addition, support was received for specific events from the following sponsors – BP, ChevronTexaco, DevonEnergy, ExxonMobil, HSBC Equator, Grupo Valentim Amões, MITC Investimentos, PriceWaterhouseCoopers, S&N Pump, and TecnoCarro. Ten organizations participated in the mission from a number of sectors, including housing,

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

education, law, consulting, telecommunications, downstream operations, banking, and civil engineering. As the above representation indicates, the purpose of the trade mission was to recruit participants principally from the non-oil sectors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Filippo Nardin of Citizens Energy, and Paul Hare, Executive Director, led the mission.

Although the trade mission did not formally begin until October 20, an unscheduled visit was made on October 19 to the Bom Jesus water bottling plant and the nearby greenhouses that produce vegetables and fruits for the Angolan market. The trip was organized by MITC and provided a good insight of what could be done by a foreign company with relatively small investments. The American Ambassador, Chris Dell, formally opened the trade mission on the first day with an excellent overview of the political and economic situation in Angola, which was followed by meetings with the Angolan economic team, Sonangol, and the Prime Minister. The day closed with a reception at the Hotel Presidente for members of the Chamber resident in Angola and government officials. The second day was dedicated to private meetings with government officials and the private sector, as well as a working lunch with Carlos Fernandes of the National Private Investment Agency. The trade mission split into two groups on the third day for the visits to Cabinda and Huambo provinces. The last day featured a roundtable discussion and lunch with representatives of the Angolan private sector, a visit to the Catholic University of Angola, and a reception hosted by Ambassador Dell.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

There was an incredible amount of activity in Luanda during the trade mission. Hotels were jammed, airplanes were full, and car rentals were sold out. In the space of two weeks, the President of Uruguay, a British trade mission, the Prime Minister of Portugal, a German economic delegation, and the President of Brazil paid visits to Angola. The Portuguese and Brazilian delegations included a large contingent of businessmen. In addition to this impressive array, many European, Asian and South African groups could be seen at the various hotels. The city itself is bustling, virtually bursting at the seams. Traffic is becoming more of a problem. While some work was being done on the road network, most are in need of major repair. The basic problem is that Luanda was never designed to accommodate a population of 4 million and is vastly overcrowded because of persons internally displaced by the war.

Cell phones are the lifeline and principal means of

communication. Without a cell phone, the visitor will not be able to conduct a great deal of business, though it is now possible to rent cell phones during one's stay in the country. Renting a car and driver is also advisable since the existing taxi service is not reliable. For non-Portuguese speakers, use of interpreters is critical to conduct business meetings.

First impressions count. Two of the participants were unable to join the trade mission because of delays in securing visas in London and South Africa, an obvious impediment to attracting business to Angola. However, the Angolan Embassy in Washington, DC, issues visas expeditiously, especially if they are channeled through the US-Angola Chamber of Commerce. Getting to Angola can be a problem, though more air routes are opening up and the Houston Express offers an excellent direct air service for members of the US-African Energy Association. The arrival at Luanda airport can be a bewildering experience, especially in the baggage claim area when more than one flight arrives at the same time. It is important to be met at the airport. Even though a "Macon" taxi office is located at the airport, at times it may be closed. Macon taxis may, however, be waiting outside the terminal building. Confirmed hotel reservations are strongly advised. There are several good hotels in Luanda and more hotels are on the drawing boards.

The government has taken certain steps in an effort to improve the business environment and attract investment. A new law governing foreign and domestic investment has just been enacted and is intended to provide more expeditious processing of investment proposals and to create favorable terms for investments outside of the oil and diamond sectors. The new law and an analysis are posted on the Chamber's website. While the investment code represents a sea change, certain lingering ambiguities remain. These relate primarily to the repatriation of profits and legal guarantees.

Angola does not have a good record for the time it takes to register a new company. Estimates vary from six to eight months, or even more. The government has recognized this problem and has recently inaugurated a new one-stop window facility in the downtown area of Luanda. The facility is still not operational but is in the process of being staffed. If administered well, this should greatly facilitate business transactions.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Angola is undergoing rapid change now that peace has been achieved. The real issue is the pace at which it will grow over the coming years. One certainty is that oil production will double in

(Continued on page 7)

Angola, My Last Continental African Country, Overland

By Jay Singer

This article was written at our request when Mr. Singer contacted our office in Washington. We believe his experiences as our "Intrepid Tourist" offers a different and interesting perspective on Angola.

It was my 20th trip to Africa. My Air Gabon flight from Libreville touched down at 1:30am, September 16, 2003, at Luanda International Airport, three and a half hours late. I had left LAX about 44 hours earlier, with an 18 hour layover in Libreville, but had finally made it to Angola.

10 years ago I looked across the Okavango River in Rhundu, Namibia and saw Angola for the first time. I thought about the security situation there and wondered just when I would be able to travel freely in Angola. Five years later I had a visa and plans to cross into Angola from Rhundu for a brief visit. The guidebook said there was a ferry across the river but when I inquired, I found out it had not run in years. Then I found out the border was closed in Rhundu due to hostilities. I thought about taking a quick trip to the other side of the Okavango River in a canoe just to be able to say I've been to Angola, but a Portuguese grocer at the local supermarket told me "If soldiers see a white man crossing the river in a canoe, they'll shoot you." Not worth the risk, just for a day trip.

I was deep inside Angola now: From Luanda, I wanted to see the country by road, the way I had traveled 49,000 or so miles in 46 continental countries in Africa. The Angolan hotel manager found out a tourist was staying in his hotel that wanted to do the unheard of and travel overland in Angola. He approached me with anxious concern. He told me that it was crazy to travel overland. "You never know what some policeman with a gun is going to do to you in the middle of nowhere!" I had encountered numerous policemen and soldiers in my travels at endless checkpoints and at over 100 land border crossings in Africa, but never had a serious problem with any of them. I was not about to change my travel style for that.

Getting a car was difficult. Rental car companies would not let you take cars out of Luanda. With private individuals, it was hard to determine what the price was – it ranged from \$175 to \$400 but it was hard to determine what kind of car you would get for the money.

I finally found a car and driver after 3 days and an interpreter guide who "knew how to handle the police

at checkpoints etc." to go with us. After several hours on the road, it was clear that we had car problems. The exhaust system rattled until it came apart, the right rear brake was leaking, another tire did not look good (we replaced one on our way out of Luanda). Soon there was smoke coming from under the hood – the battery cable was smoking. Not a good deal for \$175 per day. Somehow we made it to the next town and had the car repaired. But the anxious owner/driver was not ready to take on the even rougher roads ahead. He returned to Luanda without us. When we saw the road from Benguela to Lubango, we agreed that was a good idea that he went back – the road would have shaken his 20-year-old car to pieces.

I had wanted to avoid traveling by bush taxis. I had already traveled countless days by bush taxis in Africa and had tried to give up the habit. Bush taxis usually were crowded and felt unsafe all too often. Surprisingly, the bush taxi we found to take us to Benguela was less crowded and in better condition than others I had traveled in more than one country in Africa. And the driver knew where he was going.

The US Consulate in Luanda told me never to travel in Angola at night – that it was dangerous. Due to the African Road Travel Rule No 1 (you never know what is going to happen next), we wound up doing the most difficult stretch of our journey from Benguela to Lubango at night. It took 14 hours to travel 260 miles past a mined area and about 200 miles of nonstop potholes carved out of the asphalt. Even that turned out to be not as bad as it could have been – our car and driver were very good – the Angolan passengers were friendly. We had no problems at all, other than rocking up and down all night in synchrony with the endless potholes.

In Lubango we found another car, again for \$175 per day, to take us to Santa Clara on the border of Namibia and back. We got to the border without apparent car problems. The border post office that I had visited 3 years ago was gone, replaced by an upgrade in a different location. Shortly after we headed back, we had total brake failure from a leak. We barely made it to the next town at 3 miles per hour in total darkness. The next morning we spent 5 hours looking for another bush taxi. We succeeded finally and got to Xangongo after a few hours. Just after we dropped someone off at one end of town, the car would not start. After 45 minutes of amateur mechanics, we finally got going. From there we miraculously got a free and really comfortable ride to Lubango almost the moment we arrived (a new experience), courtesy of our bush taxi driver. He turned out to be the Chief of Police of Xangongo and drove a bush taxi to make some extra money for his family (the average policeman's salary in Angola is \$40 per month).

(Continued on page 7)

NEW MEMBERS

Corporate Advisory Council Member

Banco Africano de Investimento

Contact in Angola: Mário A. Palhares

Chairman of the Board

Tel: (244-2) 338-734

Fax: (244-2) 393-782

Email: mpalhares@bainet.ebonet.net

Rua Major Kanhangulo, No. 34

Luanda, Angola

Contact In USA: Mr. Ted Giletti

Director

Tel: (203) 454-5555

Fax: (203) 222-0880

giletti@aol.com

108 Good Hill Road

Weston, CT 06883

Corporate Level Members

BIVAC

BIVAC/Bureau Veritas supervises Angola's inspection of imports under a government mandated *Preshipment Inspection Program*. BIVAC also provides inspection and testing services for the petroleum industry as well as in the marine and offshore equipment sectors. In addition to its inspection services, BIVAC offers training and consulting services in the areas of quality assurance, health, safety, and environment.

Contact: Mr. Jean-Michel "Jon" Caffin

President & CEO

Tel: (305) 436-1211

Fax: (305) 715-7397

jean.michel.caffin@us.bureauveritas.com

8200 NW 33rd Street, Suite 300

Miami, FL 33122

The David Ross Group

The David Ross Group is involved in the development of telecommunications services in Angola in conjunction with WEZ@com, a newly licensed telecommunications operator based in Luanda.

Contact: Mr. David Ross

President & CEO

Tel: (973) 665-1001

Fax: (973) 665-1006

dross@davidrossgroup.com

127 Main Street

Chatham, NJ 07928

GlobalSantaFe

GlobalSantaFe is an international drilling contractor, devoting the majority of its business to offshore projects. It also offers contract services for onshore drilling. GlobalSantaFe can offer engineering expertise and drilling management capabilities as well as turn-key alternatives for their clients drilling projects.

Contact: Mr. Mark K. Monroe

Vice President - Sales & Contracts

Tel: (281) 925-6730

Fax: (281) 925-6739

marr.monroe@gsfdrill.com

15375 Memorial Drive

Houston, TX 77079

JoTransitos

JoTransitos is interested in providing port agency and freight forwarding services to companies who are currently doing business in Angola and to those looking to create new business in Angola. JoTransitos specializes in oil and freight cargo. The company also employs Angolans in its Houston office, which provides an added degree of specialization with the Angolan market.

Contact: Mr. José Ngeti

President

Tel: (713) 781-4178

Fax: (832) 251-1170

jngeti@jotransitos.com

800 Wilcrest Drive

Suite 214

Houston, TX 77042

Nabors/Sea Mar

Nabors/Sea Mar offers a number of products and services to the oil and gas sector. Through its Pool Well Services Company, Nabors can provide offshore marine transportation. Nabors Drilling International is a drilling contractor with capabilities in both oil and gas drilling.

Contact: Mr. Ken Gregg

Controller

Tel: (281) 876-7400

Fax: (281) 775-5189

ken.gregg@nabors.com

515 West Greens Road

Suite 1160

Houston, TX 77067

Nafta Traders

Nafta Traders is an international trading company.

Contact: Mr. Ken Holbrook

C.O.O.

600 North Wildwood

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Irving, TX 75061
Tel: (817) 490-1359
Fax: (817) 554-4684
600 North Wildwood
Irving, TX 75061

PriceWaterHouse Coopers

Coopers Lybrand began its Angola practice in 1992. In 1998, Price Waterhouse gained access into the Angolan market through the merger with Coopers & Lybrand. The main objectives of PWC are to provide and expand consulting and auditing services in Angola.

Contact: Mr. Fernando Barros
Partner
Tel: +244 (2) 395-004
Fax: +244 (2) 395-677
fernando.barros@ao.pwc.com
Largo Saydi Mingas
Prédio BPC, 16° Andar
Caixa Postal 5957
Luanda, Angola

Teleservices

Teleservices is an Angolan company that provides security and related services to multinational corporations operating in Angola.

Contact: Gen. António dos Santos França Ndalu
Chairman
Tel: +244 (2) 390-449
Fax+244 (2) 391-356
Av. 4 de Fevereiro
No. 208-1, Esquerda
Luanda, Angola

Individual/Non-Profit Members

Catholic University of America

The Catholic University of Angola first opened its doors in 1998. It currently offers four year degrees in Economics, and Law and Business Administration. It recently started a 5 year degree program in Computer Science and Software Development. CUA is a private university.

Contact: Fr. Filomeni Vieira-Dias
Vice Rector
Tel: (244-2) 331-973
Email: filomeno@ucan.edu
Rua Nossa Senhora de Muxima, No. 29
Luanda, Angola

M'Bala/Goomway

MK'Bala/Goomway is an international trading com-

pany and legal services firm.
Contact: Mr. Raymond M'bala
Partner
Tel: (214) 370-8721
Fax: (214) 370-8736
raymbala@hotmail.com
2001 Bryan Tower
Suite 1938
Dallas, TX 75201

Norman Gross

Contact: Mr. Norman Gross
President
Euro Consulting Group, Ltd.
Tel.: (703) 751-2200
Fax: (703) 751-4391
global222@aol.com
249 South Van Dorn Street
No. 208
Alexandria, VA 22304

Transtecnica

Contact: Mr. Rodney Goodwin
CEO
Tel: (860) 673-8531
Fax: (860) 673-8871
rodneygoodwin@attbi.com
56 Copplestone
Avon, CT 06001

(Continued from page 3; 2003 Trade Mission)

the next five years. The greatest uncertainty is the degree to which Angola will be able to control inflation and to promote transparency and accountability over the government's revenues, which has important implications for macro economic stability and obtaining international assistance for reconstruction needs.

2. In contrast to the bustling and overcrowded life of Luanda, life in the provincial cities is still relatively quiet, though the amount of activity varies from one province to another. Nevertheless, the future growth of the economy will depend principally on the degree to which agriculture and business operations can be revived in such areas as Uige, Malange, Huambo, Benguela, and Lubango. There are many economic opportunities that can be exploited outside of Luanda, especially once the transportation infrastructure is rehabilitated.
3. It is ironic that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Angola was restricted because of the war. With the coming of peace and the opening up of lines of communication within Angola and across its borders, the incidence rates are climbing. If not curbed, this will have dire consequences for the already abject living standards of most Angolans and will have a dampening impact on the growth of the private sector and development in general.
4. The Angolan market is being aggressively targeted by a number of countries at the present time. One indicator of the changing climate is the number of banks that are being established in Luanda, as well as the opening of branch offices in the provinces. While many factors must be considered in making a business decision in Angola, there is a general consensus that having good U.S. and local lawyers and reliable Angolan partners top the list. The prospective investor must also be prepared to persevere over the longer term. But the rewards can be great.
5. The trade mission met its objectives and can be considered a success. It received a warm welcome from the government and the Angolan private sector. Favorable publicity was given to the visit in the local media, which highlighted the meeting with the Prime Minister. Despite a few problems, the schedule was followed. Most importantly, the response of the participants was positive. One participant signed three MOUs with the Ministry of Public Works following the trade mission, and others intend to return to pursue their interests. _____ ■

(Continued from page 4; Travels in Angola)

Before we returned to Luanda, we took a day to the coastal town of Namibe in another bush taxi. That turned out to be a pleasant and spectacular ride into the Moçamedes desert down a several thousand foot escarpment that looked something like a one sided Grand Canyon and apparently was formed when South America separate from Africa some 200 million years ago. We briefly toured Namibe, a pleasant little port town on the Atlantic Ocean. I took some pictures of kids doing back flips for "the tourist" where the sand dropped off into the Atlantic Ocean.

After returning to Lubango, we flew back to Luanda on a Russian Aleutian Troop Transporter operated by the Angolan Army with Russian Pilots. It was like a big bush taxi packed with people, SUVs, chickens and other luggage. There was so much commotion getting on the plane that they forgot to take our money – about \$25 US a ride, with no tickets issued.

While the US Embassy/Consulate does not let its employees travel beyond 20 miles out of Luanda by road, at no point of my 1350 mile overland trip in Angola did I ever feel any hostility directed at me or in any danger. I had heard a lot about problems the police could make for you in Angola. Not once was I hassled or asked for money from any policeman or soldier which is not uncommon experience in more than several African countries. The people were friendly and calm. This surprised me, as the Angolan people had experienced decades of war, until about one year ago. No one was intrusive or aggressive. I met a lot of interesting foreigners too, mostly businessmen – but not a single tourist in the 16 days I spent in Angola.

Last but not least, Angolan music was great...Viva Angola. _____ ■

To contact Jay Singer: P.O Box 1054 Santa Monica, CA 90406

(Continued from page 1; Executive Director's Column)

and establishing a one-stop window, though, these measures need to be implemented if they are to have any practical impact. The ambassador stated that the relationship between the governments of Angola and the United States has never been better.

In concluding, I would like to thank all of the members of the Chamber for their support during the past year and look forward to an even better year in 2004. We intend to continue the very successful series of the Working Group on Angola, organize more events in Luanda, and plan for another mission to Angola in the New Year. _____ ■

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**Chairman:** FILIPPO NARDIN, **CITIZENS ENERGY****Vice Chairman :** LUDDY HAYDEN, **CHEVRONTEXACO****Secretary:** RICHARD HEROLD, **BP****Treasurer:** MARCUS TRIPP, **EXXONMOBIL****DIRECTORS:**

AFRICARE	AMER-CON	THE BELLAMY LAW FRIM	FOREIGN POLICY GROUP
HALLIBURTON	HSBC EQUATOR	ODEBRECHT OF AMERICA	ORDSAFE
	SAMUELS INTERNATIONAL	SCHAFFER GLOBAL GROUP	

CORPORATE ADVISORY COUNCIL:

Amer-Con Corporation	ConocoPhillips	Schlumberger
Barlows Equipamentos Companhia Lda	Devon Energy	Shell
BP	ExxonMobil	SONAIR
Banco Africano de Investimentos	HSBC Equator Incorporated	SONANGOL
C/R International, LLC	Halliburton	Tecnocarro
ChevronTexaco	Marathon Oil	US-Africa Energy Association
Citizens Energy Corporation	Odebrecht of America, Inc.	WTA

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL:

DR. GERALD BENDER, University of Southern California; ROBERT J. CABELLY, C/R International, L.L.C.; HON. HERMAN COHEN, Former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; DR. CHESTER CROCKER, Georgetown University, Former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; DR. JOHN MARCUM, University of California; HON. DONALD MCHENRY, Georgetown University, Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; AGOSTINHO P. DE MIRANDA, A. Neves, B. Mendes & P. De Miranda; AMBASSADOR Josefina Pitra Diakite, Angolan Embassy, Washington, D.C.; AMBASSADOR Christopher Dell, U.S. Embassy, Luanda, Angola.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: PAUL HARE**ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR:** MARIA DA CRUZ**LUANDA REPRESENTATIVE:** ANA LWENA PEGADO

The United States
ANGOLA
 Chamber of Commerce

PRESORTED STD.
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 PERMIT NO. 5825

IN WASHINGTON, DC:

1100 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., SUITE 1000
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 USA
 TEL: 202.223.0540 FAX: 202.223.0551
 E-MAIL: us-angola@us-angola.org

IN LUANDA, ANGOLA:

TEL: (244-2) 392-646 ext. 1661
 FAX: (244-2) 392-646 ext. 1687
 EMAIL: apeg@chevrontexaco.com

<http://www.us-angola.org>