Angola Talks Business

Powering Africa's Future:

Angola's Strategic Energy Vision

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Powering Africa's Future:

A High-Level Dialogue on Energy Security and Transition

Angola Talks Business

Index

Strategic Roundtable on Energy and Regional Integration

No country has ever achieved full development without first securing reliable, sufficient power. Access to energy is the bedrock of modern economies – the lifeblood of development. Today, Africa stands on the cusp of a historic industrialization, and this principle has never been more pertinent. The continent's economic takeoff hinges on infrastructure, especially energy, as the critical enabler for market readiness and growth. In short, power is not just an infrastructure issue; it is the prerequisite for prosperity. Without it, markets stall and ambitions remain dreams. With it, Africa's promise can translate into widespread opportunity. Power is not just an infrastructure issue; it is the prerequisite for prosperity, a condition for stability and the bedrock of Angola's economic and social development.

Africa is blessed with abundant natural resources – powerful rivers, year-round sunshine, vast gas reserves, wind corridors, and rich biomass. Yet millions of Africans still live in the dark or under flickering lights. The challenge now is to turn abundance into access. Grids are expanding and reforms are underway, but energy access has not yet caught up with the rapid pace of urbanization and the rising demands of industry and a growing middle class. The good news is a growing resolve across the region to close this gap. Political will is coalescing around energy development as a top priority, recognizing that every additional megawatt delivered can ignite new businesses, illuminate schools and hospitals, and empower communities. The focus is shifting from plans and promises to coordinated execution – from untapped potential to tangible power for all.

Within this continental push, Angola stands out as both a current energy producer and a future energy powerhouse. The country enjoys a diversified energy matrix and some of the most competitive electricity prices in the region.

Strategic Roundtable on Energy and Regional Integration

Its natural endowments are extraordinary: an estimated 14–17 GW of untapped hydroelectric potential along the Kwanza and Queve rivers, substantial petroleum and natural gas reserves, plus vast solar, wind, and biomass resources waiting to be harnessed. Angola has already built over 6 GW of installed capacity and is undertaking ambitious projects to expand it further. Equally important, the nation's political stability and reform momentum have created a confident climate for investment. Angola is not just attracting investors – it is positioning itself as an energy anchor for the region. Of course, challenges remain (from internal subsidies that strain the system to logistical and distribution hurdles), but these are surmountable with integrated solutions and continued commitment to reform. However, Angola is already advancing with reforms and new projects.

The next step in Angola's energy evolution is deep regional integration. No country can go it alone, and Angola recognizes that its energy surplus can become Southern Africa's gain. By exporting affordable, scalable electricity, Angola can fuel new industrial zones across borders and help meet the surging demand from a rising middle class in neighboring countries. This is more than an economic opportunity – it is a strategic imperative for shared development. Tapping regional markets allows Angola to achieve economies of scale that keep power affordable at home while sharing stability with its neighbors. In this vision of the future, Angola's dams and power plants don't just light up Luanda; they help light up Lusaka, Kinshasa, and Windhoek as well. Regional integration isn't optional – it's essential to build a resilient, interconnected power system that benefits all. By interweaving its grid with those of its neighbors, Angola can become a cornerstone of regional energy security and a driver of collective growth.

Angola's strategic approach balances pragmatism with ambition. In the near term, natural gas offers a dependable transition fuel to quickly boost generation and keep the lights on. At the same time, Angola is laying the groundwork to scale up renewables – from completing major hydroelectric projects to investing in solar farms and wind parks – which will secure a sustainable energy future. Achieving these goals will require more than just investment; it demands predictable regulation, policy alignment, and execution capacity across the board. The concepts are known: gas-to-power projects to leverage Angola's gas, cross-border transmission lines to trade

Strategic Roundtable on Energy and Regional Integration

electricity, and innovative blended finance to fund big infrastructure. Now is the time to move from concept to reality. With strong political will, smart engineering, and shared responsibility, Angola and its partners can turn the region's energy transition from a narrative into a delivered outcome. An integrated power network powered by Angola's resources will not only light homes and industries – it will light the way toward a more prosperous and connected African future.

- Reliable power is the foundation of development – no nation has ever industrialized without it.
- Angola's energy assets are abundant and diverse: huge untapped hydro (14–17 GW), oil and gas reserves, plus solar, wind, and biomass potential – all backed by a stable, reform-driven investment climate.
- Regional integration is essential – it's the only path to scale up affordable, resilient electricity for industrial growth and rising consumption across Southern Africa.
- Natural gas provides a strong base and renewables secure the future – now finance and policy must align to turn this energy vision into reality, powering Africa's future today.

Key axes for collective reflection

1.

Gas-to-Power and the Transition Pathway

Angola has demonstrated that Gas-to-Power works. The challenge now is scaling it — as a regional solution that supports cleaner energy without sacrificing grid reliability.

- How can natural gas be leveraged as a credible transition fuel in support of broader renewable goals?
- What contracts, infrastructure, and risk-sharing mechanisms are required to replicate and export this model?

2.

Clean Energy Integration: Scaling Renewables with Impact

Hydropower, solar, and wind hold enormous potential, but their scale-up faces technical and regulatory hurdles. Integration — not just generation — is the bottleneck.

- How can renewables be deployed and interconnected at regional scale — beyond national pilot projects?
- What grid and storage strategies are needed to ensure clean power reaches priority users?

3.

Grid Infrastructure and Delivery Mechanisms

The weakest link in most systems is not generation — it is distribution. Expanding and modernizing the transmission grid is a prerequisite for any credible energy transition.

- What public-private models (e.g. PPPs) can unlock investment in grid expansion and reliability?
- How can transmission investments prioritize both national access and regional connectivity?

Key axes for collective reflection

4.

Policy Harmonization and Regulatory Confidence

From permitting to pricing, inconsistency erodes investor confidence and slows down project execution. Political ambition must be translated into a clear, predictable rulebook.

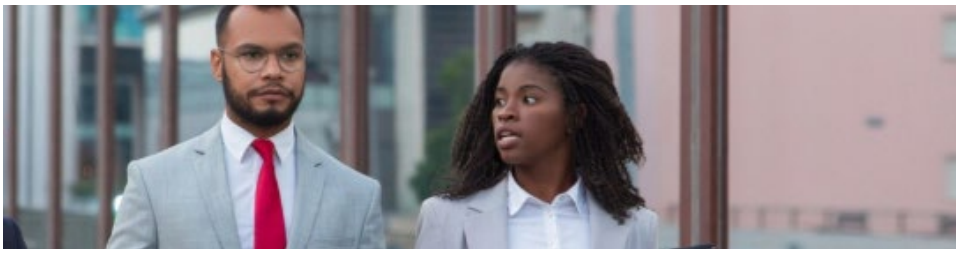
- How can regulatory alignment and institutional cooperation be accelerated across borders?
- What reforms are needed to support new energy business models — including decentralized and off-grid solutions?

5.

Financing Innovation and Capital Mobilization

The capital exists — but accessing it requires preparation, risk mitigation, and credible delivery. Angola and its neighbors must present bankable pipelines aligned with global finance expectations.

- What innovative financing tools (blended finance, guarantees, climate funds) can be scaled up for infrastructure and renewables?
- How can project structuring and regional cooperation attract long-term private capital?



5 axes for collective reflection

Axis	Strategic Focus	Key Questions
1. Gas-to-Power	Regional scalability of natural gas as a transition fuel	How can we replicate Angola's model across borders?
2. Clean Energy	Scaling renewables beyond pilot scale	How do we integrate hydro, solar, and wind regionally?
3. Grid & Delivery	Unlocking distribution and interconnection	Which PPPs and priorities should anchor investments?
4. Policy & Regulation	Predictability and cross-border alignment	What reforms will unlock confidence and speed?
5. Finance Innovation	Catalyzing private & blended capital	Which models attract long-term investment now?

Angola's Strategic Assets

- **6,147 MW** installed capacity
- **>30%** surplus potential
- Full integration planned with **SAPP**
- Reform-ready: updated regulation, PPP legal base
- Export corridors to **Zambia, DRC, Namibia**

Executive Introduction

Southern Africa is crossing an invisible but decisive threshold. For years, the energy question hovered in the realm of promises and untapped potential. Today, it sits at the heart of nearly every political and economic dilemma in the region. It's no longer just about access — it's about stability, growth, and strategic positioning in a world being reshaped.

There's no shortage of resources — the region has water, sun, gas, and wind. What's still missing is energy.

More precisely: what's missing is the ability to turn that abundance into consistent, affordable, and reliable service. And that's not a technical failure — it's a failure of coordination, of shared vision, and of execution at the right scale.

The region can no longer function as an energy archipelago. The challenges — and the solutions — demand an approach that reaches beyond political borders. We need to move from isolated national systems to regional infrastructure built on interdependence.

Angola understands this reality. With a solid energy mix, strong generation assets, and a strategic geographic location, the country isn't seeking the spotlight — but it does have the capacity to play a meaningful, stabilizing role. Domestically, subsidies place pressure on the system. Externally, neighboring markets lack reliability in supply. Between those two points, there is space to build solutions that work for all.

Those solutions lie in leveraging Angola's comparative advantages: natural gas as a dependable transition fuel, renewables as a long-term pillar, and regulatory improvements that attract capital and experienced technical partners.

That's the starting point of this document. Its goal is not persuasion — it is to empower timely, sound decision-making. It outlines viable pathways that draw on available resources, trusted partners, and realistic risk-sharing mechanisms. It highlights the financing structures, institutional frameworks, and energy assets that can shift this ambition from vision to execution.

The energy sector has one unique advantage: when well-structured, it delivers visible impact in a short time. The opportunity is on the table. The question now is whether we have the courage and discipline to act on it.

The regional energy landscape

At first glance, Southern Africa's energy outlook appears promising. The region is rich in natural resources — with powerful river basins, abundant sunlight, large fossil reserves, and wind corridors capable of supporting small- to medium-scale grids. Yet, the energy that actually reaches households, businesses, and institutions remains far below what is needed.

Today, over half the population still lacks access to reliable electricity. The disparity between urban and rural zones is not only severe — it's growing. As industrialization gains speed, grid expansion lags behind, leaving new industrial and logistics hubs without sufficient connection to the power system.

Energy Gap in Southern Africa: Abundance vs. Access

Resource Availability (Index 0–100)	Energy Access Rate (% Population)
Solar Irradiance: 85	National Average Access: ~43%
Hydro Potential: 78	Urban: ~88% / Rural: ~8%
Natural Gas Reserves: 70	Industrial Zones (Connected): <60%
Wind Potential: 65	Cross-Border Grid Integration: Low

"No megawatt reaches the grid without a framework of trust — legal, financial, and institutional."

The regional energy landscape

The challenge is no longer technical alone — it's systemic. Energy continues to be planned and governed at the national level, with little regional coherence. Planning frameworks, pricing structures, and regulatory regimes differ widely. The result: **surpluses in one country, shortages in another — with transmission lines still drawn only on maps.**

Still, the opportunity is real — and urgent.

Southern Africa benefits from technologies that are already proven, and it can draw on regional integration experiences from other parts of the world. Even more importantly, political momentum for cooperation is increasing. Multilateral financiers, once hesitant, now show greater interest — as long as they find mature project pipelines and predictable policy environments.

To move forward, the region must let go of the notion of energy self-sufficiency as a national goal. **The energy transition is no longer about generation alone — it's about flow management, cross-border governance, and coordinated execution.** It won't happen one country at a time. It will happen together — or it won't happen at all.

The chapters that follow explore where that coordination can begin — not as a theoretical framework, but as a practical response to a growing question across the region:

"How do we make this work — together?"

Angola's Role In The Regional Context

Angola enters this regional equation with something increasingly rare on the continent: actual installed capacity, ongoing projects, and ambition backed by concrete assets. This isn't just intent — it's infrastructure under construction. With 6,147 MW installed and ~30% surplus, Angola is uniquely positioned.

The country's energy base is anchored in robust hydropower, complemented by thermal plants and a growing portfolio of renewable initiatives. Projects like Caculo Cabaça (2,172 MW) and the expansion of the Soyo II complex (750 MW) – now underway - are not mere aspirations — they are commitments already in motion. And more than just securing domestic supply, they open the door to a new phase: exporting electricity as a tool for regional integration.

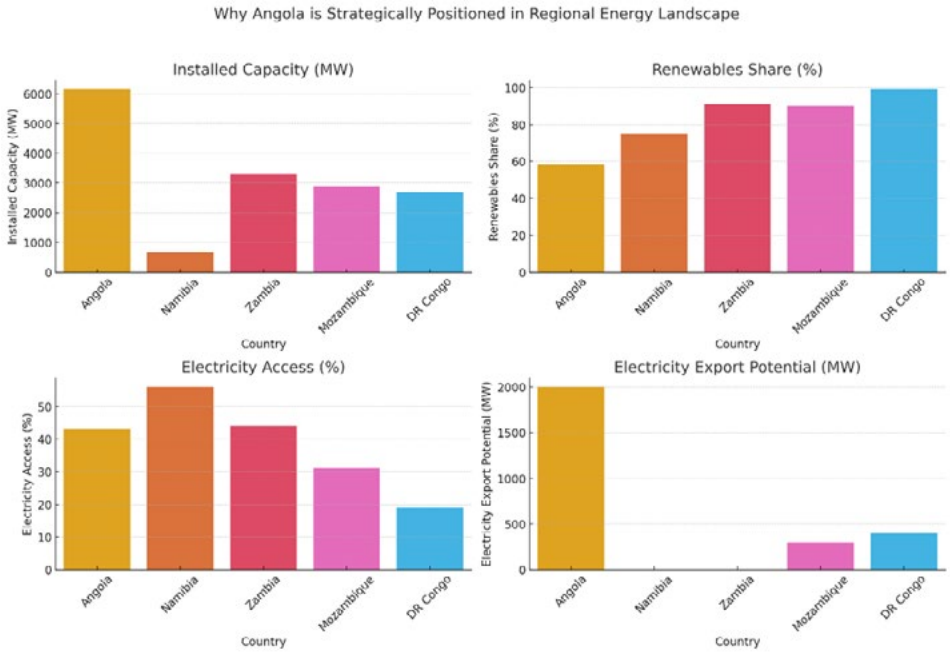
Geographically, Angola holds a privileged position. Signed memorandums with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia outline an interconnection corridor of roughly 1,200 kilometers, enabling up to 2,000 MW in exports — serving both urban zones and strategic mining regions. With Namibia, an ongoing transmission project is valued at USD 356 million. At the same time, Angola is preparing for full integration into the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), aiming to export up to 800 MW on a firm basis, supported by its major hydroelectric assets.

But Angola's role is not defined by geography alone. It is reinforced by institutional progress. In recent years, the country has updated its energy legislation, clarified regulatory frameworks, and made public-private engagement — both national and international — more predictable. The dialogue with multilateral institutions has also deepened, driven by technically sound projects and a more robust legal environment.

Angola is not seeking to be the center of anything. But it can be a foundation. A country with production surplus, political stability, and the technical capacity to enter into serious commitments — with neighboring countries, international operators, or global financiers.

Angola's Role In The Regional Context

Angola's comparative position becomes clearer when seen through regional indicators. The chart below summarizes four key metrics — confirming Angola's potential to serve as a stabilizing anchor in the regional energy architecture.



This data confirms Angola outpaces peers — a stabilizing force in regional energy supply.

In a region where energy integration remains more talk than reality, Angola has room to act — and, more importantly, the legitimacy to lead. Because it has already started the journey. And because it stands to gain if others move forward too.

Strategic Opportunity: Gas-to-Power

Among the many solutions to accelerate the energy transition and strengthen electricity security in Southern Africa, the Gas-to-Power model stands out — not because it's new, but because it's immediately viable.

It speaks the language of the short term. It transforms an available resource — natural gas, whether associated or not — into firm electricity using proven technology and scalable infrastructure. In regional contexts where the intermittency of renewables still poses a real challenge, Gas-to-Power offers predictability. Natural gas provides a reliable immediate base-load to stabilize the grid during transition. More than that, it offers a realistic bridge between current systems and a more diversified energy mix in the future.

Angola is already on this path — and doing so with solid technical and institutional foundations. The Soyo I complex (750 MW), operational since 2017, demonstrated strong execution and management maturity. Soyo II, currently being expanded, is expected to double that capacity. And the Northern Gas Complex, projected for 2026, will structure the upstream value chain to ensure a steady supply of non-associated gas to the system.

Project Name	Capacity (MW)	Status	Strategic Role
Soyo I	750	Operational (since 2017)	Base-load production and reliability
Soyo II	+750 (est.)	Under development	Scaling up firm generation capacity
Northern Gas Complex	—	Planned (2026)	Upstream gas infrastructure backbone

Strategic Opportunity: Gas-to-Power

This isn't just a domestic model. It is — and perhaps primarily — an export strategy with geopolitical weight. Gas-to-Power allows generation to be scaled to meet regional demand, anchors long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) with neighboring partners, and stabilizes flows across cross-border grids. In doing so, it transforms gas into a tool of integration, and electricity into a diplomatic asset.

The region already offers relevant case studies. Nigeria's Azura-Edo project combined private financing with strong multilateral guarantees. Mozambique's Temane project integrated gas exploration, electricity generation, and regional exports. Egypt showed how scale and firm state backing can turn plans into thousands of megawatts in a short time.

Angola can follow this path with an edge: it has already begun. And it has room to grow — with less technical risk and more institutional knowledge.

Why Angola Has the Edge

- Gas already integrated into the power system
- Fewer technical risks due to operational history
- Institutional reforms improving bankability
- Positioned to serve regional markets via transmission links

But rigor is essential. No Gas-to-Power project moves forward without bankable contracts, legal stability, and a functioning logistical ecosystem. This includes transmission lines, qualified operators, and an institutional architecture that inspires confidence in investors and reliability for consumers.

Gas-to-Power is not just a technology. It's a pragmatic way to advance the energy transition using available resources — while preparing for what's next. And if well structured, it could be the catalyst that finally gives real traction to regional power integration.

Regional Interconnection And Power Market Integration

Energy only holds value if it arrives on time — and where it's needed. This simple truth remains the central challenge of energy integration across Southern Africa.

Today, most of the region's power systems function as technical and political islands. Even when separated by little more than an unbuilt transmission line, countries still operate in isolation — with real consequences: wasted surpluses, localized instability, and costs that constrain growth.

The solution has long been identified: physical interconnection, regulatory compatibility, and operational political trust. The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) has existed since 1995, but its full potential remains untapped — not due to a lack of vision, but due to a lack of aligned execution. Reginal integration is not an option – it is the only path to scale affordability and resilience.

Angola recognizes this reality — and is moving. Interconnection projects with the DRC, Zambia, and Namibia have moved beyond intent and into technical dossiers with defined targets. The construction of over 1,200 kilometers of transmission lines could transform Angola's current domestic surplus into a regional asset. For Angola, this means generating export revenue while reducing the fiscal weight of internal subsidies. For its neighbors, it means more stable and predictable access to electricity — a resource that has become a pillar of competitiveness.

But integration is more than cables and substations. It's also shared institutional governance. And here, Angola has a political role to play: as a country with technical margin, macroeconomic stability, and a willingness to cooperate, it can serve as a pillar of trust for its regional partners.

Regional Interconnection And Power Market Integration

The priorities are clear:

1. Move forward with interconnection projects that have completed studies and demonstrated viability;

2. Formalize power supply agreements with built-in flexibility and risk-sharing clauses;

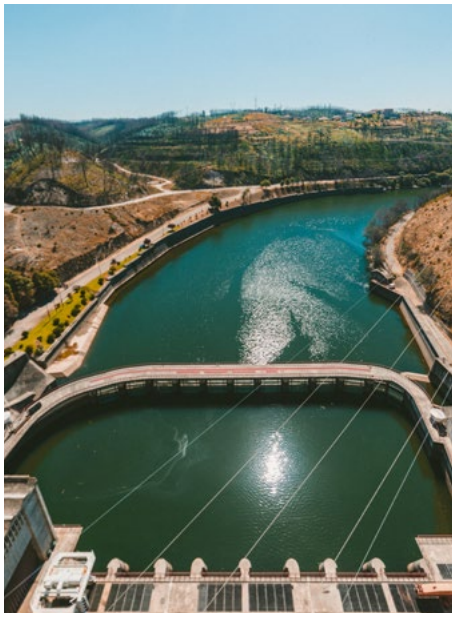
3. Establish regional mechanisms to mitigate delays and accelerate execution — with multilateral support.

The regional energy market won't begin with speeches — it will begin with one successful, replicable project and a political decision that says, *"We are ready to connect."* Angola is well positioned to be that starting point — if it continues to act with focus, pragmatism, and shared vision.

Conditions For Execution

Energy is a technical sector — but its delivery is deeply political and institutional. Every megawatt that reaches a factory, a school, or a water treatment plant is the result of a long chain of decisions — legal, financial, logistical, and human — including recent electricity law updates and PPP framework establishment.

This is where many projects fall short. Not due to lack of ideas or ambition, but due to the absence of structures capable of delivering with consistency and continuity.



Execution Pillar	What It Requires	Why It Matters
1. Legal Predictability	- Clear laws- Strong regulators- Secure PPP frameworks	Reduces capital costs and increases investor confidence
2. Structured Financing	- Blended finance- Guarantees- Bankable PPAs	Unlocks large-scale, cross-border capital
3. Institutional Delivery	- Skilled teams- Monitoring systems- Partner knowledge exchange	Turns plans into real, consistent results

Conditions For Execution

To translate regional ambitions into functioning systems on the ground, three foundational pillars must be firmly in place:

1. Legal Predictability and Technical Regulation

Investors, operators, and multilateral partners don't move forward on goodwill — they move forward on guarantees. That means:

- Clear, up-to-date laws aligned with private investment and mixed financing models;
- Regulatory bodies with operational independence and technical capacity;
- Legal frameworks that support concessions, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and flexible contractual structures with real legal security.

Angola has made visible progress in this area — including reforms in the electricity and renewable energy sectors — but regulatory consolidation takes time and sustained political will. Every point of legal clarity helps reduce the cost of capital and unlock investor confidence.

Conditions For Execution

2. Structured Financing and Risk Sharing

The projects required for regional energy integration are not marginal — they involve billions of dollars, cross-border infrastructure, and long-term horizons. To attract this capital, it is essential to offer:

- Blended finance structures combining public, private, and multilateral sources;
- Sovereign or multilateral guarantees to lower perceived risk;
- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with balanced clauses, adapted to regional realities and clear timeframes.

Projects like Azura-Edo (Nigeria) and Temane (Mozambique) show that, with the right structure, the funding follows. Angola is now better positioned to assemble strong investment packages — provided the right partners are brought in early.

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3. Institutional Capacity and Operational Delivery

Good laws and available financing are not enough. Someone must know what to do, when to do it — and have the authority to act. This requires:

- Technical teams with clear mandates and delivery-focused missions;
- Monitoring and reporting mechanisms that generate trust among stakeholders;
- Knowledge-sharing agreements with experienced partners to enable learning-by-doing — without long-term external dependence.

Results only materialize when there's real capacity to deliver. Angola is committed to lead by example, ensuring sustained delivery and regional cooperation.

Proposed Action Agenda

This roundtable is not a technical forum. It is a high-level political opportunity to align interests, signal commitments, and create a strategic inflection point.

In just 90 minutes, no one expects to solve deeply rooted structural issues. But it is possible — and essential — to define concrete next steps that translate vision into momentum. The strength of this agenda lies in its immediate feasibility, symbolic weight, and ability to catalyze political and institutional follow-through.

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1. Joint Declaration on Regional Commitment

Why it matters:
To build mutual trust and send a strong message that the region is ready to act — together and with purpose.

Proposal:
Adopt a joint political declaration at the end of this roundtable, reaffirming commitment to regional energy integration. Focus areas:

- Cross-border electricity interconnection
- Cooperation on Gas-to-Power development
- Shared use of surplus capacity

This declaration can serve as a diplomatic anchor for future bilateral and multilateral agreements — and as a clear signal to institutional investors.

Proposed Action Agenda

2. Mandate a Regional Technical Coordination Platform

Why it matters:
Political decisions only matter if they lead to implementation. That requires structure, not just intention.

Proposal:
Mandate the creation of a technical coordination platform, endorsed by participating countries, with the mission to:

- ·Map generation capacity and export readiness
- ·Prioritize bankable interconnection and distribution projects
- Harmonize technical standards and regulatory frameworks

This platform can be aligned with SAPP, AfDB, or other regional actors — and should present actionable recommendations as soon as possible.

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3. Launch a Fast-Track Financing Window for Integration Projects

Why it matters:
The capital exists — but it is fragmented, slow, and often too cautious. What's needed is a vehicle for acceleration.

Proposal:
Invite key multilateral partners (AfDB, DFC, IFC, ExIm Bank) to co-develop a streamlined platform to identify and structure finance-ready projects, particularly in:

- Export-oriented Gas-to-Power infrastructure
- Cross-border transmission systems
- Regional PPPs with measurable returns

Angola could offer to host an initial technical session before the end of this year.

Proposed Action Agenda

Final Message

This is not a wish list. It is a starting point. A focused, feasible action plan grounded in technical credibility and shaped by political realities.

If these three steps are embraced with seriousness and follow-through, regional energy integration will move from ambition to execution.

Energy is the one sector that can unite the region with visible, measurable progress in less than a decade. Reliable energy access is not a distant aspiration but an immediate prerequisite for stability.

This roundtable can — and should — be the beginning of that journey.

Annexes

The following data does not aim to be exhaustive, but provides an objective and up-to-date foundation to support informed decision-making, ground proposals, and align expectations. It has been compiled from official national and multilateral sources and is organized for quick reference by public decision-makers, private operators, and institutional partners.

Annex 1
Angola Energy Fact Sheet (2024)

No.	Indicator	Current Value	Source	Data Type
1	Total installed capacity	6,147 MW (2023)	IRENA	Real
2	Annual electricity generation	12,273 GWh (2022)	World Bank	Real
3	Electricity access rate (national/urban/rural)	43% (urban: 88%, rural: 8%)	IRENA / World Bank	Estimated
4	Energy mix	Hydro: 56% | Fossil: 42% | Renewables: ~2%	IRENA / MINEA	Estimated
5	Strategic projects (hydro and thermal)	Caculo Cabaça (2,172 MW), Soyo II (750 MW)	MINEA	Planned / Real
6	Operational solar parks	Baía Farta (96.7 MW), Luena (26.9 MW), Caraculo (25 MW)	MINEA / ENDE	Real
7	Gas-to-Power (operational and pipeline)	Soyo I (750 MW), Soyo II (under development)	MIREMPET / MINEA	Operational / Planned
8	Gas infrastructure (upstream)	Northern Gas Complex (planned for 2026)	MIREMPET	Planned
9	Estimated surplus of installed capacity	~30% of installed capacity	MINEA	Estimated
10	Strategic export objective	Position Angola as a regional energy exporter	Government of Angola	Strategic Objective
11	National electrification targets	50% by 2027 | 60% by 2030	MINEA	Target

Sources: MINEA, IRENA, World Bank, ENDE, Africa Energy Portal, IFC

Annexes

Annex 2
Benchmarking: Gas-to-Power Models in Africa

Country	Project	Capacity	Key Lessons
Nigeria	Azura-Edo	461 MW	Structured financing with multilateral guarantees
Mozambique	Temane	450 MW	Integration of gas exploration, power generation, and exports
Egypt	Siemens Mega Project	~14 GW	Scale plus strong government backing enabled delivery
Ghana	Kpone + Regional Pipeline	230+ MW	Flexibility through imported gas and hybrid thermal setup
Angola	Soyo I/II + Northern Gas Complex	750 + 750 MW	Domestic gas with a structured export ambition

Annexes

Annex 3
Destinations for Angola's Energy Exports

This annex summarizes the current status and strategic outlook for Angola's energy export initiatives. It is based on verified data from national and international sources and is intended to support informed decision-making by public authorities, private operators, and multilateral partners.

1. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia

In July 2024, Angola signed memoranda for the construction of a 1,200 km interconnection line that will enable the export of up to 2,000 MW—300 MW to mining regions in the DRC (Matadi) and 1,200 MW to Zambia (Luau, Kalumbila, Kolwezi).

The model foresees public-private partnerships and targeted support to regional mining industries.

2. Namibia

A power interconnection project is currently underway, with an estimated cost of USD 356 million, aiming to link the grids of Angola and Namibia as part of the broader SAPP strategy.

The Ruacaná Hydropower Plant, a binational project with Namibia and a capacity of 347 MW, also stands as a relevant example of real integration.

Annexes

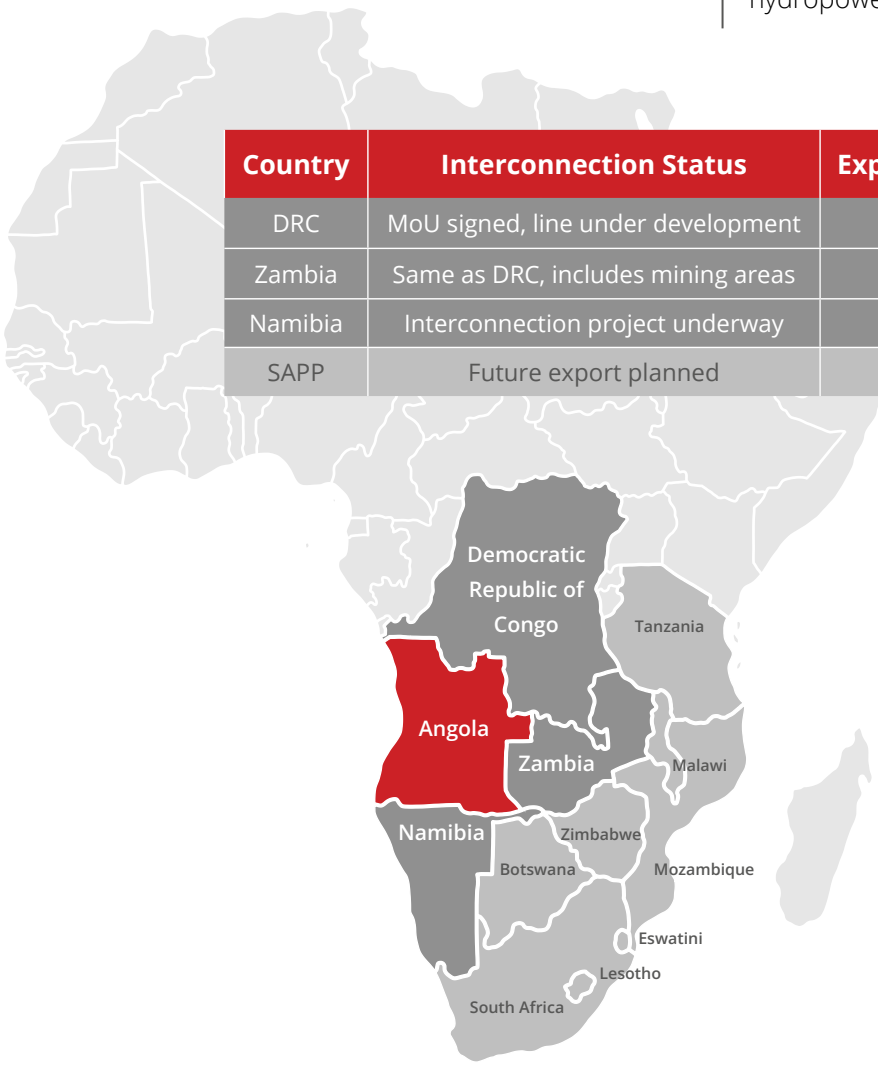
Annex 3
Destinations for Angola's Energy Exports

3.

Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)

Although Angola is still a non-operating member of SAPP, a firm export capacity of up to 800 MW is planned following the expansion of hydropower facilities.

Country	Interconnection Status	Export Potential or Target
DRC	MoU signed, line under development	300 MW (initial phase)
Zambia	Same as DRC, includes mining areas	1,200 MW
Namibia	Interconnection project underway	Part of SAPP package
SAPP	Future export planned	~800 MW



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