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INDONESIA–ANGOLA TRADE AND INVESTMENT POTENTIAL: A PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION MODEL USING REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE AND CONSTANT MARKET SHARE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Indonesia and Angola have cordial diplomatic relations, but the economic cooperation is limited. This study uses the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model to identify potential trade and investment opportunities. The study reveals that Indonesian export opportunities include palm oil and ferro alloys; meanwhile, Angolan export opportunities include petroleum and gas. In the investment sphere, Indonesian potential inbound investment from Angola includes cocoa and coffee. There is no suggested Indonesian outbound investment in Angola, but it could refer to the investment offer by AIPEX and Angola's SEZs to support Angola's economic diversification agenda. The study also suggests extending technical cooperation and establishing the Indonesia-Angola PTA to elevate the economic relations.

Keywords: RCA-CMSA product classification, economic diplomacy, trade, investment, Preferential Trade Agreement

Resumen

Indonesia y Angola mantienen relaciones diplomáticas cordiales, pero la cooperación económica es limitada. Este estudio utiliza el Modelo de Clasificación de Productos RCA-CMSA para identificar posibles oportunidades de comercio e inversión. El estudio revela que las oportunidades de exportación para Indonesia incluyen aceite de palma y ferroaleaciones, mientras que las oportunidades de exportación para Angola incluyen petróleo y gas. En el ámbito de la inversión, la posible inversión indonesia proveniente de Angola incluye cacao y café. No se ha sugerido ninguna inversión indonesia en Angola, pero se podría hacer referencia a la oferta de inversión de AIPEX y las ZEE de Angola para apoyar la agenda de diversificación económica del país. El estudio también sugiere ampliar la cooperación técnica y establecer un Acuerdo de Libre Comercio entre Indonesia y Angola para impulsar las relaciones económicas.

Palabras clave: Clasificación de productos RCA-CMSA, diplomacia económica, comercio, inversión, Acuerdo Comercial Preferencial.

Introduction

Diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Angola have been established since 7th August 2001, and soon after, the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Windhoek was accredited to the Republic of Angola in 2004. More recently, in 2024, the Government of Angola established its Embassy in Jakarta, which had previously been based in Singapore and accredited to cover the Republic of Indonesia, and on 30th April 2025, the Angolan mission office was officially inaugurated (MoFA, 2025). This illustrates the increasingly close relationship between the two countries since the commencement of diplomatic relations in 2001.

For more than two decades, the two countries have had an excellent friendship based on common interests, mutual respect, and people-to-people contact. The bilateral relationship is characterized by increased cooperation across trade, tourism, education, and technical areas, as well as harmonious coordination in the various multilateral fora of which both countries are members. Furthermore, the two nations have strengthened and expanded their partnership under the South-South Cooperation framework, guided by a shared vision of a peaceful and stable region, and by mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political systems.

The development of bilateral relations has strong momentum, with the visit of the Vice President of Angola, H.E. Manuel Vicente, to Indonesia on 31st October – 3rd November 2014, aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries. The visit was followed by Angola's Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Georges Rebelo Pinto Chikoti, to Indonesia on 10-13 April 2017, to enhance cooperation between the two countries, including identifying potential areas for cooperation and attracting investment. Most recently, on 2nd September 2024, during the sidelines of the 2nd Indonesia-Africa Forum (IAF) in Bali, Indonesian Foreign Minister, Retno Marsudi, held a bilateral meeting with Angola's Minister of State and Chief of Staff, Adão de Almeida. The discussion focused on enhancing cooperation, particularly in trade, agro-industry, and fisheries (MoFA, 2024).

Both countries have also established several agreements, namely: General Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of Angola on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation (Jakarta, 11 April 2017), Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Angola on Political Consultation (Jakarta, 11 April 2011), Agreement on Mutual Abolition of Visas for the Holders of Diplomatic and Service Passports Indonesia and Angola (Jakarta, 11 April 2017), Joint Communique Concerning the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of Angola (New York, 7 August 2001), and Memorandum

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of Understanding between Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Angola (Luanda, 15 November 2017).

In an effort to promote Indonesia-Angola economic cooperation, the Indonesian Embassy in Windhoek has, over the years, actively participated in the Feira Internacional de Luanda (FILDA), Angola's largest trade fair, and organized Indonesia-Angola business fora in Luanda. These promotions are intended to increase cooperation in trade, investment, and tourism, and encourage people-to-people contact. For people-to-people relations, although the number is still relatively small, dozens of Indonesian citizens live in Angola, most of whom work in the oil and gas industry and the hospitality sector, as well as serving as pastors and nuns. On the other hand, some Angolans choose Indonesia as their vacation and study destination.

Within the trade sphere, Indonesia-Angola bilateral trade value has shown an increasing trend over the past five years, rising from US$129 million in 2020 to US$1.88 billion in 2024. However, Indonesia's trade balance with Angola has been negative. In 2020, Indonesia recorded a surplus of US$70.8 million, but by 2024 it shifted to a deficit of US$1.55 billion. In 2024, Indonesia's exports to Angola totaled US$164 million, while imports from Angola reached US$1.71 billion (Trade Map, 2025a). Indonesia’s exports mainly consisted of non-oil and gas products, including palm oil, soap, steel and iron, paper, margarine, excavator mechanical shovels, and matches. Meanwhile, Indonesia's imports from Angola were dominated by petroleum and aluminum.

To foster trade relations between the two countries, the Indonesian Government has submitted a zero draft of the Indonesia-Angola Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) to the Angolan Government in September 2017. During the meeting between the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the Angolan State Secretary on the sidelines of the 2nd Indonesia-Africa Forum (IAF), the Indonesian Foreign Minister hoped that negotiations on the Indonesia-Angola PTA could be concluded soon. The Indonesian Foreign Minister explained that the Indonesia-Angola PTA can serve as a solid foundation for strengthening bilateral economic relations and creating more business and investment opportunities for both countries (MoFA 2024). The two parties agreed on the importance of strengthening economic cooperation and becoming a joint priority amid the positive political relations between the two countries. Both parties also agreed to diversify economic commodities, continue exploring various potential sectors, and strengthen concrete cooperation between the two countries, especially in the oil, mineral, health, downstream industry, and food security sectors, including agro-industry and fisheries.

Economic diplomacy is a priority in Indonesia's foreign policy. Under President Prabowo Subianto's administration for the 2024-2029 period, Indonesian diplomacy will continue to be directed toward supporting the achievement of the *Asta Cita* grand vision by upholding the

values of *Pancasila* and the principle of a free and active foreign policy. Indonesia's diplomacy aims to promote fairer trade, expand market access for Indonesian products abroad, and attract investments that align with national priorities. Indonesia focuses on strengthening strategic partnerships with non-traditional market partners and on its outbound investment destinations (Ariesta, 2025).

One potential non-traditional market for Indonesia is Africa (Sjahril, 2021). The African region is classified as an "emerging economy" and has become a target of economic diplomacy by global countries. Africa has become a region increasingly taken into account on the global economic map, driven in part by its expanding consumer market. In the last two decades, household spending in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased 150% faster than its population growth. Moreover, according to Landry Signé of the Brookings Institution, total household consumption in Africa is projected to reach US$2.1 trillion by 2025 and increase to US$2.5 trillion by 2030 (Ngari, 2020).

Angola, one of the largest economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, offers significant opportunities for Indonesian trade and investment. Angola has significant agricultural potential, with fertile soil and a favorable climate that could support diversification of the food supply (Vidal, 2024). Angola is also known as one of the world's largest exporters of oil, natural gas, and diamonds. Beyond diamonds, Angola is estimated to hold considerable mineral potential, with vast unexplored areas believed to contain significant reserves of important minerals and rare earth elements, such as copper, cobalt, manganese, and lithium, all of which are vital for technological advancement and renewable energy initiatives (Vidal, 2024).

Geographically, Angola serves as a key gateway connecting global and regional markets. The country enjoys direct maritime access to major trading partners, including Brazil, the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and China. Additionally, its land and railway networks link Angola to neighboring countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, the Republic of Congo (Congo–Brazzaville), and the Central African Republic. This strategic position establishes Angola as an ideal transit point for the distribution of goods (AIPEX, 2021).

Despite its considerable potential, bilateral economic relations between Indonesia and Angola remain relatively limited. Therefore, the study to strengthen Indonesia-Angola bilateral economic relations is deemed necessary. This study will systematically identify potential trade and investment opportunities for both countries. By understanding each country's economic structure and investment needs, both can leverage their sectoral advantages to develop a more comprehensive, mutually beneficial economic relationship.

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Theoretical framework

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Decree No. 04/B/PR/08/2024/01 of Year 2024, defined economic diplomacy and Economic Intelligence Data (DEI). Economic diplomacy is the implementation of diplomatic policies in bilateral, regional, and multilateral relations to promote national welfare and to protect and advance national economic interests across fields such as trade, investment, tourism, labor, finance, and international development cooperation. Meanwhile, DEI refers to information and analytical studies in the economic sector, including trade, investment, tourism, services, finance, and development, related to the accredited country or region, which are strategic for decision-making, policy formulation, and the advancement of Indonesia's economic diplomacy efforts. Therefore, DEI serves as a critical component in supporting Indonesia's economic diplomacy initiatives.

Indonesia's trade and investment cooperation relations with partner countries are one of the important economic intelligence pieces of information to support Indonesian economic diplomacy. The trade and investment areas are crucial elements in supporting Indonesia's development trident strategy *(trisula pembangunan),* which focuses on achieving sustainable high economic growth, reducing poverty, and developing high-quality human resources. One of the objectives of Indonesia's economic diplomacy is to enhance the performance of Indonesia's foreign trade and investment relations with partner countries to support the national development agenda. Under the Prabowo administration, Indonesia's development trident is guided by the National Long-Term Development Plan *(RPJPN)* 2025-2045, while the National Medium-Term Development Plan *(RPJMN)* 2025-2029 serves as a detailed articulation of the President's vision, mission, and priorities, collectively known as *Astacita.*

In assessing the potential development of Indonesia's trade and investment cooperation relations with partner countries, information on the potential and opportunities of the accredited countries is needed. One critical piece of information is identifying key sectors and commodities for trade and investment. Theoretically, such potential can be partially assessed by the country's export competitiveness. Export competitiveness means that a country's export commodities have comparative and competitive advantages over those of other exporting countries. Comparative advantage is a measure of potential advantage based on the ability to sell or produce goods from a company, region, or country under market conditions that tend to be perfect competition (no market distortions), while competitive advantage is an indicator of the competitiveness of an activity based on actual market conditions (Karo-karo, 2010). In the analysis of a country's export competitiveness, two trade indices that are often used namely Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) and Constant Market Share Analysis (CMSA).

The Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) is an index that measures a country's comparative advantage or disadvantage in international trade based on its export patterns. This concept was first introduced by Balassa (1965). RCA measures a country's level of export specialization in a particular product by comparing the proportion of that product's exports to total national exports with a similar proportion at the global level. This index is based on David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, which holds that a country is more competitive when it produces and exports goods more efficiently than other countries. Mathematically, the RCA index can be expressed as follows:

$$RCA_{ijt} = \left(\frac{X_{ijt}/X_{jt}}{X_{iwt}/X_{wt}}\right) \quad (1)$$

Description:

- Xijt: export value of product *i* from country j in period *t*.
- Xijt: total exports of country *j* in period *t.*
- Xiwt: export value of product *i* in the world market in period *t.*
- Xwt:total world exports in period *t.*

Based on the mathematical calculation above, a product is considered competitive in the global market if its RCA index is greater than 1. Conversely, if the RCA value is less than 1, the product is considered to have a comparative disadvantage (RCD).

Another index commonly used to analyze the competitiveness performance of a country's export products is the Constant Market Share Analysis (CMSA) index. CMSA is an analytical tool used to identify the sources of a country's export growth by separating external (such as global demand) and internal factors (such as competitiveness). This method was first introduced by Tyszynski (1951) to evaluate whether changes in a country's export market share are due to global market growth or to its competitive ability. Over time, CMSA has been refined by researchers such as Leamer and Stern (1970) and Fagerberg and Sollie (1987), who expanded the analytical framework by incorporating structural variables such as commodity composition and market adaptation.

In general, changes in a country's exports under the CMSA framework are decomposed into three main effects. First, the import growth effect (CMSA1), which reflects the impact of increased import demand in the destination country on the exporting country's performance. This effect is passive, as it does not depend on the country's efforts. Second, the commodity composition effect (CMSA2), which measures the extent to which a country's export structure aligns with global commodity growth trends. Third, the competitiveness effect (CMSA3), which is a key indicator of a country's ability to maintain or increase market share amid competition. Mathematically, the CMSA calculation can be expressed as follows:

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$$X_{int1} - X_{int0} = \left(\sum \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}. X_{int0} - X_{int0}\right) + \left(\frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}} - \sum \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}\right). X_{int0} + \left(X_{int1} - \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}. X_{int0}\right) \quad (2)$$

CMSA = CMSA1 + CMSA2 + CMSA3

Description:

$\sum \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}. X_{int0} - X_{int0}$ = Global Factor or General Factor (CMSA1).

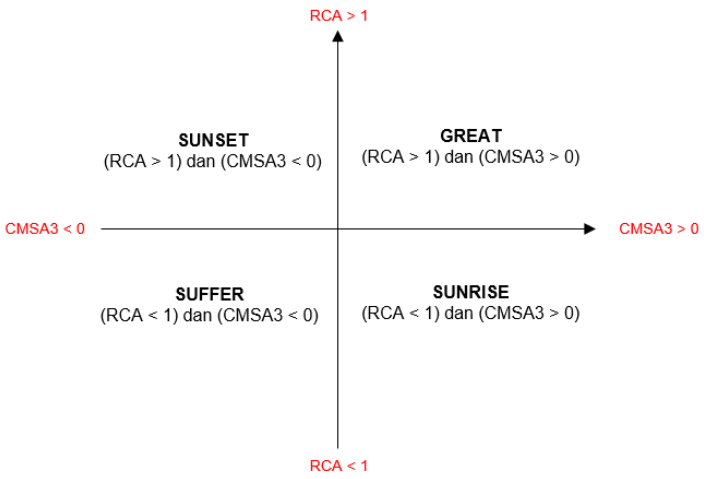
$\frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}} - \sum \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}$ = Global Commodity Share or Composition Factor (CMSA2).

$X_{int1} - \frac{X_{iwt1}}{X_{iwt0}}. X_{int0}$ = National Global Factor / Comparative Factor (CMSA3).

Kiki Verico (2020) introduced the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model, combining the RCA and CMSA trade indices to analyze bilateral economic relations between countries. RCA is used to assess a product's static position, while CMSA is used to evaluate its dynamic behavior. Both indices compare a country's trade performance with the global market. CMSA consists of three models, and this study refers to Verico's (2020) study, which applied a combination of RCA and comparative factors in a model called CMSA3. The CMSA3 (Comparative Factor) parameter is the focus of his study because it can identify the competitiveness of a country's export products in the destination market.

The RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model analysis compares the competitiveness of products globally and classifies them into four categories, namely: Great (RCA>1; CMSA>0), Sunrise (RCA<1; CMSA>0), Sunset (RCA>1; CMSA<0), and Suffer (RCA<1; CMSA<0) (Verico, 2020). The classification quadrant based on the RCA-CMSA3 Product Classification Model combination can be seen in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1. The Classification Quadrant of RCA-CMSA3 Product Classification Model



Source: Verico (2020)

In the study by Verico (2020), the combination of the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model yielded economic diplomacy policy recommendations: *trade* (if great to great and suffer to suffer), *outbound FDI* (if sunrise to sunset), and *inbound FDI* (if sunset to sunrise). Furthermore, in 2025, during a training program organized by theCenter for Policy Strategy on Special Issues and Data Analysis, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, in collaboration with theInstitute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (LPEM FEB UI), Kiki Verico further developed the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model, detailing the economic diplomacy policy recommendation classifications as follows:

Table 1. RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model

RCA-CMSA3_RI	RCA-CMSA3_ANG	Verico (2020)	Verico (2025)
Great	Suffer	None	Export
Great	Great	Trade	Import
Great	Sunrise	None	Import
Great	Sunset	None	Import
Suffer	Great	None	Import
Suffer	Suffer	Trade	Import
Suffer	Sunrise	None	Import
Suffer	Sunset	None	Import
Sunrise	Great	None	Import
Sunrise	Suffer	None	Import
Sunrise	Sunrise	None	Import
Sunrise	Sunset	FDI Outbound	FDI Outbound
Sunset	Sunrise	FDI Inbound	FDI Inbound
Sunset	Suffer	None	Import
Sunset	Sunset	None	Import
Sunset	Great	None	Import

Source: Verico (2020); Verico & Riefky (2022); and Verico (2025).

For the RCA-CMSA product classification model developed by Kiki Verico, Didi Ristanto (2024) published an article that used the RCA-CMSA matrix to examine Indonesia's trade potential with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), comprising Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation. The study reveals the potential for detailed trade and investment relations between Indonesia and the EAEU countries.

Data and research methodology

This study aims to map and analyze the potential for trade and investment between Indonesia and Angola through a market intelligence approach, using the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model developed by Verico (2020). Non-traditional market regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa, offer great opportunities for Indonesia's export market diversification (Delanova, 2021).

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As one of the largest countries in Africa, Angola has significant market potential. To maximize this opportunity, this study mapped and identified Indonesian trade and investment products that have competitive advantages and growth potential in the Angolan market (and vice versa).

The RCA approach is used to measure Indonesia's comparative advantage in its export products in 2023 by comparing them with global exports. In this study, the RCA calculation uses 2023 data to assess the competitiveness position of Indonesia's products in the Angolan market, and vice versa. Meanwhile, CMSA is applied to analyze the market share dynamics of these products over two time periods, namely 2021 and 2023. In this case, the CMSA results are used to see the dynamics of changes in the competitiveness of Indonesian products in the Angolan market, and vice versa. This combination of RCA and CMSA not only helps identify competitive products but also reveals the long-term trade and investment relationships between Indonesia and its partner countries (Verico, 2022).

In applying the RCA-CMSA model, this study made some adjustments to the product classification methodology. First, the term "suffer" in the classification was changed to "saturated" to reflect products that have low RCA and CMSA values. The results of product mapping based on 4-digit HS codes were then grouped into four categories: Great (RCA > 1; CMSA > 0), Sunrise (RCA < 1; CMSA > 0), Sunset (RCA > 1; CMSA < 0), and Saturated (RCA < 1; CMSA < 0) (Verico, 2025). Second, this study also modified the classification definitions from Verico (2025). The RCA-CMSA product classification model approach provides a strategic overview of Indonesia's market expansion and investment in Angola (and vice versa). This classification plays an important role in determining product priorities for trade and investment diplomacy strategies. The summary of the RCA-CMSA product classification model modification is presented below.

Table 2. RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model

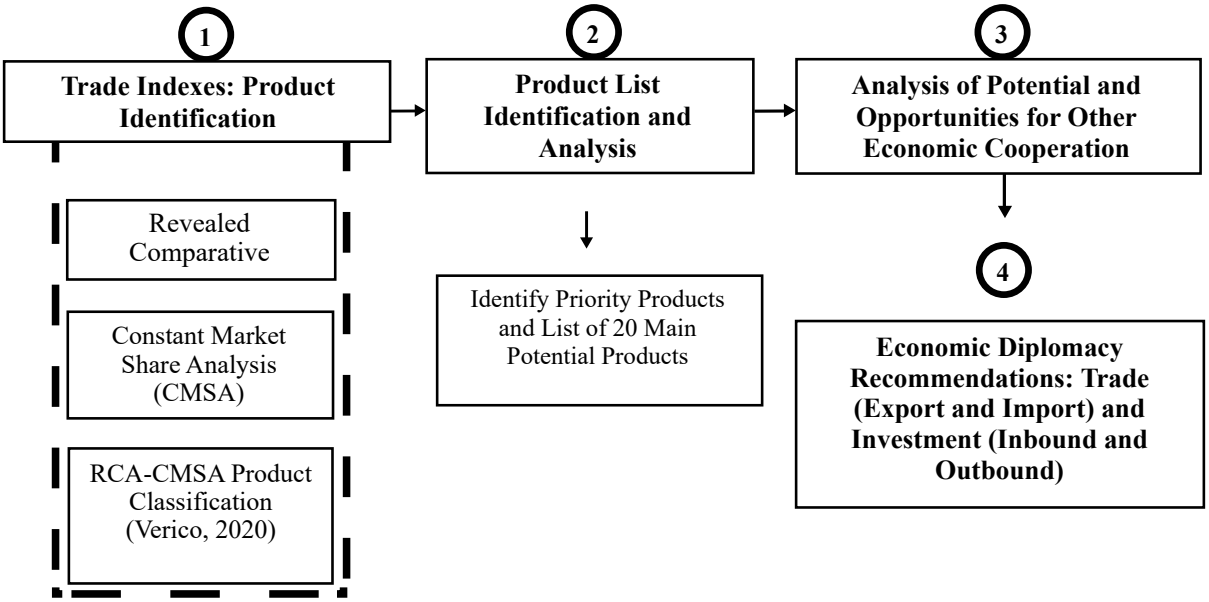
RCA-CMSA3_RI	RCA-CMSA3_ANG	Verico (2020)	Verico (2025)	Final
Great	Saturated	None	Export	Export
Great	Great	Trade	Import	Import
Great	Sunrise	None	Import	Export
Great	Sunset	None	Import	Export
Saturated	Great	None	Import	Import
Saturated	Saturated	Trade	Import	Import
Saturated	Sunrise	None	Import	Import
Saturated	Sunset	None	Import	Import
RCA-CMSA3_RI	**RCA-CMSA3_ANG**	**Verico (2020)**	**Verico (2025)**	**Final**
Sunrise	Great	None	Import	Import
Sunrise	Saturated	None	Import	Export

Sunrise	Sunrise	None	Import	Import
Sunrise	Sunset	FDI Outbound	FDI Outbound	FDI Outbound
Sunset	Sunrise	FDI Inbound	FDI Inbound	FDI Inbound
Sunset	Saturated	None	Import	Export
Sunset	Sunset	None	Import	Import
Sunset	Great	None	Import	Import

Source: Modified from Verico (2020), Verico & Riefky (2022), and Verico (2025)

The data used in this study are sourced from TradeMap and the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), with product classification based on the Harmonized System at the 4-digit level (HS-4), covering the period from 2021 to 2023. In addition to mapping potential trade and investment products, this study also identifies broader prospects and opportunities for economic cooperation between Indonesia and Angola. The analytical framework used in this study is shown in detail in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Analysis Framework



Source: Modified by the Authors (2025)

The first step in this study involves identifying and mapping potential products for trade and investment opportunities between Indonesia and Angola (and vice versa) using the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model. Once the potential products are identified, the study selects 20 key products prioritized for development under respective bilateral trade (export and import) and investment (inbound and outbound) strategies. These products are selected and ranked based on Indonesia's highest export value to the world and to Angola, and vice versa, in 2024. Furthermore, this study will review other potential economic cooperation between Indonesia and Angola from the relevant literature. Based on the findings, this study aims to provide policy recommendations to strengthen Indonesia–Angola bilateral economic relations, particularly trade (exports and imports) and investment (inbound and outbound).

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Results and discussion

In this chapter, the results and discussion of the market intelligence analysis of Indonesia-Angola economic relations are divided into 2 main sections. The first section presents the identification and mapping of Indonesia's potential products to Angola (and vice versa) using the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model. The second section discusses the potential and opportunities for other economic cooperation between Indonesia and Angola.

Indonesia-Angola Potential Product Identification and RCA-CMSA Product Mapping Results

The results of the RCA-CMSA product mapping analysis show that there are 1039 potential HS-4 product combinations between Indonesia and Angola, with the majority of products in the saturated and sunrise categories.

Table 3. Indonesia-Angola Potential Product RCA-CMSA Results

Combination		Angola				
		Saturated	Sunset	Sunrise	Great	Total
Indonesia	Saturated	249	2	199	4	454
	Sunset	41	1	46	0	88
	Sunrise	199	0	180	7	386
	Great	53	0	55	3	111
	Total	542	3	480	14	1039

Source: Author Processed from the Trade Map (2025)

Based on the RCA-CMSA product classification, there are 348 Indonesian export products opportunities to Angola; meanwhile, Angolan potential export opportunities to Indonesia amounted to 645 products. Meanwhile, for potential investment cooperation, 46 products are suggested for Indonesian inbound investment from Angola, while none are suggested for Indonesian outbound investment in Angola.

Indonesia's Potential Export Product Strategy in the Angolan Market

The RCA-CMSA product mapping analysis shows that Indonesia has 348 potential export HS-4 products to the Angolan market, and of these, 20 are the main products by export value from Indonesia to the world in 2024. The complete list of 20 potential products for Indonesian exports to Angola is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Top 20 Potential Indonesian Export Products in the Angolan Market

No	HS-4 Code	Product Description	RCA RI	CMSA RI	Class RI	RCA ANG	CMSA ANG	Class ANG	RI - ANG*	RI - WORLD**
1	1511	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified)	47.00	-950,883	Sunset	0.00	-324	Saturated	75,087	22,685,413
2	7202	Ferro-alloys	30.09	7,045,751	Great	0.00	198	Sunrise	0	15,300,359
3	2603	Copper ores and concentrates	8.10	2,625,468	Great	0.00	11	Sunrise	0	8,326,477
4	8703	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of ...	0,57	1,569,063	Sunrise	-4.283	0.00	Saturated	281	6,066,930
5	7219	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled ...	14,60	104,701	Great	0.00	0	Saturated	0	5,538,532
6	7113	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal ...	3,69	2,274,755	Great	0.00	148	Sunrise	0	5,529,037
7	3823	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining; industrial fatty alcohols	34,84	13,032	Great	0.00	26	Sunrise	956	4,685,249
8	6403	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	4,53	-302,327	Sunset	0.00	-23	Saturated	0	2,976,060
9	7218	Stainless steel in ingots or other primary forms (excl. remelting scrap ingots and products ...	3.05	-673,815	Sunset	0.00	0	Saturated	0	2,848,999
10	4001	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary ...	17.98	-573,768	Sunset	0.00	-1	Saturated	0	2,478,751
11	6404	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of ...	4.78	-167,316	Sunset	0.00	-64	Saturated	20	2,401,770
12	4802	Uncoated paper and paperboard, of a kind used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes, ...	11.62	211,617	Great	0.00	7	Sunrise	4,817	2,322,771
13	2306	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting ...	17.52	593,440	Great	0.00	18	Saturated	2,504	2,260,147
14	1513	Coconut "copra", palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, ...	32.85	-152,337	Sunset	0.00	0	Saturated	906	2,066,210
15	8543	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85 and parts ...	2.86	1,456,460	Great	0.01	100	Sunrise	0	1,887,469
16	1516	Margarine, other edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils and edible ...	18.08	4,881	Great	0.01	79	Sunrise	15,465	1,773,351
17	4412	Plywood, veneered panel and similar laminated wood (excl. sheets of compressed wood, cellular ...	9.82	-223,150	Sunset	0.00	-56	Saturated	0	1,731,060
18	7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	4.67	232,362	Great	0.00	0	Saturated	0	1,538,475
19	1516	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, ...	19.05	376,617	Great	0.00	10	Sunrise	24	1,259,726
20	2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	3.70	136,062	Great	0.20	461	Sunrise	1	1,134,149

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*Indonesia's export value to Angola in 2023, thousand US$
** Indonesia's export value to the world in 2023, thousand US$
Source: processed from Trade Map (2025)

Based on the RCA-CMSA analysis, Indonesia's primary export potential to Angola is palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified) (HS 1511), which recorded a very high RCA score. This indicates Indonesia's global competitive advantage in palm oil products. Indonesia ranked as the world's largest exporter of palm oil in 2023, far above Malaysia and the Netherlands (Trade Map, 2025b). However, in the context of Angola, Indonesia is the second-largest supplier, with US$75087, while Angola's main palm oil imports come from Malaysia, amounting to US$77446. This reflects both the challenges and opportunities for Indonesia to strengthen its market penetration in Angola.

Besides palm oil, other potential export products to the Angolan market are ferro alloys (HS 7202), copper ores and concentrates (HS 2603), motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for transport (HS 8703), and cigars of tobacco (HS 2402). Although these products have high RCA and CMSA-3 indices globally, their competitiveness in Angola is weak. But for uncoated paper and paperboard (HS4802) and margarine (HS 1516), these Indonesian products have high RCA and CMSA-3 indices in the global market, and their competitiveness in Angola is relatively strong. Other potential Indonesian export products to Angola include various footwear, machines, and metal products.

By understanding these potential products, Indonesia can tailor its export strategy to improve competitiveness in the Angolan market. This includes the current proposed trade cooperation, Indonesia-Angola Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), and the product promotion strategy (i.e., participating in trade fairs, trade missions, and business forums) adjust its strategy to the local market demand and its product potentialities.

Indonesia's Potential Import Products from Angola

The RCA-CMSA product mapping analysis identifies 645 HS-4 products that Indonesia has the potential to import from Angola. Among these potential products, 20 main products have been prioritized based on their highest export value from the rest of the world to Indonesia in 2024 (or Indonesian imports from the rest of the world). The complete list of Indonesia's top 20 potential import products from Angola is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Top 20 Potential Import Products of Indonesia from Angola Market

No	HS-4 Code	Product Description	RCA RI	CMSA RI	Class RI	RCA ANG	CMSA ANG	Class ANG	ANG-RI*	WORLD RI**
1	2710	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude); preparations containing ...	0.41	2,705,008	Sunrise	0.20	36192	Sunrise	2	21,556,288

2	2709	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	0.14	-2,026,446	Saturated	16.36	6,144,017	Sunset	1,713,005	10,352,976
3	8517	Telephone sets, incl. smartphones and other telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless ...	0.39	1,167,318	Sunrise	0.00	491	Sunrise	0	6,656,535
4	7108	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked than semi-manufactured ...	0.15	-1,073,449	Saturated	0.00	-1,514	Saturated	0	4,582,910
5	8542	Electronic integrated circuits; parts thereof	0.07	380,057	Sunrise	0.00	79	Sunrise	0	4,056,192
6	2711	Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons	1.53	-853,714	Sunset	3.27	1,858,244	Sunset	0	3,807,945
7	8741	Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines ...	0.06	-30,679	Saturated	0.00	312	Sunrise	0	3,712,337
8	1001	Wheat and meslin	00.00	1	Sunriset	0.00	33	Sunrise	0	3,634,612
9	8708	Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons,	0.41	-108,306	Saturated	0.00	-1,423	Saturated	1	3,171,102
10	1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	0.31	-170,772	Saturated	0.07	270	Sunrise	0	3,028,911
11	1006	Rice	0.00	-1,494	Saturated	0.00	32	Sunrise	0	2,710,255
12	2304	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting	0.00	-4,888	Saturated	0.0	0	Saturated	0	2,566,524
13	8704	Flat-rolled products of Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab	0.19	114,918	Sunrise	0.01	1,327	Sunrise	0	2,001,233
14	8429	Self-propelled bulldozers, angledozers, graders, levellers, scrapers, mechanical shovels, excavators, ...	0.70	51,774	Sunrise	0.01	600	Sunrise	0	1,974,929
15	8479	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere .	0,06	-16,962	Saturated	0.08	2,968	Sunrise	0	1,953,285
16	3901	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	0.34	65,566	Sunrise	0.00	142	Sunrise	0	1,858,034
17	3902	Polymers of propylene or of other olefins, in primary forms	0.05	8,766	Sunrise	0.00	52	Sunrise	0	1,725,614
18	7208	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width >= 600 mm, hot-rolled, not clad, ...	0.85	-28,689	Saturated	0.00	-101	Saturated	0	1,577,806
19	8419	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment whether or not electrically heated (excl. furnaces	0.08	-67,321	Saturated	0.00	91	Sunrise	1	1,572,252
20	2601	Iron ores and concentrates, incl. roasted iron pyrites	0.02	-33,701	Saturated	0.00	-6,958	Saturated	0	1,519,829

*Angola's export value to Indonesia in 2023, thousand US$
** World's export value to Indonesia in 2023, thousand US$
Source: processed from Trade Map (2025).

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Based on the RCA-CMSA analysis, the main potential import products from Angola are petroleum and bitumen oil (HS 2710), crude petroleum oil (HS 2709), and petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons (HS 2711). Indonesia's demand for these commodities is very high, reflected in the value of Indonesia's global imports in 2023 (Trade Map, 2025c). Given Indonesia's relatively low RCA for these products, imports from Angola could be a potential option to fulfill Indonesian domestic energy demand. However, this import strategy also needs to be balanced with an accelerated clean energy transition to reduce dependence on non-renewable energy sources.

In addition to the energy sector, Angola also offers other potential products that Indonesia can import, such as telephone sets (HS 8517), electronic integrated circuits (HS 8542), gold (HS 7108), various metal products, machinery, and other transportation equipment. Indonesia's strong domestic demand for these products offers a significant opportunity for Angola to expand trade cooperation. Meanwhile, in the agro-industrial sector, there are potential import products from Angola, including oilcake and other solid residues (HS 2304), cane or beet sugar (HS 1701), rice (HS 1006), and wheat and meslin (HS 1001).

To capitalize on these opportunities, the Angolan export strategy to Indonesia should focus on products aligned with Indonesia's economic transformation and sustainability goals outlined in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 (Sekretariat RPJPN 2025-2045, 2025). With a well-directed trade strategy, both countries can maximize the benefits of their trade relations while remaining focused on economic transformation and sustainable growth toward *Indonesia Emas 2045* (Indonesia Golden 2045).

Indonesia's Potential Inbound Investment from Angola

The RCA-CMSA analysis identifies 46 HS-4 products as potential targets for Indonesian inbound investment (FDI) from Angola, with 20 key products prioritized based on Indonesia's 2024 exports to Angola. The complete list of the top 20 potential inbound FDI products from Angola is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Top 20 Potential Inbound FDI Products of Angola in Indonesia

No	HS-4 Code	Product Description	RCA RI	CMSA RI	Class RI	RCA ANG	CMSA ANG	Class ANG	ANG-RI*
1	1805	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	7.76	-1,036	Sunset	0.01	48	Sunrise	375
2	2905	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	2.42	-1,739	Sunset	0.00	48	Sunrise	308
3	8528	Monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus ...	1.30	-113,827	Sunset	0.00	40	Sunrise	286

4	8711	Motorcycles, incl. mopeds, and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; ...	2.64	-395,329	Sunset	0.00	160	Sunrise	234
5	0207	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers" wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion ...	1.46	-79,773	Sunset	0.01	691	Sunrise	34
6	0305	Fish, fit for human consumption, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, fit for human consumption, ...	1.32	-15,967	Sunset	0.00	4	Sunrise	0
7	0306	Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, ...	3.64	-283,929	Sunset	0.00	11,765	Sunrise	0
8	0901	Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes ...	2.01	-68,807	Sunset	0.85	1,097	Sunrise	0
9	0904	Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the ...	2.02	-69,132	Sunset	0.05	1	Sunrise	0
10	1106	Flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables of heading ...	2.46	-1,278	Sunset	0.00	1,133	Sunrise	0
11	1108	Starches; inulin	1.83	-46,660	Sunset	0.00	61	Sunrise	0
12	1401	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily for plaiting, e.g. bamboos, rattans, reeds, rushes, ...	1.01	-351	Sunset	0.00	7	Sunrise	0
13	1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	9.83	-70,510	Sunset	0.00	47	Sunrise	0
14	2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing ...	1.24	-80,337	Sunset	0.00	247	Sunrise	0
15	2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of ...	5.25	-82,085	Sunset	0.00	0	Sunrise	0
16	2523	Cement, incl. cement clinkers, whether or not coloured	2.63	-15,614	Sunset	0.00	103	Sunrise	0
17	2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	1.33	-192,092	Sunset	0.00	196	Sunrise	0
18	2915	Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids; ...	3.52	-7,876	Sunset	0.00	18	Sunrise	0
19	2922	Oxygen-function amino-compounds	1.58	-14,740	Sunset	0.00	21	Sunrise	0
20	3102	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (excl. those in tablets or similar forms, or in ...	1.36	-257,742	Sunset	0.00	23	Sunrise	0

*Indonesia's export value to Angola in 2023, thousand US$
Source: processed from Trade Map (2025)

Based on the RCA-CMSA product classification results, Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter (HS 1805), and Cocoa butter, fat, and oil (HS 1804) emerge as the first suggested products for Angola to invest in Indonesia. In Indonesia, cocoa is currently in a saturated market condition, as indicated by its negative CMSA value. Therefore, investment from Angola could be strategically directed toward cocoa cultivation and the downstream processing of cocoa into higher-value-added products, such as cocoa powder, cocoa butter, cocoa fat, and cocoa oil.

In the agro-industrial sector, Angola is also suggested to invest in commodities such as coffee (HS 0901), pepper (HS 0904), flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried

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leguminous vegetables (HS 1106), starches inulin (HS 1108), fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing (HS 2008), and extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations (HS 2101). It is also expected that these agro-commodities will further develop into higher-value-added downstream products.

In the manufacturing sector, additional opportunities exist in products such as acyclic alcohols (HS 2905), monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus (HS 8528), motorcycles, incl. mopeds, and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars (HS 8711), Cement, incl. cement clinkers, whether or not coloured (HS 2523), Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons (HS 2903), Saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids (HS 2915), Oxygen-function amino-compounds (HS 2922), and Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers (HS 3102).

All of these recommended potential investments in Indonesia from Angola would be welcome as the suggested Angolan investments are aligned with the downstream industrialization agenda and the strengthening of natural resource-based industries outlined in the RPJPN 2025–2045 (Indonesian Long-Term Plan 2025-2045). The presence of such inbound investment (FDI) could serve as a catalyst for industrial transformation by facilitating technology transfer, improving production efficiency, and fostering innovation-driven research (Lase, 2024). To maximize the potential inbound investment, collaboration with local industry players and research institutions is essential to ensure effective technology transfer and the development of human resource capacity (Hailu, 2024).

Potential opportunities for broader economic cooperation between Indonesia and Angola

The trade relationship between Indonesia and Angola has shown a steady upward trend. In 2020, bilateral trade totaled US$129 million, and by 2024, it had surged to US$1.88 billion (Trade Map, 2025). This significant increase has primarily been driven by Indonesia's rapidly growing oil and gas imports from Angola, which rose from US$26.5 million in 2020 to US$1.71 billion in 2024. On the other hand, Angola remains a promising market for Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the growth in non-oil and gas exports from Indonesia to Angola has been relatively modest, increasing from US$100.2 million in 2020 to US$164.7 million in 2024 (Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, 2025). Despite this generally positive trend, the current trade value still falls short of its potential and could be further expanded. To boost bilateral trade volumes, one policy measure worth considering is the establishment of a bilateral free trade agreement.

The Indonesian government submitted a zero draft of the Indonesia-Angola Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) to the Angolan Government in 2017. On the sidelines of the 2nd IAF, during the meeting, the Indonesian Foreign Minister conveyed to the Minister of State Secretary

of Angola that negotiations on the Indonesia-Angola PTA agreement should be carried out immediately to strengthen economic relations between the two countries. The year 2026 will mark the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Angola, presenting a strategic opportunity to advance the PTA initiative. The achievement of the Indonesia-Angola PTA will not only improve economic relations between the two countries but can also serve as a stepping stone to elevate Indonesia-Angola friendly relations from an ordinary partnership to a comprehensive and dynamic partnership.

Based on the RCA-CMSA product classification analysis, the proposed PTA would further expand trade relations, including their respective suggested potential products, for instance, Indonesian exports to Angola, such as palm oil, ferro alloys, copper ores and concentrates, motor cars and other motor vehicles, cigars of tobacco uncoated paper and paperboard, margarine, footwears, machines, and metal products. Meanwhile, Angolan exports open to Indonesia are petroleum and bitumen oil, crude petroleum oil, petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons, gold, metal products, machinery, other transportation equipment, oilcake and other solid residues, cane or beet sugar, rice, and wheat and meslin. The establishment of the Indonesia-Angola PTA would pave the way for broader cooperation in diversifying economic commodities across various products and sectors. The analysis of the potential and opportunities for economic cooperation between Indonesia and Angola reveals a compelling strategic synergy.

In terms of trade cooperation, Angola has established several economic agreements with both regional organizations and partner countries. In 2015, Angola signed *"Trans-Frontier Agreements"* with the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Namibia, and Zambia to facilitate trade with neighboring countries (WTO, 2015). Furthermore, within the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Angola has concluded bilateral trade agreements with several member states, including Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Communication CEEAC, 2023). In addition, Angola also has trade cooperation with several member countries in the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) (VerAngola, 2022).

Angola is also a member of the *"Tripartite Free Trade Area"* (COMESA-EAC-SADC) [1] as well as the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), which came into force as of May 30, 2019, and the commencement of trade under the AfCFTA scheme as of January 1, 2021 (East African Community, 2025). For this, Angola has submitted the AfCFTA ratification instrument as of 4th November 2020 (Olagunju, 2020). The AfCFTA covers cooperation in free trade in goods and services, investment, intellectual property rights, and competition policy.

[1]COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, EAC: East African Community, and SADC: Southern African Development Community.

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Angola also maintains a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States and is among the African countries benefiting from preferential market access to the U.S. under the AGOA *(Africa Growth and Opportunity Act)* (ITA, 2023; USTR, 2025). However, Angola's lack of experience in negotiating bilateral free trade agreements may pose a unique challenge to advancing a potential Indonesia–Angola PTA. Nonetheless, Indonesia's experience in successfully establishing PTA trade cooperation with Mozambique (one of the CPLP member countries) on 27th August 2019, which has been enforced in both countries since 6th June 2022, can serve as a reference for the success story in realizing the Indonesia-Angola PTA. The Indonesia-Mozambique PTA (IM-PTA) is Indonesia's first free trade agreement on the African continent (Larasati, 2021).

Geographically, Angola holds a strategic position as a gateway to sub-Saharan and Central African markets through its membership in SADC and AfCFTA, as well as its sea access, which directly connects it to major markets such as the United States, Europe, and Asia. This makes Angola a promising logistics hub for the distribution of goods, including Indonesian-manufactured products, such as textiles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals. In addition, Angola's major infrastructure projects, such as the development of trade corridors and the revitalization of cross-border railway networks, offer promising opportunities for investment and collaboration in the transport sector, which Indonesian logistics and infrastructure companies can leverage to improve connectivity and supply chain efficiency across the region.

Although there is no suggested Indonesian outbound investment in Angola (based on the RCA-CMSA product classification analysis), as an initial guidance, Indonesian outbound investment strategy in Angola could be geared towards the priority sectors offered by Angola's Investment Promotion Agency (AIPEX) and the opportunities available in Angola's Special Economic Zones (SEZs). AIPEX prioritizes the economic diversification agenda and welcome infrastructures project development. Apart from that, AIPEX also emphasizes the importance of investment in agriculture, particularly in the production of high-quality seeds, the manufacture of fertilizers and animal feed, and the development of supporting infrastructure such as cold storage facilities and aquaculture systems. To capitalize on this opportunity, the investment strategy can be directed at establishing production plants or forming joint ventures in the construction and infrastructure sectors. The Angolan government provides a range of fiscal incentives to attract foreign investment, including tax rebates ranging from 20% to 90%, depending on the investment zone (AIPEX, 2021).

Moreover, in addition to investment and development projects in Angola, the cooperation can also be expanded through technical cooperation under the Indonesia-Aid program. This cooperation can be directed towards a capacity-building program and the deployment of Indonesian experts to Angola to share expertise and transfer knowledge and skills to support the implementation

of technical projects in strategic sectors. Through this strategy, Indonesia aims to establish a mutually beneficial partnership with Angola. By leveraging Angola's investment incentives and optimizing Indonesia's knowledge, skills, and technologies, the strategy not only expands Indonesia's export opportunities but also contributes to Angola's economic diversification.

Conclusion and policy recommendations

Indonesia and Angola have cordial diplomatic relations, but their economic cooperation is viewed as limited and underutilized. Thus, both countries need to explore further to strengthen economic relations, particularly trade and investment cooperation. Based on the RCA-CMSA Product Classification Model analysis, both countries have strategic opportunities to strengthen bilateral economic relations.

The findings indicate that Indonesia has 348 products with potential for export to the Angolan market. Export strategies may be directed towards highly competitive products such as palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excl. chemically modified), ferro alloys, copper ores and concentrates, motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport, cigars of tobacco, uncoated paper and paperboard, margarine, footwear, machines, and metal products. Meanwhile, there are 645 suggested Indonesian imported products from Angola, including petroleum and bitumen oil, crude petroleum oil, petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons, gold, metal products, machinery, other transportation equipment, oilcake and other solid residues, cane or beet sugar, rice, and wheat and meslin.

In terms of investment potentials, the analysis reveals that there are 46 products identified as promising collaboration for Indonesian inbound investment from Angola including cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, and cocoa butter, fat and oil, and as well other agro-industrial products such as coffee, pepper, flour, meal and powder of peas, beans, lentils and other dried leguminous vegetables, starches inulin, fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved, whether or not containing, and extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee, tea or maté and preparations. In the manufacturing sector, there are opportunities in products such as acyclic alcohols, monitors and projectors, not incorporating television reception apparatus; reception apparatus, motorcycles, incl. mopeds, and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars, cement, incl. cement clinkers, whether or not coloured, halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons, saturated acyclic monocarboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids, oxygen-function amino-compounds, and mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilisers. The proposed investment in Indonesia would be welcome, as the proposed Angolan investment aligns with the Indonesian Long-Term Plan 2025-2045, including the downstream industrialization agenda.

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Meanwhile, there is no suggested Indonesian outbound investment in Angola, but Indonesia could consider the investment opportunities offered by AIPEX and available in Angola's SEZs. AIPEX prioritizes the economic diversification agenda and welcome infrastructures project development and agricultural investment. Apart from that, the cooperation can also be extended to technical cooperation, including capacity-building programs and the sharing of expertise to support the implementation of technical projects in strategic sectors. Through this strategy, both countries could establish a mutually beneficial partnership.

The study also suggests that both countries should establish the Indonesia-Angola PTA to enhance bilateral economic relations. The Indonesian government submitted a zero draft of Indonesia-Angola Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) to the Angolan Government in 2017. The realization of the Indonesia-Angola PTA will not only strengthen bilateral economic relations but could also be a stepping stone toward elevating Indonesia-Angola friendly relations from an ordinary partnership to a comprehensive and dynamic partnership. Besides, both countries have a strategic geographic location as gateways and hubs for trade and investment. Geographically, Angola holds a strategic position as a gateway to Sub-Saharan and Central African markets through its membership in SADC and AfCFTA, as well as its sea access, which directly connects it to major markets such as the United States, Europe, and Asia. Meanwhile, Indonesia could at least become a gateway and hub for Angola to the ASEAN market.

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