Overview of the Angola Innovation Study

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STUDY OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Who: UNCTAD/ UNDP/MESCTI

Objectives: Diagnosis and recommendations for policy development & information dissemination

Focus: Sectoral innovation systems (Industry and agriculture) & digital innovation ecosystem & Economic diversification

How: online interviews and desk research
CHALLENGING CONTEXT

- Economic contraction
- COVID-19
- Oil dependence
- Low productive capacities

Growth rates of GDP per capita of the Angolan economy

Source: GDP per capita at constant 2015 USD from UNCTADSTAT, https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/

Export and import concentration

Source: Product concentration of exports and imports from UNCTADSTAT, https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/
Angola: Diversification, but with competition

Source: UNCTAD based on (Freire, 2017) and on trade data from the UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). The data is a 3-year average.
Diversification opportunities in the manufacturing sector for Angola

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global markets (%)</th>
<th>African markets (%)</th>
<th>Import substitution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinery &amp; mech appliance etc (11)</td>
<td>Machinery &amp; mech appliance etc (12)</td>
<td>Plastics and articles thereof (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical products (8)</td>
<td>Plastics and articles thereof (8)</td>
<td>Machinery &amp; mech appliance etc (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics and articles thereof (8)</td>
<td>Iron and steel (8)</td>
<td>Iron and steel (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical, electronic equipment (7)</td>
<td>Articles of iron or steel (7)</td>
<td>Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic chemicals (6)</td>
<td>Electrical, electronic equipment (6)</td>
<td>Articles of iron or steel (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel (6)</td>
<td>Vehicles other than railway, tramway (6)</td>
<td>Organic chemicals (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optical, photo, technical, medical and other apparatus (5)</td>
<td>Pharmaceutical products (5)</td>
<td>Aluminium and articles thereof (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Export markets with high potential for new Angolan manufactured products, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global markets (%)</th>
<th>African markets (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA (12)</td>
<td>Egypt (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (8)</td>
<td>Nigeria (12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (7)</td>
<td>Morocco (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (6)</td>
<td>South Africa (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia (5)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNCTAD based on (Freire, 2017) and on data from COMTRADE. Reported are sectors with a potential share at least equal to 5%.
Focus on strategic support from the private sector

- Source: UNCTAD, based on Spitzer, 2020.
Focus on innovative entrepreneurship

Identify and support the best business ideas

Establish institutions and mechanisms specialized in technology-based companies

Differentiate companies that start a business in an existing sector from those that seek to diversify

Employment should be the result, not the goal. The goal is the diversification of the economy.
KEY MESSAGES

1. Change the strategic orientation on science, technology and innovation (STI) to place as much emphasis on technology and innovation as that given to science

2. Prioritizing technology and innovation for economic diversification

3. Scientific, technological and innovation policies should be considered as an instrument for industrial and economic policies

4. Focus on strategic support from the private sector

5. Increase short- and long-term funding for the national innovation system

6. The impetus for technological learning, innovation and economic diversification must come from the highest level