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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Bureau of Statistics

Report on Mission to Angola, October 12-26, 1988

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March 23, 1989

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I. Introduction and Summary of Main Findings

A technical assistance mission to Angola in balance of payments statistics was undertaken on October 12-26, 1988. The purpose of the mission was to analyze current sources and compilation methodologies employed in the preparation of Angola's balance of payments accounts with a view to making recommendations for improvement where necessary.

Meetings were held mainly with officials from the Bank of Angola (BA) and the Ministry of Finance (MF). The mission also held meetings with officials from the Ministry of External Trade (MET), the Directorate of Customs (DC), the National Directorate of Statistics (NDS), the National Insurance Company of Angola (NICA), the Office for Economic Cooperation (OEC), and SONANGOL, the state petroleum company. Ms. Marinela Do Amaral Rivas, Director of Planning and Exchange Control of the BA, was the local coordinator for the mission work.

At the suggestion of the mission and with the agreement of the authorities, a two-day seminar on balance of payments principles and methodology was given to selected Government officials of the BA and MF.

The mission identified the following issues regarding current practices for the preparation of balance of payments statistics in Angola:

1. A number of conceptual and classification errors have been made in processing the exchange record data, which are discussed on pages 3 through 13. Furthermore, data derived from the exchange record represent, in many cases, settlements made on a net basis (from foreign currency accounts), or grouping of transactions that cannot be correctly allocated. Moreover, certain balance of payments transactions that do not give rise to settlements in foreign exchange are omitted.
2. Customs data on merchandise imports have not been compiled since 1986, owing mainly to processing problems in the NDS.
3. External debt service payments have been recorded in the balance of payments on a cash basis. The current data available from the External Debt Office provide information on the total amount of debt service due but do not allow a proper breakdown between payments made and payments in arrears.
4. Direct investment income and capital flows have serious coverage and classification problems.

The mission made several recommendations, including the following:

1. A unit should be created that will be in charge of balance of payments compilation on a regular basis. The staff assigned to this Balance of Payments Office (BPO) should become familiar with the Fund's Balance of Payments Manual. In addition, the authorities should consider nominating suitable candidates for a future IMF Institute course on balance of payments methodology.

2. Better use should be made of foreign exchange data compiled by the BA. This should involve, first, the revision of the present classification of the exchange record transactions, so that it is broadly compatible with the standard components of the balance of payments as spelled out in the Balance of Payments Manual. A proposal for a revised classification is included in Appendix V and could also be used for the foreign exchange budget, although in this case some compression might be needed if fewer categories should be specified for setting budget ceilings. Better use of these data should also entail the use of additional data within the BA concerning transactions in goods and services that involve financing through trade credits. In most cases, the documentation is available in the BA but is not currently utilized for balance of payments purposes. In this regard the mission suggested that the BPO should coordinate efforts with the following departments in order to improve the coverage of the balance of payments transactions, namely, the Department of Exports, the Department of Imports, the Department of Guarantees, the Department of Agreements and Contracts, and the External Debt Office. ||

3. Use should be made of special questionnaires and other administrative records for the collection of supplementary information from sources outside the BA. These sources are mainly the foreign-owned petroleum companies and the OEC, for which questionnaires have been proposed in Appendices VII and VIII, respectively. The questionnaires would provide information on transactions that are partially channeled, or are not channeled at all, through the BA, such as oil exports, imports of goods and services by the foreign-owned petroleum companies, donations in kind, and reinvested profits.

With a view to improving the estimation of the travel item, the mission recommended that the BA: (1) utilize data compiled by the Immigration Office on the number of travellers visiting Angola and (2) undertake a survey for estimating the average expenditure of these travellers (see page 18).

4. The BA should coordinate efforts with Customs (DC) and the NDS to solve the problem of the long delay in processing customs data, particularly for imports. These data, when available, should be compared with the data that the BPO will compile using information available at the BA, the foreign-owned petroleum companies, and the OEC. An explanation of how to reconcile trade data based on customs returns with the data compiled by the BPO is provided in Appendix VI.

5. There should be centralized compilation of long-term debt data by the External Debt Office of the BA, based on information obtained from the Department of Guarantees and the Department of Agreements and Contracts. The type of data needed for the compilation of the stock and flow information is suggested in Appendix IX. This information should permit the compilation of debt service data on an accrual basis as well as

the identification of transactions that are pertinent to the "exceptional financing" category of the balance of payments.

These recommendations, as well as the analysis of the sources and methods available for compiling the balance of payments for Angola, were included in a draft report provided by the mission to the authorities.

II. Present Compilation System

The balance of payments data for Angola have been compiled on a regular basis only through 1985. This compilation was done by the Balance of Payments Office within the Directorate of International Operations (DIO) of the BA. Owing, to staff turnover and administrative reorganizations, no official balance of payments statements have been compiled since that year. Recently, with the establishment of a Program of Economic Reform, known as the SEF, the authorities have begun to gather balance of payments information for the period 1986-87 and to revise balance of payments statements for previous years, which were compiled with considerable deficiencies. To effect this particular task, a multisectoral committee has been appointed on a temporary basis. At the time of the mission, the authorities manifested their intention to resume balance of payments compilation on a regular basis by assigning this responsibility to a new unit within the BA. The description that follows will concentrate on the sources of information currently used by the BPO within the BA. The format of the balance of payments presentation is shown in Appendix I. Because of the importance of the exchange record transactions as a source for balance of payments compilation in Angola, the present section will provide a brief description of the information available. u

The balance of payments statistics are derived for the most part from the exchange record transactions channeled through the BA. However, the staff of the BPO does not use the exchange record statements already compiled by the DIO but engages in an unnecessary duplication of work. The BPO receives, on a daily basis, copies of all the accounting forms of the exchange transactions and classifies each of them according to the categories specified in an internal work instruction (see Appendix II). This leads to frequent misclassifications or omissions in the recording of balance of payments transactions. The BPO consolidates these transactions manually into monthly statements and then into annual statements, all of which are in the national currency (the kwanza).

The exchange record kept by the BA is in agreement with the exchange control system, which was set by the Law No 9/88. This law defines a general system of regulations that subjects all external payments to control and gives the MF the authority to regulate foreign transactions and administer a foreign exchange budget. According to this law, the BA and other government bodies issue licenses in accordance with the

exchange budget. The BA keeps daily records of all the exchange transactions authorized, which are classified according to the exchange budget. The transactions that have been authorized during a particular month may or may not take place, depending on the availability of foreign currency for that month; therefore, the BA also keeps records of the actual exchange transactions, which are classified in several categories defined according to the foreign exchange record (see Appendix III). It is worth noting that the classification of transactions used for the balance of payments differs from those used for the exchange budget and for the exchange record. Although the differences are not considerable in terms of the names of the categories, the lack of detailed guidelines for classifying transactions and the absence of a table to explain how they compare creates confusion for the analysis of the data. Moreover, some of the categories used in the classification of exchange record transactions do not allow for the collection of information compatible with the recommendations of the Manual.

The general rules of the exchange control system do not apply to certain foreign-owned companies and foreign official bodies located in Angola that are allowed to keep foreign currency accounts. For statistical purposes this means that they do not report their receipts and expenditures in foreign currency following the general classification of transactions mentioned above; instead, they follow the terms and conditions of their respective special contracts monitored by the BA. In some cases, when there is no special contract, the use of their foreign currency accounts is authorized provided that they show the supportive documentation to the BA. In the case of the foreign-owned petroleum companies, their contracts allow them to keep their export proceeds abroad and to apply them to pay for goods and services purchased from abroad and for profit remittances. They are not, however, requested to provide any information about these transactions to the BA.

III. Sources and Coverage of Balance of Payments Statistics

This section provides information on the sources of data, the coverage of some items in the Angolan balance of payments statistics, and the practices followed by the BPO in the compilation of the data.

1. Merchandise trade

There are three main institutions involved in most of the trade transactions in Angola: the MET, the BA, and the DC whose documents are processed by the NDS. Exports and imports are subject to prior licensing from the MET. Imports exempted from prior licensing are goods for the petroleum sector, donations, and purchases of spare parts under 15,000 kwanzas. These goods are issued a license when the merchandise arrives. Defense material imports do not require licensing. Import licenses are issued for the f.o.b. value of a pro forma invoice and, according to law, are valid for 180 days; however, the majority are used up to one year.

later, some are used over a longer period, and others are not used at all. Import licenses are issued to control the total amount of imports that can be effected over a year. The MET has a budgeted amount by main types of imports which is defined by the Ministry of Planning and the MF. The MET keeps manual quarterly records of the amounts licensed classified under these same categories. Export licenses are also issued by the MET over the f.o.b. value of a pro forma invoice and cover all exports of goods. The MET also keeps a record of these licenses.

The BA has a Department of Imports within the DIO that registers and authorizes all merchandise imports that are financed by short-term letters of credit or drafts. Imports that are financed by long-term loans are not recorded by this department but by the Department of Guarantees. The Department of Guarantees classifies as "investments" both the disbursements that finance merchandise imports and those that finance services received from abroad, without differentiating between them. Imports purchased by foreign-owned petroleum companies and a few others that have a special foreign exchange regime are not recorded by any of the above-mentioned departments when these companies use their own foreign exchange.

With respect to merchandise exports, within the BA the Department of Exports of the DIO records the letters of credit or the direct receipts from abroad for all exports, with the exception only of petroleum exports, of foreign-owned companies that have a special contract. These contracts allow these companies to keep their export proceeds abroad. This subject is discussed in greater detail below, in the section on merchandise exports.

The BA keeps the records for imports and exports in U.S. dollars and in kwanzas. The calculation is made by converting the transaction currency into U.S. dollars at the quoted exchange rate for the day of the transaction and then converting the U.S. dollar amount into kwanzas at the fixed exchange rate.

Documents for customs clearance are required for all goods exported and imported by Angola, with the exception of military imports. These documents are filed in the country's four regional customs offices: Luanda, Lobito, Cabinda, and Namibia. Owing to delays in the postal service and to the lack of resources of the regional offices, customs documents from the other areas arrive at Luanda only after considerable delay. These documents are processed by the NDS but, because of difficulties in computer operations there is a lag of two years in compiling trade data. The DNS trade figures are expressed in kwanzas and the conversion method used is the same as that of the BA.

Since 1986, the NDS has been storing, in the computer, all the information from the customs documents that is similar for imports and exports. This includes:

- date of customs clearance
- document identification: correlative number given by customs
- description of shipping vessel or aircraft
- flag of ship
- country of origin/destination
- type of goods (Brussels nomenclature)
- detailed description of goods
- quantity/weight
- declared import/export value in transaction currency
- import/export value in kwanzas
- name of importer/exporter
- name of customs officer
- date of certification
- amount and date of duty payment.

It is worth mentioning that exports or imports under countertrade agreements signed by Angola follow the same general procedures described above. Currently, Angola has countertrade agreements with socialist countries, such as the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria; with other African countries, such as Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and the Congo; and with Brazil. Lines of credit for imports have been extended to Angola by European countries such as Portugal, Spain, and France.

a. Merchandise: exports f.o.b.

Angola's merchandise exports are highly concentrated in terms of products. During 1987, petroleum products represented 93 percent of the total value exported; diamonds, 4 percent; coffee, 2 percent; and fish and other products, 1 percent.

Currently, the BPO is using the BA information provided by the copies of the accounting forms of the export transactions. The exports proceeds of all goods exported must be surrendered to the BA, with the exception only of the exports of foreign-owned petroleum companies. The BA receives from the MET a copy of all the export licenses issued, and when the merchandise is shipped the bill of lading is usually endorsed to the BA.

In the special case of exports of petroleum products that are sold by foreign-owned petroleum companies operating in Angola, the exchange regime is different, since these companies are allowed to keep the export proceeds and use them to pay for goods and services abroad or to pay for services provided by other foreign-owned companies. According to their contracts, these companies can also deduct the authorized amounts for profit remittances. Under these special contracts the companies do not have to provide detailed information on their transactions to the Department of Agreements and Contracts of the BA. In the case of petroleum exports by SONANGOL that have been prefinanced from abroad, the BPO does not record the trade credit received, which usually prefinances

70 percent of the export value. When the petroleum is shipped and SONANGOL receives the remaining 30 percent of the export value after repaying the trade credit, the BPO records as exports only that 30 percent. Therefore, information on petroleum exports is only partially recorded under merchandise exports. Sales of bunker oil to foreign vessels are not included in this item.

In the case of diamond exports undertaken by ENDIAMA, the accounting forms do not specify that the receipts from abroad correspond to exports; therefore, the BPO is misclassifying the export proceeds by recording them as "other services."

Customs data on exports record the f.o.b. values of the merchandise as shown at the time of the shipment. Most of the exports take place through the customs of Cabinda and Luanda, since petroleum products and diamonds are mainly shipped from these two points. The number of export clearance documents is approximately 2,000 per year. Owing to problems in processing the information, the NDS compiles quarterly data for exports by requesting information directly from the companies that export petroleum, diamonds (ENDIAMA), coffee (CAFEANGOL), fish (PESCANGOLA), and granite (ROREMINA).

b. Merchandise: imports f.o.b.

Only estimated figures are available for Angola's total imports since 1985. Angola's merchandise imports consist mainly of purchases from abroad made by the public sector and the petroleum companies. The public sector concentrates its purchases in food, clothing, defense material, and capital goods related to public investment projects. In addition, there are considerable amounts of donations in goods, particularly in food and clothing. There are also unregistered imports of consumer goods that enter the country through the northern provinces of Benguela and Cabinda.

Currently, the BPO is using the copies of the accounting forms generated by two sources within the BA: the Department of Imports and the Department of Guarantees.

As was mentioned above, the Department of Imports records only those purchases of goods from abroad payable through letters of credit or drafts. These imports are assumed to consist mainly of consumer and intermediate goods and are valued c. & f. for the most part, although the private sector imports might be valued c.i.f. The Department of Imports verifies the existence of an import license before authorizing the letter of credit or draft. When the merchandise has been cleared through customs, the DC sends the BA a special form called "Form 23," which certifies that the merchandise has entered the country and that therefore the BA may proceed to make the payments abroad. The BPO makes an entry under merchandise imports when the letter of credit is accepted or when a draft is received and makes the contra-entry in short-term capital. If

the import is paid for in cash, the BPO makes entries in merchandise imports and reserves.

When an importer wants to make purchases using long-term financing, the Department of Guarantees records these disbursements. The Department of Agreements and Contracts must first approve the terms of the contract (which might involve also services). This department also verifies that the contract has the approval of the MF. The importer then receives the license from the MET and returns to the BA to make the transaction, which can involve a promissory note or a letter of credit, or the use of a line of credit granted to the Government or the BA. The BA in these cases does not verify that the merchandise has entered the country. As was mentioned before, within the Department of Guarantees these disbursements are considered as financing for "investments" that include also the services received from abroad. Once the operation has been approved and the disbursement has been received, the follow-up on the transaction is the responsibility of the Department of Guarantees, if it has involved a promissory note or a letter of credit, and of the Department of Agreements and Contracts, if the debtor is the Government or the BA. The two departments report to the External Debt Office on their transactions.

In the case of the above-mentioned imports financed by long-term debt, the BPO receives from the Department of Guarantees the amounts disbursed with the scheduled payments. This information covers both the guaranteed credits and the credits extended to the Government or the BA. The BPO makes an entry in the balance of payments for the amount of credit utilized under long-term capital: credit, with a corresponding contra-entry under merchandise imports.

If the importer is a foreign-owned company that has a special contract, the BPO does not compile these transactions. If Angolan nationals use their own foreign currency to pay abroad for an import, or if donations in goods are received from abroad, no intervention of the BA is needed and the BPO does not include these transactions under merchandise imports. The former is the case with most automobiles imported during 1987, at a rate of 100 cars per month.

Customs data on imports are valued c. & f. for most goods. This is because the insurance cost is not included when the service is provided by the national insurance agency (NICA), which provides coverage for most imports. Most of the imports come through the customs at Luanda (70 percent) and, in decreasing importance, through the customs at Lobito, Cabinda, and Namibia. The number of import clearance documents is approximately 20,000 per year. The DC has special forms to record merchandise that has been donated from abroad, as well as temporary imports. In cases where the importer does not have the documents needed for the customs clearance at the time the merchandise arrives, a provisional form is filed to allow the merchandise to go to an authorized warehouse where it is kept for a maximum of 60 days until the

documentation is complete and the duties and fines are paid. No information is forwarded to the NDS until all the required documentation is presented by the importer.

2. Travel

Travel receipts cover foreign exchange converted into kwanzas by foreign travelers visiting Angola. Currently, travelers are there mostly for business purposes or on official missions. Travel data do not include expenditures of travelers staying at Le Président Méridien hotel. This hotel is allowed to charge its customers in foreign currency and to have a foreign currency account in the BA. The accounting forms of the BA register only the amount of net transfers abroad from this account and the BPO records such transactions as a debit in the category "other services."

Travel payments cover foreign exchange allocated to Angolan nationals traveling abroad. The entries are also derived from the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions and are classified according to the following purposes: business, health, public service, students, training, tourism, and other. However, no foreign exchange is currently sold for tourism and business purposes, although there are Angolans traveling abroad for tourism. The data do not include estimates of purchases and sales of foreign exchange in the parallel market.

3. Transportation

a. Shipment

No credit entries are recorded by the BPO. However, both the national airline (TAAG) and the resident sea carriers provide freight services on exports. The BPO includes these services in the item "other transportation: credit."

The debit entries do not include all shipment services provided by nonresidents, since in most cases these services are included in the c. & f. value of merchandise imports.

b. Passenger services and excess baggage

The credit entries cover earnings of TAAG for the transportation of nonresident passengers and charges for excess baggage.

The debit entries represent fares paid by Angolan residents to foreign airlines. They include payments by TAAG to IATA.

free shops (logias francas); and receipts from agents' fees and from export taxes (mainly for petroleum). The entries also include diamond exports that are misclassified by the BPO. / See above.

The debit entries include net payments abroad made by foreign-owned companies from their foreign currency accounts. They also cover payments for motion picture rentals; technical assistance and other services received by private companies and public companies such as SONANGOL, PETROFINA, and ENDIAMA; agents fees and other services paid by the MET; royalties and patents (although these payments have been suspended temporarily); and subscriptions to magazines and books. The BPO also records the contra-entries of loan disbursements that finance the purchase of services abroad. It does not include communication services that are misclassified under the item "other transportation."

The data are derived from the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions.

7. Government services

The credit entries cover foreign exchange receipts from abroad of foreign official bodies located in Angola.

The debit entries cover Angolan embassy and consular expenditures abroad; government contributions to international organizations; cash payments for purchases of defense services and by the Ministry of Security; expenditures of the military offices abroad; and payments made by Angola Press (ANGOP) for expenditures of its agencies abroad and to other news agencies abroad. The entries also include payments for services abroad effected by foreign official bodies located in Angola through the use of their foreign exchange accounts held at the BA.

The entries are derived from the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions.

8. Investment income

The credit entries mainly cover interest received by the BA on its deposits abroad.

The debit entries record interest payments on short- and long-term debt on a cash basis; therefore, they do not record interest payments due but not paid but include payments of interest arrears. The entries also include dividends paid abroad by some foreign-owned petroleum companies such as FINA PETROLEUM and Shell, and profit remittances made by Le Président Méridien hotel. However, this item does not include interest payments and profits and dividends of the other foreign-owned petroleum companies that have special contracts with the Government. No recording is made of reinvested profits. NR

9. Official sector unrequited transfers

The credit entries include some cash grants received from international organizations such as the EEC. However, some of these grants are misclassified under the item "other services: credit." Official transfers in kind received from abroad are not recorded in the balance of payments. These data are, however, available from the OEC, which coordinates the donations in goods, technical assistance, and cash received from international organizations, foreign governments, and some private sources. The data from the OEC do not cover military aid received from abroad.

No debit entries are recorded in this item.

10. Private sector unrequited transfers

The credit entries cover remittances by Angolans working abroad. *how large?*

The debit entries cover remittances by foreigners working in Angola for family support and pensions.

The entries are derived from the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions.

11. Long- and medium-term capital

No entries are made by the BPO for direct investment or portfolio investment. There is, however, significant direct investment in Angola, mainly in the petroleum sector. These investments are not registered by the exchange record since most of them are made in the form of goods and services purchased abroad. According to the contracts of the petroleum companies, these data do not have to be reported to the BA. However, for balance of payments purposes the foreign-owned petroleum companies are residents of Angola and all the transactions with their head offices and with other nonresidents should be recorded in the balance of payments. These data should be available from the company records.

For other long-term capital, the BPO makes credit entries covering the disbursements on foreign loans. The corresponding contra-entries (debit) are made in merchandise imports or in services.

The credit entries are derived from special forms provided by the Department of Guarantees that show each loan disbursement and the corresponding schedule of service payments.

The debit entries cover the principal repayments abroad of the loans that have a guarantee from the Government. The BPO misclassifies, as short-term loans debit, the repayments of principal that correspond to loans where the debtor is the BA or the Government. The recording is

done on a cash basis; therefore it includes payments made when due as well as payments of amounts that were in arrears. However, the Department of Guarantees is able to provide the scheduled payments of all the long-term loans.

The debit entries are derived from the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions.

The BPO classifies both disbursements and repayments according to whether the debtor is engaged in production or not and according to the sector of the domestic transactor. However, within the official sector no breakdown is provided for the BA and the Government. Furthermore, the breakdown provided by the BPO does not follow clear guidelines for classifying the type of debtor. No breakdown is provided as to the sector of the creditor, although there is information available to make such distinction.

12. Short-term capital

The credit entries cover the acceptance of letters of credit and drafts that finance purchases of goods and services abroad. The corresponding debit entries are entered by the BPO under merchandise and services; however, no recording is done of export prepayments. As was mentioned in the section on merchandise exports, this financing is used by SONANGOL, but the BPO omits the recording of both the trade credit and the corresponding exports. The BPO does not record disbursements from short-term cash loans, although the accounting forms of the exchange transactions provide the corresponding information. *(v. report)*

The debit entries cover the principal repayments for letters of credit and drafts that financed purchases of goods and services abroad. The recording is done on a cash basis. No recording is made for repayments of pre-financed exports or for short-term cash loans. The BPO includes in this category repayments on long-term loans received by the BA and the Government.

The classification breakdown provided by the BPO is similar to that for long-term capital. The sources are the copies of the accounting forms of the exchange transactions.

13. Reserves

The data for total change in reserves are derived from the balance sheet of the BA. According to the authorities, the only assets considered reserves are the time deposits abroad in foreign currency and gold. The gold holdings are valued at the market price. Changes in holdings derived from stock data include valuation changes for which no

counterpart entry is being recorded. The changes in holdings of sight deposits abroad in foreign currency that the BA does not consider reserves are omitted from the balance of payments. 7

IV. Availability of Stock Data

Stock data are not currently available for direct investment capital or for portfolio investment. Stock data are available in the BA on external debt, both for the short- and long-term debt, although there is no clear distinction between the Government debt and that of the BA. Finally, there is information on the stock of foreign reserves. 7

V. Areas for Improvement and Recommendations

This section addresses those areas in which the current compilation methods for the balance of payments need to be improved, and also proposes some recommendations. In this section frequent reference is made to the standard components of the balance of payments as presented in the Manual (see Appendix IV).

1. Main sources of information

a. Foreign exchange record

The BPO should continue using the foreign exchange record as one of the main sources of information. A proposed classification shown in Appendix V would permit the derivation of the entries for the balance of payments according to the Manual. However, since some transactions abroad are not channeled through the BA, the exchange record has only partial coverage for them (that is, transactions of foreign-owned petroleum companies and travelers' expenditures). Therefore, it is recommended that in these cases the BPO replace the exchange record data with more comprehensive data obtained from other sources that will be described in this section. In other cases, such as transactions that involve financing received from abroad or extended abroad, the BPO should use complementary information available in the BA (that is, imports of goods and services financed from abroad and export credits extended).

b. Customs data

Trade data from customs processed by the NDS could be used by the BPO to verify the accuracy of the merchandise data compiled from the BA that requires the complementary information provided by the foreign-owned petroleum companies and the OEC. However, when comparing the trade data the BPO should take into account that for merchandise imports there are differences in time of recording between the BA information and that of customs. The Manual recommends a uniform principle for recording balance of payments transactions and proposes that the time of recording be consistent with the time at which the change of ownership takes place.

Frequently, importers experience considerable delays in obtaining customs clearance after merchandise has arrived at the port. Since customs data on imports are recorded when the clearance takes place, there can be a considerable lag between the time of change of ownership and the time of DC recording of the transaction. On the other hand, import data provided by the BA record the transaction when the merchandise has been shipped and the documents have arrived at the BA, and ~~this time of recording could be closer to the change of ownership principle advocated by the Manual.~~ An explanation of the timing adjustments used to reconcile these two sets of data is given in Appendix VI.

c. Foreign-owned petroleum companies

A questionnaire should be sent at least once a year to all those petroleum companies operating in Angola that have foreign investments. A proposed questionnaire is shown in Appendix VII, which also includes a list of petroleum companies operating or providing services in Angola, classified according to their residency. The information provided through this questionnaire would replace the transactions of these companies identified by the exchange record on a net basis and would also include transactions not covered by the exchange record.

d. Office for Economic Cooperation

The OEC should provide the data on all grants in cash and in kind received from abroad (see Appendix VIII). This information should replace the data on donations from the exchange record, which cover only transfers in cash. The method for recording these transfers is explained in detail in the section on methodological issues.

e. External Debt Office

The External Debt Office of the BA is centralizing all the information on long-term public debt processed by either the Department of Guarantees or the Department of Agreements and Contracts. It would be desirable if, in the future, all the relevant stock and flow data pertaining to long-term public debt were to be provided by the External Debt Office, rather than having to request separate information from the two departments. (The data that would be required are shown in Appendix IX.) Such information would allow the BPO to record debt service payments on an accrual basis. These data should replace the exchange record data, which register only the cash flows. The method for recording arrears and other balance of payments financing transactions is explained in the section on methodological issues, below.

f. Immigration Office

The information available in the exchange record for travel has a limited coverage; to supplement this information, it is recommended that

the BPO consider requesting the Immigration Office to supply on a monthly basis the number of persons leaving and arriving in Angola. The data should show a breakdown for purpose of trip and residency of traveler. These data, in combination with a survey for the average length of stay and average daily expenditure of the traveler, would allow the BPO to make a better estimate of travel expenditures. W ?

g. Questionnaires for TAAG and resident sea carriers

Although the exchange record provides information on all the transactions with nonresidents of TAAG and the resident sea carriers, the BPO might consider the possibility of sending a questionnaire similar to the one given in Appendix XI to verify the accuracy of the exchange record data for balance of payments purposes.

2. Merchandise trade

Because of the delays in processing customs data and, in the case of imports, the considerable time lag between the date of change of ownership and the date of recording, it is recommended that the BPO make use of the data available within the BA regarding imports and exports of merchandise. However, the BPO should not be directly responsible for the compilation of the trade transactions that, up to now, has entailed classifying and recording manually each copy of the accounting forms of the foreign exchange transactions channeled through the BA. Since there are other departments within the BA that already have responsibility for keeping the records of these transactions, the BPO should coordinate efforts with these departments in order to receive monthly statements of exports and imports. However, the BPO should compare these data with the customs data, to improve the coverage of both sets of data.

The BPO should coordinate efforts with the DC and the NDS to provide the necessary resources to solve the problems that delay customs data processing, particularly for imports.

a. Merchandise: exports f.o.b.

The Department of Exports should provide the BPO with monthly statements on the total amount of exports f.o.b. with a breakdown by major products. The Department of Exports should also provide information on the financial flows related to exports: export credits received or extended and cash sales, so that the BPO can make the appropriate entries in the capital account. This information should be compatible with that shown in the exchange record.

The BPO should add to such monthly statements a separate category for petroleum exports of the foreign-owned petroleum companies. This information should be collected from the companies by means of a

questionnaire (see Appendix VII); this information is also available from either the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum or the MET.

b. Merchandise: imports f.o.b.

The Department of Imports should provide the BPO with monthly statements on the total amount of imports financed by short-term letters of credit or by drafts. These statements should include a separate category for imports that are paid in cash. In this case particular attention should be given to the inclusion of imports by foreign-owned companies that are allowed foreign currency accounts.

The Department of Guarantees should provide the BPO with a monthly statement on the total amount of imports financed by long-term credits (original maturity of more than one year). These data should distinguish imports financed by foreign loans to the private sector guaranteed by the Government from imports financed by foreign loans to the Government or the BA. The Department of Guarantees should pay special attention to the proper identification of the use of loan disbursements, so that the financing of merchandise imports is not wrongly classified with the financing of services abroad or with cash disbursements.

The data provided by the Department of Imports as well as the data provided by the Department of Guarantees should be compatible with the data shown in the exchange record.

The import data compiled by the BA are valued c. & f. To bring them to the standard f.o.b. valuation called for in the Manual, it would be necessary to subtract the amount of the freight services on imports. Such estimates could be derived from a sample of import invoices available in the BA, the MET, or the DC. Coverage adjustments should be made to include military imports; this information could be obtained from the DIO, which has a detailed record of all the payments made abroad by the Government, among which the military imports could be identified.

With respect to the imports of the foreign-owned petroleum companies, the data should be obtained by the BPO through questionnaires sent to these companies. The import data recorded for these companies by the Department of Imports or the Department of Guarantees--and therefore also by the exchange record--give only partial coverage, since these companies have imports financed with their export proceeds or with foreign investment capital.

The BPO should also obtain data on donations in goods from the OEC, since these donations are not recorded by the BA. Finally, the BPO should make an estimate of purchases of cars that are made without the use of foreign currency from the BA.

3. Travel

To improve the coverage of this item, alternative sources of data to that of the exchange record should be developed. As was mentioned at the beginning of this section, the BPO should request information from the Immigration Office on the numbers of foreign travelers visiting the country and of residents traveling abroad, by purpose of the trip. Such information would need to be complemented by estimates of the average daily expenditures of these travelers and their length of stay. The estimate for the total expenditure of incoming travelers could be derived from a survey of the travelers and of the hotels in Angola.

Information on foreign exchange allocated to Angolan residents traveling abroad is available in the BA. This information on travel debits should be complemented by the BPO with estimates of travel expenditures for those kinds of travel for which foreign exchange is not made available by the BA, (namely, tourism and business).

4. Transportation

a. Shipment

The credit entries for shipment should record freight services on exports provided by TAAG and the resident sea carriers. This information is available in the exchange record (see Appendix V) but can also be verified through a questionnaire distributed to the resident carriers (see Appendix XI). This item should also include insurance services on merchandise exports provided by the NICA.

The debit entries should cover shipment services on imports provided by nonresidents. Since most freight and insurance services on imports are provided by nonresidents, the amounts to be entered in this item should be those deducted from imports c.i.f. in the merchandise account, minus the amount of shipment services on imports provided by the resident carriers and NICA, obtained through the questionnaires.

b. Other transportation

This item should not include freight services on exports provided by resident carriers, which are appropriate to the item "shipment: credit," and payments made abroad for communication services, which should be recorded under other private goods and services.

5. Insurance and reinsurance

The BPO should use the information from the exchange record and complement it with the information requested from the foreign-owned petroleum companies on nonmerchandise insurance contracted by them

abroad. These payments could have been financed abroad by their export proceeds, in which case no exchange record would be available in the BA.

The Manual recommends that nonmerchandise insurance be recorded in the balance of payments on the basis of the difference between premiums to be paid and claims to be disbursed (see paragraph 327).

6. Salaries

The debit entries cover the total amount of salary payments made in foreign exchange to nonresidents working in Angola for resident enterprises. The Manual recommends that the expenditure of income by these workers in the country in which they are employed should also be recorded in this item (See paragraph 319). Therefore, the BPO could record a credit entry for the estimated amount of local expenditures of these workers.

7. Other services of the private sector

This item should include all transactions in goods, services, and income that are not specifically allocated to other items, such as royalties, advertising, brokerage and agents' fees, technical assistance and other professional and technical services, operational leasing, subscriptions, and communication services, including postal services and cable, telephone, and telecommunications. These transactions are currently misclassified under the item "other transportation."

This item should not include receipts of foreign exchange by ENDIAMA, because these receipts correspond to diamond exports made by this company and should therefore be included under the item "merchandise exports." The BPO should also exclude from this item the foreign exchange receipts for export taxes. The tax payment is a resident-resident transaction that does not belong in the balance of payments.

With regard to receipts of duty free shops, recorded under this item, these actually represent transactions appropriate to other items. The BPO should endeavor to make some estimations to apportion the amounts more adequately. Under the current regulations all purchases made at the duty free shops have to be paid for in foreign currency, but there are no restrictions on residents' ability to shop there. Sales by the duty free shops to nonresidents would be appropriate to the travel item if they were made to foreign travelers, and to official services if they were made to foreign diplomatic personnel stationed in Angola. In the case of sales to residents, the transactions represent a reduction in the foreign exchange holdings of the private sector which should be recorded in the capital account. However, it should be noted that the residents' earnings of that foreign exchange have not previously been recorded in the balance of payments, because the transactions have taken place outside the official exchange market. Therefore, it would be more meaningful to try to

allocate these amounts to the current account items that would reflect more closely the transactions that gave rise to these earnings. The most likely sources of such foreign exchange would be border trade, foreign travelers, and Angolans working abroad whose earnings are not channeled through the BA.

Since the exchange record does not have complete coverage of the services contracted from abroad by foreign-owned petroleum companies, the BPO should substitute the information obtained through the proposed questionnaires. With respect to transactions through foreign currency accounts other than those belonging to foreign-owned petroleum companies, it is recommended that the exchange record classify the gross transactions according to the new proposed classification (see Appendix V). This new classification would enable the BPO to allocate each transaction to the proper balance of payments item.

8. Government services

The credit entries for these services should cover the local expenditures of foreign official bodies located in Angola. These could be measured as the net of the foreign exchange receipts from abroad of these bodies minus the payments made abroad.

The debit entries should therefore exclude the above-mentioned payments abroad of foreign official bodies that are transactions between nonresidents. The entries should also exclude contributions by the Angolan Government to administrative budgets of international organizations; these transactions should be recorded under the item "interofficial unrequited transfers: debit."

Technical assistance and other services provided to Angola under foreign grants should be included in this item (see the section on methodological issues, below, for the proper recording of technical assistance).

9. Direct investment income and capital

Direct investment income should be distinguished from other investment income. Debit entries under direct investment income cover the remittances abroad of dividends and profits to foreign direct investors. Since the exchange record has only partial coverage of the remittances made by the foreign-owned petroleum companies, the information obtained through the questionnaires should complement these data. The questionnaires should also provide data on undistributed profits or losses (accruing to foreign direct investors). These amounts should be recorded under "direct investment income: debit," with contra-entries under "direct investment capital: credit." The questionnaire also provides information on the investment in equity capital and other long- and short-term capital. Appendix VII shows the information that should be

requested and the standard balance of payments items under which the entries should be recorded. Similar questionnaires should be sent to direct investment enterprises that operate in Angola outside of the petroleum sector.

10. Other investment income

Other investment income should cover dividends received or paid abroad on portfolio investment as well as interest receivable or payable abroad. The time of recording for other investment income is the time at which it becomes due for payment--that is to say, on an accrual basis. Therefore, the exchange record data that records interest payments on a cash basis would be used by the BPO only to verify the accuracy of the information provided by other departments of the BA.

For interest on short-term liabilities, the Department of Imports and the Department of Exports should provide the BPO with a monthly statement showing the amounts of interest paid when due and interest due but not paid. They should also report the payments made on interest arrears (see Appendix X). For interest on long-term debt, the Department of Guarantees and the Department of Agreements and Contracts or the External Debt Office should provide the information requested in Appendix IX.

The BPO should record under "other investment income" the total amount of interest due, and a contra-entry should be recorded under "short-term capital: credit" for the amount due but not paid. The payment of interest arrears should be recorded under "short-term capital: debit." An explanation of the recording of arrears and other exceptional financing transactions is given below in the section on methodological issues.

The balance of payments entries should also include the amounts of interest receipts and payments of the foreign-owned petroleum companies, obtained through the questionnaires.

11. Official unrequited transfers

This item should cover all grants in cash, technical assistance, scholarships, food, clothing, equipment, and any other goods received by the Government of Angola or donated to Angola residents by foreign governments or international organizations. Since the exchange record identifies only grants in cash, the OEC should provide the data on all grants received in cash and in kind. These data should indicate the nature of the grant and whether the donor is a government or international organization (see Appendix VIII). The BPO should make the appropriate contra-entries for the grants in kind. Grants in goods must have a contra-entry in merchandise imports. An explanation of how to record technical assistance grants is provided below in the section on methodological issues.

12. Private unrequited transfers

This item should cover not only workers' remittances but also any grants sent by private donors from abroad to the private sector in Angola. These data are available in the OEC since this institution authorizes and records all grants received from abroad.

13. Other long-term capital

Data on drawings and repayments on foreign long-term loans are currently available from the Department of Guarantees and the Department of Agreements and Contracts, but since it is the External Debt Office's function to centralize all these data it is recommended that the BPO obtain all relevant stock and flow data from the External Debt Office (see Appendix IX). The information requested on long-term capital should allow the BPO to make the balance of payments entries on an accrual basis, to identify the exceptional financing components, and to classify the transactions according to the sector of the debtor and the creditor. The section on methodological issues, below, provides an explanation of the various entries that need to be made in the balance of payments for overdue and rescheduled obligations.

14. Other short-term capital

The Department of Imports and the Department of Exports have data available on trade credits received and extended. It is recommended that the BPO request these data from the above-mentioned departments; at the same time, the DIO should provide data on other short-term loans not covered by the above-mentioned departments, such as cash loans not related to exports. Since these departments keep separate records on disbursements and repayments, the BPO could obtain these data on a gross basis; the gross figures would allow the BPO to verify these flows with the exchange record data. The information to be requested by the BPO is shown in Appendix X.

15. Reserves

The BA does not include as reserves assets its holdings of foreign exchange in the form of sight deposits abroad. Since these are liquid assets that are readily available for use by the BA in case of balance of payments need, they should be part of the reserves.

The BPO should show entries for the counterpart to valuation changes to offset the changes in holdings of the reserve assets that are due to currency realignments (see paragraphs 400-403 of the Manual).

VI. Methodological Issues

1. Technical assistance

According to paragraph 60(e) of the Balance of Payments Manual, government personnel of a foreign economy (together with their dependents) who are stationed in the reporting economy are not residents of that economy. Accordingly, technical assistance personnel from foreign governments who are stationed in Angola should be treated as nonresidents of Angola, irrespective of the length of their stay in the country. However, in the case of technical assistance personnel from international organizations the Manual (paragraph 57) recommends treating them as residents of the economy in which they are expected to make their abode for one year or more.

Examples illustrating the two cases are provided in Appendix XII.

2. Arrears and rescheduling of external obligations and other exceptional financing

The Manual's recommendation for recording interest and amortization on loans received (see paragraph 112 and 114) is to use the scheduled dates, rather than the actual payment dates, when the payments are not made on the dates on which they fall due. In these cases, contra-entries (credits) showing the accumulation of arrears should be made under short-term capital for the appropriate sectors. The reduction of arrears through actual payments or rescheduling agreements should be shown as debits in the arrears item, with contra-entries (credits) in the monetary sector for payments made, or in long-term capital for rescheduled obligations.

Payments arrears and the subsequent rescheduling agreements represent transactions appropriate for inclusion under exceptional financing. Exceptional financing refers to transactions undertaken for the purpose of financing a country's balance of payments deficit by means other than the use of reserves or liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves. These transactions are shown "below the line" in Exceptional Financing in the aggregated balance of payments presentation in Balance of Payments Statistics and in International Financial Statistics. When balance of payments data are reported to the Bureau of Statistics in Report Form 1, separate details should be provided for other borrowings representing exceptional financing.

With respect to rescheduling agreements, it should be noted that only that part that covers obligations that fall due in the reporting period or whose payment is in arrears is to be included under exceptional financing. The rescheduling of obligations not yet due will give rise to two entries above the line--a debit showing the repayment of the old debt and a credit for the drawing on a new loan. Furthermore, there may be a

change in the sectors holding the liability at the time of the rescheduling (for example, when the government assumes the foreign liabilities of other sectors under agreement with the creditors). An example of the balance of payments entries to be made for a hypothetical rescheduling agreement is presented in Appendix XIII. For further details on how to record these transactions, the BPO may also consult the document prepared by the Bureau of Statistics entitled "Some Issues in the Balance of Payments Presentation of Arrears and Debt Reorganization."

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
DIRECÇÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

PERÍODO 1.º SEMESTRE 1979.....

NOMENCLATURA MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
<u>MERCADORIA</u>	17.018.765	16.320.549	- 698.216
C/Licenciamento	16.117.156	16.320.549	+ 203.393
S/Licenciamento	901.609	-----	- 901.609
<u>INVISIVEIS</u>	11.711.814	12.743.135	+ 1.031.321
Serviços e Rendimentos	11.708.092	12.743.121	+ 1.035.029
Viagens	380.075	332.681	- 47.394
Transportes	1.854.650	284.747	- 1.569.903
Seguros e Resseguros	414.790	94.419	- 320.371
Salários	452.346	-----	- 452.346
Estado	805.162	575.455	- 229.707
Diversos	3.575.257	11.328.521	+ 7.953.284
Rendimentos de Capital	4.425.832	127.298	- 4.298.534
Transferencias Unilaterais	3.722	14	- 3.708
Sector Privado	3.691	14	- 3.677
Sector Estatal	-----	-----	-----
Diversos	31	-----	- 31
<u>TRANSAÇÕES CORRENTES</u>	28.730.579	29.063.684	+ 333.105
Capitais não Monetários	12.496.730	12.476.882	- 19.848
Longo, Médio Prazo	3.915.221	9.016.024	+ 5.100.803
Curto Prazo	8.581.509	3.460.858	- 5.120.651
Erros e Omissões	-----	-----	-----
<u>BALANCA GLOBAL</u>	41.227.309	41.540.566	+ 313.257
<u>RESERVAS</u>	29.400.288	29.087.031	- 313.257
ELABORADO POR _____	CONFERIDO POR _____	DEPART. _____	
DATA / / _____	DATA / / _____	LUANDA _____	
		RUBRICA _____	

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
DIRECCAO DE OPERACOES E FUNDACOES

BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

PERÍODO 1º SEMESTRE/88...

I

NOMENCLATURA MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
VIAGENS	380.075	332.681	- 47.394
Negócios	-----	262.179	+ 262.179
Saúde	72.014	-----	- 72.014
Serviço Publico	194.112	426	- 193.686
Bolsas de Estudo	56.297	-----	- 56.297
Estágios	1.261	-----	- 1.261
Turismo	-----	-----	-----
Outros	56.391	70.076	- 13.685
SALÁRIOS	452.346	-----	- 452.346
Cooperação	436.584	-----	- 436.584
Residentes	119.847	-----	- 119.847
N/Residentes	316.737	-----	- 316.737
Acordos Especiais	-----	-----	-----
Outros	316.737	-----	- 316.737
Outros	15.762	-----	- 15.762
ELABORADO POR	CONFERIDO POR	DEPARTO	
DATA / /	DATA / /	LUANDA	/ / /
		REPÚBLICA	

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
DIRECCAO DE OPERACOES INTERNACIONAIS
BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

II

PERÍODO... 1º SEMESTRE/88.....

NOMENCLATURA	MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
TRANSPORTES		1.854.650	284.747	- 1.569.903
Frete de Mercadorias		95.146	-----	- 95.146
Passagens		39.803	1.981	- 37.822
Portos de Bagagem e Separados		-----	-----	-----
Fornecimento à Navegação		138.044	-----	- 138.044
Sobreestadias		24.022	-----	- 24.022
Taxas Alfandegárias		3	-----	- 3
Taxas Portuárias		27.495	-----	- 27.495
Afretamentos		1.088.057	11.470	- 1.076.587
Outros		441.501	271.296	- 170.205
SEGUROS E RESSEGUROS		414.790	94.419	- 320.371
De Mercadorias		186.373	-----	- 186.373
De Bagagem e Separados		-----	-----	-----
Outros		228.417	94.419	- 133.998

ELABORADO POR

CONFERIDO POR

DEPARTº

DATA

DATA

LUANDA

RUBRICA

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
 DIRECCÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS
 BALANÇA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

III

III

PERÍODO. 1.º SEMESTRE/88.....

NOMENCLATURA	MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
ESTADO		805.162	575.455	- 229.707
Representações Diplomáticas		605.840	575.439	- 30.401
Contribuições		3.063	-----	- 3.063
Outros		196.259	16	- 196.243
DIVERSOS		3.375.237	11.328.521	+ 7.953.284
Aluguer de Filmes		13.644	-----	- 13.644
Assistência Técnica		1.585.999	-----	- 1.585.999
Comissões		83.420	50.066	- 33.354
Direitos e Patentes		-----	-----	-----
Livros, Revistas e Jornais		13.887	-----	- 13.887
Outros		1.678.287	11.278.455	+ 9.600.168
ELABORADO POR	CONFERIDO POR		DEPARTº	
<i>[Signature]</i>			LUANDA	
DATA	DATA		RUBRICA	

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
DIRECÇÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS
BALANÇA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

IV

PERÍODO **1.º SEMESTRE/88**

NOMENCLATURA	MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
RENDIMENTOS DE CAPITAIS		4.425.832	127.298	- 4.298.534
Lucros		29.886	-----	- 29.886
Dividendos		168.170	-----	- 168.170
Juros		4.227.226	127.298	- 4.100.478
de depósitos		-----	127.260	+ 127.260
de empréstimos		4.227.776	38	- 4.227.738
outros		-----	-----	-----
TRANSFERÊNCIAS UNILATERAIS		3.722	14.	- 3.708
Sector Estatal		-----	-----	-----
donativos		-----	-----	-----
outros		-----	-----	-----
Sector Privado		3.722	14	- 3.708
pensões		3.690	14	- 3.676
economias		1	-----	- 1
outros		-----	-----	-----
Diversos		31	-----	- 31
ELABORADO POR		CONFERIDO POR	DEPARTº	
DATA / /		DATA / /	LUANDA / /	
			RUBRICA	

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
 DIRECCÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS
 BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

VII

PERÍODO... **1º SEMESTRE/88**...

NOMENCLATURA	MOVIMENTO	DÉBITO	CRÉDITO	SALDO
CAPITAIS MONETÁRIOS		29.400.288	29.087.031	- 313.257
RESERVAS		29.400.288	29.087.031	- 313.257
Ouro Monetário		-----	-----	-----
Divisas		29.400.288	29.087.031	- 313.257
Disponibilidades		28.824.684	28.725.526	- 99.158
Responsabilidades		575.604	361.505	- 214.099
ERROS E OMISSÕES		-----	-----	-----
ELABORADO POR	CONFERIDO POR	DEPARTº		
_____ <i>[Signature]</i>	_____	LUANDA / _____		
DATA / /	DATA / /	RUBRICA _____		

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

COMUNICAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO Nº 7/DOI/80

SUNTO: BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS

FE.^a METODOLOGIA DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO E DE CONTABILIZAÇÃO
DAS TRANSAÇÕES ECONÓMICAS INTERNACIONAIS

Com efeitos a partir de 2 de Janeiro de 1981 determino que sejam observadas as seguintes disposições:

1- DA NOMENCLATURA

1.1. É aprovada a Nomenclatura da Balança de Pagamentos EXternos da República Popular de Angola, que constitui anexo obrigatório da presente Comunicação de Serviço.

2- DO OBJECTO DA RELEVAÇÃO CONTABILÍSTICA

2.1. Constitui objecto de Relevação Contabilística da Balança de Pagamentos, o conjunto das transações Económicas, registadas no decurso de um determinado Exercício Económico, entre a República Popular de Angola e o Resto do Mundo, transações consubstanciadas em operações de Mercadorias, em operações de Invisíveis Correntes e em Operações de Capitais, definidas nos termos da Nomenclatura da Balança de Pagamentos, a que se refere o ponto 1, da presente Comunicação.

3- DA CLASSIFICAÇÃO DAS TRANSAÇÕES ECONÓMICAS INTERNACIONAIS

3.1. As Transações de Comércio Internacional, serão classificadas de acordo com a sua natureza específica e agregadas através do sistema de contas da Nomenclatura da Balança de Pagamentos, que integra:

3.1.1. Três Contas Principais, à que correspondem as transações de "MERCADORIAS", "INVISÍVEIS" "CORRENTES" e "CAPITAIS"

3.1.2. Várias Contas Divisionárias, designadas "RUBRICAS" perfeitamente hierarquizadas em cinco níveis de decomposição analítica das contas principais.

4- DA CONTABILIZAÇÃO DAS TRANSAÇÕES

4.1. A contabilização das Transações Económicas, uma vez classificadas, será efectuada na correspondente Conta Divisionária de último grau, como seja:

4.1.1. Na de 1º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Mercadorias

4.1.2. Na de 3º, 4º, ou 5º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Invisível Corrente.

4.1.3. Na de 4º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Capital Monetário ou não Monetário.

5- DO DOCUMENTO CONTABILÍSTICO

5.1. Constituem documentos válidos de relevação contabilística:

5.1.1. Nas operações de Créditos Documentários os Bordereaux de utilização ou de Liquidação das Transações dos Bens ou dos Serviços.

5.1.2. Nas "Operações Cambiais" e/ou de Transferência, os Bordereaux de liquidação das correspondentes transações de Bens, de Serviços ou de Acti-

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

- 1.3. Nas operações de Cobranças, com ou sem Garantia:
os bordereaux de registo e os de liquidação das transações efectuadas à Cobrança.
- 5.2. Os Documentos Contabilísticos deverão ser reproduzidos pelas respectivas áreas de execução de modo a reflectirem de forma distinta, os movimentos contabilísticos associados:
 - 5.2.1. Ao valor dos Bens, dos Serviços ou dos Capitais transacionados...
 - 5.2.2. Aos diferentes Custos e Rendimentos resultantes das transações de Mercadorias, de Invisíveis ou de Capitais, como sejam as Comissões, os fretes e Seguros, os Juros, os Lucros etc...

DOS PRINCÍPIOS E MÉTODOS DE CONTABILIZAÇÃO.

6.1. Das Operações de Créditos Documentários:

6.1.1. De Importação de Bens

Débito: Mercadorias
c/ ou s/ Licenciamento

Crédito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

6.1.2. Comissões e Outras Despesas de Importação

Débito : Invisíveis

...
...
...

Comissões ou Outros

Crédito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

6.1.3. De Exportação de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.1.1.

6.1.4. Comissões e Outras Receitas de Exportação

Movimento inverso do de 6.1.2.

6.2. Das "Operações Cambiais" e de Transferências

6.2.1. Venda de Moeda Est. ou de Cheques M.E.

Débito: Invisíveis (na rubrica correspondente a natureza da transação)

Crédito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

6.2.2. Conta de M.E. ou de Cheques M.E.

Débito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

Crédito: Invisíveis (Na rubrica correspondente à transação

6.2.3. Depósitos de Entidades Estrangeiras em D.O./M.E. ou D.O./Convertível

Débito: Reservas

...
...
...

Responsabilidades

Crédito: Invisíveis

...
...
...

Representações Diplomáticas

6.2.4. Levantamentos ou Transferências de Entidades Estrangeiras de Contas D.O./M.E. ou de D.O./Convertíveis: (1)

Movimento inverso de anterior

6.3. Das Operações de Cobranças, com ou sem Garantia ou Aval Bancário

6.3.1. Cobranças de Importação

A- UTILIZAÇÃO

Débito: Mercadoria, (pelo valor dos Bens)

Débito : Invisíveis

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...

Comissões ou Juros (associados aos Bens)

Crédito: Capital n/Monetário

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...
...

Sector (...) consoante os casos, e pelo somatório do valor dos Bens e dos Juros correspondentes.

B- LIQUIDAÇÃO

Débito: Capital n/Monetário

...
...
...

Sector (...) consoante os casos e pelo somatório do valor dos Bens e dos Juros correspondentes

Crédito : Reservas :

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

(1) Só quando se efectuarem pagamentos (Transferências) ao exterior

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

6.3.2. Cobranças de Exportação

- UTILIZAÇÃO

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.1./A

B- LIQUIDAÇÃO

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.1./B

6.3.3. Transações Clearing

6.3.3.1. Importação de Bens

Débito: Mercadorias
c/ ou s/Licenciamento

Crédito: Capital n/Monetário

...

...

...

Sector (...) pelo valor dos Bens)

6.3.3.2. Exportação de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.3.1.

6.4. Das Transações Unilaterais

6.4.1. Saída de Bens

Débito: Invisíveis
Transferências Unilaterais

...

...

...

Crédito: Mercadorias
C/ ou S/Licenciamento

6.4.2. Entrada de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.4.1.

6.4.3. Saída de Divisas

Débito: Invisíveis
Transferências Unilaterais

...

...

...

Crédito: Capitais Monetários
Reservas

...

...

Disponibilidades

6.4.4. Entrada de Divisas

Movimento inverso do de 6.4.3

7. De Remessas e Documentos Contabilísticos

- 7.1. A Remessa à Balança de Pagamentos, dos documentos contabilísticos, a de responsabilidade das Secções ligadas à execução das operações correspondentes a cada movimento de cada transação Económica ou transação de Activos Financeiros.
- 7.2. Assim sendo, deverão os chefes de cada Secção, velar pela remessa diária do movimento diário das secções associadas as operações atrás referidas.

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA8- DO SISTEMA DE FICHAS

- 8.1. A Secção da Balança de Pagamentos, deverá proceder a abertura de fichas correspondentes as Contas Divisionárias de último grau, nas quais procederá ao registo do movimento diário de cada operação, de acordo com os princípios e métodos enunciados no ponto 5.
- 8.2. O movimento diário só será lançado nas fichas correspondentes, após conferência pelo chefe da Secção do movimento contabilístico diário efectuado por cada operador, nos respectivos Mapas Diários Analíticos.

9. DO ARQUIVO

- 9.1. Os Movimentos Contabilísticos serão arquivados em área apropriada para o efeito
- 9.2. O Arquivo deverá ser cronológico-histórico, encontrando-se o movimento de cada dia classificado por natureza da operação correspondente à cada operador.
- 9.3. As fichas serão agrupadas segundo o sistema de Contas havendo sempre um Chefiar Geral para cada nível de decomposição de cada uma das Contas Principais e diariamente guardadas em "carro" apropriado para o efeito, e sob a responsabilidade do chefe do Sector.

10 DAS OMISSÕES

- 10.1. Os casos omissos serão levados à consideração do chefe do Departamento de Orçamento e Balança.

11. DA PERIODICIDADE DE ELABORAÇÃO

- 11.1. A Balança de Pagamentos será apurada mensalmente devendo para efeitos de divulgação, ser compilada trimestral e anualmente até ao 30º dia do mês seguinte ao período a que respeitem os dados.

LUANDA, 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1980

CUMPPA-SE E PUBLIQUE-SE

DIRECCÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

FERNANDO TRINTEIRA

(DIRECTOR)

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANCOLA

-6-

METODOLOGIA "SEGUIDA"

A nomenclatura foi elaborada, de modo a traduzir, uma correspondência exaustiva entre as contas e as respectivas rubricas analíticas, da Balança de Pagamentos, e entre estas e as transações que representam; deste modo, e las refletem:

1- Na Conta de Mercadorias

- 1.1. Os fluxos reais de bens, registados durante um determinado período, entre a Economia Nacional e o resto do mundo.
- 1.2. As transações de Mercadorias, efectuadas com prévia Autorização ou Licenciamento, e as efectuadas sem uma prévia Autorização, pelas entidades competentes do Comércio Externo.

2- Na Conta de Invisíveis

- 2.1. As transações reais de Serviços e de Rendimentos de Capitais, que, tal como as de Mercadorias apresentam sempre contrapartida económica ou financeira.
- 2.2. As Transações reais unilaterais de Bens, de Serviços ou de Activos financeiros de qualquer espécie, que se realizam sem contrapartida económica ou financeira.

3- Na Conta de Capitais

- 3.1. Os fluxos reais ou as transferências de título de propriedade, sobre activos financeiros, realizados durante um determinado período, entre a Economia Nacional e o resto do mundo.
- 3.2. As esferas e os Sectores estruturais da Economia Nacional, sobre os quais recaem, os efeitos económicos, financeiros e outros, das operações de Capital.
- 3.3. A perspectiva temporal de reembolso dos Capitais.
- 3.4. A natureza monetária ou não monetária dos Capitais.
- 3.5. A parcela da variação das Reservas, nomeadamente, Divises, que constitui Disponibilidade e a que, constitui Responsabilidade externa do País.

A codificação foi ajustada à nomenclatura de modo a reflectir:

- 1- Uma classificação estatística hierarquizada e elástica das Contas e das rubricas
- 2- Três classes Estatísticas, cada uma com diversos graus ou ordens de grandeza, que variam de 1 a 5.
- 3- Os códigos 1, 2 e 3, que correspondem a classificação estatística das Contas de Mercadorias, Invisíveis e Capitais, respectivamente.
- 4- Os códigos 1.^a, 2.^a, 3.^a, 4.^a e 5.^a, que correspondem às Ordens de Grandeza das rubricas de cada Conta, e traduzem os diversos graus de análise e de decomposição das Contas de Mercadorias, Invisíveis e Capitais
- 5- As rubricas residuais de 1.^o Grau, designadas "Diversas" e as 39.^o, 49.^o ou 59.^o graus, designadas "Outros".
- 6- O código das rubricas residuais "... 10".

Deste modo a identificação completa da transação económica, em Linguagem Codificada obtém-se por um processo de agregação dos códigos a partir das rubricas de último grau, até às Contas da Balança de Pagamento.

BANCA NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

NOMENCLATURA DA BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DA

REPUBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

CLASS	ORDEM DE GRANDEZA					NOMENCLATURA
	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	
1						MERCADORIA
	1					Com Licenciamento Prévio
	2					Sem Licenciamento Prévio
2						INVISÍVEIS
	1					Serviços e Rendimentos
		1				Viagens
			1			negócios
			2			saúde
			3			serviço público
			4			bolsas de estudo
			5			estágio
			6			turismo
			10			outros
		2				Transportes
						frete de mercadorias
						passagens
						portos de bagagem e separados
						fornecimento à navegação
						sobreestadias
						taxas alfandegárias
						taxas portuárias
						afretamentos
						outros
		3				Seguros e Resseguros
						de mercadorias
						de bagagens e separados
						outros
		4				Salários
						cooperação
						residentes
						não residentes
					1	acordos especiais
					10	outros
					10	Outros

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

CLASS. ESTAT.	ORDEM DE GRANDEZA					NOMENCLATURA
	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	
2	1	5				Estado
					1	representações diplomáticas
					2	contribuições
					10	outras
						Diversos
					1	aluguer de filmes
					2	assistência técnica
					3	comissões
					4	direitos de patente
					5	livros, revistas e jornais
			10	outros		
				Pendimento de Capitais		
			1	lucros		
			2	dividendos		
			3	juros		
2						de títulos de dívida pública
					1	de depósitos
					2	de empréstimos
					3	outros
					10	
						Transferências Unilaterais
					1	Sector Estatal
					1	donativos
					10	outras
					2	Sector Privado
		1	pensões			
		2	economias			
		10	outras			
			Diversos			
3						CAPITAIS
						Capitais não Monetários
						Longo e Médio Prazos
					1	estava produtiva
						sector estatal
						sector privado
						sector misto
						sector cooperativo
						1
			2			
			3			
			4			

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

CLASS. ESTAT.	ORDEM DE GRADUAÇÃO					NOMENCLATURA
	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	
3	1	1	2			esfera não produtiva
				1		sector estatal
				2		sector privado
				3		sector misto
				4		sector cooperativo
		2				Curto Prazo
			1			esfera produtiva
				1		sector estatal
				2		sector privado
				3		sector misto
				4		sector cooperativo
			2			esfera não produtiva
				1		sector estatal
				2		sector privado
				3		sector misto
				4		sector cooperativo
	2					Capitais Monetários
		1				reservas
			1			ouro monetário
			2			divisas
				1		disponibilidades
				2		responsabilidades

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

DIRECCAO DE PLANEAMENTO E CONTROLO CAMBIAL

PLANO DE CAIXA CAMBIAL

RECEITAS

RUBRICAS	DATA	USD 1003 PREVISTO	JULHO REALIZADO	04.08.88 DESVIO
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A-RENTES PROPRIAS

1-MERCADORIAS

1.1-PETROLEO BRUTO

SONANGOL/HISPANOL (3.7)	06.07.88
SONANGOL/EXXON (7.7)	08.07.88
SONANGOL/B.P.OIL (8.7)	11.07.88
SONANGOL/HISPANOL (14.7)	14.07.88
SONANGOL/CITIZENS (23.7)	
SONANGOL/O.B.C. (30.7)	29.07.88
SONANGOL/PETROBRAS (JUNHO)	
FINA PETROLEOS (28.7)	29.07.88
SHELL	20.07.88
B.P.OIL	28.07.88

1.2-REFINADOS (JUNHO)

1.3-6A2

1.4-DIAMANTES

07.07.88
07.07.88
07.07.88
08.07.88

1.5-CAFE

06.07.88
11.07.88
11.07.88
11.07.88
12.07.88
14.07.88
20.07.88
21.07.88

1.6-OUTROS

15.07.88
26.07.88
26.07.88

2-IMOVISIVEIS CORRENTES

2.1-IMPOSTOS PETROLIFEROS

06.07.88
11.07.88
18.07.88
19.07.88
26.07.88
26.07.88
26.07.88
27.07.88
27.07.88

2.2-FORNECIMENTO A HABITACAO

01.07.88
05.07.88
08.07.88
11.07.88
11.07.88
18.07.88
25.07.88
28.07.88

2.3-APLICACAO LUCRATIVA

2.4-OUTROS

01.07.88
01.07.88
04.07.88
04.07.88
05.07.88
06.07.88
07.07.88
08.07.88
12.07.88
13.07.88
14.07.88
14.07.88
15.07.88
15.07.88
18.07.88
18.07.88
19.07.88
20.07.88

27.07.88
28.07.88
28.07.88

B. FORTES ALHEIAS

J. EMPRESTIMOS FINANCEIROS

J.1. PRE-FINANCIAMENTO

05.07.88
05.07.88

C. SALDO REANESCENTE DE JUNHO

1. SALDO DE NOTAS E MOEDAS 01.07.88

2. SALDO DE CONTAS LOF& 01.07.88

3. SALDOS EM BANCOS 01.07.88

TOTAL (A+B+C)

OPERADORA
Isabel dos Santos Seredo
ISABEL DOS SANTOS SEREDO

2.2.-CREDITOS COMERCIAIS

A VISTA

A PRAZO

(ATRASADOS)

2.3.-CUBRANCAS

IMPORTANG/GRANT SONS	08.07.88
GICI/HUNGARY	28.07.88
LUSOLANDA/HYSTER	28.07.88
	29.07.88

2.4-EMPRESTIMOS FINANCEIROS

PARIBAS

BELGOLAISE	13.07.88
EQUATOR JUNHO	27.07.88
DICORPOL	
EQUATOR (JULHO)	04.08.88
BPSM	28.07.88

2. ENCARGOS FIJOS

2.1. PETROLEOS

2.1.1. CASH CALL

CABGOC	27.07.88
TEXACO (JUNHO)	04.08.88
FINA PETROLEOS (REM.ABRIL)	02.08.88
FINA PETROLEOS (JUNHO)	08.08.88
BLOCO II-TEXACO	

2.1.2- OUTROS

SUNANGOL/ASTALDI (JUNHO)	
" " (JUNHO)	
SUNANGOL/ESCRIT.LONDRES (JUNHO)	
SUNANGOL/STRESS	
SUNANGOL/SONEFANE	28.07.88

2.2- ENVIAMA

R.S.T.	12.07.88
R.S.T.	12.07.88
R.S.T.	15.07.88
I.A.S.	15.07.88
I.A.S.	15.07.88
DELEG/LONDON	18.07.88
INTERTRANSPORTS	18.07.88
O.G.M.A.	18.07.88

DELEG./LISBOA	18.07.88
"	18.07.88
FNAC	18.07.88
DIAMOND	23.07.88
R.S.I.	29.07.88

2.3- TRANSPORTES E COMUNICACOES

2.3.1- TRANSPORTES AEREOS

IATA	22.07.88
TAAG/OSMA	
" / OSMA	
EXPLORACAO	
FUNDO MANEIO	29.07.88
ABECMA	03.08.88
MOBIL	03.08.88
MOBIL	03.08.88
OSMA	03.08.88
A.S.I.	03.08.88

2.3.2- ANGNAVE

EXPLORACAO	
RIMAVE	03.07.88
E.A.MOREIRA	06.07.88
EMPRESA MANDIZA	07.07.88
ROTTERDAM	08.07.88
DELEG.ROTTERDAM	13.07.88
SPLOSNA PIRAN	14.07.88
DICKISON/SANTOS	14.07.88
CARIBERIA	14.07.88
DELEG./LISBOA	18.07.88
CONTENTORES	
GENSTAR	14.07.88

2.3.3-COMUNICACOES

PORTUGAL (MAR)	
ITALIA (MAR)	
BRASIL (JUNHO)	14.07.88
ROMENIA (JUNHO)	14.07.88
SUICA (JUNHO)	13.07.88
E.U.A.	

2.4-FRETES E AFRETAMENTOS

IMPORTANG/UNECA (JUNHO)	
EMATEC/HERSTAL	14.07.88
" / "	14.07.88
" / "	14.07.88
ABAMAT/VAN HOOL	
" / SECIL	
" / MOGIURT	28.07.88

PERO SEA SHIPPING	14.07.88
INTERNAVIGATION	14.07.88
	14.07.88
	14.07.88
	14.07.88
COSTANAVE	14.07.88
TRANSANGOLA/STAR	28.07.88
ANGONAVE/INTERNAVIGATION	28.07.88

5-ASSISTENCIA TECNICA

FLAKT/MICONS (JUNHO)	
NINAGRI/PKB (JUNHO)	
ESTALNAVE/NAVELINK (JUNHO)	
ESTALNAVE/LISHAVE (JUNHO)	
MOCAL/HEINEIKEN (JUNHO)	29.07.88
EKA/HEINEIKEN (JUNHO)	29.07.88
EMPRONAR/WILLIAM	28.07.88
NINAGRI/FORSTSCHRIT	06.07.88
VIDRUL/SANTOS BAROSA	28.07.88
EKA/HEINEIKEN (JUNHO)	29.07.88
" / " "	29.07.88
" / " "	29.07.88
INAVEST/STILL (JUNHO)	13.07.88
" / " (JUNHO)	
SADAT/ (JAN.)	14.07.88
SONANGOL/DOARES DA COSTA	
URSS/ (JUNHO)	
URSS/ (JUNHO)	
BNA/COOPERS	
ENACHA/STEFANO VALENTIN	08.07.88
NINFI/DOARES DA COSTA	13.07.88
LUPRAL/ETEROUTRENER	13.07.88
CINIANTO/	13.07.88
PORTO DE LUANDA/PARTEX	14.07.88
MIMPESCAS/NOEI	14.07.88
ENATEC/AEROVIA	14.07.88
BNA/FLAKT	14.07.88
BNA/TEIXEIRA DUARTE	14.07.88
S.P.R./DUMET AFRIQUE	18.07.88
ESTALNAVE/NAVELINK	20.07.88
MINIST.COORD.PROV./RISCO	21.07.88
NINFI/MAHEIXA II	21.07.88
INSTAL/STIGLER SABIEN	25.07.88
C.P.L./R.S.T	26.07.88
C.C.A./MELKO	26.07.88
CINANGOLA/DAR-HANDASAH	26.07.88
L.E.A./MANUEL COSTA	27.07.88
INST.NAC. EST./IBM	27.07.88
" " PLANIF/TECHNOINPEX	27.07.88
" " "	28.07.88
EMATEL/SUNITOMO	27.07.88
BNA/FLAKT	28.07.88
MINIST/EDUCACAO/INTERCOOP	28.07.88
SONANGOL/MCR	28.07.88
MINSA/INTERCOOP	28.07.88
LUPRAL/ETEROUTRENER	28.07.88
ENE/ALSTHOM	28.07.88
CINIANTO/ETEROUTRENER	28.07.88
BNA/VICTOR H.L.SANTOS	28.07.88

MINSV/EMP. TESCO	29.07.88
" /POLYTECHNA	29.07.88
" /STEFANO VALENTI	29.07.88
" /INTERCOOP	29.07.88

2.6- COOPERACAO

2.7- EMBAIADAS

MIREX/EMB. YUGOSLAVIA	18.07.88
MIREX/REP. ONU	20.07.88
MIREX/EMB. CUBA	22.07.88
MIREX/EMB. EGYPTO	28.07.88
MIREX/EMB. VARIAS	29.07.88
MIREX/EMB. R. D. A	29.07.88
MIREX/EMB. LONDON	29.07.88
MIREX/REP. O. N. U.	29.07.88
MIREX/EMB. VARIAS	01.08.88
MIREX/EMB. SUECIA	01.08.88

2.8- ADMINISTRACAO ESTATAL

REP. MILITAR URSS	
"	25.07.88
EMATEC/OSMA	28.07.88
SAUDE (MILIT. JUGOSLAVIA)	
URSS (JUNHO)	14.07.88
" (JULHO)	
EMATEC/OSMA	28.07.88
MINSE/EMB. JUGOSLAVIA	05.07.88
MINSE/EMB. POLONIA	05.07.88
MINDEF/FMV-SNB	05.07.88
MINSE/HUNGRIA	05.07.88
MINDEF/EMB. RDA	05.07.88
MINSE/EMB. PORTUGAL	05.07.88
MINDEF/TRANSAFRIK	05.07.88
I. A. S.	08.07.88
TRANSAFRIK	08.07.88
EMATEC/SOARES DA COSTA	14.07.88
MINSE/MINSE R. D. A.	14.07.88
MINSE/EMB. URSS	14.07.88
MINDEF/I. A. S.	15.07.88
MINDEF/EMB. JUGOSLAVIA	22.07.88
REP. MILITAR JUGOSLAVIA	25.07.88
EMATEC/DIR. FED. AP. MILITAR	28.07.88
MINDEF/EMB. CUBA	28.07.88
"	28.07.88
MINSE/EMB. URSS	28.07.88
EMATEC/KINTEX	28.07.88
EMATEC/ALBERT FROIDEVAUX	28.07.88

2.9.-ENPROE

2.11.-ENCARGOS FINANCEIROS

ENH/NAIWESBANK	20.07.88
ENH/GOTEBORG	28.07.88
ENH/FRANCA	28.07.88
AGRO-ALIMENTAR	28.07.88
SADAT/TUDOR	28.07.88
EMATEC/PARIDAS	28.07.88
ENH/BNP	28.07.88
ENH/PARIDAS	28.07.88

2.12.-OUTROS INVISIVEIS

2.12.1-SERVICO PUBLICO

29.07.88

2.12.2-BOLSEIROS

INABE/EMB.TANZANIA	14.07.88
• / • PORTUGAL	14.07.88
• / • R.D.A	14.07.88
• / • CHECOSLOVAQUIA	14.07.88
• / • URSS	14.07.88
• / • PORTUGAL	19.07.88
• / • ITALIA	22.07.88
• / • URSS	28.07.88
• / • YUGOSLAVIA	28.07.88
• / • CUBA	28.07.88
• / • PORTUGAL	28.07.88
MIREI/ANA N.BORGES	28.07.88

2.12.3-REVISTAS E PUBLICIDADE

EDIL / LE MONSE PUBLICITE

2.12.4-ALUGUER DE FILMES

2.12.5-DELEG.ANGOP E OUTRAS

MINCEI/EMB.PONTA NEGRA	05.07.88
ANGOP/MARARE	14.07.88
• / BRAZZAVILLE	14.07.88
• / LISBOA	14.07.88
• / LONDON	14.07.88
• / RIO JANEIRO	14.07.88
MINCEI/EMB.URSS	14.07.88

/ SOGEVIANDES	12.07.88
IMPORTANG/IPITRADE	
/ " "	28.07.88
ENATEC/ANDRE	
IMPORTANG/ROLIMPEX	
ENATEC/ANDRE	
EPAL/TRANSANAVE	
FRESCANGOLA/DISCO	25.07.88
/ " "	25.07.88
" " "	25.07.88
" " "	
" " "	
IMPORTANG/SOGEVIANDES	28.07.88
IMPORTANG/IPITRADE	29.07.88
TRANSANGOL/STAR	29.07.88

2.12.7-FUNDOS ALHEIOS

FATIMA PEREIRA	05.07.88
GLADIPO/PETER JUSTESEN	05.07.88
LENNART LARSSON	05.07.88
SELENANI MULENENTI	05.07.88
GEORGES SHIRINA	05.07.88
EMB.MARROCOS/LALLA	08.07.88
EMB.MARROCOS/LEONOR GRACIO	08.07.88
PORTO LUANDA	08.07.88
GABRIELITOS	11.07.88
EMB.VIETNAME/VOLVO PARIS	13.07.88
TITAN ENGINEERING	13.07.88
CHANC.A.EMB.URSS/SOVNISPAN	13.07.88
HOTEL P.MERIDIEN	13.07.88
" " "	14.07.88
DNENUS AKMENKE	14.07.88
CHANC.A.EMB.URSS/SPRINT AUT	14.07.88
" " /BULGARPLODEXPORT	
REP.MINPLSCA URSS/SOVNISPAN	14.07.88
F.A.O.	14.07.88
MARIA E.MARTINS	14.07.88
CATEMAL/DECONS	14.07.88
CATEMAL/CONST.S.COSTA	14.07.88
EMB.ZAMBIA/VOLVO	22.07.88
OSEL/INTERTRANSPORT	25.07.88
EMB.VIETNAM/SAMASHO TRADING	27.07.88
" " /KOPCKE BELGIUM	27.07.88
" " / " " "	27.07.88
" URSS/EMP.KOVO	28.07.88
UNDP/AUTOMOBILES PEUGEOUT	28.07.88
EMB.MARROC/LALLA BENLAFQUIH	28.07.88
GERI AUGUSTO	28.07.88
EMB.ZAMBIA/AGUIAR SILVA	28.07.88
KOREA TECHNICAL/HANDELSVERT	27.07.88
CATERMAR/INTRACO	27.07.88
	29.07.88

2.12.8-DIVIDENDOS

FINA PETROLEOS	
/SHELL	22.07.88

* EMPRESA TESCO	05.07.88
* /LOURENCO SANTOS	08.07.88
MIRSA/END.FRANCA	13.07.88
* / * ESPANHA	14.07.88
* / * ESPANHA	19.07.88
* / * ESPANHA	21.07.88
* / * LONDON	22.07.88
* / * YUGOSLAVIA	28.07.88
* / * ESPANHA	29.07.88
* / * LONDON	29.07.88
	29.07.88

2.12.10-JNPLA

2.12.11-CONTRIBUICOES ORG.INT.

CONTRIB.C.P/INST F.S.SOCIAL	14.07.88
MIREX/ORG.INT.TRAVAILL	14.07.88
* /ORG.NAT.V.ED.CULTURE	14.07.88
* /UNIN A.CHEMINS DE FER	14.07.88
* /ORG.AFRICAN UNITY	14.07.88
EMPAL/PNUB	22.04.88
SEC.E.DESP/SEC.GEN.ZONE IV	28.07.88

2.12.12-DIVERSOS INVISIVEIS

VALOR DE REEMBOLSO	
IMPORTANG/ARMAZ.EXT.	
IMPORTANG/BONIFICACOES	
COMISS.PROV.ZAIRE PAG.ELECT.	
LUPRAL/A.S.P.R.A.D	13.07.88
MINFI/R.D.A	15.07.88
MININT/ASECHA	19.07.88
MINFI/BEATRIZ COSTA	27.07.88
C.C.F.B./BENGUELA RAILWAY	28.07.88
BNA/REUTERS	28.07.88
MINFI/R.D.A	29.07.88
MIN. TRABALHO/DELEG.TRAB.RDA	29.07.88

3- PAGAMENTOS ADIANTADOS

GANEK	02.08.88
AEROVIA/SISMET	
GEOTECNICA/T.DUARTE	
SOMANGOL/S.DA COSTA	
SOMANGOL/PROFABRIL	
COMISSARIADO PROV.BENGO/TECNOEXPORTORY	
SOMANGOL/BTRIVER	
ENE/T.DUARTE	
SOMANGOL/SOARES DA COSTA	
MINSE/ZAPCHASTEXPORT	
* / *	
* / *	
EMATEC/AEROVIA	08/08/88
* / *	

7/DFAPUSFON	
MINIMI./EKINSA	14.07.88
EMATEC/TRATOEIEXPORT	
MINSE/BUDAVOX	06.07.88
O.N.A./SOARES DA COSTA	14.07.88
EMATEC/JUGOEIEXPORT	28.07.88

B. MERCADORIAS

DESPACHO 34/B4	29.07.88
SONANGOL/GEOGAS	07.07.88
SOC. INFORMATICA/IBM	07.07.88
EDIL/PAP.FERNANDES	14.07.88
BNA/FOC	14.07.88
BNA/ODIREI	14.07.88
ANGOMEDICA/AGFA	14.07.88
SONANGOL/GEOGAS	20.07.88
ANGHOTEL/FONCAR	21.07.88
G.P.R./EMB.LONDON	21.07.88
INCOMEL/RIUS	21.07.88
ENAS/TRANSAMAVE	21.07.88
BPA/RANK XEROX	22.07.88
SACILDA/BIAD	22.07.88
ENAT/INTRACO	27.07.88
BNA/PAP.FERNANDES	27.07.88
ANGHOTEL/SACILDA	28.07.88
SACILDA/INTERTRANSPORTS	29.07.88
	29.07.88
ABAMAT/SACILDA	01.08.88
OUTRAS	

TOTAL (A)

B-CONSTITUICAO DE RESERVA

1-DE SEGURANCA

2-ESPECIAL

3-DE GESTAO

BESCL/LONDON

C-GARANTIAS E CATIVOS

RESERVA F-PROMOC.EXP.ESPAHHA	06.07.88
ESTEBAWK/MADRID/PROMOTION	11.07.88

2 - SALDOS EM TESOURARIA

3 - SALDOS EM BANCOS

TOTAL (A+B+C+D)

OPERADORA
Isabel dos Santos Beneito
ISABEL DOS SANTOS BENEITO

Standard Components of the Balance of Payments

I. CURRENT ACCOUNT

A. Goods, Services, and Income

1. Merchandise: exports f.o.b.
2. Merchandise: imports f.o.b.
3. Shipment: credit
4. Shipment: debit
- Other Transportation
5. Passenger services: credit
6. Passenger services: debit
7. Port services, etc.: credit
8. Port services, etc.: debit
9. Travel: credit
10. Travel: debit
- Investment Income
- Direct investment income
11. Reinvested earnings abroad
12. Reinvested earnings in reporting economy
13. Other direct investment income: credit
14. Other direct investment income: debit
- Other
15. Resident official, including interofficial: credit
16. Resident official, including interofficial: debit
17. Foreign official, excluding interofficial: credit
18. Foreign official, excluding interofficial: debit
19. Private: credit
20. Private: debit
- Other Goods, Services, and Income
- Official
21. Interofficial: credit
22. Interofficial: debit
23. Other, resident official: credit
24. Other, resident official: debit
25. Other, foreign official: credit
26. Other, foreign official: debit
- Private
27. Labor income: credit
28. Labor income: debit
29. Property income: credit
30. Property income: debit
31. Other goods and services: credit
32. Other goods and services: debit

B. Unrequited Transfers

Private

- 33. Migrants' transfers: credit
- 34. Migrants' transfers: debit
- 35. Workers' remittances: credit
- 36. Workers' remittances: debit
- 37. Other private transfers: credit
- 38. Other private transfers: debit

Official

- 39. Interofficial transfers: credit
- 40. Interofficial transfers: debit
- 41. Other transfers of resident official: credit
- 42. Other transfers of resident official: debit
- 43. Other transfers of foreign official: credit
- 44. Other transfers of foreign official: debit

II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

A. Capital, excluding reserves

Direct Investment

Abroad

- 45. Equity capital
- 46. Reinvestment of earnings
- 47. Other long-term capital
- 48. Short-term capital

In reporting economy

- 49. Equity capital
- 50. Reinvestment of earnings
- 51. Other long-term capital
- 52. Short-term capital

Portfolio Investment

Public sector bonds

- 53. Assets
- 54. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 55. Other liabilities

Other bonds

- 56. Assets
- 57. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 58. Other liabilities

Corporate equities

- 59. Assets
- 60. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 61. Other liabilities

Other Capital

Long-term capital

Resident official sector

- 62. Drawings on loans extended
- 63. Repayments on loans extended
- 64. Other assets
- 65. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 66. Drawings on other loans received
- 67. Repayments on other loans received
- 68. Other liabilities
- Deposit money banks
- 69. Drawings on loans extended
- 70. Repayments on loans extended
- 71. Other assets
- 72. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:
denominated in national currency
- 73. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:
denominated in foreign currency
- 74. Drawings on other loans received
- 75. Repayments on other loans received
- 76. Other liabilities
- Other sectors
- 77. Drawings on loans extended
- 78. Repayments on loans extended
- 79. Other assets
- 80. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 81. Drawings on other loans received
- 82. Repayments on other loans received
- 83. Other liabilities
- Short-term capital
- Resident official sector
- 84. Loans extended
- 85. Other assets
- 86. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 87. Other loans received
- 88. Other liabilities
- Deposit money banks
- 89. Assets
- 90. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:
denominated in national currency
- 91. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves:
denominated in foreign currency
- 92. Other liabilities
- Other sectors
- 93. Loans extended
- 94. Other assets
- 95. Liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves
- 96. Other loans received
- 97. Other liabilities

B. Reserves

Monetary Gold

- 98. Total change in holdings
- 99. Counterpart to monetization/demonetization
- 100. Counterpart to valuation changes

Special Drawing Rights

- 101. Total change in holdings
- 102. Counterpart to allocation/cancellation
- 103. Counterpart to valuation changes

Reserve Position in the Fund

- 104. Total change in holdings
- 105. Counterpart to valuation changes

Foreign Exchange Assets

- 106. Total change in holdings
- 107. Counterpart to valuation changes

Other Claims

- 108. Total change in holdings
- 109. Counterpart to valuation changes

Use of Fund Credit

- 110. Total change in holdings
- 111. Counterpart to valuation changes

Proposed Classification of Exchange Record Transactions for
Balance of Payments Purposes

Balance of
Payments item*

Receipts

1110	Exports f.o.b.: spot sales	
1111	Petroleum	
1112	Gas	
1113	Diamonds	
1114	Fish	
1115	Coffee	
1116	Granite	
1117	Other	
1120	Prefinanced exports f.o.b.: cash advances	
1121	Petroleum	
1122	Gas	
1123	Diamonds	
1124	Fish	
1125	Coffee	
1126	Granite	
1127	Other	
1130	Prefinanced exports f.o.b.: settlement payment	
1131	Petroleum	
1132	Gas	
1133	Diamonds	
1134	Fish	
1135	Coffee	
1136	Granite	
1137	Other	
1140	Export credits extended: repayments	
1141	Petroleum	
1142	Gas	
1143	Diamonds	
1144	Fish	
1145	Coffee	
1146	Granite	
1147	Other	
1210	Receipts for freight on exports	3
1220	Receipts for insurance premiums on exports	3
1230	Receipts for claims on merchandise insurance (imports)	deduct from 4

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Balance of</u> <u>Payments item*</u>
1310 TAAG: sales of airline tickets and payments received from IATA	5
1320 TAAG: receipts for excess baggage	5
1330 Receipts for port services in Angola	7
1340 Bunker oil sales in Angola to foreign carriers	7
1350 Provisions and other supplies to foreign carriers	7
1360 Charters of Angolan carriers	7
1410 Travelers from abroad	
1411 Business	9
1412 Tourism	9
1413 Other	9
1510 Profits and dividends received from abroad	13 or 19
1520 Interest received from abroad	
1521 By the BA	15
1522 By the Government	15
1523 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	13 or 19
1524 By others	19
1610 Embassies, other foreign government bodies and international organizations in Angola	25
1620 Nonmerchandise insurance and reinsurance receipts from abroad	
1621 Claims	deduct from 32
1622 Commissions	31
1630 Telecommunications and postal services	31
1640 Banking commissions	31
1650 Agents' and brokerage fees	31
1660 Professional and technical services	31
1670 Other services	31
	Balance of

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Payments item*</u>
1710 Donations in cash	37, 39, 41, or 43
1720 Pensions	37
1730 Workers' remittances	35
1810 Receipts of duty free shops	allocate to 2, 9 and 27
1820 Le Président Méridien hotel: gross receipts of foreign currency	
1830 Receipts from export taxes:	
1831 Paid by foreign-owned petroleum companies	
1832 Paid by other exporters	
1910 Foreign investment capital: cash receipts excluding loan disbursements in cash	
1911 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
1912 By other companies	49
1920 Cash disbursements on short-term loans received	
1921 By the BA	
1922 By the Government	
1923 By the rest of the public sector	
1924 By private sector with public guarantee	
1925 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
1926 Other	
1930 Cash disbursements on long-term loans received	
1931 By the BA	
1932 By the Government	
1933 By the rest of the public sector	
1934 By private sector with public guarantee	
1935 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
1936 Other	
1940 Unspecified receipts	

Payments

2110 Imports c. & f.: paid in cash
2111 Government and public enterprises
2112 Foreign-owned petroleum companies
2113 Other sectors

Balance of
Payments item*

Payments

2120	Repayments of short-term credits for import financing	
2121	BA	
2122	Government	
2123	Rest of the public sector	
2124	Private sector with public guarantee	
2125	Foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2126	Other	
2130	Repayments of long-term credits for import financing	
2131	BA	
2132	Government	
2133	Rest of the public sector	
2134	Private sector with public guarantee	
2135	Foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2136	Other	
2140	Prepayments on imports	
2141	Foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2142	Other	
2210	Payments abroad for freight on imports	
2220	Payments abroad for insurance premiums on imports	4
2230	Payments abroad for claims on merchandise insurance (exports)	deduct from 3
2310	Purchases of tickets to foreign airlines and payments by TAAG to IATA	6
2320	Payments to foreign airlines for excess baggage	6
2330	Port services abroad	8
2340	Bunker oil payments by Angolan carriers abroad	8
2350	Provisions and other supplies purchased abroad by Angolan carriers	8
2360	Charters of foreign carriers	8
2370	Demurrage payments to foreign carriers	8

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Balance of Payments item*</u>
2410 Travelers	
2411 Business	10
2412 Tourism	10
2413 Health	10
2414 Public service	10
2415 Students	10
2416 Training	10
2417 Other	10
2510 Profit and dividend remittances	
2511 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2512 Other	14
2520 Interest paid when due	
2521 By the BA	
2522 By the Government	
2523 By the rest of the public sector	
2524 By private sector with public guarantee	
2525 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2526 Other	
2530 Payments of interest in arrears	
2531 By the BA	
2532 By the Government	
2533 By the rest of the public sector	
2534 By private sector with public guarantee	
2535 By foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2536 Other	
2610 Angolan embassies and other government bodies abroad	24
2620 Nonmerchandise insurance and reinsurance	
2621 Premiums paid abroad	32
2622 Commissions paid abroad	32
2630 Telecommunications and postal services	32
2640 Banking commissions	32
2650 Agents' and brokerage fees	32
2660 Technical assistance	
2661 Paid by foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2662 Paid by others	32

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Balance of Payments item*</u>
2670 Professional and technical services from abroad including management and accounting services	
2671 Paid by foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2672 Paid by ENDIAMA	32
2673 Paid by other companies	32
2680 Payments of wages and salaries to seasonal and border workers	
2681 Paid by foreign-owned petroleum companies	
2682 Paid by other companies	28
2690 Other services	
2691 Advertising including payments by LMPA and ANGOP	32
2692 Repair and processing abroad	32
2693 Royalties	30
2694 Film rentals	32
2695 Periodicals	32
2696 Operational leasing	32
2697 Other	32
2710 Donations in cash	38, 40, 42, or 44
2720 Pensions	38
2730 Workers' remittances	36
2740 Contributions to administrative budgets of international organizations	
2741 By the official sector	42
2742 By other sectors	38
2750 Defense and military service payments abroad	24
2810 Le Président Méridien hotel: gross payments abroad	
2811 Purchases of goods	2
2812 Purchases of services	32
2813 Profit remittances	14
2910 Repayments of short-term loans received (excluding trade credits)	
2911 By the BA	
2912 By the Government	

Balance of
Payments item*

Receipts

- 2913 By the rest of the public sector
- 2914 By private sector with public guarantee
- 2915 By foreign-owned petroleum companies
- 2916 Other

- 2920 Repayments of long-term loans received made
when due (excluding trade credits)
- 2921 By the BA
- 2922 By the Government
- 2923 By the rest of the public sector
- 2924 By private sector with public guarantee
- 2925 By foreign-owned petroleum companies
- 2926 Other

- 2930 Repayments of principal in arrears on long-
term loans received (excluding trade credits)
- 2931 By the BA
- 2932 By the Government
- 2933 By the rest of the public sector
- 2934 By other private sector with public guarantee
- 2935 By foreign-owned petroleum companies
- 2936 Other

- 2940 Unspecified payments

* For those categories that do not show a balance of payment item, the BPO should use the alternative sources referred to in the section on recommendations, and the exchange record data should be used as a reference for comparison.

Timing Adjustments to Reconcile Customs Trade Data with Merchandise Trade Transactions as Recorded by the Bank of Angola

If the BPO uses customs trade data for deriving the merchandise items in the balance of payments for Angola, a series of balance of payments entries would need to be made in order to reconcile these merchandise flows with the counterpart financial flows recorded by the BA. The following are some hypothetical examples of how to make the recording when using customs data for the real flows and the data from the BA for the financial flows. In order to simplify the examples it has been assumed that merchandise data are compiled by customs on an f.o.b. basis and that the change of ownership takes place when the goods clear customs. The examples illustrate cases in which short-term trade credits are involved, but a similar exercise could be done for long-term financing.

Case 1: Prepayment of imports.

Suppose that in period 1 an importer makes a prepayment to the supplier. The BA records the payment abroad in period 1 and, in period 2, receives the bill of lading. The DC records these imports in period 3, when the merchandise is cleared through customs.

The BPO should make the following entries:

	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>
- Period 1:		
106. Foreign exchange	XX	
93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended		XX
- Period 2: No entries		
- Period 3:		
93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended	XX	
2. Merchandise: imports f.o.b.		XX

Case 2: Cash payment of imports.

Suppose that in period 1 the BA receives the bill of lading and the importer pays the supplier for the merchandise. However, the DC records these imports in period 2, when the goods are cleared through customs.

The BPO should make the following entries:

- Period 1:		
106. Foreign exchange	XX	
93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended		XX

- Period 2:
- 93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended XX
- 2. Merchandise: imports f.o.b. XX

Case 3: Imports financed from abroad.

Suppose that an importer obtains a trade credit from the supplier and the BA receives the draft and the bill of lading in period 1. In period 2, the merchandise clears customs and is recorded by the DC. In period 3 the importer makes the repayment of the trade credit.

The BPO should make the following entries:

Credit Debit

- Period 1: No entries
- Period 2:
- 96. Other sectors, short-term loans received XX
- 2. Merchandise: imports f.o.b. XX
- Period 3:
- 106. Foreign currency XX
- 96. Other sectors, short-term loans received XX

Case 4: Prefinancing of exports

Suppose that in period 1 an Angolan exporter receives a cash advance from the foreign importer on account of merchandise that will be shipped in period 2. The DC registers the shipment of the merchandise abroad in period 2.

The BPO should make the following entries:

- Period 1:
- 96. Other sectors, short-term loans received XX
- 106. Foreign exchange XX
- Period 2:
- 96. Other sectors, short-term loans received XX
- 1. Merchandise: exports f.o.b. XX

Case 5: Exports on credit

Suppose that the Angolan exporter extends a trade credit to the foreign buyer. The exporter ships the merchandise in period 1. The DC records these exports in period 1, when the merchandise is shipped. In period 2 the foreign importer makes the payment to the Angolan exporter.

Credit Debit

The BPO should make the following entries:

- Period 1:		
93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended		XX
1. Merchandise: exports f.o.b.	XX	
- Period 2:		
106. Foreign exchange		XX
93. Other sectors, short-term loans extended	XX	

Questionnaire for Foreign-Owned Petroleum Enterprises

Name of enterprise: _____

Address: _____

Percentage of foreign participation in the equity of the enterprise: ____

Period covered: From _____ to _____

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

Balance of
 Payments item

I. Income from abroad:

a) Exports f.o.b.	----	1
b) Interest earned on deposits, securities, and loans extended	----	19
c) Claims or merchandise insurance	deduct from	4
d) Claims on nonmerchandise insurance	deduct from	32
e) Other receipts from abroad (specify)	---	

II. Costs incurred abroad:

a) Imports f.o.b.	----	2
b) Freight and insurance on merchandise imports	----	4
c) Travel expenditures	----	
d) Interest paid on loans received from the parent company or foreign affiliates	----	14
e) Other interest paid abroad	----	20
f) Wages and salaries paid in foreign currency locally:		
- to foreigners working in Angola a year or more	----	
- to foreigners working in Angola less than a year	----	28

	<u>Balance of</u> <u>Payments item</u>
g) Wages and salaries paid abroad:	
- to foreigners working in Angola a year or more	---- 36
- to foreigners working in Angola less than a year	---- 28
h) Royalties and license fees	---- 30
i) Premiums on nonmerchandise insurance	---- 32
j) Commissions and agent's fees	---- 32
k) Management fees	---- 32
l) Other professional and technical services provided by nonresident enterprises <u>1/</u>	---- 32
III. Profits remitted (for branches only)	---- 14
IV. Dividends distributed to foreign investors by subsidiaries and other incorporated enterprises with foreign investment	
- paid in cash	---- 14
- stock dividends	---- 14

Amounts outstanding

At the	At the
beginning	end of
<u>of period</u>	<u>period</u>

V. Foreign Assets

a) Deposits in foreign banks	----	----	(change) 94
b) Short-term claims on parent company or other foreign affiliates	----	----	(change) 52
c) Long-term claims on parent company or other foreign affiliates	----	----	(change) 51
d) Long-term loans extended:	----	----	
- disbursements	----		77
- repayments	----		78

1/ As a simplifying assumption it is convenient to consider as nonresident enterprises all the foreign-owned petroleum companies that have not signed special contracts with the Government for petroleum exploration or production or are not installed in Angola and whose activity within the country is mainly to provide special services to other petroleum companies, usually on a short-term basis. See attached list provided by SONANGOL.

	<u>Amounts outstanding</u>		
	<u>At the beginning of period</u>	<u>At the end of period</u>	
e) Other long-term assets	----	----	(change) 79
f) Short-term loans extended	----	----	(change) 93
 VI. Foreign Liabilities			
<u>Short-term</u>			
a) Liabilities to parent company or other foreign affiliates	----	----	(change) 52
b) Trade credits	----	----	(change) 96
c) Other short-term liabilities	----	----	(change) 97
 <u>Long-term</u>			
a) Liabilities to parent company or other foreign affiliates	----	----	(change) 51
b) Suppliers' credits, and other loans received	----	----	
- disbursements	----		81
- repayments	----		82
c) Other long-term liabilities	----	----	(change) 83
 VII. Equity capital			
a) Equity held by residents	----	----	
b) Equity held by foreign investors	----	----	(change) 49
c) Reserves	----	----	(change) 50 <u>1/</u> (contra- entry) 12 <u>1/</u>
d) Undistributed profits or losses	----	----	(change) 50 <u>1/</u> (contra- entry) 12 <u>1/</u>

1/ The balance of payments entries should include only the foreign investors' share in the change in reserves and undistributed profits or losses.

Classification of Petroleum Companies Provided by SONANGOL

	<u>Residents of Angola</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Foreign-owned petroleum companies engaged in exploration and production activities:		
- AGIP	X	
- ELF	X	
- CONOCO	X	
- CHEVRON	X	
- TEXACO	X	
- ESPA	X	
- TOTAL	X	
- FINA	X	
- NAFTAGAS	X	
- TEXPRO	X	
- BRASPETRO	X	
- AJOCO	X	
- AGIP	X	
- INA-NAFTAPLIN	X	
- CABGOC	X	
Foreign-owned companies that provide services to petroleum companies:		
- DOWEL SCHLUMBERGER	X	
- HALLIBURTON	X	
- OCEAN TECHNICAL SERVICES	X	
- ASTALDI	X	
- HARBERT	X	
- CONSTRUÇOES TECNICAS	X	
- DE LONG HERSENT	X	
- NATIONAL CATERING CONT. CO.	X	
- UIE	X	
- IBM	X	
- KEYDRILL CO.		X
- SEDCO INC.		X
- SEA DRILLG. NETHERLANDS N.V.		X
- DOUGLAS CARVER		X
- TPT		X
- PLT		X
- CHRISTENSEN		X
- DIAMOND M.		X

	<u>Residents of Angola</u>	
	Yes	No
- CORE LAB INC.		X
- CREOLE		X
- SCHLUMBERGER OVERSEAS		X
- HTSC GEOLOGICAL		X
- GEOSERVICES		X
- C.G.G.		X
- WESTERN GEOPHYSICAL		X
- FAIRFIELDS IND.		X
- SEISMOGRAPH SERVICES		X
- GRC GEOPHYSICAL CORP.		X
- LEUTERT		X
- PETTY RAY		X
- SSL		X
- EASTMAN WHIPSTOCK		X
- BAROID		X
- THE ANALYSTS		X
- INT. DRILLING FLUIDS		X
- OTIS ENGINEERING		X
- A-Z INT. OIL TOOLS		X
- BAKER OIL TOOLS		X
- POLYTECHIC MARINE		X
- GORDON REEDS & ASSOC.		X
- EXPL. LOGGING OVES		X
- GRAY TOOL INC.		X
- OCEANEERING		X
- I.U.C.		X
- FLOPETROL		X
- VETCO		X
- DAILEY INT.		X
- ALGOA OIL		X
- DRESSER EUROPE S.A.		X
- HOWE BAKER ENGINEERG. INC.		X
- ROMAX ENGINEERING SERV.		X
- TESTENGER INC.		X
- ZAPATA MARINE SERV.		X
- SEAHORSE INC.		X
- OSA OFFSHORE		X
- BORGSHIP		X
- IDEX		X
- OIL OCEAN INCHAPE		X
- OFFSHORE SUPPLY		X
- LISNAVE		X
- AFRAN TRANSPORT CO.		X
- Other (around 33 companies)		X

Information to Be Collected by the Office for
Economic Cooperation

Foreign Aid
(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

<u>Technical Assistance Financed by Foreign Aid</u>	<u>Foreign Governments</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Angolan Govt.</u>
Salaries			
Transportation			
Other			
Total			
<u>Other Foreign Aid</u>			
Scholarships abroad for Angolan residents			XXXX
Donations in goods:			
- food			XXXX
- clothing and other consumer goods			XXXX
- equipment			XXXX
Services paid abroad			XXXX
Donations in cash			XXXX

Information on Long-Term External Debt to Be Requested
from the External Debt Office

Stock and flow data should be provided separately with the following classification of debtors:

1. Bank of Angola
2. Government
3. Rest of public sector
4. Private sector with public guarantee (by the BA or Angolan Government)
5. Foreign-owned petroleum companies
6. Other private sector

At the same time a data breakdown is needed, at least for the official sector debt (BA and Government) and for the publicly guaranteed debt, according to the sector of the creditor:

1. Governments of Western Countries
2. Governments of Socialist Countries
3. International Organizations
4. Commercial Banks
5. Suppliers

The flow data that should be provided for the balance of payments compilation are the following:

Interest

1. Interest due in the current period and paid when due
2. Interest due in the current period but not paid:
 - a) in arrears
 - b) rescheduled

It should be noted that only interest due in the current period should be classified under the category "other investment income: debit." The payment of interest for previous periods in arrears is classified under "other short-term capital: debit" (reduction in payments arrears).

Disbursements

- 1) In cash
- 2) Used to finance merchandise imports
- 3) Used to finance a service from abroad
- 4) Used to refinance or reschedule existing debt

It should be noted that for analytical purposes it will also be necessary to identify separately those loan disbursements that represent balance of payments financing.

Principal Repayments

- 1) Principal due in the current period and paid when due
- 2) Principal due in the current period but not paid:
 - a) in arrears
 - b) rescheduled
- 3) Principal not yet due but rescheduled in the current period

Payments of Debt Service in Arrears

- 1) Payments of interest of previous periods in arrears
- 2) Payments of principal of previous periods in arrears

The debt service in arrears is recorded as a credit entry in "other short-term capital"; therefore, when these arrears are paid a debit entry should be recorded in "other short-term capital."

Information on Short-Term External Debt to Be Requested
from the Directorate of International Operations

Stock and flow data should be provided separately for the following classification of debtors:

1. Bank of Angola
2. Government
3. Rest of public sector
4. Private sector with public guarantee (by the BA or Angolan Government)
5. Foreign-owned petroleum companies
6. Other private sector

At the same time a data breakdown is needed, at least for the official sector debt (BA and Government) and for the publicly guaranteed debt, according to the sector of the creditor:

1. Governments of Western Countries
2. Governments of Socialist Countries
3. International Organizations
4. Commercial Banks
5. Suppliers

According to the Manual the flow data on short-term capital to be recorded in the balance of payments is compiled on a net basis; however, since the BA keeps records on a gross basis the BPO should request the data on the same basis. The gross figures will allow the BPO to verify the data requested from the DIO with those shown in the exchange record.

The flow data that should be provided for the balance of payments compilation are the following:

Interest

1. Interest due in the current period and paid when due
2. Interest due in the current period but not paid:
 - a) in arrears
 - b) rescheduled

It should be noted that only interest due in the current period should be classified under the category "other investment income: debit." The payment of interest of previous periods in arrears is classified under "other short-term capital: debit" (reduction in payments arrears).

Disbursements

1. In cash
2. Used to prefinance exports
3. Used to finance merchandise imports
4. Used to finance a service from abroad

These disbursements are recorded as credits in the category "short-term capital."

It should be noted that for analytical purposes it would also be necessary to identify separately those loan disbursements that represent balance of payments financing.

Principal Repayments

1. Principal due in the current period and paid when due
2. Principal due in the current period but not paid:
 - a) in arrears
 - b) rescheduled
3. Principal not yet due but rescheduled in the current period

Payments of Debt Service in Arrears

1. Payments of interest of previous periods in arrears
2. Payments of principal of previous periods in arrears

The debt service in arrears is recorded as a credit entry in "other short-term capital"; therefore, when these arrears are paid a debit entry should be recorded in "other short-term capital."

Questionnaire for TAAG and Resident Shipping Companies

Name of the company: _____

Period covered: _____

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

Balance
of Payments
Item

I. Receipts from abroad

- 1. For sales of passenger tickets ----- 5
- 2. For excess baggage ----- 5
- 3. For freight on exports ----- 3
- 4. For freight on imports ----- deduct from 4
- 5. For other concepts (specify) -----

II. Expenditures abroad

- 1. Port expenditures (includes port services, bunker oil, provisions and other supplies, repair and maintenance) ----- 8
- 2. Payments for charter of foreign carriers ----- 8
- 3. Purchases of carriers and spare parts (excluding those that are incorporated in the repair or maintenance cost) ----- 2
- 5. Commissions paid to agents ----- 32
- 6. Interest paid on foreign loans ----- 20
- 7. Other expenditures abroad (specify) -----

III. Value of the passenger tickets issued on account of foreign carriers ----- 6

Amounts outstanding

Beginning End of
of period period

IV. Foreign assets

- 1. Deposits in foreign banks ----- change:94
- 2. Claims abroad ----- change:93

V. Foreign liabilities

1.	Short-term liabilities	----	----	change:96
2.	Long-term liabilities:	----	----	
	- disbursements	----		81
	- repayments	----		82

Balance of Payments Recording of Technical Assistance Services

1. Technical assistance from a foreign government (nonresident)

The donor country provides the following:

(1) Salaries and allowances to technical assistance personnel	100
(2) Airline tickets (paid directly to UTA) for the technical assistance personnel and their dependents to get to Angola	10
(3) Moving expenses (paid directly to a transportation company of the donor country)	<u>15</u>
(4) Total contribution of the donor government	125

The Angolan Government provides the following:

(5) Accommodations (payment in kind)	3
(6) Reimbursement (to the donor government) of a portion of the salaries and allowances paid to the technical assistance personnel)	<u>5</u>
(7) Total contribution of the Angolan Government	8

The technical assistance personnel engages in the following transactions:

(8) Transfers to Angola:	<u>40</u>
a. Used to purchase airline tickets (to UTA) for holidays in Europe	(7)
b. Used to pay for other local expenses in Angola	(31)
c. Kept in their bank accounts in the BA	(2)
(9) Transactions abroad	<u>60</u>
a. Gifts to relatives	(6)
b. Vacation expenses in Europe	(16)
c. Increase in their bank accounts abroad	(38)

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

COMUNICAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO Nº 7/DOI/80

ASSUNTO: BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS

EFE² METODOLOGIA DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO DAS TRANSAÇÕES ECONÓMICAS INT

*Murino rep on
ANGOLA, 1989.*

Com efeitos a partir de 2 de as disposições:

observadas as seguin-

1- DA NOMENCLATURA

1.1. É aprovada a Nomenclatura de Angola, que Serviço.

*pages have been
reduced &
incorporated in
text. 5/5 4/14/92*

os da República Po-
nte Comunicação de

2- DO OBJECTO DA RELEVACÃO CO

2.1. Constitui objecto de P junto das transações cício Económico, entr sações consub stanciadas em operações de Mercadorias, em operações de Invisíveis Correntes e em Operações de Capitais, definidas nos termos da Nomenclatura da Balança de Pagamentos, a que se refere o ponto 1, da presente Comunicação.

e Pagamentos, o con-
um determinado Exer-
Resto do Mundo, tran-

3- DA CLASSIFICAÇÃO DAS TRANSAÇÕES ECONÓMICAS INTERNACIONAIS

3.1. As Transações de Comércio Internacional, serão classificadas de acordo com a sua natureza específica e agregadas através do sistema de contas da Nomenclatura da Balança de Pagamentos, que integra:

3.1.1. Três Contas Principais, à que correspondem as transações de "MERCADORIAS", "INVISÍVEIS" "CORRENTES" e "CAPITAIS"

3.1.2. Várias Contas Divisionárias, designadas "RUBRICAS" perfeitamente hierarquizadas em cinco níveis de decomposição analítica das contas principais.

4- DA CONTABILIZAÇÃO DAS TRANSAÇÕES

4.1. A contabilização das Transações Económicas, uma vez classificadas, será efectuada na correspondente Conta Divisionária de último grau, como seja:

4.1.1. Na de 1º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Mercadorias

4.1.2. Na de 3º, 4º, ou 5º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Invisível Corrente.

4.1.3. Na de 4º grau, se estivermos em presença de uma transação de Capital Monetário ou não Monetário.

5- DO DOCUMENTO CONTABILÍSTICO

5.1. Constituem documentos válidos de relevação contabilística:

5.1.1. Nas operações de Créditos Documentários os Bordereaux de utilização ou de Liquidação das Transações dos Bens ou dos Serviços.

5.1.2. Nas "Operações Cambiais" e/ou de Transferência, os Bordereaux de liquidação das correspondentes transações de Bens, de Serviços ou de Acti-

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

1.3. Nas operações de Cobranças, com ou sem Garantia, os bordereaux de registo e os de liquidação das transações efectuadas à Cobrança.

5.2. Os Documentos Contabilísticos deverão ser reproduzidos pelas respectivas áreas de execução de modo a reflectirem de forma distinta, os movimentos contabilísticos associados:

5.2.1. Ao valor dos Bens, dos Serviços ou dos Capitais transacionados.

5.2.2. Aos diferentes Custos e Rendimentos resultantes das transações de Mercadorias, de Invisíveis ou de Capitais, como sejam as Comissões, os fretes e Seguros, os Juros, os Lucros etc...

DOS PRINCIPIOS E MÉTODOS DE CONTABILIZAÇÃO.

6.1. Das Operações de Créditos Documentários:

6.1.1. De Importação de Bens

Débito: Mercadorias
c/ ou s/ Licenciamento

Crédito: Reservas

...

...

...

Disponibilidades

6.1.2. Comissões e Outras Despesas de Importação

Débito: Invisíveis

...

...

...

Comissões ou Outros

Crédito: Reservas

...

...

...

Disponibilidades

6.1.3. De Exportação de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.1.1.

6.1.4. Comissões e Outras Receitas de Exportação

Movimento inverso do de 6.1.2.

6.2. Das "Operações Cambiais" e de Transferências

6.2.1. Venda de Moeda Est. ou de Cheques M.E.

Débito: Invisíveis (na rubrica correspondente a natureza da transação)

Crédito: Reservas

...

...

...

Disponibilidades

The transactions related to the services provided by the technical assistance personnel would call for the following entries in the balance of payments of Angola:

<u>Balance of payments item</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>
22. Other interofficial goods, services, and income: debit		
Technical assistance services received (4) + (5)		128
25. Other foreign official goods, services, and income: credit		
Local expenditures of technical assistance personnel (5) + (8b)	34	
39. Interofficial unrequited transfers: credit		
Technical assistance grants (4) - (6)	120	
88. Short-term liabilities of BA		
Increase in deposits of nonresidents (8c)	2	
106. Foreign exchange		
Increase in holdings (8b) + (8c) - (6)		28

The salaries received by the technical assistance personnel (1), the cost of the airline tickets to get to Angola (2), and their moving expenses (3) paid by the donor government are not included in the balance of payments because they are transactions between nonresidents. The transactions of the technical assistance personnel abroad (9) and the acquisition of airline tickets for vacations in Europe (8a) are excluded for the same reason. The payment of the tickets produces no changes in the foreign assets of the BA, as it is assumed that the payment is made to the nonresident airline company during the period in which the funds are transferred to Angola from the foreign personnel's bank accounts abroad.

2. Technical assistance from international organizations

In this case, the technical assistance personnel staying in the country for more than one year should be considered residents of Angola; therefore, balance of payments entries are not required for their local expenditures in Angola as those are transactions between residents. Their transactions with the rest of the world include travel on foreign airlines, spending on their leave abroad, remitting savings abroad, and bringing funds into the country to cover their local expenses (implicitly included in changes in the assets of the monetary sector).

Rescheduling Agreement with a Foreign Central Bank

Assumptions

In June 1988 an agreement was signed between Angola and the Central Bank of Brazil to reschedule overdue payments under credit facilities granted by Brazil to the Bank of Angola.

The amounts included in the agreement are as follows:

Arrears of interest and principal accumulated through 12/31/87	US\$ 2,000,000
Late payment interest accumulated through 12/31/87	US\$ 100,000
Total amount of arrears outstanding as of 12/31/87	<u>US\$ 2,100,000</u>
Payments due in 1988	
Interest	US\$ 300,000
Principal	<u>US\$ 600,000</u>
	US\$ 900,000
Late payment interest charged in 1988	US\$ 200,000
Total amount rescheduled	<u>US\$ 3,200,000</u>

Entries in the 1988 balance of payments:

<u>Balance of payments item</u>	<u>US\$ thousands</u>
16. Other investment income of resident official: debit	
Rescheduled interest	-500
66. Drawings on other long-term loans received by resident official sector	
Rescheduled debts	3,200
67. Repayments on other long-term loans received by resident official sector	
Repayments rescheduled	-600
88. Other short-term liabilities of resident official sector	
Payments arrears (reduction)	-2,100

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

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6.2.2. Compra de M.E. ou de Cheques M.E.

Débito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

Crédito: Invisíveis (Na rubrica correspondente à transação)

6.2.3. Depósitos de Entidades Estrangeiras em D.O./M.E. ou D.O./Convertível

Débito: Reservas

...
...
...

Responsabilidades

Crédito: Invisíveis

...
...
...

Representações Diplomáticas

6.2.4. Levantamentos ou Transferências de Entidades Estrangeiras de Contas
D.O./M.E. ou de D.O./Convertíveis: (1)

Movimento inverso do anterior

6.3. Das Operações de Cobranças, com ou sem Garantia ou Aval Bancário

6.3.1. Cobranças de Importação

A- UTILIZAÇÃO

Débito: Mercadoria, (pelo valor dos Bens)

Débito: Invisíveis

...
...
...

Comissões ou Juros (associados aos Bens)

Crédito: Capital n/Monetário

...
...
...

Sector (...) consoante os casos, e pelo somatório do valor dos Bens e dos Juros correspondentes.

B- LIQUIDAÇÃO

Débito: Capital n/Monetário

...
...
...

Sector (...) consoante os casos e pelo somatório do valor dos Bens e dos Juros correspondentes.

Crédito: Reservas

...
...
...

Disponibilidades

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

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6.3.2. Cobranças de Exportação

- UTILIZAÇÃO

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.1./A

B- LIQUIDACÃO

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.1./B

6.3.3. Transações Clearing

6.3.3.1. Importação de Bens

Débito: Mercadorias
c/ ou s/Licenciamento

Crédito: Capital n/Monetário

...
...
...

Sector (...) pelo valor dos Bens)

6.3.3.2. Exportação de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.3.3.1.

6.4. Das Transações Unilaterais

6.4.1. Saída de Bens

Débito: Invisíveis
Transferências Unilaterais...
...
...Crédito: Mercadorias
C/ ou S/Licenciamento

6.4.2. Entrada de Bens

Movimento inverso do de 6.4.1.

6.4.3. Saída de Divisas

Débito: Invisíveis
Transferências Unilaterais...
...
...Crédito: Capitais Monetários
Reservas...
...

Disponibilidades

6.4.4. Entrada de Divisas

Movimento inverso do de 6.4.3

7. Da Remessa dos Documentos Contabilísticos

7.1. A Remessa à Balança de Pagamentos, dos documentos contabilísticos e da responsabilidade das Secções ligadas à execução das operações correspondentes, bem como do de cada transação Económica ou transação de Activos Financeiros.

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

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8- DO SISTEMA DE FICHAS

- 8.1. A Secção da Balança de Pagamentos, deverá proceder a abertura de fichas correspondentes as Contas Divisionárias de último grau, nas quais procederá ao registo do movimento diário de cada operação, de acordo com os princípios e métodos enunciados no ponto 5.
- 8.2. O movimento diário só será lançado nas fichas correspondentes, após conferência pelo chefe da Secção do movimento contabilístico diário efectuado por cada operador, nos respectivos Mapas Diários Analíticos.

9. DO ARQUIVO

- 9.1. Os Movimentos Contabilísticos serão arquivados em área apropriada para o efeito
- 9.2. O Arquivo deverá ser cronológico-histórico, encontrando-se o movimento de cada dia classificado por natureza da operação correspondente a cada operador.
- 9.3. As fichas serão agrupadas segundo o sistema de Contas havendo sempre um Chefe-frier Geral para cada nível de decomposição de cada uma das Contas Principais e diariamente guardadas em "carro" apropriado para o efeito, e sob a responsabilidade do chefe do Sector.

10 DAS OMISSÕES

- 10.1. Os casos omissos serão levados à consideração do chefe do Departamento de Orçamento e Balança.

11. DA PERIODICIDADE DE ELABORAÇÃO

- 11.1. A Balança de Pagamentos será apurada mensalmente devendo para efeitos de divulgação, ser compilada trimestral e anualmente até ao 30º dia do mês seguinte ao período a que respeitem os dados.

LUANDA, 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1980

CUMPPA-SE E PUBLIQUE-SE

DIRECCÃO DE OPERAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

FERNANDO TEIXEIRA

(DIRECTOR)

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

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LOGIA SEGUIDA

A nomenclatura foi elaborada, de modo a traduzir, uma correspondência exaustiva entre as contas e as respectivas rubricas analíticas, da Balança de Pagamentos, e entre estas e as transacções que representam; deste modo, e las reflectem:

1- Na Conta de Mercadorias

- 1.1. Os fluxos reais de bens, registados durante um determinado período, entre a Economia Nacional e o resto do mundo.
- 1.2. As transacções de Mercadorias, efectuadas com prévia Autorização ou Licenciamento, e as efectuadas sem uma prévia Autorização, pelas entidades competentes do Comércio Externo.

2- Na Conta de Invisíveis

- 2.1. As transacções reais de Serviços e de Rendimentos de Capitais, que, tal como as de Mercadorias apresentam sempre contrapartida económica ou financeira.
- 2.2. As Transacções reais unilaterais de Bens, de Serviços ou de Activos financeiros de qualquer espécie, que se realizam sem contrapartida económica ou financeira.

3- Na Conta de Capitais

- 3.1. Os fluxos reais ou as transferências de título de propriedade, sobre activos financeiros, realizados durante um determinado período, entre a Economia Nacional e o resto do mundo.
- 3.2. As esferas e os Sectores estruturais da Economia Nacional, sobre os quais recaem, os efeitos económicos, financeiros e outros, das operações de Capital.
- 3.3. A perspectiva temporal de reembolso dos Capitais.
- 3.4. A natureza monetária ou não monetária dos Capitais.
- 3.5. A parcela da variação das Reservas, nomeadamente, Divisas, que constitui Disponibilidade e a que, constitui Responsabilidade externa do País.

A codificação foi ajustada à nomenclatura de modo a reflectir:

1- Uma classificação estatística hierarquizada e elástica das Contas e das Rubricas
2- Três classes Estatísticas, cada uma com diversos graus ou ordens de grandeza, que variam de 1 a 5.

3- Os códigos 1, 2 e 3, que correspondem a classificação estatística das Contas de Mercadorias, Invisíveis e Capitais, respectivamente.

4- Os códigos 1.^a, 2.^a, 3.^a, 4.^a e 5.^a, que correspondem às Ordens de Grandeza das rubricas de cada Conta, e traduzem os diversos graus de análise e de decomposição das Contas de Mercadorias, Invisíveis e Capitais

5- As rubricas residuais de 1.^o Grau, designadas "Diversos" e as 3.^o, 4.^o ou 5.^o graus, designadas "Outros".

6- O código das rubricas residuais "... 10".

Neste modo a identificação completa da transacção económica, em Linguagem Codificada, obtém-se por um processo de agregação dos códigos a partir das rubricas de último grau, até às contas da Balança de Pagamento.

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLANOMENCLATURA DA BALANCA DE PAGAMENTOS EXTERNOS DAREPÚBLICA POPULAR DE ANGOLA

CLASS ESTAT	ORDEN DE GRANDEZA					NOMENCLATURA
	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	
1						MEPC/DOPLA
	1					Com Licenciamento Prévio
	2					Sem Licenciamento Prévio
2						INVISÍVEIS
	1					Serviços e Rendimentos
		1				Viagens
			1			negócios
			2			saúde
			3			serviço público
			4			bolsas de estudo
			5			estágio
			6			turismo
			10			outros
		2				Transportes
						frete de mercadorias
			2			passagens
			3			portes de bagagem e separados
			4			fornecimento à navegação
			5			sobreestadias
			6			taxas alfandegárias
			7			taxas portuárias
			8			afretamentos
			10			outros
		3				Seguros e Desseguros
			1			de mercadorias
			2			de bagagens e separados
			10			outros
		4				Salários
			1			cooperação
				1		residentes
				2		não residentes
					1	acordos especiais
					10	outros
		10				Outros

BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA

CLASS. ESTAT.	ORDEM DE GRANDEZA					NOTA ENCLATURA
	1. ^a	2. ^a	3. ^a	4. ^a	5. ^a	
2	1	5				Estado
			1			representações diplomáticas
			2			contribuições
			10			outras
		10				Diversos
			1			aluguer de filmes
			2			assistência técnica
			3			comissões
			4			direitos de patente
			5			livros, revistas e jornais
			10			outros
		10A				Rendimento de Capitais
			1			lucros
			2			dividendos
			3			juros
				1		de títulos de dívida pública
				2		de depósitos
				3		de empréstimos
				10		outros
	2					Transferências Unilaterais
		1				Sector Estatal
			1			donativos
			10			outras
		2				Sector Privado
			1			pensões
			2			economias
			10			outras
		10				Diversos
						CAPITAIS
						Capitais não Monetários
						Longo e Médio Prazos
						estereá produtiva
				1		sector estatal
				2		sector privado
				3		sector misto
				4		sector cooperativo