

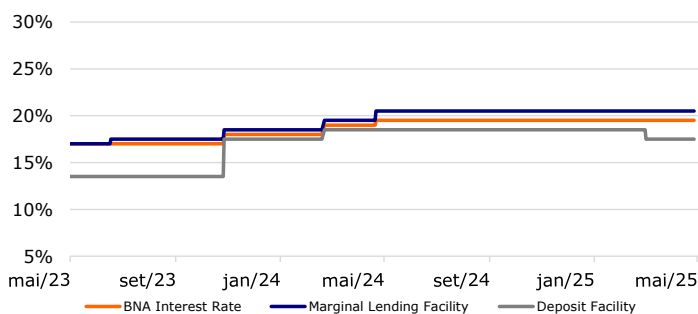
Market Information

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Angola (BNA) met between 20 and 21 May in Luanda and decided, for the second time, to reduce the Mandatory Reserve Coefficient (MRC). The measure, which decreases the MRC from 20% to 19% (-1.0 percentage point), reinforces the monetary policy easing stance started in early 2025. This instrument has proven to be particularly effective in controlling liquidity, allowing for almost immediate intervention in the market, as banks are required to calculate and report their reserve positions on a monthly basis. According to our estimates, the 1.0pp reduction in MRC will release, as of June, about AOA 95.4 billion (B) to the market. The MPC chose to keep the other monetary policy instruments unchanged: the BNA Rate at 19.5%, the Marginal Lending Facility at 20.5% and the Deposit Liquidity at 17.5%. According to the governor of the BNA, the decisions were based mainly on the uncertainties of the international scenario and its potential negative repercussions on the Angolan economy, despite the maintenance of the trajectory of reducing inflation. The next meeting of the MPC is scheduled for the month of July, in the city of Soyo, Zaire province.

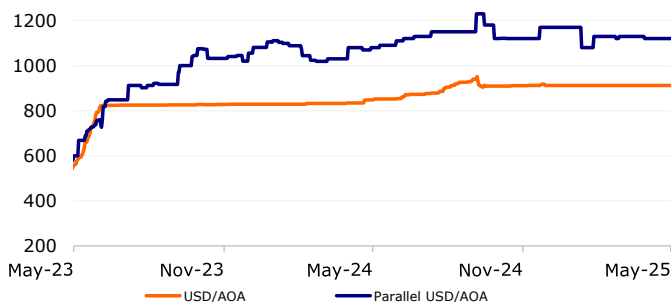
In April, credit denominated in domestic currency stood close to AOA 7.7 Trillion (T), a year-on-year nominal increase of 21.5%. According to our calculations, this reflects a real drop of 0.8%. Trade credit, which accounts for about 21% of all credit granted, stood at AOA 1.6T, marking a real increase of 7.3% yoy. When analysed by sector, credit to the public sector stood at AOA 1.0T, a nominal increase of 44.5% yoy, while private credit stood at AOA 7.0T (+19.6% yoy). When discounting inflation, only credit to the public sector experienced real growth (+22.2% yoy), whereas private sector credit declined by 2.7% yoy.

Angolan public debt totaled AOA 59.1T in the first quarter of 2025, which represents an increase of around 4% compared to the previous quarter, according to the Quarterly Execution Report of the Ministry of Finance. Converted into dollars, the debt is valued at USD 64.8B. This growth is mainly due to the expansion of domestic debt, which increased by 15% quarter-on-quarter to USD 16.9B. Of this amount, the securitized debt - composed of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds - represents USD 15.9B. External debt stood at USD 47.8B, with the China Development Bank remaining the main external creditor, with about USD 7.8B, followed by the Bank of China, with USD 3.5B.

Reference Interest Rate



Exchange Rate



Macroeconomic Forecasts

Indicator	2024*	2025**	2026**
GDP change (%)	4.4	3.9	2.9
Average Inflation (%)	28.2	20.2	13.9
Current Account (% GDP)	9.3	9.1	8.5

*Inflation - INE/ GBP and Current Account - BFA Forecast; BFA **Forecast

Sovereign Rating

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook	Last change
Fitch	B-	Stable	26/06/2023
Moody's	B3	Stable	29/11/2024
Standard & Poor's	B-	Stable	04/02/2022

Monetary and Forex data*

	23/05/2025	7 days (%)	Change YTD (%)	12 months (%)
LUIBOR O/N	20.29%	0.01%	-2.40%	-1.03%
USD/AOA	911.96	0.00%	0.00%	7.50%
AOA/USD	0.00110	0.00%	0.00%	-6.97%
EUR/AOA	1032.6	1.07%	8.75%	12.15%
EUR/USD	1.136	1.78%	9.74%	5.06%
USD/ZAR	17.84	-1.13%	-5.32%	-3.46%

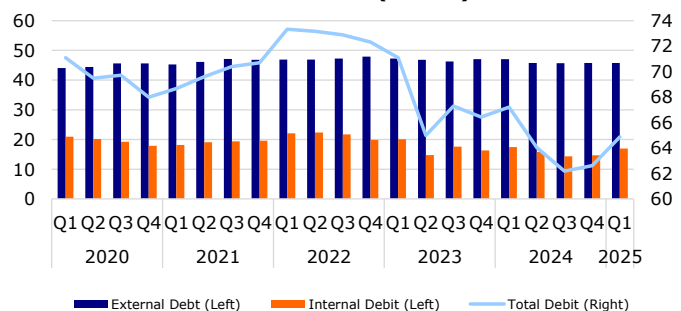
*Change of USD/AOA (or EUR/AOA) shows the appreciation of the USD (or EUR) against the Kwana; the change of AOA/USD shows the appreciation/depreciation of the Kwana against the USD.

Weekly domestic debt securities auctions

Term	Yield	Offer	Demand	Allocated
BT AOA (182 days)	15.00%	71,000	59,527	59,527
BT AOA (364 days)	16.00%	71,000	57,906	57,906
OT AOA (1 years)	16.30%	50,000	50,000	50,000
OT AOA (3 years)	16.75%	6,000	5,207	5,207
OT AOA (5 years)	17.25%	6,000	2,655	2,655
OT USD (2 years)	3.00%	20	20	20

BT are treasury Bills, OT are Treasury Bonds; Note: amounts (except for yield) are in million Kwana. OT USD (Dollar Treasury Bonds) are shown in million Dollars

Public Debt (USD B)



Oil Prices (Brent) and Eurobond Yield 2032

