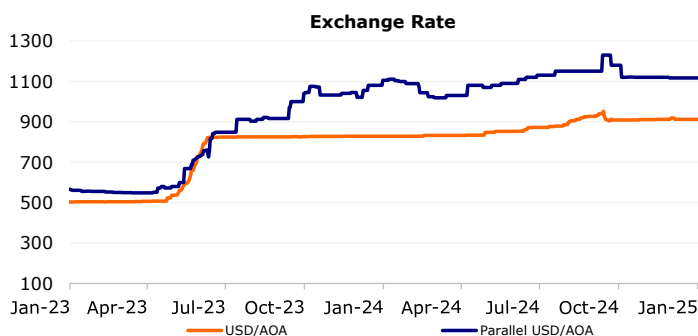
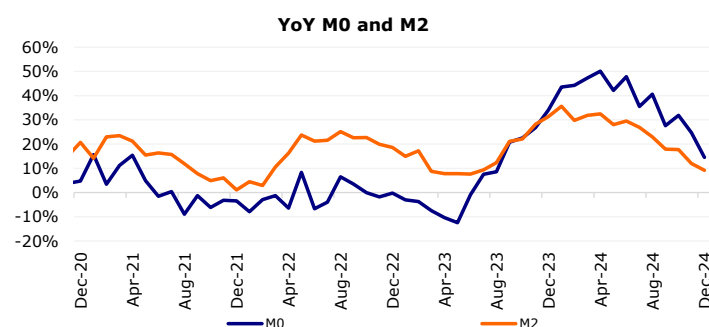


Market Information

According to the Angola's state-owned diamond company (ENDIAMA), in 2024 14 million carats of diamonds were produced, representing an all-time high. Production, at the level expected in the company's planning, represented a 63% increase compared to the 9.0 million carats produced in 2023. On the other hand, the revenue collected was lower than expected, with the diamond company forecasting a total of USD 2.5Billion (B) and achieving only USD 1.4B. The lower-than-expected revenues were due to lower prices - according to ENDIAMA's CEO, Angolan diamonds were sold at a price 55% below forecast - at a time when the international diamond market is experiencing an oversupply of the precious stone, and a reduction in purchases by India, Belgium, and other importing countries. In particular, the sector faces the threat of artificially manufactured diamonds, which are sold at a much lower price than natural diamonds, with no apparent differences in their use. For 2025, ENDIAMA remains optimistic, with revenue collection forecasts above USD 2.0B.

Regarding the management of the money supply, in December, the monetary base (M0) in local currency, the main operational variable of monetary policy, stood at AOA 2.5 trillion (T), an increase of 14.5% year-on-year, below inflation. This figure was mainly influenced by the increase in excess reserves (+42.5% YoY). The monetary aggregate M2, which reflects liquidity in the system, stood at AOA 10.0T, an increase of 9.2% YoY, this being the eighth month that the change in the aggregate has remained below inflation, -18.3 percentage points. In general, monetary aggregates registered, especially from the second half of the year, a relevant deceleration, reflecting the restrictive measures carried out by the monetary authority. Considering the maintenance of monthly inflation in recent months, without falling below 1.6%, our expectation is that the BNA will maintain the approach of restricting liquidity. In the Monetary Policy Committee, with decisions announced this Tuesday, this perspective should be reflected in a maintenance of monetary policy rates at current levels.

Private sector deposits grew in December by 7.9% year-on-year. Deposits in the sector in national currency grew slightly above (+10.6% yoy); discounting inflation, there is a drop of 16.8%, the biggest drop in the last 8 months, indicating a slowdown in economic activity in the last month.



Macroeconomic Forecasts

Indicator	2024*	2025**	2026**
GDP change (%)	3.9	2.7	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*

	17/01/2025	7 days (%)	Change YTD (%)	12 months (%)
LUIBOR O/N	23.01%	0.21%	0.32%	17.49%
USD/AOA	912.0	0.00%	0.00%	10.04%
AOA/USD	0.00110	0.00%	0.00%	-9.13%
EUR/AOA	948.0	0.92%	-0.15%	5.16%
EUR/USD	1.027	0.28%	-0.78%	-5.54%
USD/ZAR	18.75	-1.88%	-0.50%	-1.00%

*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 (364 days)	14.75%	15,000	17,544	17,544

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

