ANNUAL REPORT

2024

BFA

Dear Reader,

We are delighted to disclose BFA's Annual Report for the financial year 2024 ('FY2024').

Driven by an ambitious vision to make BFA more agile, efficient and focused on the ongoing enhancement of its customers' and team members' experiences, we have embarked on a new strategic business cycle for the 2024-2026 three-year period, whose key strategic priorities we have decided to encapsulate through the acronym '**EASE**': **E**mpathy, **A**gility, **S**implicity and **E**fficiency.

Against this backdrop, we draw our inspiration from top-level athletes' performance, particularly highlighting the human spirit to overcome odds and difficult challenges, alongside the ongoing pursuit of achieving high performance levels. Such an approach aims to strengthen our corporate communications and signal the commencement of BFA's new strategic business cycle.

Hence, just as in high-performance sports, where preparation, discipline and technological innovation are key to achieving success, EASE 2024-2026 is underpinned by organisational transformation and the Bank's drive to maximise sustainable results. We have chosen imagery that conveys agility, empathy, efficiency and teamwork, symbolising the transformative force of this new corporate cycle.

The EASE visual concept aims to convey a secure and collaborative workplace environment, where the synergy between working teams advances effective and expeditious actions in an opportunity-driven manner, with a focus on simplicity and efficiency. The goal is to maximise results through training, preparation, and ongoing organisational support.

With this steadfast purpose in mind, we aim to redraw standards, overcome challenges, and develop innovative solutions that will shape the future of our organisation, further consolidating our market leadership position.

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REPORT

BFA

Message from the Board of Directors

Dear Shareholders, Customers, Team Members and Stakeholders,

We are pleased to disclose BFA's 2024 Annual Report with a renewed sense of optimism, following a financial year mainly characterised by worldwide challenges and opportunities.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The year 2024 was another period primarily characterised and shaped by numerous adverse economic and geopolitical challenges. The ongoing full-scale war between Russia and Ukraine, growing upheavals and conflicts in the Middle East, coupled with rising geopolitical unrest and tensions in different parts of the world, have been the main factors dragging the global economy into a state of turmoil and uncertainty unprecedented in recent decades.

Notwithstanding all the market turmoil stemming from the widespread events described above, the global economy continued to follow an upward trend, expanding by an estimated +3.2% in 2024, slightly down from the global growth reported in the previous year (2023).

The Angolan economy maintained its upward trend, with GDP accelerating by 4.4% (recording its fourth consecutive year of economic growth), driven by non-oil GDP, indicating that the country's strategy to diversify its economy is beginning to bear fruit.

Message from the Board of Directors

However, significant challenges remain ahead. The national currency Kwanza continued its depreciation trend against the main global currencies: -9.1% against the US Dollar and -4.9% against the Euro. Domestic inflation rose to 27.5%, partly as a result of the government fuel subsidies being gradually phased out, coupled with persistently low levels of domestic production of widely consumed goods.

The route to a long-lasting sustainable economic growth is not easy, although it is possible to attain. Nevertheless, it requires both strong determination and commitment to implement economic reforms that advance a business environment that is investment-friendly and attractive to investors. At BFA, we believe in Angola's long-term potential, its resilient nature and its transformative capabilities. Hence, BFA will remain committed and strive to continue playing its key role in building a better future for all citizens of Angola.

Notwithstanding the adverse macroeconomic environment, BFA managed to exceed market-wide expectations, recording a Net Profit of AOA 205.8 billion, up by +22.9% YoY.

OUR IDENTITY AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE...

Over the course of 2024, we have strengthened our commitment to be the #1 Bank for all Angolans and to drive the sustainable development of our country. With more than three decades of experience in the financial market, we continue to uphold the same vision: to pursue growth through closeness, transparency and an innovation-based strategy.

Our Personnel are the key to our success. In 2024, we expanded training and professional skills-building courses, engaging a larger number of Team Members. The BFA Academy was instrumental in advancing efficiency and innovation, while ensuring a stimulating and rewarding work environment.

Diversity is regarded as a cornerstone of our corporate culture. At BFA, we strive to create merit-based and gender-equal career opportunities, thus accurately depicting all segments of the society at whose service we are. In 2024, BFA's headcount was comprised by 2,554 Team Members, of whom 46.6% were female and 53.4% were male.

CAPACITY-BUILDING...

Throughout 2024, we laid the foundations to make BFA a leaner, fast-moving and customer-centric banking institution. The EASE 24-26 strategy prioritises business innovation and providing best-in-class financial services, while strengthening our market footprint through increased digitalisation, efficiency and a streamlined business model.

Our strategic initiatives are underpinned by six business pillars:
- Personnel with higher-performing levels;
- Business & operational processes with higher efficiency;
- Enhanced and streamlined digital services;
- Enhanced technological infrastructure;
- Sustainable business growth;
- Commitment to sustainability.

As a result, we were able to increase our customer base reaching a total of 3,199,554 customers, hence confirming the ever-growing trust they place in BFA.

Message from the Board of Directors

MOVING TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY...

At BFA, sustainability is embedded in everything we do. We have integrated ESG-related practices across the board all BFA's business and operational areas, thus managing risks, investments and corporate relationships with a positive impact. We believe that sustainable and long-lasting growth and prosperity can only be achieved if it is inclusive and benefits all stakeholders.

BFA has bolstered its commitment towards Social Responsibility through backing a broad range of projects in the areas of Healthcare, Education, Water and Inequality Reduction. The BFA Solidarity programme remained instrumental in supporting local communities.

OUR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE...

The financial results disclosed within this Annual Report clearly reveal our sound, resilient and solid financial foothold over the last three years:

AOA million	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
Net Profit	140,455.20	167,509.6	205,821.2	22,90%
Operating Income	269,056.00	299,036.5	375,234.3	25,48%
Net Financial Income	216,176.10	248,913.6	293,309.6	17,84%
Non-Interest Income	52,879.90	50,122.9	81,924.7	63,45%
Overheads	102,343.30	114,256.6	143,215.5	25,35%
ROA	5,60%	5,30%	5,50%	0,2 p.p.
ROE	32,00%	32,90%	33,7%	0,8 p.p.
Cost-to-Income Ratio	38,00%	38,20%	38,20%	0,0 p.p.
Total Capital Ratio	43,50%	42,50%	40,7%	-1,8 p.p.

- We gained the trust of over 333,702 thousand customers, an increase of +11.6% YoY, bringing the total number of customers at year-end to over 3.1 million;
- The Customer Deposits and Other Loans portfolio recorded a rise of +5.6% YoY, standing at AOA 3,017,510.2 million;
- Our commitment to the nation's economic diversification is well demonstrated in our lending portfolio's growth to advance the real economy and households, which rose by +33.2% amounting to AOA 730 billion at year-end 2024.
- During 2024, the BFA Group continued to broaden its offering of new services within the scope of the capital markets. Through BFA Capital Markets, the BFA Group closed the financial year with a total of 19,214 active accounts opened with the BODIVA Securities Clearing House ('CEVAMA'), up by +8.3% YoY, and accounting for 53% of CEVAMA's total accounts. At the same time, the value of assets under management in terms of investment funds managed by BFA Asset Management company ('BFA AM') stood at AOA 92.3 billion.

BFA was named 'Bank of the Year 2024' by the renowned financial publication 'The Banker'. Among the 100 best African banking institutions in 2024, BFA ranks 42nd.

Message from the Board of Directors

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE...

The upcoming business challenges remain high, but we are confident that our talented and skilled working teams possess the necessary qualities and expertise to overcome any future setbacks and move forward with the same determination and confidence they have shown over the past three decades.

In 2025, we will continue to implement the EASE 24-26 business strategy to make BFA a financial institution even leaner, fast-moving, customer-centric and a better place to work.

Furthermore, 2025 will herald a historic milestone for the financial institution: BFA will proceed with the listing of its Initial Public Offering (IPO) on BODIVA. This strategic move will open up BFA's share capital to new investors while strengthening the Angolan capital market.

We are highly confident that BFA will continue to be a key player in Angola's economic and social development.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION AND ESTEEM...

On behalf of BFA's Board of Directors we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the entire BFA Team and their families for their unwavering dedication, understanding and commitment throughout 2024. Your ongoing endeavours, tireless dedication and steadfast commitment are truly remarkable and lay the groundwork for BFA's sustained and ever-growing success.

We would also like to extend our utmost appreciation to BFA's shareholders and remaining stakeholders for their ongoing support and for the trust they have placed in the Bank's management team. Your commitment and investment in our financial institution are truly invaluable and inspire us to overcome setbacks, explore new opportunities and strive to attain new best-in-class professional standards.

Last but not least, we would like to express our deepest and heartfelt gratitude to our Customers, who have chosen us as their trusted partner. Your loyalty and trust over the past thirty years are the driving force that propels us forward, and everything we do is based on serving our customers in an ever-improving manner. BFA is acutely aware that we still have much to improve, but we are fully committed to working hard with the aim of meeting your needs and exceeding your expectations.

Thank you for being part of the BFA Family and for allowing us to be at your service. It is your steadfast confidence that drives and compels us to move with determination towards a future of steady growth and sustainability.

With your unyielding support, we will continue to strive for achieving and providing best-in-class professional performance standards, strengthening our market position as a leading financial institution in Angola, while pursuing our vision to be the #1 Bank for all Angolans.

FY2024 HIGHLIGHTS

+0,8%
YOY

BFA upheld its commitment towards value creation, as shown by the FY2024 ROE:

33,7%

+22,9%
YOY

Profit Growth

205 821,2
AOA Million in NET PROFIT

+21,5%
YOY

Ongoing investment in its Human Capital

66 216 h
Training courses taught in 2024

Training courses on offer
250

+11,6%
YOY

Large increase in BFA's Customer Base

3 199 554

BFA's financial services outreach and footprint

479
Active ATMs

Down-Time rate of 27.4%

(vs. average market rate of 31.7%)

31 017
Active POSs

+6,4%
YOY

194
Balcões

High level of financial soundness

40,7%
Total Capital Ratio figure firmly in the upper tiers of the regulatory

capital threshold of
8%

Vision

TO BE THE
 # 1
BANK OF CHOICE FOR ALL ANGOLANS

and provide a key input for the country's sustainable economic development.

Commitments

Customers	Angola	Team Members	Shareholders
To ensure satisfaction and quality in our services	Provide a key input to the national economy development	Invest in personal and professional growth	Value Creation

Mission

To provide financial solutions, products and services that foster long-lasting customer relationships and create value for the company's shareholders.

Values

- Ongoing Innovation
- Customer Closeness
- Market Transparency

To be the #1 Bank to work: leaner, fast-moving and more Customer centric.

PURPOSE

To set the Bank apart in its competitive landscape by making it more sustainable and customer/personnel experience-centric.

COMMITMENT

6 Strategic Pillars	9 Strategic Goals	20 Strategic Initiatives	2,5 years Implementation period

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Enhancing efficiency and boosting productivity levels in personnel performance
- Increasing corporate/business process efficiency
- Service model digitalisation/streamlining
- Streamlining technological infrastructure and data management
- Driving BFA's core business growth
- Sustainability

VALUE PROPOSITION

To enhance BFA's ability to meet and address its customer base needs, while actively investing in attracting, empowering, retaining, and acknowledging our top and most skillful professionals.

Strategic Plan 2024-2026

EASE Strategy 24-26

The Bank has embarked on a new strategic business cycle entitled '**EASE**', an acronym which encapsulates and stems from the following terms: **E**mpathy, **A**gility, **S**implicity and **E**fficiency. This new strategic business cycle programme kicked off in H2 2023, as a result of an internal in-depth strategic thinking, debate and analysis, driven by the fast-paced development of the macro-economic and competitive landscape environments, and drawing on the experience gained from the execution of the preceding BFA's transformation programme entitled 'Mirai 22', which was completed by the end of H1 2023.

Against this backdrop, following an in-depth analysis of BFA's market and competitive landscape environments, as well as through engagement with its key stakeholders, the Bank identified the key focus areas and a set of priority initiatives to be implemented with the aim of achieving the corporate strategic goals outlined for the three-year strategic business cycle (**'EASE 24-26'**).

Strategic Goals and Initiatives

- Enhance Team Members' satisfaction;
- Increase productivity levels per Team Member;
- Raise the percentage of critical processes that fulfil SLAs;
- Heighten High-Net-Worth Retail and Corporate Customers' NPS;
- Grow the percentage of Customers adopting/engaging with self-service channels;
- Decrease the volume of operations and transactions carried out at BFA branch counters;
- Increase Operating Income / Expand the Affluent, Private and Corporate customer base;
- Heighten the number of products procured through alternative channels;
- Implement initiatives with an operational impact on external stakeholders within the scope of sustainability.

On the one hand, the strategic initiatives prioritised to support this transformational agenda are focused on enhancing the customer experience through increasing BFA's financial services outreach and footprint, as well as by introducing changes to its business model.

On the other hand, these changes are coupled with the introduction and implementation of new business models (i.e. new operational methods, standards, practices and processes), as well as by strengthening BFA's corporate brand image as the best place to work: leaner, fast-moving and more customer-centric.

BFA's ambitious vision and unwavering drive were embodied through the establishment of 6 strategic pillars, in which were integrated the company's numerous strategic plan's initiatives, particularly those focused on improving BFA's customer base experience, through a timely offer and an increase in additional channels with a view to boost BFA's financial services outreach and footprint. On the other hand, it also aims to enhance BFA's Team Members' experience by heightening the financial institution ability to attract, empower, acknowledge and retain its top and most skillful professionals.

Hence, 20 strategic initiatives were prioritised and integrated into 6 strategic pillars:

Pillars	Initiatives
Enhance BFA's Personnel efficiency and professional performance	• Performance assessment and compensation procedures within Central Services and Commercial Areas • Development of the career management model (Internal Mobility) • Organisational culture and transformation/transition management • Advancement of the Organisational model and associated functions
Increase business processes efficiency	• Execution of the Back-office automation programme • Development of the Basic offer product roadmap for Retail Customers (Mass Market) • Draw up, streamline and implement the processes outlined in the ERP system deployment
Service Model Digitalisation & Streamlining	• Expansion of the Banking Representatives Network (Footprint and Services) • Operating workload and commercial activities timeframe of the DPN Branches • Enhancement of the self-service channels (new or with an extended scope)
Technological Infrastructure and Data Management Enhancement & Streamlining	• Enhancement of the Governance model & data quality • Advancement of the EDW platform • Advancement of the Application Architecture • Advancement of the Cyber Security & Resilience
Business Growth	• Coordination of commercial efforts targeting high-value customer segments
Sustainability	• Human Capital • Operational Eco-Efficiency • Risk Management and Sustainable Financing • Governance and Operating Model • Reporting

A governance model has been developed with a view to ensure its implementation, which includes monitoring and execution functions, allowing for the streamlining of resources and a unified view of the strategic initiatives underway in the organisation. The Board of Directors monitors and oversees the Strategic Plan's outcomes on a monthly and quarterly basis, with overall reporting supported by the Board of Directors' Office in its capacity as the Strategic Project Management Office ('PMO').

The Strategic Plan's comprehensive coordination is based on an execution timeline headed by the EASE Office, which was established specifically for this purpose and is tasked with acting as the operational Project Management Office ('PMO') with a mandate to manage the entire strategic plan. With a view to maximise the benefits expected from each of the strategic plan initiatives, it is worth highlighting the substantial advancement achieved in terms of both the tracking and monitoring tools implemented, which have provided the Bank with a sizeable improvement in the management and oversight process for programs of this nature.

Against this backdrop, the widespread use of project management methodologies, coupled with the use of specialised tools, namely Azure DevOps and Power BI, has enabled BFA to strengthen its ability to monitor the strategic plan's initiatives and ensure that reporting is made available to stakeholders in a timely manner, fostering greater transparency, satisfaction and engagement. As a result, dashboards were created to monitor the implementation status of each strategic plan initiative and its degree of completion, making it possible, on the one hand, to quantify the underlying impact of each initiative and, on the other hand, to assess its overall impact on the Bank's core business.

How BFA adds Value

BFA's value creation proposition is underpinned by the values and commitments that the Bank has always identified itself with since its inception.

We believe that motivated and dedicated team members increase customers' satisfaction and loyalty, which in turn encourages sustainability and profitability for all stakeholders with whom the organisation interacts, leading to further investments and opportunities directed towards local communities.

Key Indicators

Amounts expressed in thousand of Kwanzas

	Dec 23	Dec 24	Δ% 23-24
Total Assets	3,582,712.7	3,858,679.7	7.70%
Loans to Customers [1]	548,421.1	730,410.3	33.18%
Customer Deposits	2,857,665.5	3,017,510.2	5.60%
Equity and Equivalent Capital	567,526.0	689,592.5	21.51%
Operating Income	299,036.5	375,234.3	25.48%
Net Financial Income	248,913.6	293,309.6	17.84%
Non-Interest Income	50,122.9	81,924.7	63.45%
Overheads [2]	114,256.6	143,215.5	25.35%
Net Profit	167,509.6	205,821.2	22.87%
Return On Total Assets [ROA]	5.3%	5.5%	0.2 p.p
Return On Equity [ROE]	32.9%	33.7%	0.8 p.p
Cost-to-Income Ratio	38.2%	38.2%	0.0 p.p
Total Assets / Staff	1,347,0	1,495.6	11.03%
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio	21.0%	26.1%	5.1 p.p
Total Capital Ratio [3]	42.5%	40.7%	-1.8 p.p
30-day past-due Credit Ratio [4]	2.0%	1.5%	-0.5 p.p
NPL Ratio	10.2%	7.7%	-2.5 p.p
30-day past-due credit provisions coverage Ratio	429.1%	484.8%	55.7 p.p
Credit provisions coverage due to Impairment(s)	5.4%	7.4%	2.0 p.p
Customer Base	2,865,852	3,199,554	333 702
Total Number of Branches [5]	193	194	+1.00
Headcount	2,661	2,554	-107.00
BFA Net Penetration Rate [6]	8.7%	8.6%	-0.1 p.p
Debit Cards Penetration Rate	51.3%	53.9%	2.6 p.p

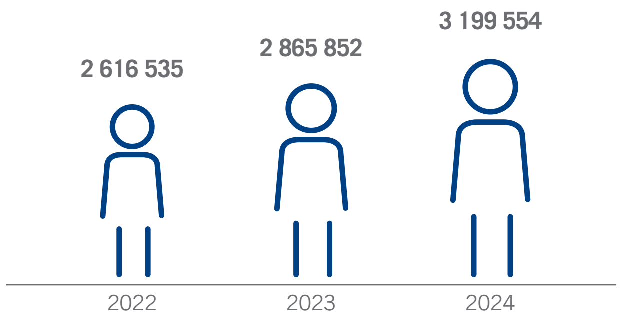
1) Total Credit Net of Impairments
2) It comprises staff costs, third-party supplies and services, depreciations and amortizations costs
3) Total Capital Ratio = Capital Adequacy Ratio
4) 30-day past-due credit ratio = Overdue Loans to Customers / Total Loans to Customers
5) Branches + Corporate Centres + Investment Centres + Private Banking
6) The change in the BFA NET penetration rate from FY23 is due to the calculation metric being updated

The amounts reported for Total Assets (Loans to Customers), Total Liabilities (Other Liabilities), Net Financial Income (Income from Loans), Non-Interest Income (Income and Charges from Services Fees and Commissions) and Overdue Credit, 30-day past-due credit provisions coverage and Total Assets/Staff ratios for FY23 differ from those disclosed in the 2023 Annual Report due to the recognition of the effective interest rate impact on the loan portfolio.

Business Development

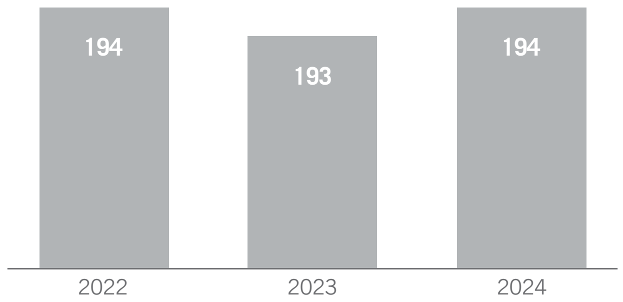
Customer Base

Over the course of FY24, BFA's Customer Base growth rate continued its upward trend, recording an increase of +11.6% YoY, totalling 3,199,554 Customers.



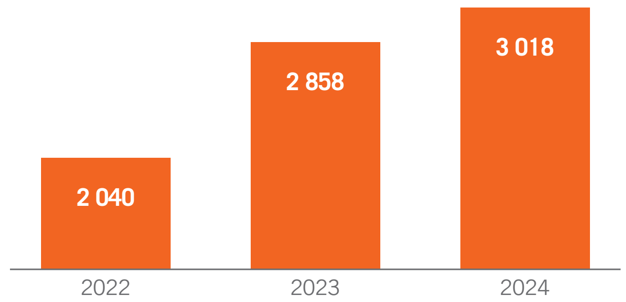
Branches

BFA added another branch to its retail network in FY24, bringing the total branch count to 194. BFA's retail network currently comprises Branches, Corporate Centres, Investment Centres, and Private Banking offices.



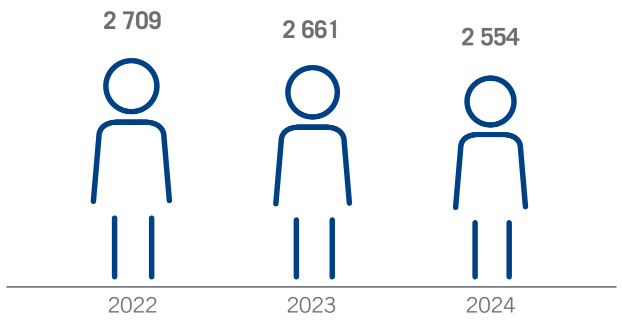
Total Deposits

In FY24, BFA's total deposits portfolio recorded a growth of +5.6% YoY, totalling AOA 3,017,510.2 million.



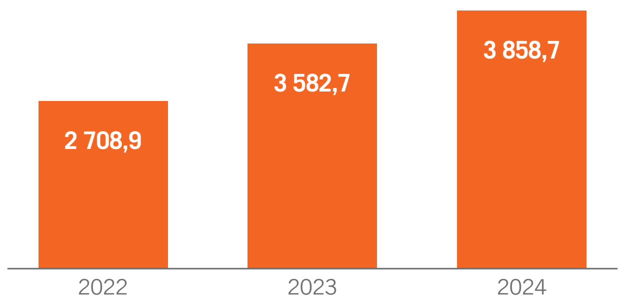
Headcount

Throughout FY24, BFA slightly reduced its headcount to 2,554, down 107 staff members YoY.



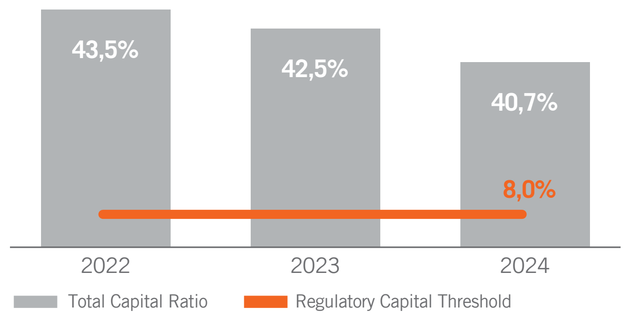
Total Assets

During FY24, BFA's Total Assets portfolio rose by +7.7%, amounting to AOA 3,858,679.7 million.



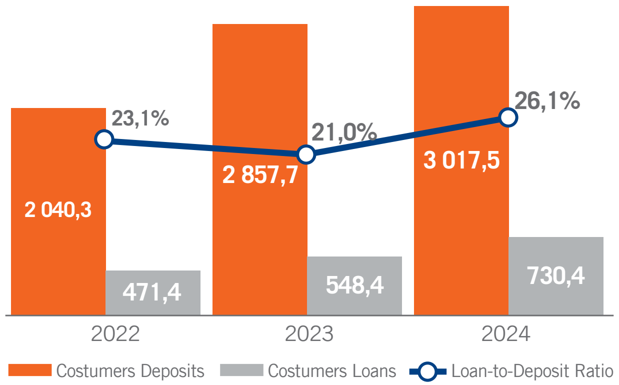
Total Capital Ratio

Over the course of FY2024, BFA recorded a Total Capital Ratio of 40.7%, a figure firmly in the upper tiers of the regulatory capital threshold (8%).



Business Activity with Customers

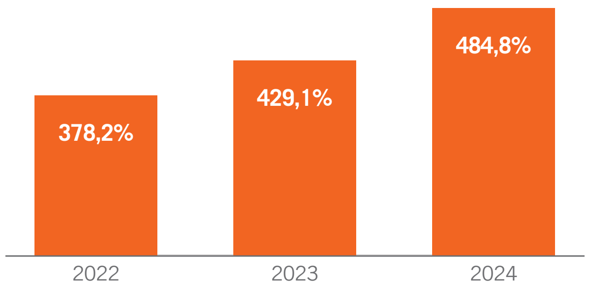
Loan-to-Deposit Ratio rose +5.1% YoY, standing at 26.1% in FY24, stemming from loan growth outpacing the growth in customer deposits.



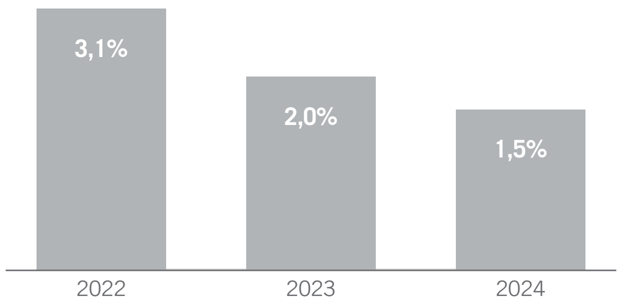
Loan Portfolio Asset Quality

BFA recorded a half a percentage point (0.5% p.p.) decrease in the 30-day past-due credit ratio in FY24, which stood at 1.5%, alongside an increase in the 30-day past-due credit provisions coverage ratio, which reached 483.3%.

30-Day Past-Due Credit Provisions Coverage Ratio

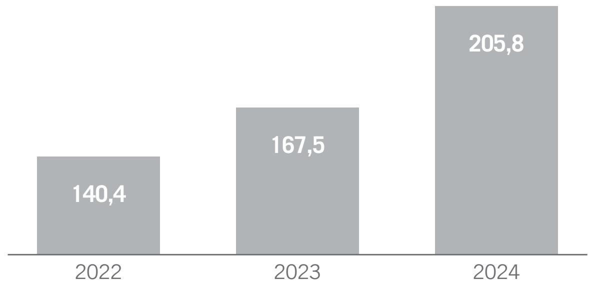


30-Day Past-Due Credit Ratio



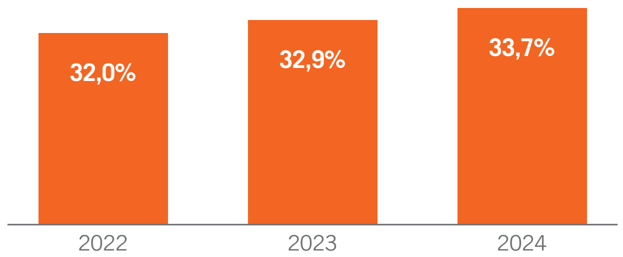
Net Profit

BFA recorded a Net Profit of AOA 205,821.20 million in FY24, up +22.9% YoY, thus demonstrating the success of a customer-centric transformation strategy, as well as the streamlining of its business processes.



Return On Equity (ROE)

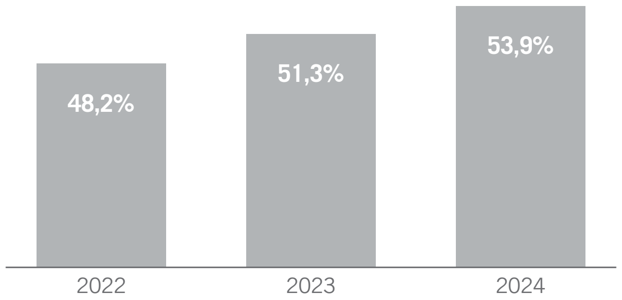
BFA's ROE continued its upward trend in FY24, recording an increase of +0.8 p.p. YoY, standing at 33.7%.



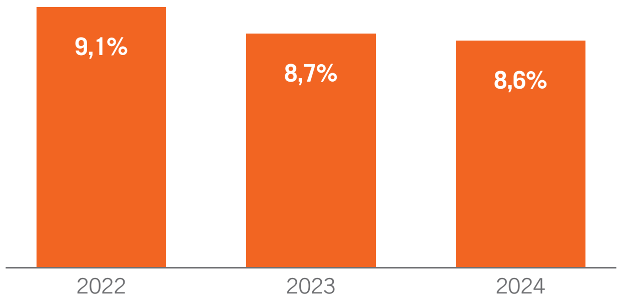
Services

Debit Card penetration rate stood at +53.9% in FY24, recording a growth of +2.6% YoY. The BFA Net penetration rate stood at 8.6%, a slight decrease of -0.1% against FY23.

Debit Card Penetration Rate



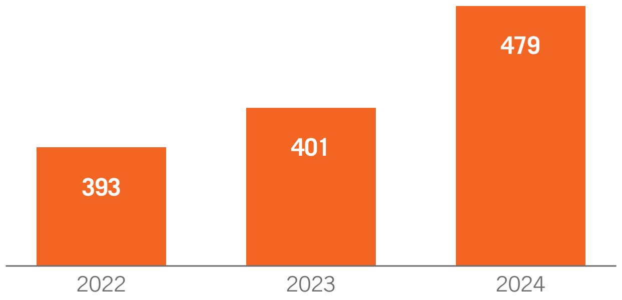
BFA Net Penetration Rate



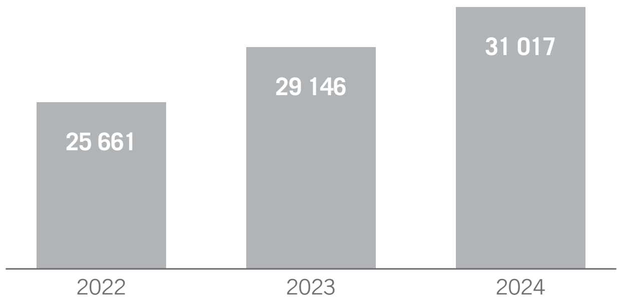
ATMs e POSs

Over the course of FY24, BFA operated 31,017 active POS terminals, up +6.4% YoY. The number of active ATMs rose to 479 units, equivalent to an additional 78 ATMs YoY.

Active ATMs



Active POSs



2025 Outlook

- Over the course of FY25, BFA will continue to strengthen its business growth and ongoing modernisation strategy, consolidating the positive work carried out during the previous year (FY24). Furthermore, it will implement new initiatives in alignment with its vision for the upcoming future: a modern, leaner, fast-moving, customer-centric financial institution. The business model sustainability will continue to be a key priority in the current market environment, where competition is increasingly fierce and the need for differentiation is of paramount importance.

- BFA's will continue to invest in strengthening its operational efficiency, digitalisation and technological transformation, as well as in the modernisation of the financial services provided to its Customer Base. Accordingly, this endeavour will be embodied in the new strategic business plan cycle which is just getting underway. Hence, BFA is committed to upholding a customer-centric approach, fostering innovative solutions, strengthening digital channels and providing a best-in-class customer service that drives customer loyalty.

- Likewise, BFA will strengthen and scale up its Human Capital investment, consolidating its market position as the best place to work in Angola by attracting, empowering and retaining the top and most skillful professionals in the financial sector. For this purpose, the financial institution will continue with its training programmes, ensuring that each Team Member has the necessary skill set to face the foreseeable challenges of the financial market and provide a best-in-class service, effectively supporting the Bank's new strategic positioning.

- BFA will also continue to focus on growing its business ecosystem, with a view to consolidating its footprint in the financial market and expanding its offering of financial products and services. Accordingly, it will prioritise strengthening the financial institution integration with the new companies operating within BFA's Ecosystem, namely, BFA Capital Markets, BFA Asset Management and BFA Pensions, aiming to enable the diversification of its financial products and services portfolio provided to the Bank's Customer Base.

- Social responsibility and sustainability domains will remain at the core and forefront of BFA's endeavours and operational activities, with attracting sustainable lending and fostering financial literacy playing a key role in advancing financial inclusion and supporting the sustainable development of Angolan communities.

- Lastly, FY25 will be the year in which BFA takes another historic step, in view of the privatisation programme framework that is currently underway. Within this scope, BFA's Initial Public Offering ('IPO') will be executed and concluded over the course of FY25, completing its listing process on the stock exchange. As a result, new investors will be able to enter BFA's share capital structure, thus strengthening the degree of transparency, oversight and visibility of BFA's business operations and activities.

2

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Global Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts disclosed within the 2024 economic outlook report, the global economy will have expanded by approximately +3.2% over the course of FY24, slightly down the +3.3% recorded in FY23. The latest developments and updates concerning the US economy's forecasts, alongside with production and transportation of commodities breakdowns—most notably oil—have played a key role in the global economy's slowdown over the last two years, albeit some signs of a potential upturn and recovery have emerged during FY24. In addition to these factors, other critical drivers also had a major impact including military conflicts, civil unrest and extreme weather events that were experienced in both emerging markets and developing economies.

Advanced economies remained stable, recording an economic growth rate of approximately +1.7%, although economic performance has differed widely among countries. The US economy rose by +2.8%, indicating a mild year-on-year (YoY) slowdown. In contrast, Germany and Japan economies contracted by approximately -0.2% (-0.3% and 1.7% in FY23, respectively). Germany's economic performance was primarily hampered by persistent sluggishness in its manufacturing and goods export economic sectors. As for Japan, the economic downturn was slightly sharper, driven by temporary supply-side outages.

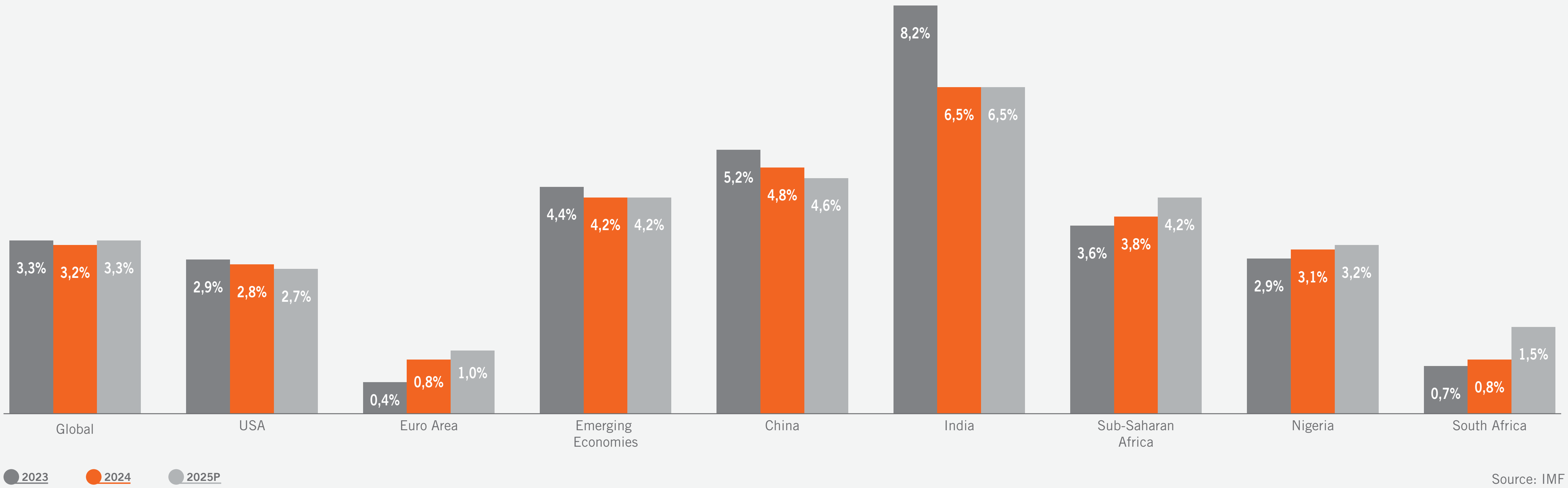
Emerging economies recorded an economic growth of +4.2% in FY24, slightly down from the +4.4% experienced in FY23. China's economic growth stood at +4.8% (vs. +5.2% in FY23), falling marginally below expectations. India's GDP has slowed down noticeably from +8.2% to +6.5% in FY24, driven by a sharper-than-expected downturn in the country's industrial activity. Sub-Saharan African economies' GDP growth stood at +3.8%, a mild economic expansion when compared to the +3.6% witnessed during FY23

According to the Bretton Woods institutions, the global economy is likely to expand only marginally over the course of FY25, with a higher growth rate expected in emerging economies (+4.2%) when compared to the advanced economies (+1.9%). With respect to the United States economy, a mild economic slowdown to +2.7% is anticipated, whereas regarding the Euro Area, GDP growth is estimated to accelerate slightly to approximately +1.0%.

As far as emerging economies are concerned, GDP growth is expected to remain steady at approximately +4.2%, mainly driven by the economic performance of Asian countries, which are anticipated to witness an economic slowdown towards +5.1%. Sub-Saharan Africa region is foreseen to experience an economic expansion to approximately +4.2% in FY25, with Nigeria and South Africa expected to record an economic growth of approximately +3.2% and +1.5%, respectively.

Global Economic Growth

YoY, %



Source: IMF

FY24

Developed Economies

- +1.7% Economic Growth
- - 0.2% Economic Contraction in both Germany and Japan
- US Presidential Elections

Emerging Economies

- +4,2% Economic Growth
- +3.8% Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Asian economies have been experiencing slower economic growth, notably China (+4.8%) and India (+6.5%), respectively.

Global Economy: +3,2% Economic Growth

2025P

Developed Economies

- +1,9% Economic Growth
- Global inflation could drop to 4.2% in FY25 & 3.5% in FY26
- Interest rates could decline again

Emerging Economies

- +4,2% Economic Growth
- +4.2% Economic Growth forecasted for Sub-Saharan Africa
- Moderate Economic Growth Expected for Asian Economies

Global Economy: +3,3% Economic Growth

Money and Bond Markets

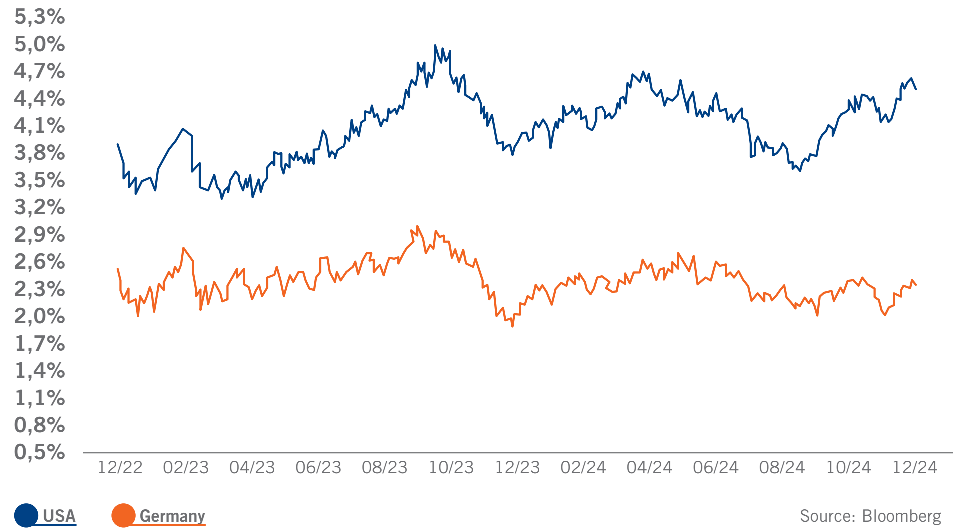
FY24 was mainly characterised and shaped by the impact of interest rate cuts, particularly witnessed across advanced economies, highlighting the United States and the Eurozone economies. The global economy's performance was boosted by the downturn inflation trend and Japan's return to positive interest rates, while concerns lingered over the Chinese economy's performance and growth trend. Likewise, worldwide geopolitical pressures have been ongoing, with particular emphasis on the Middle East polarisation and conflicts currently underway, and their relevant repercussions on the energy market and maritime trade.

Global monetary policy remained mostly cautious and moderate reflecting a tight-handed approach worldwide: the US Federal Reserve held interest rates steady for most of the financial year of 2024, only deciding to ease them slightly at its final three monetary policy meetings—most notably cutting interest rates by 25 basis points at the last meeting, setting them at a range between 4.25% and 4.50%. As far as the Euro Area is concerned, the ECB cut its key interest rates four times during FY24, with the main refinancing operations interest rate settling at 3.15%, following the Monetary Policy Committee's final decision in December 2024. The economic outlook for FY25 is that additional interest rate cuts could take place, albeit at a slower pace. Concerning the US Federal Reserve, heightened uncertainty looms due to potential tariff hikes and other economic-related measures that the newly elected U.S. government may implement over the course of FY25. As for the Euro Area economy, Bloomberg's forecasts indicate a potential drop to a 2.2% interest rate by the end of FY25, in tune with the anticipated inflation rate performance, which could stand at approximately 2.1% over the same period.

As far as market rates are concerned, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ('SOFR') closed the year at +4.5%, well under the +5.2% it hovered earlier at the beginning of the year (FY24): Euribor rates decelerated over the course of the preceding year, with the 6-month and 12-month Euribor standing at +2.6% and +2.5%, respectively.

German 10-year public debt ended the year with a yield of +2.4%, slightly up from the 2.0% recorded at the end of the previous year (FY23). The United States 10-year sovereign debt for the same maturity period closed the year with a +4.6% yield, significantly higher than the +3.9% YoY.

10-Year Sovereign Debt Yield



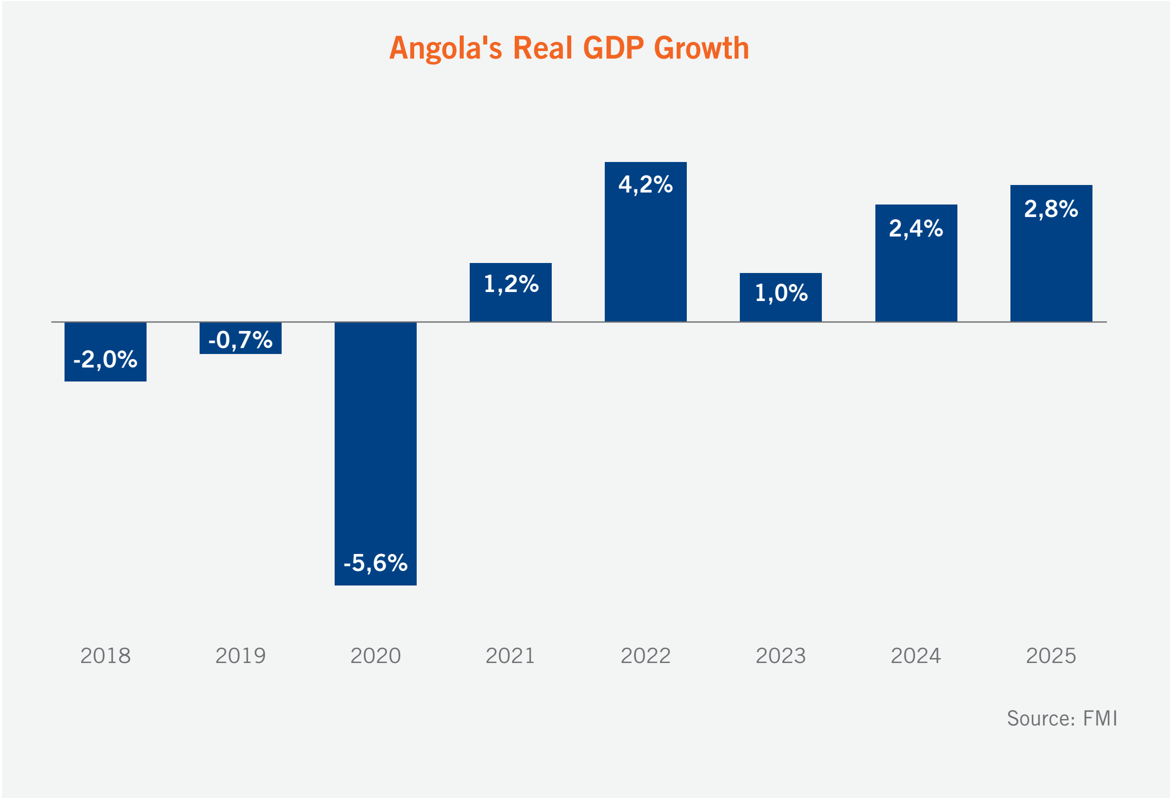
Source: Bloomberg

Angolan Economy

Angola's economy recorded significant growth in FY2024, expanding by 4.4% YoY, up an additional 3.3 percentage points compared to 2023's performance. According to economic data released by the National Statistics Institute (INE), Angola's GDP in Q4 24 rose by 3.6% y/y, although the pace of economic growth slowed down compared to the 5.5% witnessed in the previous quarter (Q3 24). The oil economy decelerated by 2.2 pp to -0.8% y/y. In contrast, the non-oil economy grew by 5.0% in Q4 24, also experiencing a slowdown compared to the 6.3% growth recorded in Q3 24.

The non-oil sector's overall economic performance returned to positive territory, apart from one economic activity sector which experienced a downturn. The Diamonds & Minerals (62.4% yoy), Fishing (13.7% yoy) and Communications (6.4% yoy) sectors drove the economic growth, collectively adding approximately 2 p.p. to the overall GDP growth rate. In contrast, the Financial Intermediation Services and Insurance sectors contracted by approximately 18.6% yoy.

The Diamonds and Minerals sector continued to experience significant growth, primarily driven by the Luele mine's operational start in Q4 FY23. The fisheries sector also performed remarkably well, experiencing solid growth throughout the financial year 2024 ('FY2024').



The oil sector's growth over the course of FY2024 was primarily driven by increased output of crude oil, condensates and LNG, which collectively accounted for over 90% of the oil sector's activity. The average daily output volume stood at 1.12m barrels, up by 2.0% yoy.

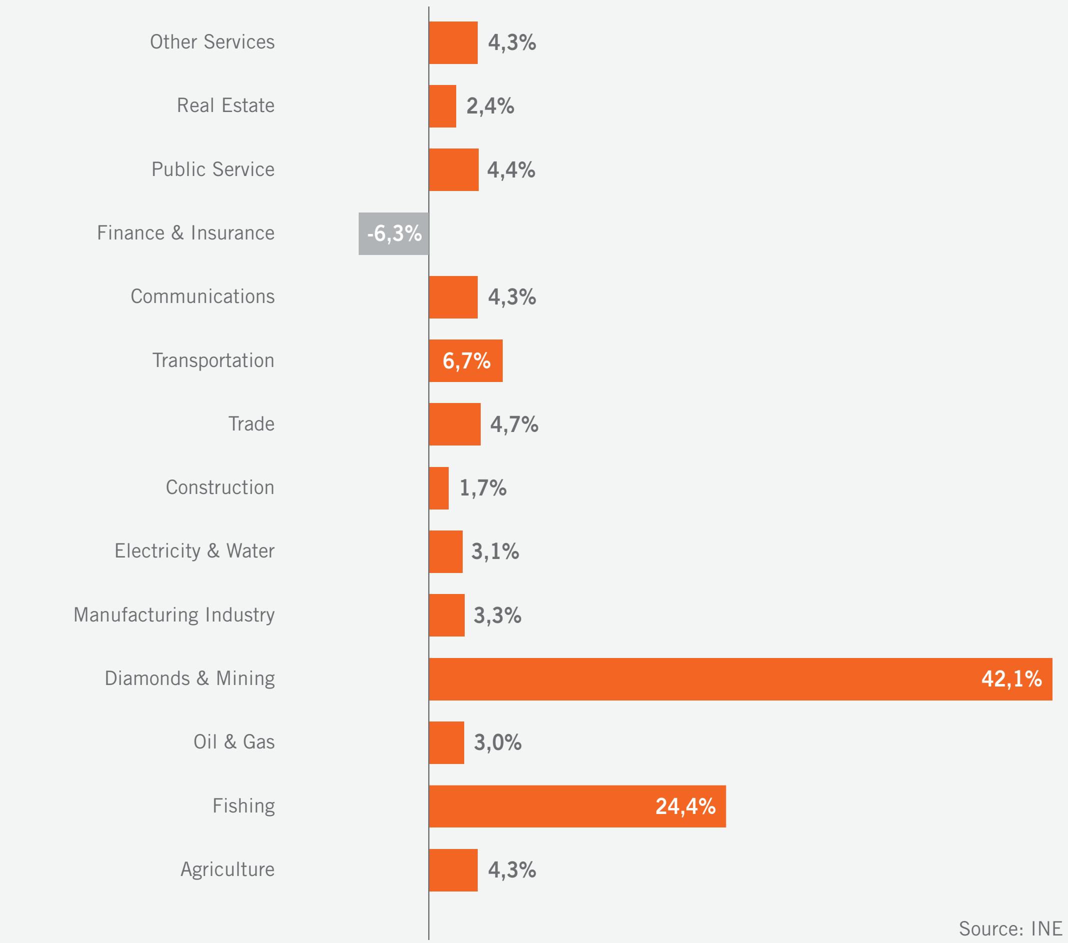
BNA's Monetary Policy Committee ('MPC') held six meetings over the course of FY24, initially indicating a tight-handed monetary policy stance, aimed at addressing and countering persistent inflationary pressures. Nonetheless, interest rates ended up remaining steady for most of the year, signalling a more conservative approach on the part of the monetary authority. At the last meeting held in November 2024, the MPC decided to keep unchanged key interest rates and other monetary policy instruments.

Economic Sectoral Inputs to Angola's GDP Growth Rate, Q4 2024.

The "Diamonds and Mining" sector fuelled GDP growth in the Q1 2024.

The "Financial and Insurance" sector recorded a contraction year-over-year.

Economic Sectorial Inputs to Angola's GDP Growth Rate Q3 2024



Foreign Exchange Market

As far as the foreign exchange market is concerned, FY24 was mainly characterised by a mild depreciation of the national currency Kwanza against the US Dollar and the Euro. In H1 24, the monthly exchange rate averaged USD/AOA 836.1, well up from the USD/AOA 542.9 recorded YoY. In H2 24, the average foreign exchange rate surged to USD/AOA 903.5, resulting in an exchange rate depreciation rate of approximately 8.6%.

The gap between the official and parallel exchange rates narrowed to approximately 23% by year-end, down from 30% recorded at the start of FY24, thus still strengthening the overall view that the national currency remains under pressure to fall into a depreciating trend. At the end of December 2024, the Kwanza stood at 912.0 per US Dollar and 949.5 per Euro, both figures considerably below the highs reached between September and October. These foreign exchange rates equate to a YoY depreciation of -9.1% against the US Dollar and - 3,5% against the Euro, respectively.

External Sector

According to economic data disclosed by the National Bank of Angola (BNA), the country's goods account recorded a balance of USD 5.8 billion in Q3 24 (-2% QoQ), driven primarily by an increase in goods imports that outpaced the growth rate of exports. Oil & Gas exports amounted to USD 8.9 billion: crude oil exports stood at USD 8.1 billion, reflecting a slight drop of USD 8.8 million due to a lower crude oil price per barrel (-5% QoQ), despite higher crude oil output (+5% QoQ). Non-oil exports rose by +10% QoQ. The BNA's economic report also highlights a sharp growth in the goods account to USD 2.1 billion, well higher than the USD 1.5 billion recorded in Q2 24.

Net international reserves amounted to USD 15.7 billion by year-end, which equates to approximately 7 months' worth of imports of goods and services.

Public Finances

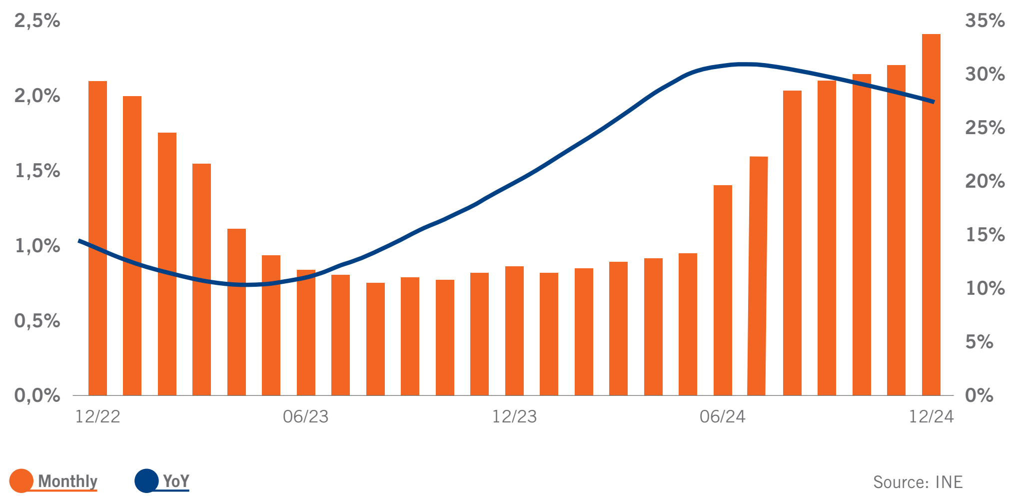
By the end of December 2024, according to the economic data disclosed by the National Bank of Angola (BNA), the total credit made available to the private sector in domestic currency amounted to AOA 5.3 billion, up +28.3% YoY, resulting in an increase of approximately AOA 1.6B since the beginning of the year. The credit portfolio granted to the public sector in domestic currency rose by +44.4% yoy, standing at AOA 526.7 billion.

With regard to the lending breakdown by economic activity sector during the period under review, it is worth highlighting the following key aspects:

- Wholesale and Retail Trade accounted for a 19.9% share;
- Households accounted for an 18% share of the total lending (totalling AOA 1.4B);
- Manufacturing industries accounted for a 9.6% share (totalling AOA 0.7B).

Inflation

Over the course of FY24, annual inflation closed at 27.5%, far exceeding the 20% recorded at the end of FY23. On a monthly basis, the inflation rate stood at 1.7%, revealing a month-on-month increase of 0.1 percentage points. The annual inflation upward trend witnessed during FY24 was primarily driven by the national currency depreciation and the impact of removing government fuel subsidies, which in turn resulted in rising costs for urban public transportation and collective taxis. Furthermore, there was also an upward adjustment in government and public service charges/fees (e.g., transport fares, utility tariffs, or administrative costs) based on May's year-on-year inflation rate, which likely played a key role to the rising prices of goods and services.



Source: INE

Regulatory Amendments

Explanatory summary framework detailing the Decree-Laws published in 2024, whose subject matters are of interest to banking and financial activities or whose regulations impact the Bank's operational activities.

No.	LEGAL DOCUMENT CATEGORY	ISSUING BODY	REGULATORY SUBJECT MATTER
1	Law no. 09/24, dated 3rd of July	National Assembly	Amends Law no. 19/17 - Law on the Prevention and Countering of Terrorism, and adds Article 50-A.
2	Law no. 11/24, dated 4th of July	National Assembly	Amends Law no. 5/20 - Anti- Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act
3	Presidential Decree-Law no. 111/24, dated 17th May	Presidency of the Republic	Regulatory Framework for the Law on the Organisation, Activity and Operation of Street Trading
4	Presidential Decree-Law no. 151/24, dated 18th October	Presidency of the Republic	Retirement Pensions Minimum and Maximum Limits
5	Presidential Decree-Law no. 169/24, dated 19th July	Presidency of the Republic	National Strategy for the Prevention and Countering of Corruption
6	Presidential Decree-Law no. 173/24, dated 23rd of July	Presidency of the Republic	Applicable Regulations on Charges and Fees Due for Activities and Services Provided by the General Labour Inspection Authority (Portuguese acronym: 'IGT')
7	Presidential Decree-Law no. 179/24, dated 1st August	Presidency of the Republic	Regulatory Framework on Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Health Services Activities Permits
8	Presidential Decree-Law no. 188/24, dated 23rd August	Presidency of the Republic	Regulatory Framework on Property Identification Number
9	Presidential Decree-Law no. 214/24, dated 18th October	Presidency of the Republic	Organisational Statutes of the Community Activities Supervision Body
10	Ministerial Executive Decree no. 1/24, dated January 4th	Ministry of Finance	Regulatory Framework on the defining properties of Treasury Bonds
11	Ministerial Executive Decree no. 4/24, dated 4th January	Ministry of Finance	Regulatory Framework on the defining properties of Treasury Bonds in Foreign Currency
12	Notice no. 1/24, dated 21st February	BNA	Guidelines that set out additional elements for drawing up Recovery Plans
13	Notice no. 2/24, dated 22nd March	BNA	Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering, Countering Terrorism Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CTF/PWMD)
14	Notice no. 3/24, dated 16th December	BNA	Guidelines on Minimum Share Capital for Banking Financial Institutions
15	Notice no. 5/24, dated 16th December	BNA	Guidelines on Safe Deposit Box Rental and Securities Custody Services

No.	LEGAL DOCUMENT CATEGORY	ISSUING BODY	REGULATORY SUBJECT MATTER
16	Instruction no. 01/2024, dated 26th January	BNA	Instruction on Liquidity risk(s)
17	Instruction no. 02/24, dated 01 March 2024	BNA	Instruction on Withdrawing Cash from an Automatic Payment Terminal (ATM)
18	Instruction no. 03/24, dated 6th March 2024	BNA	Instruction on Reporting Rules for Banking Financial Institutions Recovery Plans
19	Instruction no. 04/24, dated 3rd May 2024	BNA	Instruction on Reporting Information to the Banking Fees Comparison Tool
20	Instruction No. 06/24, dated 12th June 2024	BNA	Instruction on Mandatory Capital Reserves
21	Instruction no. 07/24, dated 15th August 2024	BNA	Instruction on E-Currency Accounts
22	Instruction no. 08/24, dated 9th December	BNA	Regulation on Effective Beneficiary Registration and Verification
23	Directive no. 01/24, dated 30th January	BNA	Instruction on the Requirements for Calculating and Complying with Mandatory Capital Reserves
24	Directive no. 02/24, dated 25th March	BNA	Directive on the Basic Interest Rate of the Marginal Lending Facility ('MLF')
25	Directive 03/24, dated 5th June	BNA	Basic Interest Rate (BNA Rate) - Marginal Lending Facility Rate (MLFR) - Deposit Facility Rate
26	Directive 04/24, dated 17th June 2024	BNA	Directive on the Requirements for Calculating and Complying with Mandatory Capital Reserves
27	Directive no. 05/24, dated 13th September 2024	BNA	Guidelines on the Purchase of Foreign Currency by Companies operating in the Oil and Diamond Industries
28	Directive no. 06/24, dated 7th October 2024	BNA	Guidelines on Indicative Buying and Selling Exchange Rates within Bloomberg's FXGO Platform
29	Directive no. 08/24, dated 19th December	BNA	Guidelines on Safe Deposit Box Rental
30	Directive no. 09/24, dated 20th December	BNA	Guidelines on the Requirements for Calculating and Complying with Mandatory Capital Reserves
31	Circular Letter no. 01/24, dated 29th January 2024	BNA	Notice no. 10/2022, dated 6th April, on the Lending to the Real Sectors of the Economy - Support for the Agricultural Season
32	Circular Letter no. 02/24, dated 3rd March 2024	BNA	Disclosure of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Measures
33	Circular Letter No. 03/24, dated 24th of July 2024	BNA	Handbook on Bank Crisis Management & Prevention and Resolution Planning
34	Circular Letter no. 04/24, dated 26th September 2024	BNA	Disclosure on Foreign Exchange Holdings
35	Circular no. 02/2024, dated 28th of November 2024	APD	Disclosure on the Requirement for Public and Private Entities to Notify the Data Protection Agency of IT-related Incidents and Crashes

3

THE BFA

BFA

Our History

2024
- BFA's Customer Base growth achieves a new historical milestone exceeding 3 million customers;
- BFA's Banking Representatives Network expansion, with a sound increase of BFA's banking representative offices footprint nationwide.

2023
- Rollout of the Banking Representatives Network "BFA Here";
- Incorporation of the company "BFA Pensions";
- Implementation of a new Data Center;
- Rollout of the banking customer service points entitled "Orange Spaces".

2022
- Release of the BFA App 2.0;
- Incorporation of the company BFA Capital Markets.

2020
- BFA becomes the first Angolan Bank to accept American Express Cards;
- Upgrade/transition to the 'Banka 3G' platform.

2019
- BFA reaches a customer base of over two million customers;
- Completion of the Risk Function Implementation and Operationalisation process;
- Opening of the first BFA Private Banking branch;
- Establishment of two specialised Business Centres for the Public and Institutional Business Sectors.

2018
- Establishment of the Agribusiness Department, tasked with supporting the sustainable development of this business sector in Angola;
- Effective implementation/ operationalisation of the Bank's Risk Management Function;
- Setting up BFA's Training Academy.

2011
- Rollout of the BFA SMS service for private customers;
- Launch of the eMudar@BFA project, aimed at providing the Bank with an application platform for process management;
- Signing of the Bankita Programme Agreement with the BNA.

2012
- Establishment of the Oil & Gas Operators Business Centre which ensured an effective response to the specific needs of Oil & Gas operators;
- BFA's Retail Network expansion to a total of 167 retail outlets, 139 branches, 15 Corporate Centres, 8 Investment Centres and 5 Banking Service Points in December;
- BFA's retail counters in the Luanda province reach a 20% market share (out of a total of 498).

2013
- Setting up the Oil & Gas Vendors Corporate Centre, which ensured an effective response to the specific needs of service provider companies for Oil & Gas industry corporations.

2014
- Rollout of the BFA Customer Service Helpline;
- Rollout of the Kandandu Prepaid VISA Card.

2015
- BFA becomes the first member of BOVIDA, with more than 70% of the market share in terms of number and volume of transactions;
- BFA releases its first mobile application.

2016
- Legal incorporation of the subsidiary BFA Asset Management ('BFA AM'), a company specialised in the marketing and management of investment funds.

2017
- The company UNITEL buys +2% of BFA's share capital, becoming the majority shareholder.

2010
- Setting up the Central Archive as part of an up-to-date and dynamic information system, aimed primarily at improving the quality of customer service in terms of enquiries and documentation requests.

2009
- Retail Network expansion to 129 retail outlets.
- Rollout of the BFA Savings Plan product and the Western Union service.

2008
- Changes made in BFA's shareholding structure as a result of the sale of 49.9% of BFA's capital to Unitel;
- Expansion of the Investment Centres Network to the Benguela Province, with the opening of the first Investment Centre in Lobito;
- Rollout of the BFA Super Savings product, the main instrument for attracting new customer deposits, particularly in USD.

2007
- Retail Network expansion to 96 Retail Outlets, 83 Branches, 7 Business Centres, 4 Investment Centres and 2 Banking Service Points;
- In partnership with VISA and EMIS, BFA is the first bank to rollout a cash withdrawal service using credit and debit cards at all BFA ATMs;

2006
- Major boost to the retail network expansion and strengthening of the customer segmentation, with the opening of the first Investment Centre.

2005
- BFA's Social Fund was established, based on three pillars of action: Education, Health and Social Solidarity;
- Rollout of the BFA Gold Credit Card, making it the first credit card available in the Angolan market;

1990
- Opening of a representative office of the former Banco de Fomento Exterior (BFE) in Luanda.

1993
- The BFE strengthens its footprint in Angola with the opening of a branch in Luanda, which began operating as a Universal Commercial Bank, with a share capital equivalent to 4 million USD.

1996
- BFA acquires the legal status of an autonomous entity under Angolan law.

2002
- BFA acquires the legal status of a full autonomous banking entity under Angolan law.

2003
- Opening of the new BFA Head Office in Luanda, a major milestone achieved in terms of positioning the BFA brand in the Angolan market and a major landmark within the Bank's Retail Network expansion plan, since it allowed the Bank's Central Services to be located in a single building.

2004
- Start of the Retail Network customer segmentation process with the opening of the first three Corporate Centres, aimed at specialised service to Corporate Customers.

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Guiding Principles

The BFA Corporate Governance Guiding Principles in force are underpinned by the strict compliance with both national and international legislation and regulations, applicable international standards and recognised best corporate practices, as well as in alignment with the highest ethical and deontological values and principles.

- **Corporate Management transparency:**
  - Ongoing and complete **Internal Information** that enables the non-executive board members and the supervisory board members to effectively fulfil their oversight and monitoring duties;
  - Comprehensive and accurate **External Information** that allows shareholders, authorities, auditors, investors and the community in general to assess the quality and compliance of the information provided and the outcomes achieved;
- **Independence** of the executive management team with regard to shareholders or any particular business interests**;**
- **Fairness and Harmony** in the relationship with Shareholders, Customers and Personnel as well as in the alignment of all stakeholders' interests;
- **Loyalty**, embodied in the implementation of organisational mechanisms to prevent potential cases of conflicts of interest;
- **Efficiency** in the operation and interaction amongst all the Bank's management and supervisory bodies;
- **Accuracy** in managing the many different inherent risks underlying the Bank's operations and activity;
- **Decision-Making Involvement**, achieved through the adoption of collegial models in decision-making processes and by fostering and supporting teamwork;
- **Performance and Merit-Based**, are the key criteria for the conditions underlying BFA's personnel and directors compensation;
- **Value Creation**, the underlying core premise behind all previous outlined principles and the primary goal of both BFA's Board/Executive Management and Personnel Members.

Corporate Structure and Governance Model

Shareholder Structure

BFA was incorporated by public deed on August 26th of 2002, following the changeover of Banco BPI, S.A.'s Angolan Branch into a legal banking entity under Angolan law.

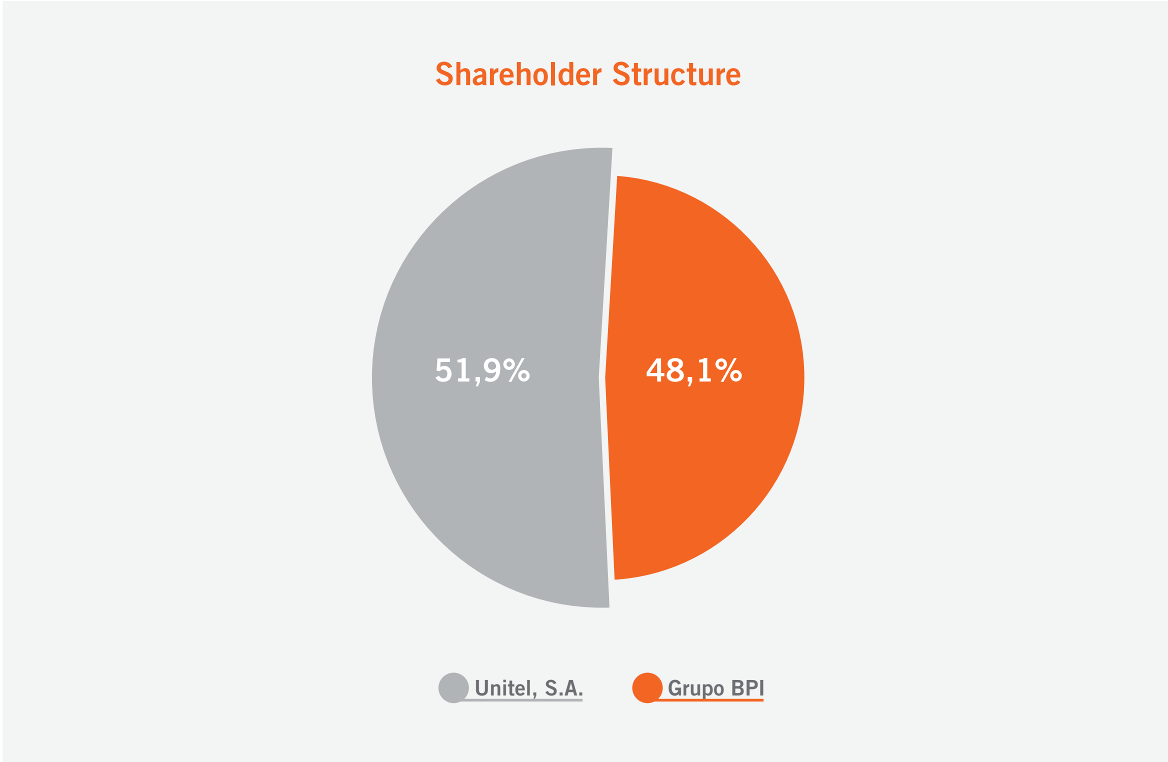
Until the beginning of 2017, BFA was majority owned by the BPI Group, with 50.1% of the respective share capital, and with the remaining 49.9% held by UNITEL, S.A.

On January 5th of 2017, in accordance with the purchase and sale agreement celebrated on October 7, 2016, BPI, sold its 2% participation in BFA to UNITEL, SA. The latter became BFA's major shareholder, holding 51,9% of its share capital.

Pursuant a public deed published in the Official Gazette III Series - No. 11, of 17th January 2017, in accordance with the unanimous written resolution of the company's shareholders, dated 14th October 2016, and the corresponding authorisation from the National Bank of Angola (BNA), BFA's articles of association were comprehensively redrafted as a result of the change in its shareholder structure.

The company's share capital, fully subscribed and paid up, is AOA 45 billion and is represented by 9 million shares with a nominal value of AOA 5,000 each.

As of the 31st of December 2023, BFA's share capital remains allocated to the following shareholders:



The BFA holds equity stakes in the following companies:

	*EMIS – Interbank Services Company	* Housing Development Company	* Capital Markets Institute	Kimbo Fund	BFA Asset Management Company, CISMC, PLC	BFA – Pensions PFMG, PLC	BFA – Capital Markets, SBDC, PLC
Equity holdings	20%	50%	2%	100%	99,99%	97,44%	99,94%
Business Activity	Infrastructure management and supporting technology for national and cross-border payments. Card Management and Control (debit and credit); Provision and management of electronic services regarding information and data transmission and management; Management of the POSs and ATMs network.	Management of the Housing Credit Guarantee Fund to be granted by BFA within the scope of the Zango housing project, to be co-developed by BFA and the José Eduardo dos Santos Foundation.	Provision of training services for capital market participants.	Investment Fund	Collective Investment Schemes Management Company.	Pension Fund Management Company.	Securities Broker-Dealer Company.

*Up to the present date, these companies do not materially contribute to the financial performance and profitability of the BFA Group, as they are currently considered dormant companies.

EMIS – Interbank Services Company

The BFA is a founding shareholder of EMIS – Interbank Services Company, PLC ("EMIS"), and is also its largest private shareholder, holding 20% of the share capital. In addition, BFA is also its main client and user of the services provided by EMIS, which currently manages the entire national payment system (Multicaixa network, credit transfer and check clearing systems, as well as the card issuing and management platform).

EMIS's corporate purpose is to provide banking services, specifically payment system management, such as the Multicaixa network and national payment systems, with particular emphasis on credit transfers and check clearing.

According to EMIS' articles of association, approved at the General Meeting on December 17th, 2010, the EMIS management is performed by a board of directors, which may delegate the day-to-day management to an executive committee.

Throughout its existence, EMIS has received constant support and encouragement from BFA for its corporate initiatives, with BFA often being one of the leading banks in the financial system to seek out and implement new solutions and services to be made available in the market.

BFA Asset Management Company

BFA Assets' Management - Collective Investment Schemes Management Company, PLC, is a company incorporated under Angolan law in December 2016, headquartered in Luanda, Talatona District, at the Zenith Towers Condominium, Tower #2, 10th floor. It is registered with the Capital Markets Commission ('CMC') under the number 001/SGOIC/CMC/12-2016, and registered in Luanda's Commercial Registry Office 2nd section (by means of the 'Company's One-Stop-Shop'), under number 1.491-16/0329, with tax identification number 5417405345, and has a share capital of AOA 400,000,000.00 (four hundred million Kwanzas)."

A market leader with a team of highly skilled financial markets experts, BFA Assets' Management is engaged in the professional management of one or more collective investment schemes ('CIS'), as well as the marketing of participation units and the provision of investment advisory services. BFA Assets' Management's investment strategy encompasses a full spectrum of asset classes, identified through careful/detailed monitoring and analysis of the opportunities and trends emerging in the financial markets over time.

BFA Capital Markets –Securities Broker-Dealer Company, PLC

BFA Capital Markets - Securities Broker-Dealer Company, PLC, was incorporated on the 29th of September 2022 and commenced operations in June 2023. Its corporate purpose is to carry out securities market activities, namely receiving and transmitting third-party orders, executing orders in regulated markets or otherwise, trading for its proprietary portfolio, offering securities registration, deposit and custody services, providing assistance and support in non-underwritten public offerings, advising undertakings on capital structure, industrial strategy, as well as mergers & acquisitions of companies, granting credit, including securities lending.

BFA Capital Markets - Securities Broker-Dealer Company PLC, has a share capital of AOA 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million Kwanzas) represented by 200,000 (two hundred thousand) shares. BFA is the largest shareholder, directly holding 94.94% of the share capital and indirectly, through its subsidiary BFA Asset Management Company ('BFA AMC') another 5%, totalling 99.94%.

BFA Pensions – Pension Fund Management Company, PLC

The BFA Pensions - Pension Fund Management Company, PLC (hereinafter referred to as “BFA Pensions”), after its incorporation on the 23rd of November 2022, commenced operations in June 2023, following the issuance of the Licence Certificate for pursuing the economic activity and the subsequent formal approval by the sector regulatory body, concerning the members appointed by the shareholders to comprise its governing bodies.

In terms of the corporate governance model and the internal control system, the company has implemented the three-line defence model in force at the parent company and the corporate governance policy currently in place at the BFA Group. Additionally, the board members portfolios are properly arranged and allocated among the Board of Directors Members.

The company’s business strategy is aligned with the company’s guiding principles outlined hereunder, and in accordance with BFA’s corporate purpose and strategic vision.

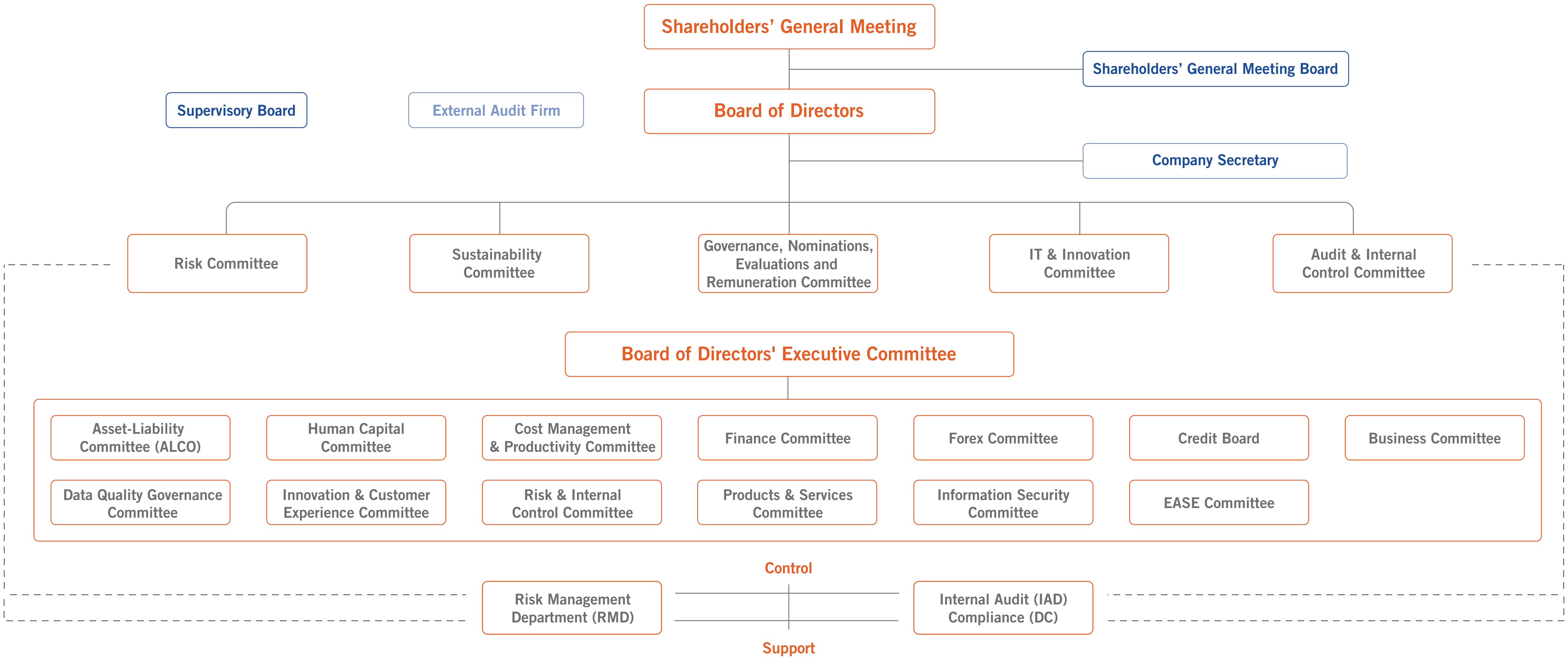
Kimbo Fund

On the 29th of August 2024, the Angola’s Sovereign Wealth Fund (‘Fundo Soberano de Angola’ - FSDEA) formally joined the Venture Capital Investment Fund (‘Fundo Kimbo’) in partnership with BFA Asset Management (‘BFA AM’), with a total investment of USD 5 million. This strategic agreement represents a major breakthrough and a key step forward in the collaboration between the ‘FSDEA’ and ‘BFA AM’ by strengthening combined endeavours to promote sustainable economic development in Angola through the financing of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (‘SMEs’).

The Kimbo Fund is in its first capitalisation phase targeting a total value of USD 20 million (amount also expressed equally in the national currency ‘Kwanza’) with a 10-year maturity. Venture Capital Investment Fund (‘Fundo Kimbo’) is expected to invest in a wide range of strategic sectors in accordance with the government goals of diversifying the national economy, with a particular focus on the following sectors: i) Agribusiness downstream activities and ii) Logistics.

Corporate Governance Model

BFA's corporate governance model complies with the requirements of the Financial Institutions Legal Framework (Law no. 14/2021, dated 19th May), and its articles of association are structured in accordance with the following organisational model:



Pursuant to a unanimous resolution adopted at the BFA's Shareholders' General Meeting on the 24th of July 2023, new members of the Bank's Governing Bodies were appointed for a three-year term (2023/2025).

All members of BFA's governing bodies have the technical skills, professional experience, and appropriate moral repute and standards to perform their functions. They are bound by strict duties of confidentiality and subject to a set of rules aimed at preventing conflicts of interest or situations of insider trading, in accordance with the best corporate practices as well as respecting the best principles of sound and prudent management.

Shareholders' General Meeting

The Shareholders' General Meeting is the governing body comprising all the Bank's shareholders, whose operation is regulated under the terms laid down in the Bank's Articles of Association.

BFA's Shareholders' General Meeting has the following key powers and duties:

- Amendment of the company's articles of association, including increases or reductions of share capital;
- Merger, de-merger, transformation or dissolution of the company;
- Issuance of any securities that may result in the subscription or conversion into shares;
- Introduction of restrictions or suppression of shareholders' pre-emption rights in capital increases;
- Acquisition and disposal of treasury shares or bonds;
- Distribution of profits for the financial year, under the terms laid down in BFA's Articles of Association;
- Other distributions of assets to shareholders and advances on account of profits.

Composition of the Shareholders' General Meeting Board

Chairperson	Coutinho Nobre Miguel
Secretary	Flávia Nahari Furtado Gomes

Board of Directors

In accordance with BFA's Articles of Association and particular rulebook, the Board of Directors has the following powers, duties and composition:

- It is composed of an odd number of members, with a minimum of 7 and a maximum of 15, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Shareholder's General Meeting, which is the governing body responsible for their election and that will also appoint its Chairman and, if deemed appropriate, one or more Deputy Chairmen.
- The Board of Directors meets regularly once a month and whenever convened by its Chairman. It is incumbent upon the Chairman to coordinate its activities, preside over its meetings, and monitor the implementation of its resolutions. The Chairman is also responsible for representing the Institution before the public authorities and other bodies of authority.

In accordance with BFA's Articles of Association and its particular rulebook, the Board of Directors has the most comprehensive powers of management and representation of the company, namely:

i. Approval of the comprehensive business and strategic plans, budgets and any amendments thereto, under the provisions laid down in the Articles of Association;

ii. Decision-making with a significant impact on the company's assets portfolio (i.e. with a monetary value exceeding 7.5% of the company's equity) or strategic decisions that are not foreseen in the corporate business plan or budget, including expenses and/or investments that would trigger the need for an increase in equity, as well as partnership agreements, joint ventures, or similar arrangements.
iii. Any major change related to the Company's geographical operational area(s), unless provided for in the corporate strategic and/or business planning;
iv. Listing of shares representing the share capital of the Company or its subsidiaries;
v. Approval of the appropriation of profits proposal;
vi. Transactions with related parties exceeding USD 2,500,000;
vii. Issuance of subordinated debt, unless provided for in the company's budget;
viii. Amendments to the Board of Directors ('BoD') and Board of Directors' Executive Committee ('EXCO') particular rulebooks, as well as to the credit and risk areas rulebooks;
ix. Incorporation of any subsidiary or acquisition of a shareholding resulting in the establishment of a subsidiary.

In addition, it is also incumbent upon the Board of Directors to carry out all other relevant corporate deeds that are deemed appropriate or required for the pursuit of the business activities included within the company's corporate purpose and, in general, perform all deeds that do not fall within the powers of other company's governing bodies. Accordingly, among the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors (BoD), the following core powers stand out:

i. Acquisition, disposal or encumbrance of movable and immovable property;
ii. Provision of surety bonds and personal or tangible securities on the company's behalf;
iii. Opening and closing of representative offices;
iv. Implementation of changes to the Company's organisational structure;
v. Appointment of legal representatives to perform certain corporate deeds or categories of deeds, with a clear definition of the scope of their duties and tenure.

It is also incumbent upon the Board of Directors ('BoD') to approve and monitor the comprehensive business strategy and risk strategies, as well as the policies and actions necessary to achieve the established corporate and strategic goals, which are implemented by each of the Bank's departments engaged in their execution.

The Board of Directors' resolutions are recorded in the minutes, drawn up in the company's official book, and signed by all members in attendance. The Board of Directors currently has the following composition:

Board of Directors

Chairwoman

Maria do Carmo Bernardo

Deputy Chairman

(To be appointed)

Independent Non-Executive Members

Laura Maria Monteiro
Maria Amélia Duarte
Rui Sousa Malaquias

Non-Executive Members

Divaldo Kienda Palhares
Jacinto Manuel Veloso
Filomeno Alves Ceita

Board of Directors' Executive Committee

CEO

Luís Roberto Gonçalves

Executive Members

Sebastião Francisco Massango
Natacha Sofia Barradas
Paulo Freitas Alves
José Alves Nascimento
Francisca Ferrão Costa
Paulo Valódia Silva

Board of Directors' Executive Committee ('EXCO')

The Bank's executive management is entrusted to the Board of Directors' Executive Committee ('EXCO'), which, in accordance with BFA's Articles of Association and particular rulebook, possesses the following key duties and powers:

- It comprises three (3), five (5) or seven (7) members appointed by the Board of Directors, which shall appoint the Chairperson (CEO) from among its members. According to the table above, BFA's ECBOD is currently composed of 7 Directors.
- It meets when convened by its Chairperson (CEO), usually once a week and at least once a month;
- Its performance is permanently monitored by the Board of Directors, the Supervisory Board and the External Auditor.

Within the framework of its particular rulebook, approved by the Board of Directors and subject to the action plans and annual budget, as well as other measures and guidelines approved by the Board of Directors, the EXCO holds broad management powers, required or appropriate for carrying out financial banking activities, under the terms and to the extent provided for in the applicable law, namely, the power to deliberate and to represent BFA with respect to the following matters:

i. Lending or financing operations;
ii. Provision of real guarantees, having as their object securities, required or appropriate for the pursuit of the activities included in the company's corporate purpose;
iii. Acquisition, disposal or encumbrance of any securities other than those representing an equity interest in any company;
iv. Disposal of properties/real estate that have fallen into the Bank's legal portfolio as a result of credit proceedings and/or other legal disputes, whether settled out of court or through the courts;
v. Procurement and award of third-party goods and services, per single contract or set of contracts concluded with the same entity over the course of the calendar year, up to USD 2 million or equal amount in another currency;
vi. Personnel hiring and setting out professional rankings and categories, in accordance with the Company's budget provisions and Board of Directors' approved resolutions;
vii. Exert disciplinary power and enforcing any sanctions;
viii. Appointment of legal representatives, with or without powers of attorney, to perform certain deeds or categories of deeds, which shall lay down the scope of their powers of attorneys' mandates.
ix. To act in corporate representation of the financial institution ("The Bank"), during legal proceedings and/or outside the legal system, both actively and passively, including the filing and defence of legal or arbitration proceedings, as well as the admission, withdrawal or settlement of any legal claims/disputes, as well as the undertaking of arbitral commitments.

With regard to the companies in which the Bank holds a shareholding position, the Board of Directors' Executive Committee ('EXCO') may:

i. To appoint BFA's legal representative at the companies' General Meetings in which it holds an equity stake, and to determine the voting instructions to be cast therein;
ii. Appointment of the nominees to assume corporate positions in governing bodies to which the Bank may be elected, as well as the individuals that the Bank must nominate to stand for any corporate positions in companies in which it merely holds an interest;

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors & Executive Members Portfolios					
CEO	Luís Gonçalves	Company Secretary Board of Directors' Office BFA Academy Human Capital Department Marketing Department Sustainability Office	**Executive Members**	José Nascimento	Large Companies Management Medium-sized Companies Department Agreements & Partnerships Department Oil & Gas and Institutional Department Private Banking Department
Executive Members	Sebastião Massango	Credit Monitoring, Recovery and Litigation Department Credit Management Department Corporate and Business Credit Risk Department Retail Credit Risk Department Large Companies, Institutional and Projects Credit Risk Department	**Executive Members**	Francisca Costa	Procurement Department Accounting and Planning Department Investment Banking Department International and Finance Department Social Responsibility Department
Executive Members	Natacha Barradas	Compliance Department Foreign Exchange Control Department Risk Management Department Legal Department	**Executive Members**	Paulo Silva	Agribusiness Department Facilities and Property Department Investment Centres Department Retail and Business Department (Northern Region) Retail and Business Department (Southern Region)
Executive Members	Paulo Alves	Processing and Control Operations Department Means of Payment Department Cross-Border Transactions Department Organisation and Quality Department Treasury Operations Department Information Systems Department	**Chair of the Audit Committee (AC)**	Maria Bernardo	Audit and Inspection Department (Functional and Hierarchical Reporting)

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board's composition and modus operandi are governed by the provisions laid down in BFA's articles of association and its particular rulebook, which stipulates the following:

- It is comprised of a chairperson and two full members, one of whom is a chartered accountant;
- Its members must be natural persons with full legal capacity and have the technical qualifications (namely in law, accounting, auditing and financial management) and professional experience, including operational knowledge of the banking business, to enable them to perform effectively the responsibilities assigned to supervisory board members;
- It convenes at least once every quarter.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for carrying out its statutory and legally assigned duties and obligations, namely those provided for in Article 441 of the Companies Act, in particular:

i. To oversee BFA's corporate governance and management activities;
ii. To ensure legal compliance and fulfilment of BFA's articles of association;
iii. To monitor BFA's bookkeeping, accounting records, and supporting documents;
iv. Supervise the management of the Bank;
v. Ensure compliance with the law and bylaws;
vi. Verify correctness of corporate books and registries and supporting documentation.

Chairperson	Alcides Horácio Safeca
Members	Adilson de Jesus Sequeira Valdir Lima Rodrigues

External Audit Firm

BFA's external audit is performed by KPMG Angola, under the terms of the service provision regulations laid down in BNA Notice no. 12/22.

The Bank upholds and warrants that its auditors are independent in complying with applicable regulatory and professional requirements and that their objectivity is not compromised.

For this purpose, BFA has incorporated in its governance practices and policies several mechanisms that safeguard the independence of the external audit firm.

External Auditors	KPMG Angola

Board of Directors' Support and Advisory Committees

Audit and Internal Control Committee ('AICC')

The Audit and Internal Control Committee ('AICC') has the following composition:

Voting Members

Chairperson	Maria Bernardo
Members	Jacinto Veloso Laura Monteiro Maria Duarte Rui Malaquias

Regular Invitees (with advisory capacity)

CEO	Luís Gonçalves
Chief Risk Officer	Natacha Barradas
Supervisory Board Members	Alcides Safeca • Adilson Sequeira • Vladir Rodrigues
Head of the Internal Audit Department	Irene Vicente
Head of the Compliance Department	José Cerqueira
Head of the Organisation and Quality Department	Sílvia Peixinho
Head of the Risk Management Department	Sandra Vieira

In accordance with its particular internal rulebook, the Audit and Internal Control Committee ('AICC') main powers are as follows:

i. To ensure the establishment and implementation of an effective and properly documented reporting system, including the process of preparing and disclosing the financial statements;
ii. To oversee the establishment and implementation of BFA's accounting policies and practices;
iii. To review all financial information for publication or internal disclosure, including the Board Management's annual report;
iv. To oversee the independence and effectiveness of the internal audit function, approve and review the scope and frequency of its activities, and monitor the implementation of the proposed corrective measures;
v. To oversee the Compliance function practices and performance with a view to ensure the ongoing enhancement of the internal controls management related to the Compliance Risk, as well as the effective, efficient and independent execution of the function;
vi. To oversee the Risk Management function practices and performance, focusing on the monitoring of effective operational risk management and other non-financial risks;
vii. To oversee the external audit firm's activity and independence, by setting up a communication channel aimed at obtaining information on the findings and conclusions of the audits conducted, as well as on the audit reports that have been drawn up.

Risk Committee (RC)

BFA's Risk Committee (RC) has the following composition:

Voting Members

Chairperson	Filomeno Ceita*
Members	Divaldo Palhares • Laura Monteiro • Rui Malaquias

Regular Invitees (with advisory capacity)

Chief Risk Officer	Natacha Barradas
Executive Director with the Credit Portfolio	Sebastião Massango
Head of the Compliance Department	José Cerqueira
Head of the Risk Management Department	Sandra Vieira
Head of the Corporate, Institutional and Projects Credit Risk Department	Katiavala Silva

* Although BFA's Board of Directors has not formally appointed the Risk Committee's Chair, Dr. Filomeno Ceita has chaired the committee's meetings up to the current date.

In accordance with its particular internal rulebook, BFA's Risk Committee main powers and duties are as follows:

i. To assess and enhance the Risk Management and Compliance Functions effectiveness, as well as to streamline the processes and procedures in place for the management of relevant material risks, in particular, to assess whether the internal functions responsible for controlling risks have the required resources for the appropriate execution and performance of their assigned tasks and duties. The Risk Committee must appraise and issue an opinion on the functions' activity plans and assess the annual activity reports;
ii. To advise the Board of Directors on subject matters relating to the Bank's risk strategy;
iii. To monitor BFA's risk management policy with regard to the Bank's activity overall risks;
iv. To analyse and issue an opinion on credit operations for which the Board of Directors is empowered to grant approval;
v. To monitor compliance with total capital and liquidity requirements and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), taking into account the policies laid down for the implementation of BFA's risk profile;
vi. To analyse a set of feasible and potential stress scenarios (stress tests) to assess how the Bank's risk profile would react to external and internal events, identifying vulnerabilities and corrective measures, where applicable, and monitoring their implementation;
vii. To appraise the businesslike effectiveness and efficiency of the Bank's internal control processes, in particular by analysing the recommendations made to the Risk and Compliance Functions by internal and external auditors and regulators, as well as to monitor the proper implementation of the measures adopted;
viii. To issue an opinion on general institutional assessments concerning Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CTF/PWMD) internal control and other special compliance risks and to provide relevant suggestions and recommendations.
ix. To appraise the general standards of compliance risk management in all their comprehensive scope and breadth;
x. To issue opinions on risk management as well as compliance rules and policies;
xi. To analyse the development of relevant material risks, monitored through reports (succinct and straightforward, focusing on key topics, with the appropriate risk metrics and submitted in a timely manner), which enable an informed decision-making on the risks under monitoring and management. The reports should be prepared and submitted at a frequency decided by the Risk Committee, allowing for an overall assessment and the appropriate presentation of the topics to the Board of Directors;
xii. Review whether the incentives established in the Bank's Remuneration Policy appropriately consider risk, capital, liquidity, and performance expectations, including revenue timelines.
xiii. To monitor the risk management function's performance, as provided for in Notice no. 8/2021 dated 18th June.

IT and Innovation Committee

The IT and Innovation Committee has the following composition:

Voting Members

Chairperson	Jacinto Veloso
Members	Maria Duarte • Filomeno Ceita • Rui Malaquias

Regular Invitees (with advisory capacity)

CEO	Luís Gonçalves
Executive Director with the IT Systems Department Portfolio	Paulo Alves
Head of the IT Systems Department	Sérgio Lopes
Head of the Marketing Department	Filipe Silvério
Advisor	Amílcar Safeca

In accordance with its particular rulebook, BFA's IT & Innovation Committee main powers and duties are as follows:

i. To advise the Board of Directors (BoD) on the Bank's IT systems development strategy as well as its implementation;
ii. To oversee and monitor the projects implementation related to the Bank's IT systems;
iii. To support and provide guidance to BFA's Board of Directors in setting out the cybersecurity strategy and reviewing the projects' state of play.

Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee (GNERC)

The Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee has the following composition:

Voting Members

Chairperson	Maria Bernardo
Members	Maria Duarte • Laura Monteiro

Regular Invitees (with advisory capacity)

CEO	Luís Gonçalves
Advisor	Daniel António

Without prejudice to the powers assigned to other governing bodies, the Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee ('GNERC') is entrusted with the following powers and functions:

i. To support and advise BFA's governing bodies on matters related to the Bank's governance, namely:
   - On the Board of Directors adoption of corporate governance policies in accordance with BFA's articles of association, applicable legal provisions, national and international corporate guidelines, standards and corporate best practices;
   - In the implementation of the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest, Transactions with Related Parties Policy and BFA's Code of Conduct

ii. To support the governing bodies in matters related to filling vacancies on the different corporate bodies, as well as with governing bodies' assessment and remuneration and staff members linked to key functions, namely:
   - In the selection of candidates for Directors and the preparation of proposals to submit to the Shareholders' General Meeting, with a view to their appointment;
   - In the selection of in-service Directors and the preparation of proposals to present to the Board of Directors, with a view to their inclusion in the Executive Committee;
   - On preparing succession plans;
   - Appointment, dismissal and mobility of Directors in key business areas;
   - To draw up the governing bodies' remuneration proposal subject to approval by resolution at the Shareholders' General Meeting.
   - Establishment of the key performance indicators that underlie the allocation of the bonus/variable remuneration;
   - Decision-making on the application of the "malus" and "claw-back" clauses and on the assessment of related events which may justify their implementation;
   - Establishment of guidelines on the assessment and remuneration of staff members linked to critical and management functions of the internal control system and other key areas of paramount importance;
   - Assessment of the remuneration policy alignment with BFA's risk policy and with national and international regulatory requirements developments in force.
   - To issue an opinion on the variable remuneration proposal for Senior Executive Positions or Key Management Roles.

iii. When performing its duties aimed at enhancing and fine-tuning BFA's governance and supervisory model, BFA's Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee ('GNERC') must issue an opinion on the following aspects, prior to their approval by the Board of Directors:
   - BFA's compliance with the legal, regulatory and supervisory provisions applicable to matters within the jurisdiction of the Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee ('GNERC');
   - Assessment of BFA's governance structure's efficiency and effectiveness;
   - Drafting of proposals for the improvement of BFA's governance structure.

iv. Without prejudice to the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs, whenever the GNERC deems it appropriate or is requested to do so, to propose to the Board of Directors (BoD) measures aimed at:
   - To improve, fine-tune and enhance BFA's organisational and governance model in force, with regard to structure, organisation, assignment of powers and the functioning of its governing bodies.
   - To enhance BFA's reporting quality standards provided to the market and to the relevant oversight bodies.

The Governance, Nomination, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee ('GNERC') draws up an activity report annually, which it discloses to the Board of Directors and to the Supervisory Board by the end of February of the following year to which it relates.

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee has the following composition:

Voting Members

Chairperson
Maria Bernardo

Members
Filomeno Ceita
Maria Duarte

Advisors
Mariana Assis
José Van-Dúnem

Regular Invitees (with advisory capacity)

CEO	Luís Gonçalves
Chief Risk Officer	Natacha Barradas
Executive Director with the Social Responsibility Portfolio	Francisca Costa
Non-Executive Director	Divaldo Palhares
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Francisca Costa
Head of the Social Responsibility Department	Maria Cabral

The Sustainability Committee is entrusted with the following main duties and powers:

i. To advise the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee with regard to the cross-cutting corporate sustainability strategy, in terms that are both comprehensive and consistent with BFA's business strategy, with a view to supporting and driving environmentally and socially responsible operational standards, setting sustainable internal policies and rules of conduct, as well as the disclosure and awareness-raising aimed at the practice and embracement of socially and environmentally responsible behaviour;
ii. To issue an opinion, whether on its own initiative or at the request of the Board of Directors concerning sustainability, social solidarity, education, science, innovation, environmental and cultural patronage policies pursued by the Bank;
iii. To support the development of local clusters by helping to redesign products and markets;
iv. To monitor and oversee the implementation of the required internal conditions for BFA's sustained growth, from a three-dimensional viewpoint: economic, environmental and social, alongside with internal operational practices and sustainability policies;
v. To support the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee in drawing up their corporate purpose in social and environmental terms, as well as fostering and driving BFA's operational activities forward towards becoming a sustainable company, thus making it recognised as such both internally and externally;
vi. To compile, manage documentation standardisation and, whenever appropriate, disclose information on BFA's sustainability matters, including national and international standards and corporate best practices, studies, internal reports and guidelines issued by the financial institution governing bodies;
vii. To issue an opinion on BFA's Annual Solidarity Award Jury appointments;
viii. To advance internal and external initiatives aimed at increasing sustainability matters awareness-raising;
ix. To draw up an annual report on the Bank's social and environmental sustainability corporate practices, encompassing an accurate account of the Sustainability Committee annual activity;
x. To assess the Annual Sustainability Report to be drawn up by the Organisational Unit(s) directly involved/accountable;
xi. To issue an opinion on BFA's Annual Activity Plan within the scope of corporate social and environmental responsibility;
xii. To issue an opinion on the allocation of resources and the strengthening of BFA's Social Fund operating plan, including Subsidies, Awards, Volunteering, or any other intervention methods within the social and environmental domain.

EXCO Expertise Committees

Additionally, and in compliance with both international standards and corporate best practices, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (**'EXCO'**), also includes thirteen expertise committees:

- ALCO Committee
- Human Capital Committee
- Productivity & Costs Committee
- Financial Committee
- Forex Committee
- Innovation & Customer Experience Committee
- Business Committee
- Governance & Data Quality Committee
- Products & Services Committee
- Internal Control & Risk Committee
- Information & Security Committee
- EASE Committee
- Credit Board

Overview of EXCO Expertise Committees and their Composition

ALCO Committee

- To advise the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors with regard to the Assets and Liabilities management strategy;
- To submit a proposal to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors on Assets and Liabilities management policies, with regard to liquidity, interest rate, exchange rate and market risk management, and to follow up and monitor these policies;
- To monitor key performance indicators and metrics and their alignment with the corporate goals and strategic targets established in the Strategic Planning with regard to the balance sheet's financial management;
- To monitor the national and international macroeconomic framework, particularly in terms of analysing market interest and exchange rate trends and identifying potential impacts.

Business Committee

- To monitor the business development and commercial performance of the different corporate networks;
- To monitor the competitive landscape and business development prospects;
- To set out the business policy, in particular through the identification of priorities, opportunities and constraints to the business activity;
- To request the drafting of proposals to be submitted to the EXCO aimed at addressing and troubleshooting obstacles/ bottlenecks relevant to the business activity;
- To monitor the implementation of the established priorities, namely by analysing deviations and their impacts;
- To develop and drive the implementation of new products to be launched on the market, as well as monitoring their business performance;
- To monitor and boost the business activity by identifying new opportunities to implement processes and/or new methods as well as to ensure their subsequent analysis and assessment by the EXCO.

Human Capital Committee

- Analyse and provide inputs on personnel management policies and regulations, whenever requested by HCD/EXCO;
- Analyse and issue an opinion for review and assessment by the EXCO:
  - Regarding proposals to appoint staff to management or leading positions in the business departments (managers or equivalent);
  - Regarding internal mobility proposals for management positions in the business departments.
- Monitor the development and implementation of onboarding and training plans, with a particular focus on those aimed at the sales teams, and to propose changes or adjustments to the EXCO, whenever deemed appropriate;
- Review and provide inputs on the Succession Plans concerning key positions, for subsequent submission to the EXCO;
- Analyse labour-related incidents reported by the Audit Committee or any other corporate or governing body that may indicate potential serious irregularities, constituting a violation of the code of conduct or other labour duties, and submit a proposal to the EXCO on the implementation of measures deemed appropriate to prevent similar events from occurring in the future.

Products & Services Committee

- To monitor the business development and commercial performance of the different corporate networks;
- To monitor the regulatory framework that shapes BFA's financial products and services offer, in its different dimensions/aspects, namely product features, pricing and sales processes;
- To monitor the competitive landscape and the business development prospects related to the financial products & services offer in the domestic market;
- To submit a proposal for the ECBOD decision, the priorities for the development of new financial products and services, considering the evolving regulatory and competitive environment as well as the potential impact on the Bank's business;
- To monitor the implementation of the priorities established for the development of new products and services, namely by analysing deviations and assessing their corresponding impacts;
- To monitor the implementation of pricing policies, in particular regarding banking service charges and fees, requesting the drafting of proposals to be submitted to EXCO with the aim of adjusting them to the regulatory framework in force and/or to the competitive landscape.

Productivity & Costs Committee

- Monitor BFA's budget execution control and the attainment levels of the company's previously established strategic goals;
- Analyse the relevant shortcomings, deficiencies, or gaps in liaison with the heads and/or managers of each business unit and submit a proposal for the implementation of mitigating/corrective measures to EXCO.

Innovation & Customer Experience Committee

- To drive and boost the enhancement of the customer experience, increase operational efficiency and support the Bank's growth strategy;
- To establish and monitor key performance indicators for customer service levels related to the main customer journeys;
- To identify, analyse and prioritise a set of initiatives aimed at improving BFA's efficiency and the customer experience, in particular those that fall under the strategic pillars - Service Model Digitalisation, Process Efficiency and Technological Infrastructure Development;
- To analyse and approve the proposals for implementing the initiatives referred to in the previous subsection, taking into account their priority, the resources required and the proposed implementation plan;
- To monitor the implementation and development of these initiatives, in particular by analysing deviations and their impact, as well as identifying any potential mitigation measures to be implemented.

Financial Committee

- To propose efficient methodologies for controlling the Bank's financial activity;
- To monitor the legislation and prudential regulations in force;
- To manage Pricing policy;
- To draw up the business strategy for launching new products;
- To manage balance sheet risks, namely: exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

Information & Security Committee

- Advise the EXCO with regard to the Information Security strategy;
- Advise the EXCO with regard to the Information Security policies;
- Monitor, analyse and report on the "SGS" risk and performance metrics;
- Draw up remedial action plans, monitor their implementation and assign the appropriate functions and duties;
- Monitor and report on the information security internal and external framework and promote the periodic review of the related regulations.

Forex Committee

- To ensure compliance with BNA regulations regarding the foreign exchange market;
- To approve the criteria for the allocation and distribution of currencies;
- To monitor the performance of the foreign exchange operations carried out by the Bank, both at auction and from other sources;
- To monitor the management policy of all issues related to the sale of foreign currency, namely by requesting the drawing up of proposals to be submitted to the EXCO with a view to solving constraints relevant to the business activity.

Governance & Data Quality Committee

- To draw up the data management operational model and strategy and submit both for approval by the EXCO;
- To assess and submit for approval by the EXCO, the regulations supporting Data Governance (DG), the implementation of the necessary organisational structures and the initiatives aimed at implementing the appropriate technological and data infrastructure;
- To determine the inclusion criteria applicable to data owners and administrators based on the business areas/data domains relevant to Data Governance (DG);
- To monitor the development of the Data Management ecosystem, troubleshoot bottlenecks/ shortcomings as well as ensure the active involvement of the relevant stakeholders;
- To assess the risks associated with Data Governance and ensure appropriate reporting;

- To become aware/acknowledge, assess and prioritise the resolution of the main data-related problems;
- To approve mitigation/troubleshooting measures and corrective actions within the scope of data quality;
- To approve concept definitions, indicators and metrics including calculation rules;
- To establish, when appropriate, the setting up of Working Groups focused on particular frameworks or functional areas, with the aim of prioritising and/or troubleshooting critical topics related to the data quality, integrity, accuracy, or completeness.

Internal Control & Risk Committee

- To monitor the Risk Management and Compliance functions effectiveness, as well as the processes and procedures currently in place for managing materially relevant risks;
- To monitor the implementation of the strategy for managing all risks associated with the Bank's operations and activities, namely: liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange, market, credit, operational, compliance strategy and reputational risks;
- Periodically monitor and analyse all outstanding recommendations for improving the management of risks overseen by the second line of defence (issued by regulators or auditors), considering the situations identified and the corresponding associated risk level, with the aim of ensuring that the necessary corrective measures are implemented in a timely manner;
- To assess and decide on the proposal for level 2 metrics of the Risk Appetite Statement, as well as their monitoring and appraisal of potential action plans to mitigate risks;
- To assess and decide on the proposal of key operational risk indicators (KRI), as well as their monitoring and appraisal of potential action plans to mitigate risks;
- To analyse the development of materially relevant risks, monitored through reports (brief reports, highlighting the key issues, with the relevant risk metrics and submitted in a timely manner), which properly enable a well-informed position to be formulated on the risks being monitored and managed;
- To issue opinions on the Group's strategic plan initiatives with regard to the risks and impacts against the approved ASR limits, aimed at keeping both the business strategy and the risk strategy aligned;
- To assess and issue an opinion on risk management rules, thresholds and practices for the Group's companies/subsidiaries, taking into account the risk thresholds established by the Board of Directors;
- To monitor the comprehensive compliance risk management standards in all their scale/domain;
- To oversee the ongoing development, implementation and maintenance of a comprehensive Compliance programme at the Bank;
- To monitor the execution of the Compliance function's activity plan, identifying key aspects and elements for improvement, and consequentially implementing the relevant corrective measures.

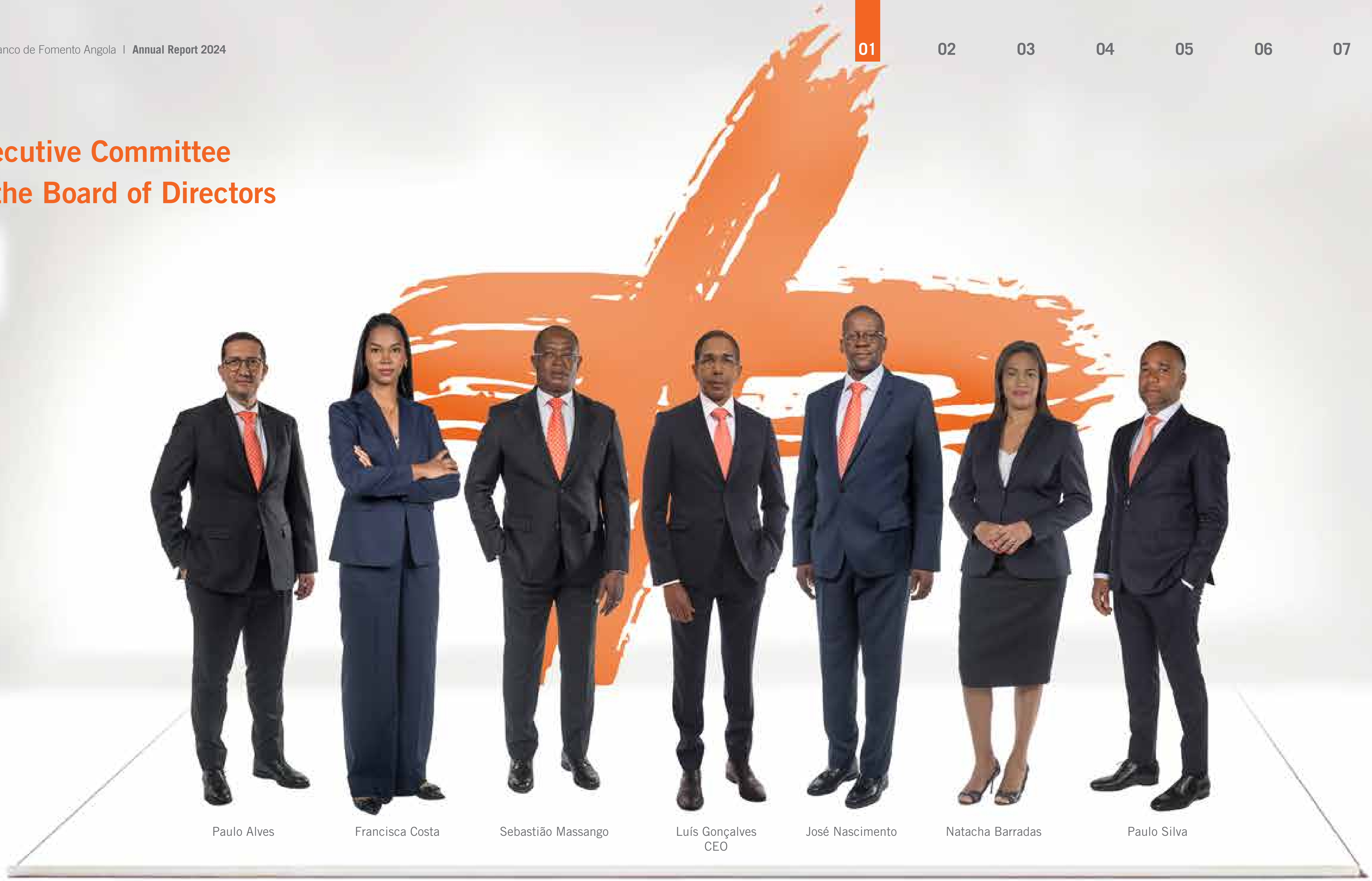
EASE Committee

- The EASE Committee is in charge of managing the comprehensive priorities ('EASE 360º Vision') of each Strategic Plan's Pillar. It is also entrusted with monitoring and reporting on the Strategic Plan execution progress, specifically the extent to which the Strategic Plan's goals have been achieved and attained, alongside with the advancement of the initiatives underway and the relevant KPIs;
- Tasked with unlocking operational management issues, such as investments and implementation schedules;
- Entrusted with decision-making on resource allocation in the event of conflicts/unavailability of resources;
- Commissioned with fast-tracking the identification of external advisory/consultancy service's needs, as well as analysing the procurement/ hiring procedures.

Credit Board

- The Credit Board is entrusted with the core remit of the decision-making process related to Tier 3 Loans, i.e. loans equal to or exceeding AOA 1,000 million and less than AOA 4,000 million, for both Retail and Corporate customers.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors



Paulo Alves | Francisca Costa | Sebastião Massango | Luís Gonçalves CEO | José Nascimento | Natacha Barradas | Paulo Silva

BFA's Organisational Chart

The Bank's Organisational Chart is underpinned by a functional organisational framework, which allows for a clear separation of each Institutional Department's business areas and functions, under the aegis and authority of each individual Executive Director.

Luís Gonçalves

- Company Secretary
- Board of Directors' Office
- BFA Academy
- Human Capital Department
- Marketing Department
- Sustainability Office

Sebastião Massango

- Credit Monitoring, Recovery and Litigation Department
- Credit Management Department
- Large Companies, Institutional and Projects Credit Risk Department
- Retail Credit Risk Department
- Corporate and Business Credit Risk Department

Natacha Barradas

- Compliance Department
- Foreign Exchange Control Department
- Risk Management Department
- Legal Department

Paulo Alves

- Processing and Control Operations Department
- Means of Payment Department
- Cross-Border Transactions Department
- Organisation and Quality Department
- Treasury Operations Department
- Information Systems Department

José Nascimento

- Large Companies Department
- Medium-sized companies Department
- Agreements & Partnerships Department
- Oil & Gas and Institutional Department
- Private Banking Department

Francisca Costa

- Procurement Department
- Investment Banking Department
- Accounting and Planning Department
- International and Finance Department
- Social Responsibility Department

Paulo Silva

- Agribusiness Department
- Investment Centres Department
- Facilities and Property Department
- Retail and Business Department (Northern Region)
- Retail and Business Department (Southern Region)

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Luís Gonçalves
CEO

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
6th June 1972

Mr. Luís Roberto Gonçalves holds a Degree in Advanced Management Accounting from the Lusíada University of Angola and a Postgraduate Degree in Monetary and Financial Economics from the University of Évora, Portugal. His professional career highlights include expert training in Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF) and Sanctions at PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), the Corporate Governance: Managing Board Dynamics at IVENS – Governance Advisors, the Effective Leadership Programme at Nova School of Business and Economics, the Value Investing Programme at Columbia Business School, and the International Directors Programme at INSEAD.

Mr. Luís Roberto Gonçalves began his banking career in 1996 at BFA and, over several years, held numerous high-profile and executive management positions within the Bank. In 2016, Mr. Luís Gonçalves was entrusted with setting up BFA Asset Management Company (‘BFA AMC’), where he was appointed Chair of its Executive Committee.

Between 2017 and 2020, Mr. Luís Gonçalves held the position of Executive Director at Banco de Crédito do Sul, and, at the end of January 2020, he was appointed as a member of BFA’s Board of Directors.
From July 2020 to this date, Mr. Luís Gonçalves has held the position of Chair of the Executive Committee of BFA’s Board of Directors. Until the end of December 2024, he will hold the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of both BFA Asset Management and BFA Capital Markets.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Sebastião Massango

Executive Director

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
10th September 1976

Mr. Sebastião Machado Francisco Massango holds a Degree in Business Management from the Agostinho Neto University School of Economics. In addition, he also holds in its academic curriculum a Postgraduate Degree in Business Management from the Catholic University of Lisbon.

Mr. Sebastião Massango boasts a 23 years' professional track record at BFA, having held several high-profile positions within the Corporate Banking, Risk Management and Agribusiness Management Departments. During the 2020-2022 term of office, he was appointed BFA's Executive Director entrusted with overseeing and running, under his portfolio management, the following Business Departments: Retail and Business Network (Northern and Southern Regions), Agribusiness Department, Investment Centres Department and the Private Banking Department.

In 2024, he was assigned to head under his management portfolio, the following business departments: Credit Monitoring, Recovery and Litigation Department, Credit Management Department, Corporate and Business Credit Risk Department, Large Companies, Institutional and Projects Credit Risk Department, and Retail Credit Risk Department.

Currently, Mr. Sebastião Massango holds the position of BFA's Executive Director entrusted with the Risk Departments management portfolio.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Natacha Barradas

Executive Director

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
25th September 1978

Ms. Natacha Barradas holds a Law Degree (LL.B.) from the Catholic University of Angola. In addition, Ms. Barradas also completed two Postgraduate Degrees: Corporate Law and International Trade Law from the University of Lisbon and Agostinho Neto University. Furthermore, she holds a Master's Degree in Business & Law from the Portuguese Catholic University, as well as a Certificate in Corporate Governance from INSEAD.

On her career path, Ms. Barradas held several high-profile positions, including Head of the Legal Department, Company Secretary and Chair of the Shareholders' General Meeting Board at Standard Bank Angola. Moreover, she was a member of Angola's Sovereign Wealth Fund's Supervisory Board during a two-year period. Previously, she practised at several law firms such as: MLGTS - Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva and FBL - Faria de Bastos e Lopes, Sociedade de Advogados (interno: sem o Associated Law Firm). In 2013, she joined Angola's Ministry of Finance as Head of the Legal Office and later as Head of the Finance Minister's Office.

Ms. Barradas also held the position of Legal Counsel at Banco BPI in 2008 and at New Insurance Company of Angola (Nossa Insurance Company) in 2005. In 2005, she took up the role as a lecturer at Angola's Catholic University Law School. Since June 2020, she has been co-opted as BFA's Executive Director.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Paulo Alves
Executive Director

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
24th November 1978

Mr. Paulo Freitas Alves holds a Linguistics/English Degree from the Higher Institute of Educational Sciences in Lubango and completed a Master's degree in Business Management from the Open University in Lisbon.

Mr. Paulo Freitas Alves has a professional track record of over 25 years in the banking industry, including 20 years at BFA, where he has held numerous high-profile executive management positions, namely within BFA's Retail & Business Banking Division, Transformation Department and Corporate Banking. Within another financial institution, he held the positions of Counter Clerk, Credit Technician, Counter Manager, Deputy Branch Manager and Branch Manager. In 2005, he was invited to join the BFA team as a Branch Manager, and until 2017 he held numerous senior management positions in the Retail & Business Department, namely: Manager, Business Area Manager, Deputy Manager and Head of the Commercial Department. Later, he was challenged to join the Transformation Team as Head of one of the work groups and, in 2019, he joined the Corporate Banking Department.

In the 2020 - 2023 term of office, he was appointed as BFA's Executive Director having been entrusted with overseeing and running, under his portfolio management, the following Business Departments: Corporate Department, Information Systems Department, Organisation & Quality Department, and Project Management & Strategic Initiatives Department. He currently holds the position of BFA's Executive Director heading the Information Systems, Organisation & Quality and Operations Departments.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

José Nascimento
Executive Director

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
22nd May 1970

Mr. José Nascimento holds a Degree in Business Management & Management Control from the University of Salford, Manchester, United Kingdom, and has completed a Master's Degree in Investment Management from London City University, London, United Kingdom.

On his career path, Mr. José Alves do Nascimento held the positions of Executive Director and CFO of Banco Económico SA from January 2019 to November 2022. Previously, he worked at Banco de Poupança e Promoção Habitacional-BPPH, where he served as the Shareholders' Legal Representative and Member of the Executive Committee of Banco de Promoção e Desenvolvimento-BPD. Earlier on, Mr. José Nascimento worked as a Financial Consultant at QSL - Logistics Bases and Petroleum Installations during a five-year period.

Currently, Mr. José Nascimento holds the position of BFA's Executive Director and has been entrusted with overseeing and running, under his portfolio management, the following Business Departments: Large Companies Department, Medium-sized Companies Department, Agreements & Partnerships Management Department, Oil & Gas Companies & Institutional Department, and the Private Banking Department.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Francisca Costa
Executive Director

Nationality:
Portuguese
Date of Birth:
14th December 1986

Ms. Francisca Costa holds a degree in Corporate Finance from ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon and has completed several ICAAP/ILAAP specialised qualifications and training courses held at the Lisbon Banking Training Institute, as well as expertise training certificates in IFRS/IAS and Tax Codes provided by the advisory firms KPMG, Deloitte, PWC, and EY in Lisbon and Luanda.

Ms. Francisca Ferrão Costa boasts over 20 years of professional experience working in the financial/accounting sector. Throughout her career path, she was appointed Head of BFA's Accounting and Planning Department from 2017 to 2023. From 2007 to 2017, she joined KPMG & Associados SROC, S.A. (Lisbon Office) and KPMG Angola S.A. (Luanda Office), where she held the position of Audit Manager. Earlier, in 2005, she took on the role of Contact Supervisor at Espírito Santo Contact Centre Lisbon.

Currently, Ms. Francisca Costa holds the position of BFA's Executive Director and has been entrusted with overseeing and running, under her portfolio management, the following Business Departments: Procurement Department, Investment Banking Department, Accounting & Planning Department, International & Finance Department and the Social Responsibility Department.

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Paulo Silva
Executive Director

Nationality:
Angolan
Date of Birth:
19th April 1975

Mr. Paulo Silva holds a Degree in Financial Management from AIEC College, Brazil. He also completed a Postgraduate Degree in Business Management at ISCTE Portugal, as well as a Master's Degree in Marketing at the London School of Design and Marketing, United Kingdom.

Mr. Paulo Valódia de Carvalho Moreira da Silva boasts a 21-year career in the banking industry, which began in 2003 within BFA's Commercial Division, where he held the positions of Commercial Assistant, Credit Technician, Account Manager, Assistant Manager and Manager. From 2011 to 2018, Mr. Paulo Silva was appointed BFA's Commercial Director, before moving to the Transformation Department (Strategic Plan) while being appointed as Deputy Head of the Department. In 2019, he took over as Head of the Retail & Business Department, and, during the following year, he was appointed Head of the Large Companies Department.

Currently, Mr. Paulo Silva holds the position of BFA's Executive Director and has been entrusted with overseeing and running, under his portfolio management, the following Business Departments: Retail & Business Department (Northern and Southern Regions), Agribusiness Department, Investment Centres Department, and the Facilities and Property Department.

Corporate Governance and Internal Control System

On the 31st of January 2025, BFA's Board of Directors submitted the Company's Annual Report on Corporate Governance and Internal Control System, as at 31st December 2024, in compliance with the provisions of article 46(1) of Notice no. 1/22 dated 28th January.

Within the scope of its Internal Control System, specifically in the area of Risk Management and with the aim of advancing and putting in place a sound standard system of basic principles (i.e. robust set of guiding principles) that should guide the implementation of a risk management system among the Angolan financial institutions, BNA published a comprehensive package of Notices and Instructions last year, that lay down a broad set of risk governance requirements, with regard to which BFA is committed to full compliance and to ensuring the ongoing operationalization of the risk management function.

At the time being, BFA believes that it is well-provided for in terms of in-house processes, systems and human resources, and its ongoing development is part of the risk management strategy, in accordance with the requirements established by Law no. 14/21 dated 19th May, which aims to ensure the development of a risk management system that is consistent with regulatory requirements and international best corporate practices, to advance the ongoing adjustment/updating and improvement of risk management, as well as the monitoring, reporting and providing assessment to BFA's management and supervisory bodies on the financial institution's comprehensive risk.

With a view to improving compliance controls and enhancing its alignment with international best internal control practices, BFA has stepped up the process of strengthening its internal control environment in terms of setting up and improving compliance and risk management processes and procedures, Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing (AML/CTF), including updating the AML Risk Management solution for operational and functional improvement integrated with BFA's processes, as well as cross-training its personnel on these matters.

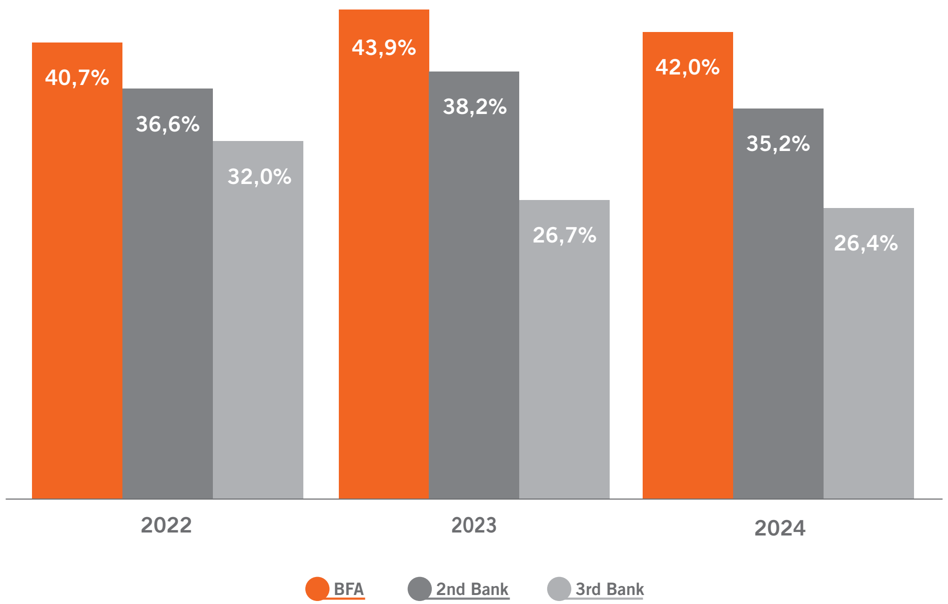
In accordance with BFA's corporate governance guiding principles, the assignment of powers and risk management, as well as the Whistleblowing Policy, which aims to ensure protection against illegal business practices/activities by means of enforcing core rules of conduct and implementing national and international best corporate practices, also strives to strengthen the Internal Control System in order to uphold and safeguard the interests of BFA's shareholders and other stakeholders.

Key Business Areas

Market Leadership in Advancing Financial Inclusion and Strengthening Economic Financing

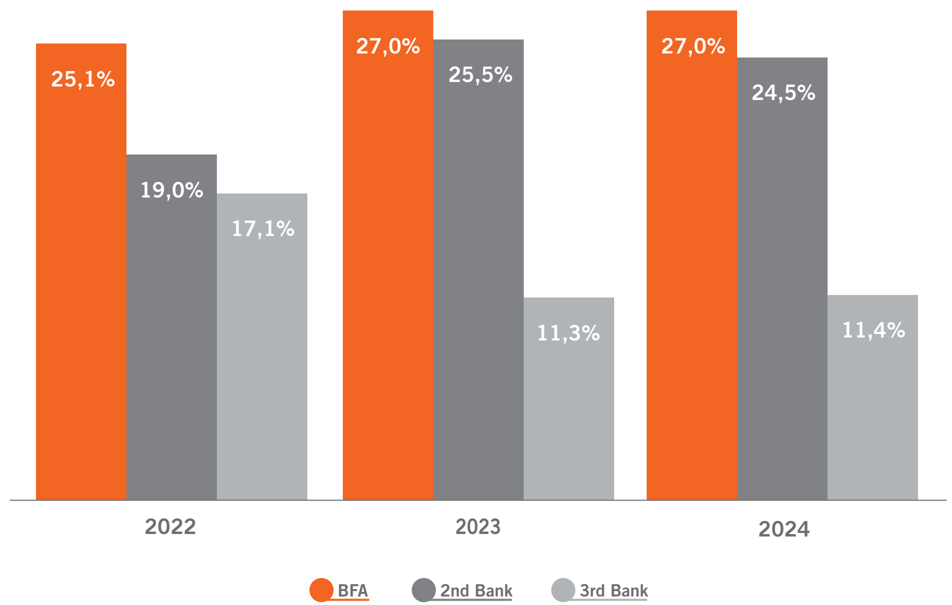
Over the course of FY2024, BFA recorded a slight decrease of 1.9 p.p. in its market penetration rate but still managed to maintain its market leadership position over other domestic financial institutions, securing a 42% market share. This figure once again highlights BFA's endeavours and drive in attracting and building strong relationships within the domestic financial landscape and with its customer base, as well as its unwavering commitment to playing a key role in driving the performance and growth of the Angolan banking sector.

Development of the Market Penetration Rate



During FY2024, BFA maintained its market leadership position as Angola's Leading Financial Institution, securing a 27% market share, a figure that remained the same year-over-year (YoY). Hence, the financial institution is once again ranked as the number one choice within the domestic landscape when it comes to the provision of financial services.

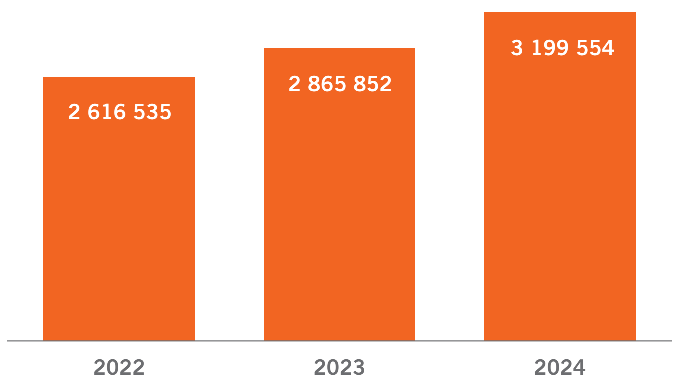
Development of the Market Share as Angola's Leading Financial Institution



Sustainability and Strengthening of the Market Leading Position

BFA's customer service enhancement, particularly through improving and streamlining customer service quality standards, has been one of BFA's cross-cutting operating principles, which as in previous years is being expressed through the bank's customer base's steady growth. In 2024, BFA's customer base rose by +11.6% YoY, totalling 3,199,554 customers. To this end, BFA recruited 251 Bank Representatives between June 2023 and December 2024, out of which 222 are currently operating.

Customer Base Growth



Steady Investment in the Retail Network

Retail network with nationwide footprint in Angola

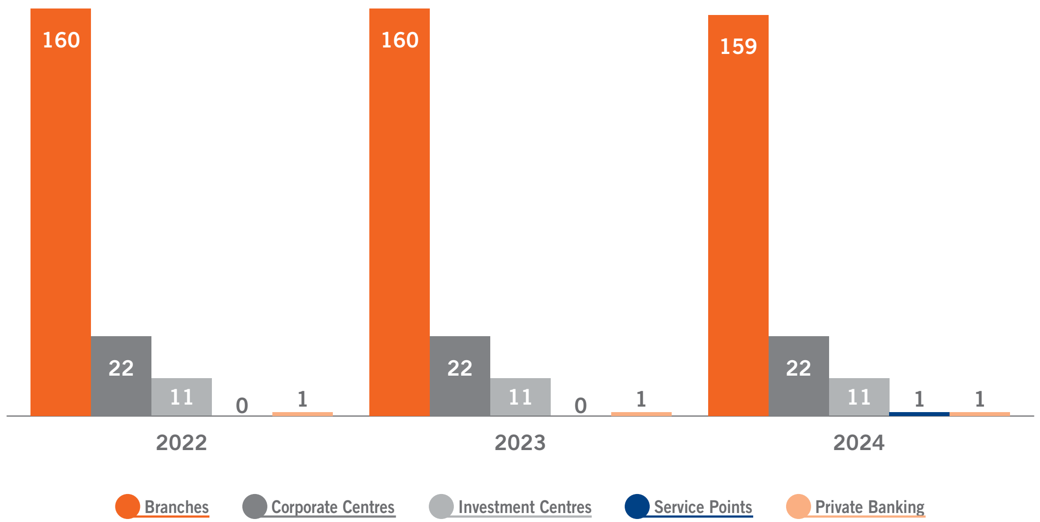
With the aim of providing a best-in-class customer service, BFA's retail network operates based on a market segmentation strategy in three operational areas:

- Branches;
- Retail Customers;
- Business Owners & Companies.

With the aim of increasing financial inclusion, given its paramount importance and contribution to the country's economic and social development, BNA released Notice No.18/2022 on the 11th of October 2022, which mandates that key systemic financial institutions must expand their retail banking network by 30/06/2023, by adding at least one service point in each of the country's main municipality centres, with a view to facilitating the population's access to banking services.

Currently, BFA's Distribution Network encompasses 159 Branches, 22 Corporate Centres, 11 Investment Centres and 1 Private Banking Centre.

BFA's Distribution Network



Retail and Business

Enhancement of Customer Service Efficiency

One of the core principles guiding BFA's operational activities is to upheld its service quality standards, which has led the financial institution aiming to keep adjusting its business practices and systems, placing the customer at the centre of the entire process. The +Customer initiative was approved, which allows BFA customers to open accounts, update their data and, soon, to issue Multicaixa cards via the +Customer tablet, with a shorter average transaction time than traditional channels.

Furthermore, the financial institution has launched several initiatives in the remote channels with the aim of better serving its customer base, including: the installation of cash deposit machines at BFA's commercial outlets and the creation of retail service points entitled "Orange Spaces' to further strengthen BFA's ATM network.

Service Quality

Mystery Shopper Study

The Mystery Shopper approach is based on an active participatory observation, which allows the quality of services to be assessed from the shopper's perspective in a discreet, scientific and professional manner. Each retail branch is visited twice by two consultants from a market research company certified by the Mystery Shopping Providers Association (MSPA). The Bank's efforts in this regard are aimed at reinforcing the quality of its customer service, as well as the customer-centric focus of its sales teams.

Market Leaders in Customer Acquisition

Over the course of FY2024, the Retail & Businesses segment totalled 3,184,123 customers, up by +11.7% YoY.

BFA Net rose by +15.8% and active Credit Cards grew by +0.5% YoY. The number of active Debit Cards reached 1,714,222 in FY2024, up by +17.3% YoY, whereas Payroll Accounts also recorded a growth of +12.2% and totalled 310,622.

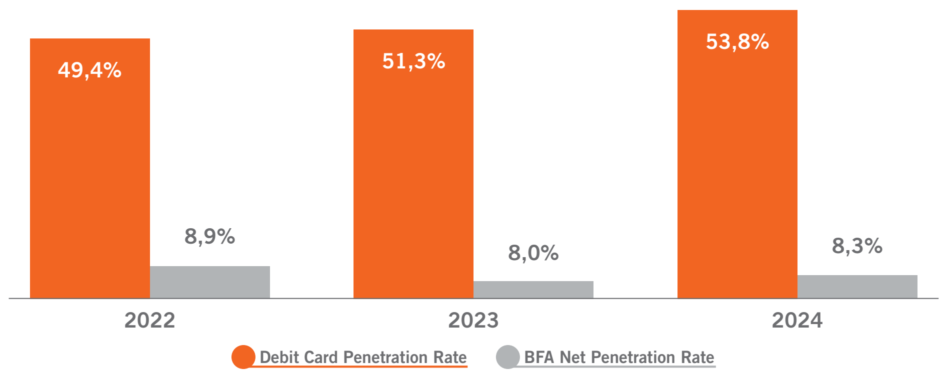
Development of the Customer Base and Services – Retail & Business

AOA million

AOA million	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customers	2,538,326	2,851,345	3,184,123	12.3%	11.6%
BFA Net	226,729	227,271	263,148	0.2%	15.8%
Debit cards	1,254,813	1,461,497	1,714,222	16.5%	17.3%
Credit cards	9,329	9,467	9,515	1.5%	0.5%
Payroll Accounts	341,444	276,845	310,622	-18.9%	12.2%

During FY2024, the Debit Card penetration rate recorded a growth of +2.5 p.p. YoY, and BFA Net reached an 8.3% penetration rate, up by +0.3 p.p. YoY.

Development of the BFA Net and Debit Card Penetration Rates



Development of BFA's Customer Deposits Portfolio

Over the course of FY2024, BFA's Customer Deposits portfolio recorded a sharp increase of +55.7% YoY, amounting to AOA 798,558.1 million, broken down into Demand Deposits totalling AOA 505,958.5 million (+25.9%) and Term Deposits totalling AOA 292,600 million (+163.3%).

Customer Deposits and Other Loans Portfolio – Retail and Business

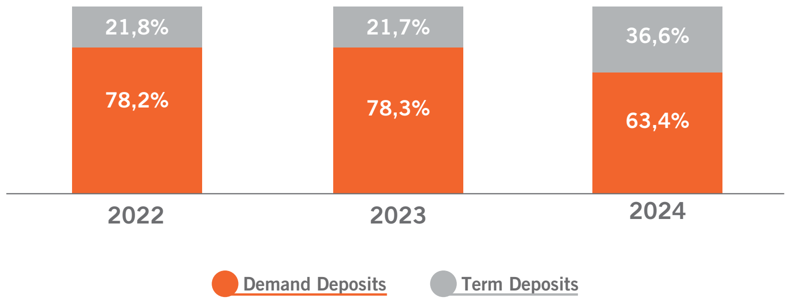
AOA million

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customer Deposits and Other Loans	358,159.1	512,834.7	798,558.1	43.2%	55.7%
Total Deposits	358,159.1	512,834.7	798,558.1	43.2%	55.7%
Demand Deposits	280,002.6	401,724.9	505,958.5	43.5%	25.9%
Term Deposits	78,156.5	111,109.8	292,600	42.2%	163.3%
Other Loans	0	0	0	-	-

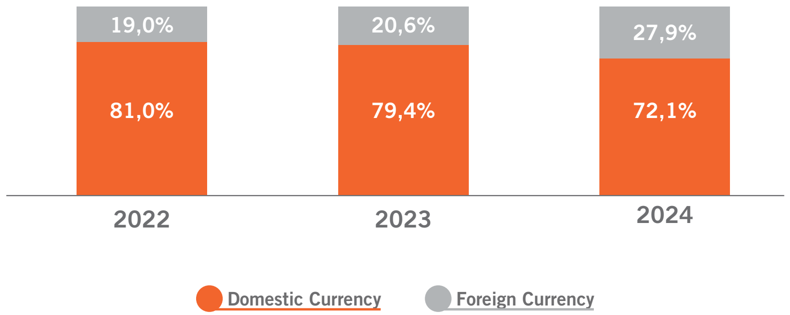
Due to the sharp increase witnessed in the total value of BFA's Customer Deposits portfolio in FY2024, their year-on-year allocation breakdown changed as follows: Demand Deposits accounted for 63.4% of total deposits, against 78.3% YoY, and Term Deposits accounted for 36.6%, as opposed to 21.7% YoY.

As for the breakdown of customer deposits by type of currency, BFA experienced a slight decrease in domestic currency deposits which accounted for 72.1% of the total customer deposits portfolio in FY2024, as opposed to 79.4% YoY.

Breakdown of Deposits by Category - Retail & Business



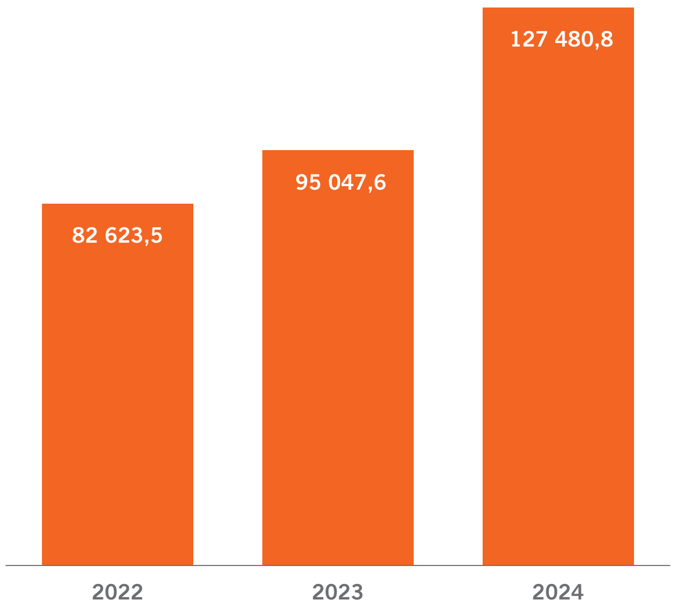
Breakdown of Deposits by Currency - Retail & Business



Loans to Customers – Retail & Business

As far as the 'Loans to Customers' heading is concerned, the total value of BFA's credit portfolio rose to AOA 127,480.8 million, up by +34.1% YoY.

Loans to Customers



Note: accrued interest has been excluded.

2025 Outlook

BFA has identified the following priorities for FY2025:

- To expand the deployment of Automatic Deposit Machines (ADMs) across additional branches, following the pilot phase currently underway, with the aim of reducing the pressure that customers place on branches with low-value cash deposits. The ADMs network expansion/implementation will enable shortening the long waiting times that customers currently experience, as well as allowing BFA's team members to dedicate their time and efforts towards providing services that require more expert assistance and support;
- To broaden BFA's Banking Representatives network to a portfolio encompassing a total of 350 active outlets;
- Taking into account the vital role of the commercial area and the close contact it has with customers, it is regarded as particularly important to continue investing and providing expert training for the company's personnel;
- To assign all active customers listed within the Retail & Business Department to the Business development Representatives' teams portfolios (i.e. 'Commercial Assistants'), with a view to boosting retail and business customers monitoring as well as enhancing the customer service quality;
- To capitalise on the technological transformation programme to better monitor BFA's Team Members career development, as well as to draw up career management plans;
- To keep investing on enhancing the overall customer service quality, with a special interest in BFA's Personnel and working Teams' cultural transformation, as well as recognising and understanding each individual Team Member's input towards improving the Customer's end-to-end experience.

Investment Centres

2024 Highlights

AOA 222,156 million
Customer Deposits and Other Loans

AOA 21,863 million
Loan Portfolio 2% of BFA's Loan Portfolio

3,554
Credit Cards
63% penetration rate

4,775
Debit Cards
84% penetration rate

11
Investment Centres

66
Team Members

5,654
Customer Base

4,444
BFA NET Memberships
79% penetration rate

Development of the Investment Centres' Customer Base and Services

Over the course of FY2024, BFA's Investment Centres' customer base amounted to 5,654, down by -12.1%. The number of Customers with access to the Home Banking service followed this negative trend and experienced a decline of -3.7%, which equates to a total of 4,444 registered subscribers. As for the number of frequent users, BFA Home Banking service recorded an increase of 149 engaged users during FY2024, totalling 2,572, as opposed to 2,423 registered in FY2023.

As far as the Active Customers heading is concerned within the Investment Centres' Customer Base and Services, BFA witnessed a decrease going from 5,654 Customers recorded in FY2024, as opposed to 6,429 reported in FY2023.

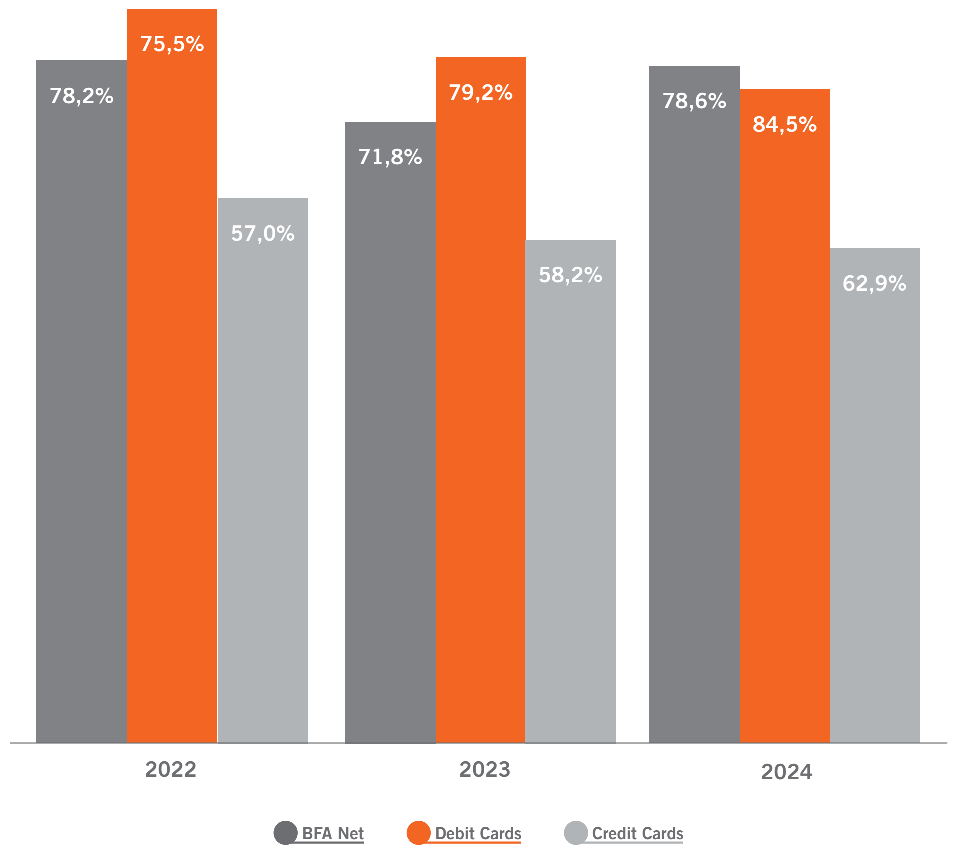
The number of debit and credit cards also recorded a year-over-year decline, dropping by 6.2% and 5.0%, respectively. Hence, at the end of FY2024, BFA reported a total of 4,775 debit cards and 3,554 credit cards.

Development of the Investment Centres' Customer Base and Services

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customer Base	6,564	6,429	5,654	-2.1%	-12.1%
BFA NET	5,133	4,613	4,444	-10.1%	-3.7%
Debit cards	4,957	5,090	4,775	2.7%	-6.2%
Credit Cards	3,742	3,743	3,554	0.03%	-5.0%

The Bank has been focusing its endeavours in providing its customer base with a broader array of financial solutions, as well as in advancing and providing a best-in-class customer service, with the aim of driving customer loyalty and satisfaction. Hence, among BFA's Investment Centres' customer base, the Debit Cards penetration rate surged by 5.3 p.p., reaching 84.5%, while Credit Cards penetration rate topped 62.9% throughout FY2024. The BFA NET internet banking service rose by 6.9 p.p. YoY, resulting in a penetration rate of 78.6%.

BFA NET, Debit Cards and Credit Cards Penetration Rates - Investment Centres



During FY2024, the Customer Deposits and Other Loans portfolio within BFA's Investment Centres rose by +1.4% YoY, amounting to AOA 222,155.8 million.

Notwithstanding the +5.9% growth recorded in Term Deposits, which drove the increase within the Customer Deposits and Other Loans portfolio, the Demand Deposits heading decreased by -9.9% YoY, totalling AOA 56,066.3 million in FY2024.

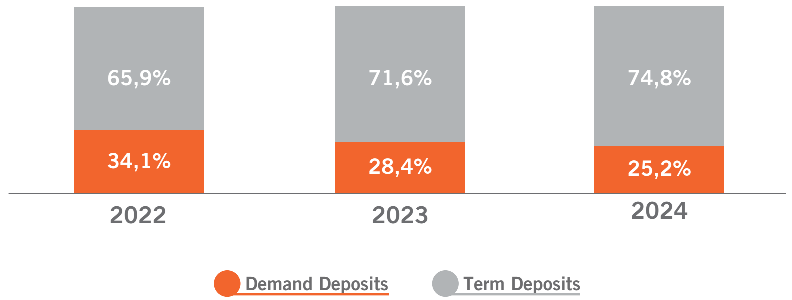
Customer Deposits and Other Loans – Investment Centres

AOA million

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customer Deposits and Other Loans	157,617.4	219,031.5	222,155.8	39.0%	1.4%
Total Deposits	157,617.4	219,031.5	222,155.8	39.0%	1.4%
Demand Deposits	53,752.3	62,212.9	56,066.3	15.7%	-9.9%
Term Deposits	103,865.0	156,818.7	166,089.4	51.0%	5.9%
Other Loans	0	0	0	-	-

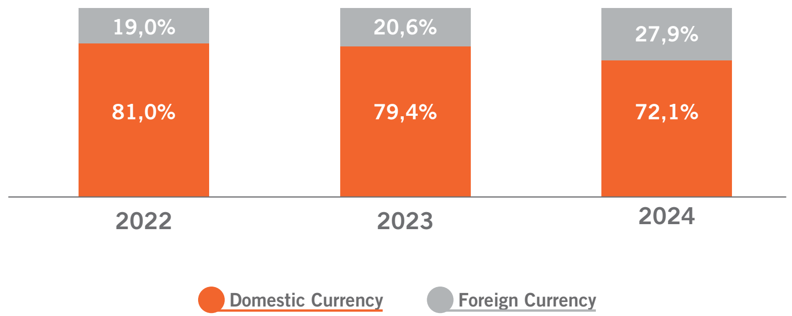
During FY2024, the gap between Demand Deposits and Term Deposits remained considerable significant. As a result, Investment Centres' Customer Deposits portfolio is mainly comprised of Term Deposits (74.8%). BFA recorded a rise of this heading share YoY (+3.2 p.p.) and a decline of the Demand Deposits share to 25.2% (-3.2 p.p.).

Breakdown of Deposits by Category - Investment Centres



In FY2024, deposits in domestic currency accounted for approximately 48.3% of the total BFA's Customer Deposits and Other Loans portfolio, up by +5.2 p.p. YoY, as opposed to the decreased share of foreign currency deposits.

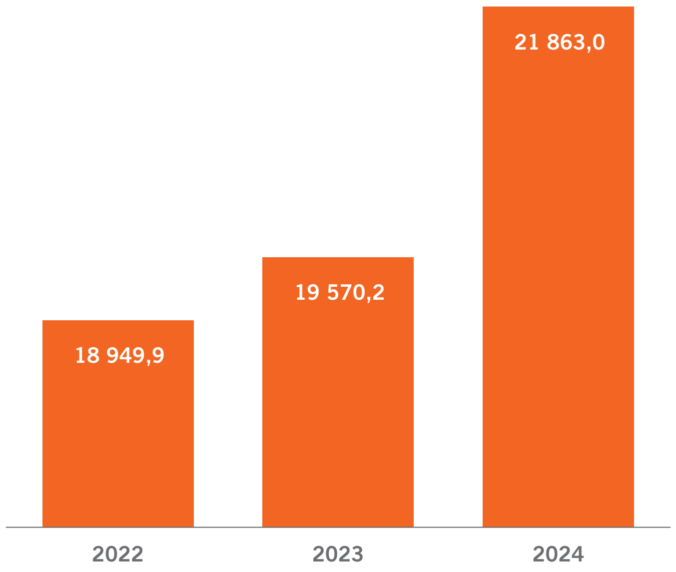
Breakdown of Deposits by Currency - Investment Centres



Loans to Customers – Investment Centres

The heading of Loans to Customers rose by +11.7% YoY, amounting to AOA 21.863 million.

Total Credit Portfolio



Challenges addressed in FY2024:

- Decrease of credit default by 0.5%;
- Deposit-taking and deposit-holding in domestic currency;
- Building up new customers loyalty;
- To enable the training of high-performing teams and set up personnel skills-building training programmes, in partnership with BFA Academy and DCH;
- Credit granting.

BFA's Strategic Pillars

During FY2024, BFA embarked on a new strategic business cycle to position the Bank for long-term success, with the aim of making it leaner, fast-moving, and more customer-centric, as well as to set out the foundation for a better place to work. This new strategic business cycle is based on six pillars, as follows:

i. To increase BFA's Personnel efficiency and productivity;
ii. To enhance business process efficiency;
iii. Service model digitalisation/streamlining;
iv. Streamlining of the technological infrastructure and data management;
v. Business growth;
vi. Sustainability.

Each strategic pillar aims to ensure that the financial institution improves its capacity to address and meet its customer base needs and, at the same time, that enhances its capacity to attract, empower, retain and acknowledge its top and high-performance professionals.

Priorities of the Investment Centres Department - FY2025

Business	Personnel	Processes
1. Expansion of the customer base: Acquisition of 1,279 DAOs, through the Oil and Diamond Sector, namely: ANPG, Sonangol, Sodiam, Catoca and Endiama. Customer identification and mapping with a signed partnership agreement whose payroll accounts are deposited with other financial institutions; 2. Credit granting across the various headings; 3. Decrease of credit defaults.	1. Internal career plan for Team Members; 2. Carrying out tailor-made training programmes; 3. Work performance assessments and provision of quarterly feedback; 4. Closeness to the work teams; 5. Merit-based recognition; 6. Celebration of BFA's collective successes and accomplishments.	1. SLAs compliance: enhancement of business process management efficiency and effectiveness; 2. Placing the customer at the centre of our business activity; 3. Standardisation of business processes and procedures in the Investment Centres Department.

Private Banking

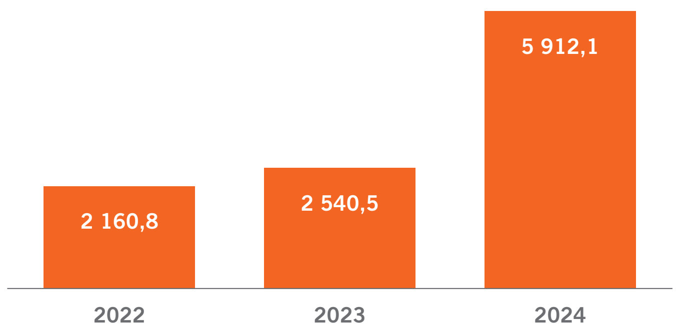
The Private Banking Customer base rose by +3.4%, reaching a total of 706, by the end of FY2024. Debit Card memberships increased by +16% YoY, an upward trend also witnessed in the BFA NET Online Banking Service and Credit Card memberships, with experienced a growth of +22.8% and +3.5% YoY, respectively.

Development of the Customer Base and Services – Private Banking

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customer Base	662	683	706	3.2%	3.4%
BFA NET	431	377	463	-12.5%	22.8%
Debit Cards	366	388	450	6%	16%
Credit Cards	413	396	410	-4.1%	3.5%

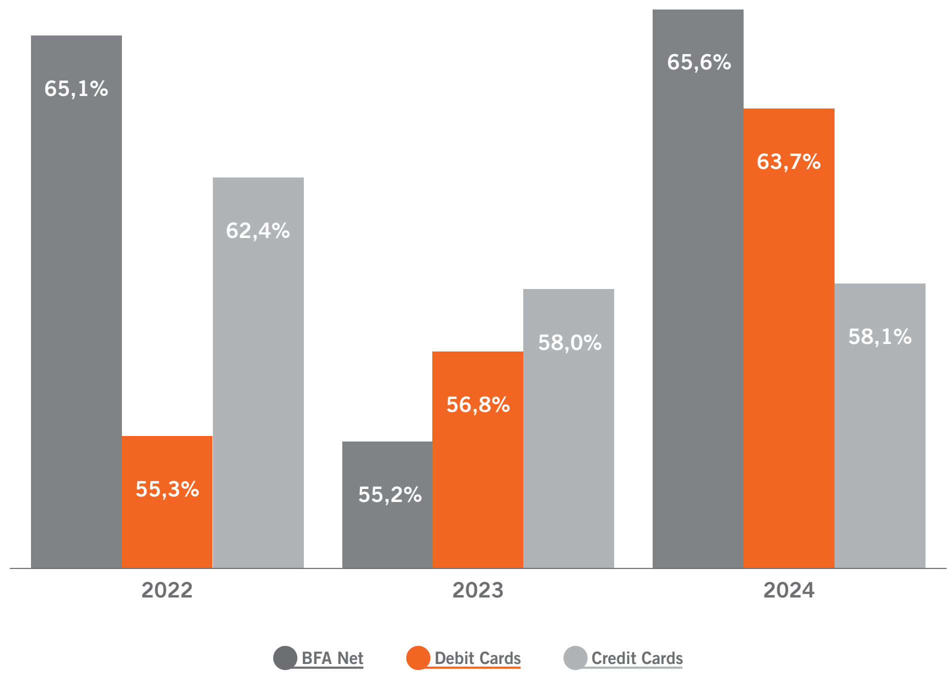
Total Loan Portfolio recorded a growth of +132.7% YoY, amounting to AOA 5,912.1 million at year-end 2024.

Total Loan Portfolio



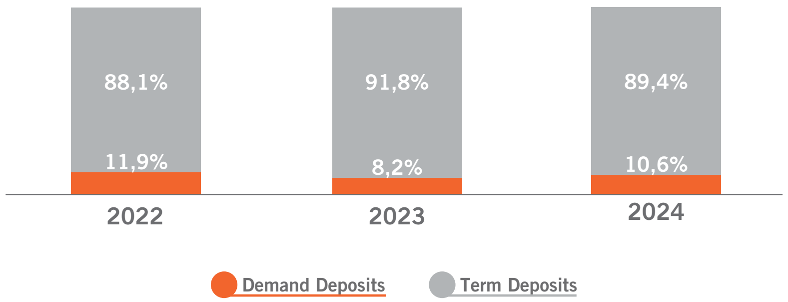
As for the services penetration rate within the Private Banking segment, BFA recorded a comprehensive growth in the number of Credit and Debit cards, as well as BFA NET online banking service engagement, as follows: 58.1%, 63.7% and 65.6%, respectively

BFA NET, Debit Cards and Credit Cards Penetration Rates - Private Banking

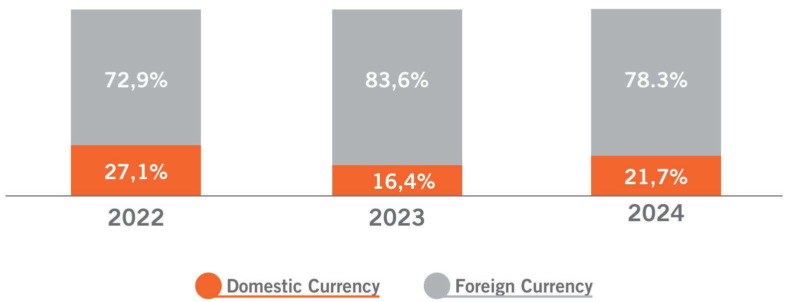


As far as Customer Deposits and Other Loans is concerned, during FY2024 BFA experienced a slight increase in Demand Deposits and a mild decrease in Term Deposits, with the latter making up 89.4% of total reserves. Currency-wise, Deposits in Foreign Currency dropped by 5.3 p.p. YoY, accounting for roughly 78.3% of the total, with the remaining 21.7% being in Domestic Currency.

Breakdown of Deposits by Category - Private Banking



Breakdown of Deposits by Currency - Private Banking



Private Banking Department

The Private Banking segment plays a strategic and distinctive role at the financial institution ('BFA'), with a primary focus on tailor-made wealth management for high-net-worth individuals (i.e. Affluent Customers). BFA's Private Banking Division core remit is to provide a best-in-class customer service based on trust, proximity and privacy, offering tailor-made financial solutions and products with a view to address and meet each customer's needs.

As a BFA's strategic business pillar, the Private Banking Division plays a key role in the following aspects:

- Customer Relationship Management and Loyalty;
- Financial Sustainability for the Financial Institution;
- Corporate alignment with BFA's Business Strategic Goals.

This corporate framework highlights the paramount importance of BFA's Private Banking Division not only as a revenue generator, but also as a key driver in advancing long-term business relationships between the bank and its most discerning customers, thus providing a solid foothold for the financial institution to strengthen its leadership position within the domestic financial market.

Throughout FY2024, BFA's Private Banking Division outlined its action plan in accordance with the Bank's business strategy, with a primary focus on the following elements: (i) key business indicators (funds and credit), (ii) Team Members, (iii) Customer relationships, and (iv) organisation and internal control.

As BFA's human capital is regarded as one of its most valuable assets, the personnel's ongoing training has been identified as a paramount cornerstone to enhance and streamline customer relationships. With the aim of ensuring an accurate alignment of the company's team members' profile based on BFA's high standards of customer service and the provision of advisory services for the Private Banking affluent customers, in accordance with the financial services sector's best corporate practices, a wide range of expert training courses and briefing sessions were held over the course of FY2024, with particular emphasis on the following:

1. Skills-Building Programme:

- Customer Orientation and Communication;
- Emotional Intelligence;
- Interpersonal Communication;
- Communicating to Influence;
- Managing Change.

2. Corporate Governance Programme

- Stakeholder Leadership;
- Lines of Defence;
- Corporate Governance.

3. Other Expertise Training Workshops:

In addition, a total of nineteen expertise training workshops were held, all organised and taught by the BFA Academy in the following formats: online, e-learning, virtual instructor-led and in-person classroom training. The workshops were attended by a wide range of BFA's personnel from different areas, namely: Directors, Managers, Coordinators, Financial Advisors and Commercial Assistants working within the Private Banking Division. The main training workshops held were as follows:

- Customer Orientation & Communication;
- The Power of Discipline;
- Rolling out New Products;
- 2025 Risk Profile Review;
- Enhanced Due Diligence;
- Non-Financial Risks;
- Credit Risk Factors;
- Business Risk Factors and Strategy;
- Capital Adequacy and Liquidity in the Financial System.

2025 Outlook:

- To keep on investing in improving the comprehensive quality of customer service standards, with a direct and meaningful impact on the customer journey experience;
- To keep on investing in the team members' expertise training, aiming to be increasingly aligned with the customer profile within the Private Banking segment;
- To leverage technological breakthroughs with the aim of enhancing and driving improvements regarding the digitalisation of services;
- To expand 'Beyond Banking' services, providing access to distinctive, exclusive, and tailor-made products and services that go beyond the financial sector.

Corporate

Corporate Segment Specialisation

In November 2020, with the aim of providing tailored support to each of its Corporate Customers, BFA established the Large Companies Department, the Medium-sized Companies Department and the Oil & Gas Department. Each of this corporate departments are comprised entirely of laser-focused teams specifically oriented to address the particular needs of each business segment, with the capacity to offer its customers a wide array of financial products, services and solutions in order to meet a wide range of business requirements.

BFA operates 11 Medium-sized Business Centres in Luanda, Lubango, Benguela, Lobito and Cabinda, alongside with 7 Large Companies Business Centres in Luanda, as well as 4 Oil & Gas Business Centres (Vendors and Institutional Customers), with the aim of ensuring the highest level of closeness and support for the Corporate Customers segment.

Conducting Business Visits and Meetings

Within the scope of BFA's corporate strategy to leverage business efficiency, the Corporate Banking Departments carried out several business visits and meetings throughout FY2024 with a wide range of companies (i.e. BFA's corporate customers) operating within the commercial, industrial and the provision of services activities in Angola, as well as with an operational footprint across different geographies.

Among the several reasons and purposes behind the business visits/meetings, it is worth highlighting the following: (i) strengthening business relationships and building customer loyalty; (ii) understanding the main needs of the companies and (iii) identifying market opportunities.

Ongoing Support for the Angolan Business Fabric

Over the course of FY2024, in view of the foreign exchange rate volatility that impacted the country's economy, BFA provided a steadfast solution to address this key matter and assertively managed the limited availability of foreign currency, always bearing in mind the key premise of ensuring the continuity and sustainability of its corporate base customers. Furthermore, it is worth highlighting BFA's ongoing support for companies and the real economy through its wide array of lending solutions and loan products & services. Credit-wise, BFA played a key role in the beginning of the "Lobito corridor" implementation project by providing direct working capital support to one of its corporate partners' treasuries, which is tasked with the road infrastructure operationalisation of this major engineering project.

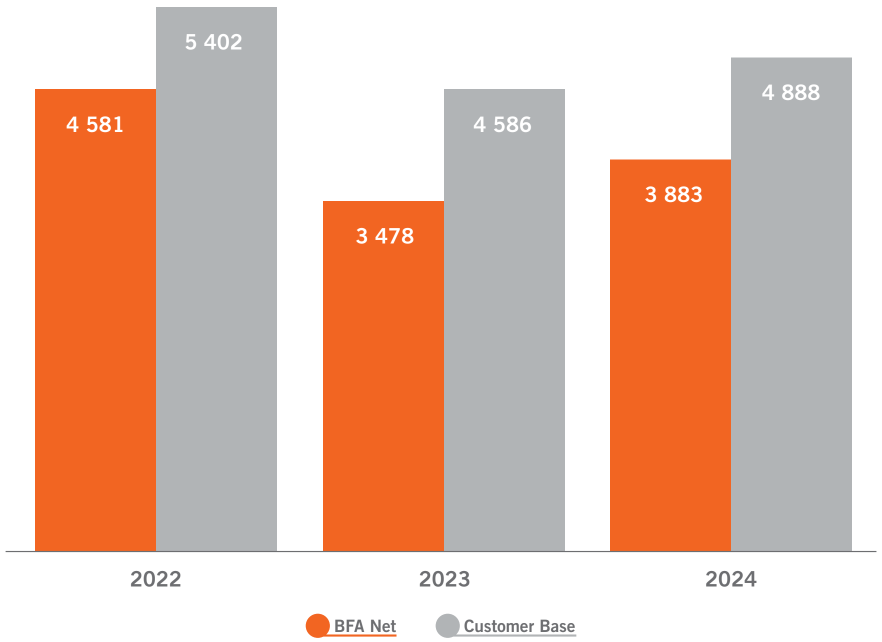
During the preceding year, BFA also gave a very clear signal of its closer alignment with the Oil & Gas industry by rolling out the 'BFA TUKILA' customer support line, aimed at supporting service provider companies by means of advancing liquidity to meet specific cash flow needs and/or the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Customer Base and Service Penetration Rate

As a result of the sound technological investment made by the company, BFA's focus has been placed on increasing and boosting its digital platforms penetration rate among its customer base, having BFA Net Business platform as a benchmark, an online digital tool that has been used increasingly by customers within the corporate segment aiming to meet and address their wide-ranging business needs.

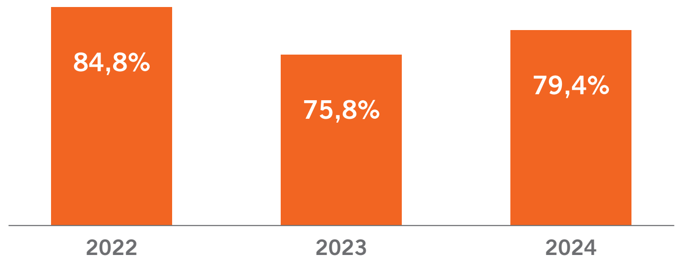
During FY2024, the Corporate Banking Customer base stood at 4,888, up by 6.6% YoY. Likewise, the number of customers with access to the Home banking online service rose by 11.6%, totalling 3,883 as opposed to 3,478 YoY.

Development of the Corporate Base and Services - Corporate



As far as the corporate segment is concerned, BFA Net business penetration rate during the preceding year stood at 79.4%, up by +3.6 p.p. YoY.

Development of the BFA net Business Penetration Rate



Development of Customer Deposits and Other Loans

Over the course of FY2024, Customer Deposits and Other Loans within BFA's Corporate segment rose by approximately +6.1% YoY, amounting to AOA 1,667,093.3 million at year-end. This positive performance is mainly attributable to a +7.3% rise in Term Deposits, as well as due to a +4.5% growth in Demand Deposits YoY.

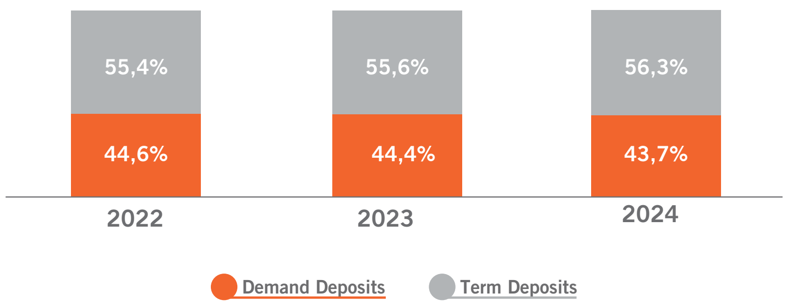
Customer Deposits and Other Loans – Corporate

AOA million

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Customer Deposits and Other Loans	1,086,739.5	1,571,702.0	1,667,093.3	44.6%	6.1%
Deposits	1,086,739.5	1,571,702.0	1,667,093.3,	44.6%	6.1%
Demand Deposits	484,266.6	697,187.1	728,383.2	44.0%	4.5%
Term Deposits	602,472.9	874,515.0	938,710.1	45.2%	7.3%
Other Loans	0	0	0	-	-

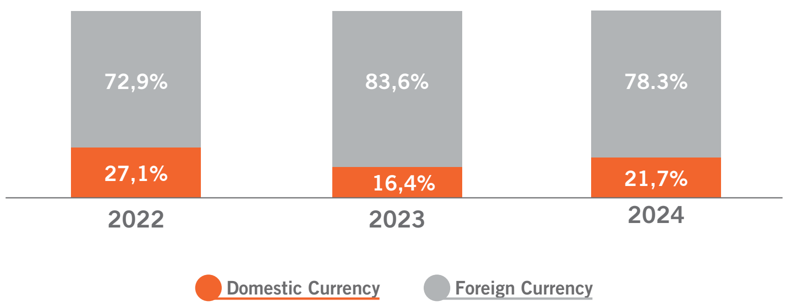
During FY2024, BFA continued to experience a rise in the Term Deposits share, which accounted for 56.3%, as opposed to the Demand Deposits share, which accounted for 43.7% of the total Customer Deposits and Other Loans heading at year-end.

Breakdown of Deposits by Category - Corporate



Furthermore, BFA experienced a positive upward trend regarding the ratio of foreign currency deposits, which increased their share to 49.8%, up by +4.6 p.p. YoY.

Breakdown of Deposits by Currency - Corporate



Development of the Credit Portfolio

Throughout FY2024, BFA also experienced a positive upward trend, albeit slightly more moderate, concerning the growth of its Corporate Banking Division's credit portfolio, up by +18.9% YoY. This positive performance was primarily driven by a surge recorded in the headings of financing loans and banking guarantees (corporate banking), which experienced growth rates of +24.2% and +20.5%, respectively, YoY.

Development of the Credit Portfolio – Corporate

AOA million

	2022	2023	2024	Δ% 22-23	Δ% 23-24
Total Credit Portfolio	370,740.3	625,256.2	743,222.1	68.7%	18.9%
Overdraft Facility	74,968.43	28,430.5	24,027.8	-92.3%	-15.5%
Banking Guarantees	295,771.8	596,825.7	719,194.3	101.8%	20.5%
Import Documentary Credit	74,968.4	42,558.5	62,311.3	-43.2%	46.4%
Guarantees Provided	17,345.5	48,799.9	29,296.6	181.3%	-40.0%
Financing Loans	57,622.9	505,467.2	627,586.4	777.2%	24.2%
Other Loans	0	0	0	-	-

Agribusiness

Direct support for the Angolan economy's diversification

The agribusiness sector plays a strategic and extremely valuable role in supporting the sustainable development of the Angolan economy. Focusing on the agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and other industry-related sectors, BFA provides expertise support to its agribusiness customers through highly experienced and committed teams. These expert teams possess in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Agribusiness sector's ins and outs, current legislation and public policies, which ensures the successful development and execution of cost-effective solutions. As a result, BFA has been able to establish itself as a household name within the domestic market as well as on the international stage, being acknowledged by bilateral organisations as a key player and primary partner when it comes to developing agribusiness projects and programmes in Angola.

For the 2024 to 2026 three-year period, BFA has set its strategic business focus on the coffee, fruit, horticulture and poultry sub-sectors, while maintaining its commitment to supporting projects in other related sub-sectors that stand out for their innovation and add value to the agricultural ecosystem. The Agribusiness Department's operational activities continue to be mainly based on three key cornerstones:

a) Providing support to the Sales Network in identifying and attracting new Customers;
b) Providing support to the Marketing Department in developing new products tailored to Customers' needs; and
c) Providing support to the Risk Areas in analysing the technical, operational and economic aspects of financing applications for agro-livestock investment projects.

Highlights of Key Activities in 2024

- **Disclosure of knowledge & know-how across institutions**: BFA strengthened its commitment to the Agribusiness sector by advancing ongoing disclosure of market information through the following activities: by publishing the Agroyetu magazine on a quarterly basis, by holding training sessions for the Retail Network and by providing decision-support information with a customer-centric approach that analyses the development of the industry-specific business trends."

- **Strategic Partnerships**: Advancing specialised meetings on the coffee industry (among other sectors), in collaboration with the National Coffee Institute (INCA); developing initiatives aimed at the financial inclusion of small producers, in partnership with the Dutch Embassy; carrying out agribusiness-related sectoral studies for the implementation of family farming pilot projects with Rabobank; and holding exploratory meetings for signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with BODIVA, with a view to setting up a commodities exchange.

  In February 2024, BFA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Coffee Institute (INCA) with a view to boosting the growth and competitiveness of Angolan micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) involved in the coffee value chain located in regions with high potential for growing Robusta and Arabica coffee. Within the scope of this Memorandum of Understanding, in the same year BFA worked closely with INCA and the Ministry of Finance to draw up the required terms and conditions for its implementation in 2025.

The database of active agribusiness customers at year-end 2024 comprised 327 customers, up by approximately 20% year-over-year, spread across the different business divisions and agribusiness-related sectors as follows:

Sectors	Corporate Department	Retail & Business Department	Total
Agriculture	55	193	248
Livestock	13	28	41
Salt production	0	1	1
Fishery	10	12	22
Trade	10	13	23
Forestry	5	6	11
Agro-Industries	13	13	26
Total	**106**	**266**	**372**

The financial institution continues to actively undertake a wide range of initiatives with other agribusiness-related stakeholders aiming to identify different offering solutions from those currently available on the market.

When compared to the preceding year (2023), the number of proposals analysed dropped by 65%, and the overall financing decreased by 67%. To complement the analysis of financing applications, BFA carried out a total of eighteen (18) visits and meetings at the project developers' premises. The monitoring of ongoing projects was carried out on the 74 signed financing operations, which are in the disbursement and reimbursement phase, representing a growth of +27% as opposed to 2023, which accounted for fifty-eight (58) projects.

Sectors	BNA Notice no. 10	PDAC (1) (2)	Number of Proposals	Total Amount
Agriculture	8	30	38	13,321
Livestock	2	2	4	2,183
Provision of services	0	1	1	191
Agro-Industry	1	0	1	16,500
Fishery/Aquaculture	3	0	3	2,262
Forestry	2	0	2	2,940
Manufacturing Industry	0	1	1	23
Total	**16**	**34**	**50**	**37,420**

(1) Only pre-analysed applications that turned into operations under review were taken into consideration.
(2) The projects' financing within the scope of the PDAC protocol are granted pursuant to BNA Notice no. 10.

2025 Outlook

As for agribusiness projects prospects over the course of FY2025, BFA has identified the following priority initiatives:

- **Strengthening Internal Communication**: Setting up a tailor-made menu to the Agribusiness sector on BFA's Intranet, with the aim of streamlining access to information and advancing collaboration between internal teams;
- **Ongoing support for the Retail Network**: Strengthening the retail network's efforts to identify and attract new customers, focusing on the economic sectors that have the highest impact on the country's economy, particularly those regarded as priority economic subsectors and regions;
- **Advancing Cross-Selling**: Driving and supporting the cross-selling practice amongst the different agribusiness players and stakeholders, with the aim of steering the transfer of financial flows to BFA;
- **Pilot Projects' Implementation**: Driving the operationalisation of pilot projects with the support of Rabobank within the coffee, fruticulture, horticulture, and poultry economic sub-sectors, prioritising sustainability and the inclusion of small producers;
- **Enhancement of the Quality of Information**: Ongoing investment on a renewed focus for enhancing the quality of information to support decision-making processes.

BFA Asset Management

Leading the Asset Management Market in Angola

BFA Asset Management ‘BFA AM’ is an asset management company registered with Angola’s Capital Market Commission “CMC” since December 2016. It is currently one of the largest Collective Investment Schemes Management Companies ‘CISMC’ (Portuguese acronym: ‘SGOIC’) operating in Angola’s domestic market.

BFA Asset Management Company provides incorporation, management, and expert advisory services for Collective Investment Schemes to both institutional and non-institutional investors.

BFA AM’s investment strategy encompasses a wide range of asset classes, identified through ongoing monitoring of the diverse market dynamics and trends, as well as via the numerous investment opportunities that emerge over the course of the company’s operational activities.

Up to December 2024, BFA AM managed the cumulative placement of an aggregate total of 33 Collective Investment Funds in the Angolan Capital Market (of which 24 have been liquidated and 9 remain active). As at December 2024, BFA AM oversaw a total portfolio of approximately AOA 416.3 billion of assets under management, based on the total share capital of each Collective Investment Fund set up, and a total of AOA 92.3 billion of assets under management, based on the overall net value of each Collective Investment Fund.

This resounding success has been the result of BFA AM’s high level of professionalism and foresight in anticipating investors’ needs, as well as the drive displayed by the whole BFA’s Group Team, alongside its sense of commitment, transparency, resilience and capacity for innovation since its inception. Hence, BFA AM’s ultimate goal is to offer a distinctive and tailor-made portfolio of products, services, and solutions that is unrivalled in the financial market.

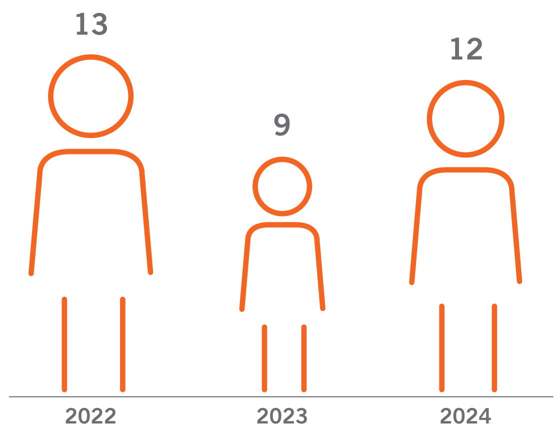
Advanced Expertise in Financial Markets

100%
Team Members Degree or Master’s

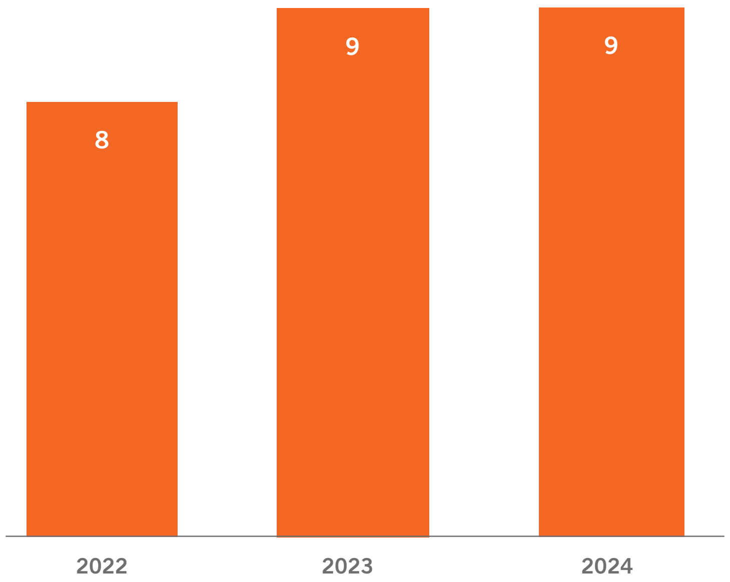
35
Average Age of Team Members

100%
Personnel National Headcount

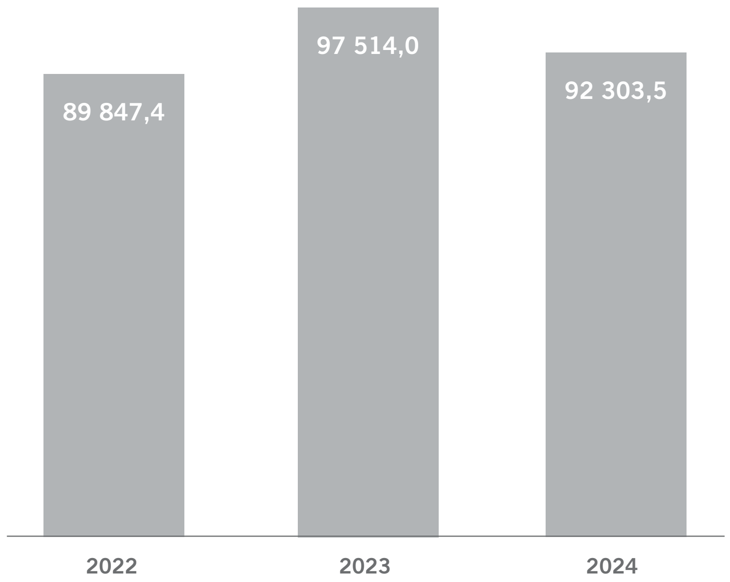
Headcount Development



Number of Investment Funds under Management



Total Assets Under Management (AOA million)



Dec.24
72%
Market Share Assets Under Management "Market of CIS Securities"

Dec.24
8%
Market Share Assets Under Management "CIS Market"

Dec.24
42%
Market Share of listed CIS Securities

Dec.24
24%
Market Share over the Total No. of CIS

2025 Outlook

BFA AM foresees that the year 2025 will be mainly shaped by three key factors:

- Ongoing Strengthening of the Privatisation Programme – as a strategy to boost the private sector and one of the main vehicles through which foreign investment will materialise;
- Attracting Investors to the Capital Market - It is anticipated that with the rise in interest rates on public debt securities, the appetite for investment in the capital market will grow;
- Foreign Investment Materialisation - it is anticipated that the policies implemented by Angola's Government in recent years are signalling the business environment's transformation within the domestic market.

With a view to addressing and meeting the upcoming challenges posed by the financial landscape, BFA AM continues to invest heavily in expertise training and capacity-building for its Team Members. The aim of this endeavour is to strengthen BFA AM's quality of service as a driver of success, to mitigate operational risk, to increasingly anticipate investor's needs and to continue to develop innovative investment solutions for its customer base, aimed at establishing a trustworthy and long-lasting business relationship to further bolster its strong foothold in the domestic capital market.

BFA Capital Markets

BFA Capital Markets - Securities Broker-Dealer Company, PLC (hereinafter referred to as 'BFA Capital Markets') was incorporated under Presidential Decree No. 5/13 dated 9th October, which set out the Securities Broker-Dealer Companies Legal Framework. The company was registered with Angola's Capital Markets Commission ('CMC') under the number 02/SDVM/CMC/01-2023 and commenced operations in June 2023, with its governing bodies appointed for a three-year term of office (2022-2024).

BFA Capital Markets was established with the aim of supporting and advancing Angola's Capital Market growth by providing customers with the means, tools and knowledge for a secure, efficient, reliable and expert-based access to the capital market. Hence, BFA Capital Markets aims to establish itself as a household name for investors as well as for offering a suite of investment solutions within the domestic market, underpinned by the wealth of experience it has accumulated over the years and the provision of best-in-class financial intermediation services.

BFA Capital Markets' operational activities are managed based on sound and thorough corporate governance principles, encompassing the company's share capital structure, business strategy, as well as its risk management policies and processes, business units and organisational structures. It is worth highlighting that this management model is in full compliance with current international standards and best corporate practices. Likewise, it complies with CMC's Instruction No. 04/CMC/03-23 (Broker-Dealer Companies Reporting), as well as the Best Corporate Governance Practices Handbook published by Angola's Capital Market Commission ('CMC').

The company's best-in-class management is ensured by a strict set of rules and guidelines that uphold transparency, accountability and operational safety related to all its business operations, which keep the company closely aligned with the best corporate practices and applicable legislation in force. As far as the corporate governance model and internal control system are concerned, BFA Capital Markets has adopted the three lines of defence model implemented by its parent company and the corporate governance policy in force at the BFA Group, with business areas' portfolio appropriately assigned among the board's executive directors.

Business Activity and Performance

Over the course of FY2024, BFA Capital Markets played an instrumental role in helping to implement a new capital market operating model, which entailed transferring securities investment and derivative financial instruments activities and services from banking financial institutions to securities broker-dealer companies. The company's strong financial performance was marked by both dynamism and achievement of solid financial results, highlighting its active participation in the placement and brokerage of securities issuance as part of the privatisation programme (PROPRIV). Against this backdrop, BFA Capital Markets acted as lead underwriter of the ENSA Public Offering and the BODIVA Public Offering on the primary market, two successful operations which were admitted to trading on the stock exchange.

BFA Capital Markets was also the broker-dealer company with the highest trading volume recorded on the regulated market during FY24, achieving a total turnover of AOA 2.572 billion. Moreover, the company also rounded FY24 as the broker-dealer company with the highest number of custody accounts, totalling 19,214.

Technological innovation was another major corporate milestone achieved during the preceding year, witnessed through the roll-out of the BFA CM Broker digital trading platform, an innovative trading solution that streamlines and facilitates access to the capital markets in a safe and user-friendly manner whilst underpinned by the best user experience techniques, standards and practices.

With the aim of advancing and strengthening ties and a closer relationship with its customer base, BFA Capital Markets hosted its first-ever Capital Markets Summit, a landmark event that brought together customers, brokerage professionals and senior representatives of public and private entities. The gathering provided a tailor-made stage in which to discuss and exchange ideas, opinions, insights and know-how on important topics affecting the industry. The summit also brought together international partners with whom BFA Capital Markets has set up a formal partnership arrangement, aimed at advancing the exchange of industry-related experiences and strengthening institutional collaboration.

BFA Capital Markets ensures ongoing communication with its customer base through its institutional website, which provides key information about the company and the range of financial intermediation services it provides. The corporate website also underscores and strengthens the company's commitment to providing full transparency and advancing closeness to its customer base. Likewise, the company has carried out tailored workshops in both Huíla and Huambo provinces, with the aim of fostering and enhancing financial literacy as well as strengthening ties with local communities.

Committed to long-term sustainability, BFA Capital Markets drives economic growth and financial education in Angola by seeking to generate a positive impact through partnerships, projects and a sound corporate culture.

2025 Outlook

BFA Capital Markets aims to implement its new strategic plan during 2025, modelled on the following business pillars:

- To leverage business growth: Develop initiatives that boost business growth and diversification of the company's operational portfolio;
- Best-in-class human capital: To position the company as the best place to work in Angola, attracting and retaining the most well-qualified professionals within the market;
- Organisational Control Culture: To advance a sound internal control environment by strengthening risk management practices and operational security;
- Digitalisation Agenda: To strengthen technological capabilities by implementing digital solutions that support and streamline the company's business;
- Financial soundness: The company must be committed to both profitability and the creation of value for its shareholders, while at the same time ensuring full transparency and financial control;
- To generate a positive impact: To play a key role in shaping Angola's future by fuelling a positive and sustainable impact through BFA Capital Markets' business activities.

The Company acknowledges the paramount importance of its active involvement in Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), particularly within the scope of the Government Privatisation Programme entitled 'PROPIV', with the aim of boosting the domestic market and providing new financial opportunities for investors. However, BFA Capital Markets does not limit its operational activities to "PROPIV", remaining attentive to other Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) that may arise in the market, which are aligned with its corporate strategy with a view to bringing positive financial outcomes to its Customer Base and the financial market in general.

BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC

Pension Fund Management Company

BFA Pensions - Pension Fund Management Company, PLC (hereinafter referred to as 'BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC', and/or 'Management Company') was incorporated on the 23rd of November 2022, pursuant to the Minister of Finance's Order No. 4869/22 dated 25th of October and published in Angola's Official Gazette (Diário da República) No. 161, Series II. The company commenced its business operations following the issuance of Licence Certificate No. 7/ARSEG/MF/23, on 10th May 2023, by the Angolan Insurance and Pension Funds Regulatory and Supervisory Bureau (Portuguese acronym: 'ARSEG').

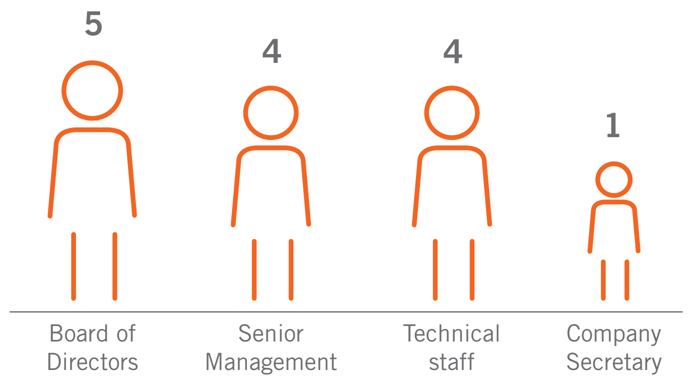
In accordance with its articles of association, the Management Company provides services related to the incorporation, management, administration and representation of Pension Funds and other associated activities, such as actuarial and financial advisory services. Likewise, BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC conducts all its operational activities within the Angolan national territory.

During FY2024, BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC corporate strategy focused on delivering a best-in-class service to both companies and retail customers, with the following key goals:

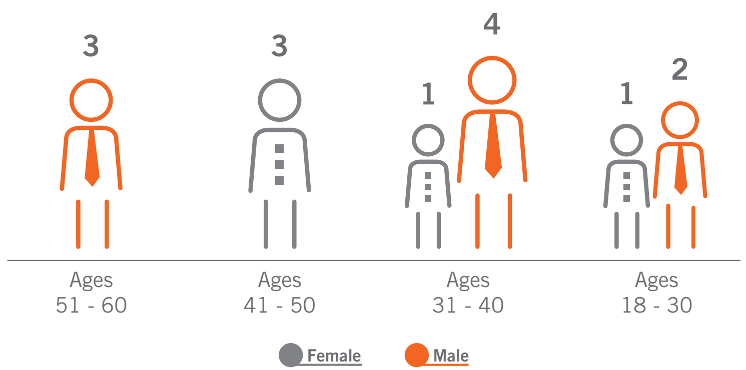
i. To ensure the continuity of the Internal Organisation processes;
ii. To complete the BFA Pension Fund Transfer Process;
iii. To streamline and broaden its business activity;
iv. To complete the Company's website launch;
v. To attract and retain skilled & qualified human capital;
vi. To implement BFA's Pension Fund effective management system.

The pension fund market in Angola is currently, and will become increasingly demanding in the near future, which has led the management company to set out a competitive positioning as a differentiating factor from the other major players operating in the national pension fund market. To this end, the company has invested in a team with a wealth of experience and know-how, notwithstanding the prospect of providing ongoing skills-building training for its staff members, as well as the view of taking advantage of all the group's existing synergies, which will result in added value for increasing BFA Pension's market share.

As a result of the personnel programme to recruit, attract and retain new staff members, BFA Pensions - PFMC PLC headcount structure was comprised of a total of 14 (fourteen) team members at year-end 2024.

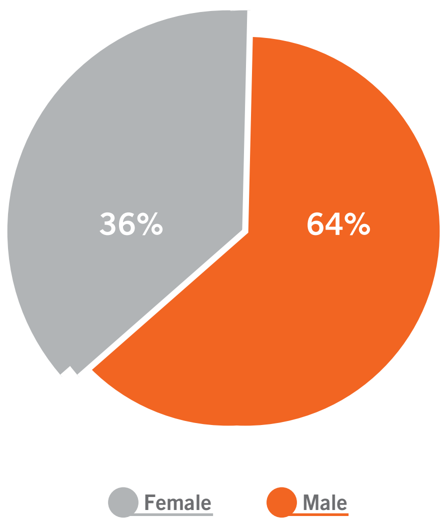


BFA Pensions Headcount Framework



As for the breakdown of the company's headcount by gender, it is worth highlighting a predominance of male employees which account for a 64% share, corresponding to 9 (nine) out of a total of 14 team members.

Breakdown of the Headcount by Gender



As far as academic qualifications are concerned, roughly 86% (12) of BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC Team Members have higher education qualifications, of which 5 (five) hold a degree, 7 (seven) Post-Graduate Studies/Specialisation qualifications and 1 (one) is currently attending university.

Business Activity and Performance

As far as the Management Company is concerned, FY2024 was mainly characterised and shaped by the following aspects:

- Publication of the Minister of Finance's Order no. 2396/24, dated 01st March, approving the handover of BFA's Pension Fund Management from Fenix Pensions - PFMC, PLC to BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC;
- Within the scope of the company's brand marketing, BFA Pensions attended the most important trade fairs in Angola;
- Roll out of BFA Open Pension Fund, entitled 'BFA SUSTAINABLE';
- Meeting with economic/financial sector's journalists to disclose and highlight among this professionals about the company's 2nd anniversary and disclose 'BFA SUSTAINABLE' open-ended fund;
- Attendance at the 45th Brazilian Private Pension Fund Congress, organised annually by the Brazilian Association of Supplementary Private Pension Funds (Portuguese acronym: 'ABRAPP');
- Roll out of the company's corporate website.

Over the course of FY2024 BFA Pensions - PFMC, PLC managed an aggregated total of approximately AOA 79,887,235,918.98 in assets, encompassing assets from the BFA Pension Fund and from the newly-created Open Fund which opened for subscriptions at the year-end of 2024 (December). With regard to operations primarily focused on Fund management, we would highlight the following activities:

- Maximising the earnings on the Fund's assets under management, where it was achieved a profitability of +13.3%;
- Autonomous maintenance of the accounting, financial and economic records of the assets connected to each Fund under management;
- Setting up an Investment Committee to support and advise BFA's EXCO, aimed at enhancing management and facilitating the decision-making process in accordance with the Fund's investment policy and the long-term preservation of the Fund's assets under management and BFA's proprietary asset portfolio;
- Monthly record-keeping of all contributions in each participant's individual accounts and the quarterly remittance of individual accounts to all Fund participants;
- Drawing up periodic and annual reports detailing the Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) of the Fund under management.

2025 Outlook

BFA Pensions foresees achieving the following corporate goals by 2025 year-end:

- To advance advertising and marketing campaigns related to the BFA Sustainable open pension fund, aimed at attracting new participants;
- To implement the Sales Action Plan with regard to closed pension funds, with the aim of converting leads into clients;
- To complete the development of the fund's private participant/pensioner digital area and the simulator on the corporate website;
- To advance financial literacy initiatives on the matter of savings for retirement;
- To secure the development of the BFA Pensions APP;
- To assure the proper disclosure of information to all members of the Pension Funds under management, sending periodic information on the Funds' performance;
- To ensure the proper reporting of mandatory and periodic information to Regulatory Bodies;
- To empower human capital talent by investing heavily in the ongoing training and skills-building of its personnel;
- To complete the signing of a cooperation protocol with the Brazilian Association of Supplementary Private Pension Funds (Portuguese acronym: 'ABRAPP'), with a view to exploring mutually advantageous opportunities.

Human Capital

Human Capital Strategy

Since its inception, BFA possesses a strong and healthy organisational culture that echoes its corporate identity and market-related practices and approach, primarily anchored and guided in a set of core values such as:

- Inovação;
- Transparência;
- Proximidade.

BFA regards its Human Capital to be its greatest and most important corporate asset. Hence, the organisation empowers it to implement corporate activities and initiatives that advance and drive forward best-in-class organisational Culture, with a focus on resilience and a customer-centric approach.

BFA's organisational culture strengthening is secured by the ongoing development of in-house policies aimed at streamlining processes and enhancing organisational structure, with a view to fostering and driving higher levels of business efficiency.

As far as the organisation's personnel is concerned, it is worth highlighting the ongoing improvement of Human Capital management processes, operational systems review, policy updates, as well as the implementation of programmes and initiatives focused on leadership development. In addition, the company's commitment and pursuit of a well-being corporate culture, both physical and financial, can be perceived through its implementation of a Corporate Health Insurance scheme, which ensures access to health care for all its personnel under more favourable terms and conditions.

BFA's comprehensive strategic alignment reaffirms the organisation's commitment to uphold its market leadership position within the domestic financial landscape and to further strengthen its foothold as the best bank to work for.

New 'Team Member Portal'

During 2024, the new '**Team Member Portal**' was released as part of the Transformational Programme, which encompasses the entire organisational structure. The core focus of this endeavour is to boost the ongoing improvement of the Team Member's experience.

Over the course of the current year 2025, some considerable steps were taken in this direction, with the integration of all SAP SuccessFactors modules, comprising 'Performance Assessment', 'Remuneration', 'Succession and Career planning', as well as 'Learning' and 'Workzone', combining them all together into a single point of access: the '**Team Member Portal**'.

The new '**Team Member Portal**' centralises the entire self-management process, giving personnel autonomy in managing their relationship with the Bank. From a single platform, they can update their personal data, control absences, manage their salary compensation, as well as their personal development and professional career, all within a single Human Capital management tool.

At the same time, BFA implemented the 'Transformation Management' programme, aimed at making organisational transformations more effective, with a view to mitigate the impact of disruptions and ensuring that the desired outcome is achieved swiftly, thus advancing the sustainability of the new model.

Human Capital Area in 2024

The financial institution headcount totalled 2,554 team members at year-end 2024.

BFA recorded 113 departures during the preceding year, most of them voluntary as well as contract terminations due to non-compliance with the Company's Code of Conduct.

Among the Team Members who left the financial institution, 8 retired after years of dedication and resilience, having played key roles in establishing BFA as a household name in the domestic financial market.

Talent Attraction

BFA remains a household name when it comes to attracting top talent. Hence, over the course of FY2024 it recruited a total of 88 new Team Members. The Retail Network witnessed a sizeable increase, with the incorporation of approximately 30 new Team Members, followed by the IT Systems & Information unit, which demonstrates a clear commitment to the digital transformation of the company's core business and with the ongoing enhancement of the overall quality of the services provided.

Trainee Programme – BFA Future (3rd Edition)

Within the scope of its talent management and Human Capital enhancement strategy, BFA has kick-started the 3rd edition of its Internship and Trainee Programme - BFA Future. This programme aims to provide career opportunities for newly graduated students, embedding them in the organisational culture and placing them in a dynamic work environment, mentored by experienced professionals who will guide them through the process of developing and implementing the knowledge they have acquired academically. As a result of this programme, the financial institution is set to play a key role related to the country's economic and social sustainable development.

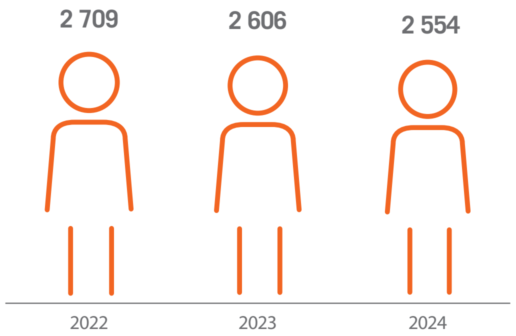
For this edition, trainees were selected for a wide range of business areas, including IT & Information Systems, Marketing, Accounting and the BFA Academy.

Internally, a total of 26 Team Members were part of the mobility programme, aimed at advancing and encouraging the empowerment and skills-building of in-house human talent.

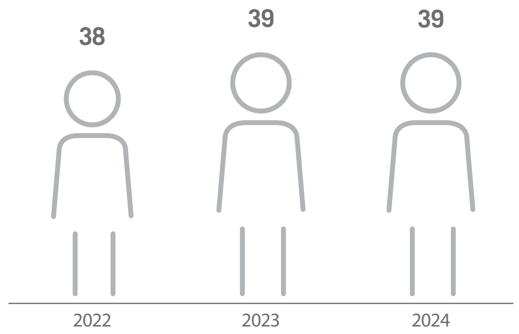
Promotions and Appointments

Over the course of 2024, BFA recorded a total of 36 Team Members' promotions and appointments to a wide array of new positions.

Headcount Development



Team Members' Average Age



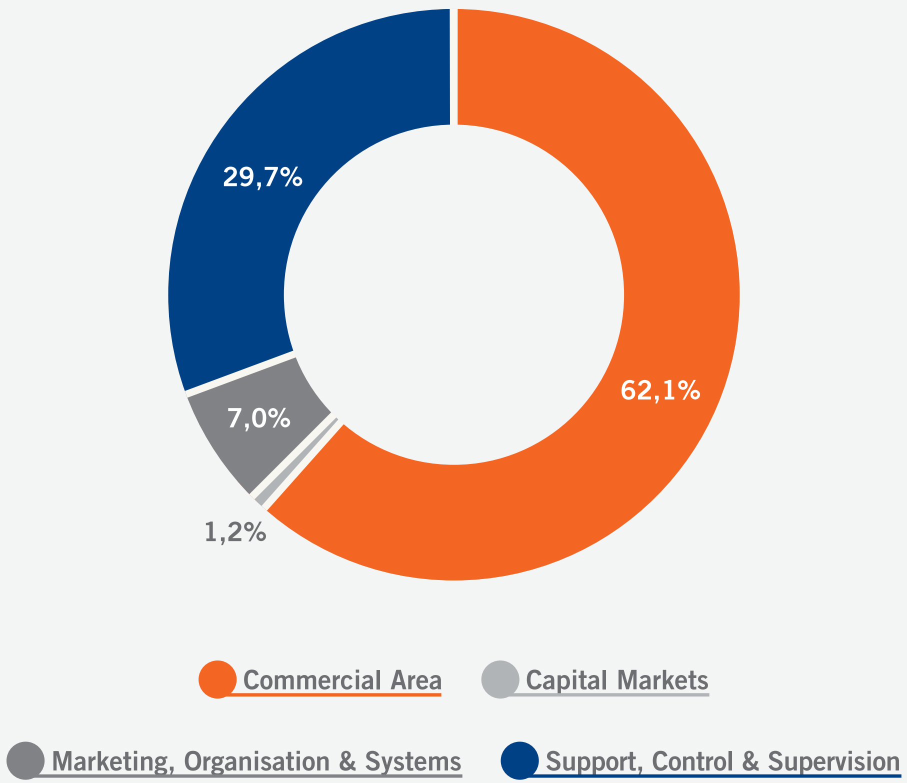
Throughout 2024, BFA's Human Capital structure remained gender balanced, comprising 46% female and 54% male team members.

Personnel average age remained at 39, with a higher representation amongst those aged 36 to 40 (31%), followed by 41 to 45 (24.5%) and 31 to 35 (23.4%).

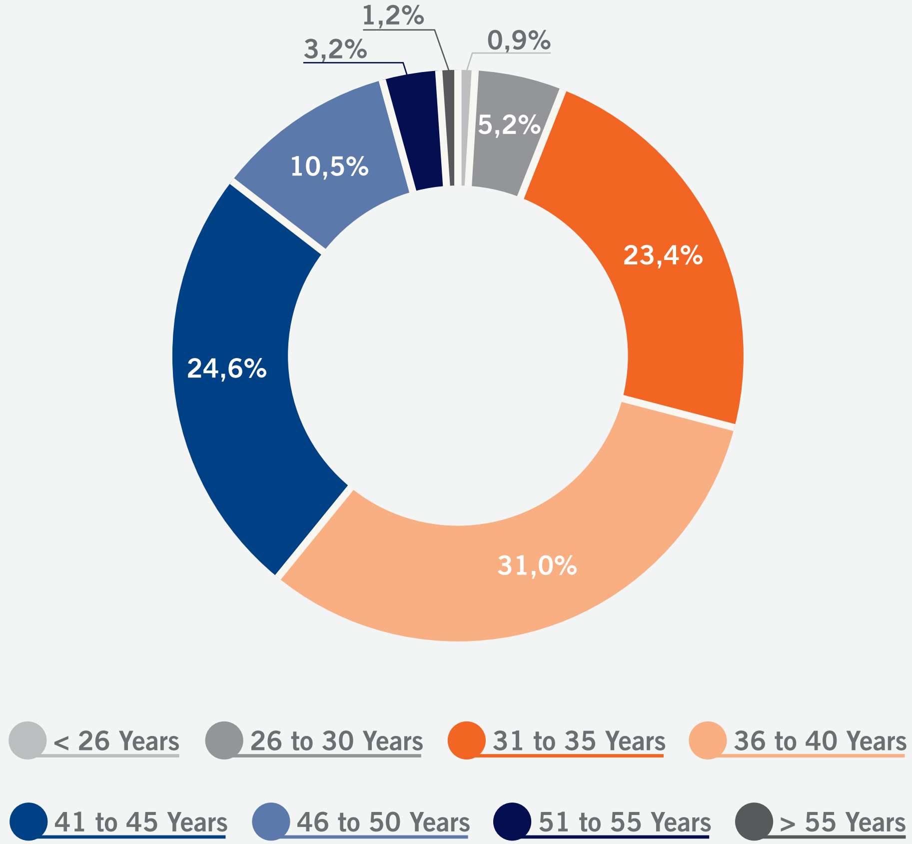
The breakdown by business area is consistent with BFA's corporate strategy, with 62% of its Team Members placed in the commercial area, nearly 30% in Support, Control and Supervision units, and 7% in Marketing, Organisation and Systems departments.

In addition, BFA's Team Members' academic qualification ranking has been increasing over time, with 40% already holding a university degree in 2024, which further strengthens and highlights BFA's commitment to invest in the ongoing expertise qualification, skills-building training and empowerment of its Personnel.

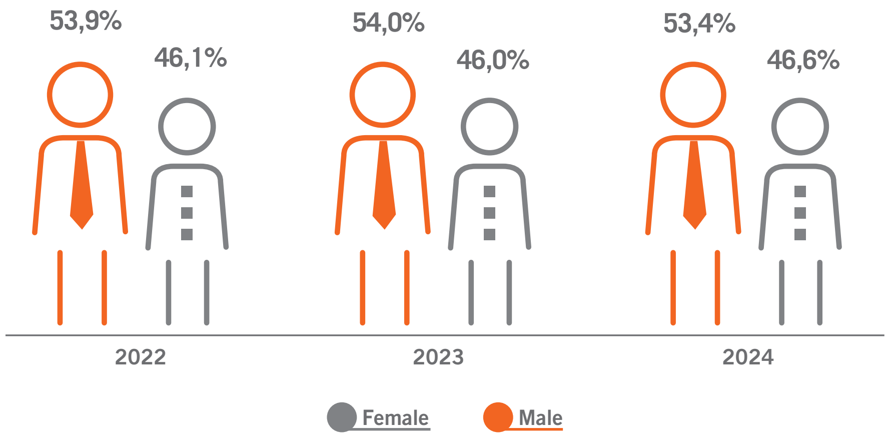
Breakdown of Team Members by Business Area



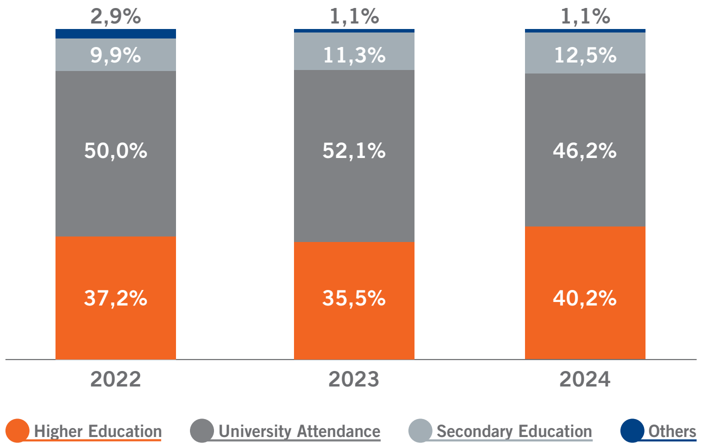
Breakdown of Team Members by Age Group



Breakdown of Team Members by Gender



Breakdown of Team Members by Educational Qualifications



Team Members' Well-being, Health and Safety

During 2024, BFA strengthened its Organisational Culture, by organising and advancing a wide range of team-based initiatives aimed at its staff, such as lectures, 'Live Healthy' tips and other sort of events to drive a healthier workplace environment. Moreover, BFA proceeded with its corporate strategy of encouraging the acquisition and sharing of knowledge through online learning channels:

1. **The Workshops - Tech Days I Moment + Human** – The purpose of these sessions is to provide explanatory information (i.e. insights, knowledge, guidance) on internal Human Capital processes, with a view to improving BFA's Team Member experience. Throughout 2024, were covered topics such as Performance Assessment and Ongoing Feedback, new IT solutions on the 'Team Member Portal', Ethics and Labour Conduct, as well as the impacts of the new General Labour Law;
2. **BFA Podcast** - The BFA Podcast, which kick-started in 2023, has established itself as a knowledge-sharing channel that brings together Team Members with different points of view and experiences to discuss important day-to-day subject matters, thus further building and strengthening BFA's organisational culture. In 2024, eleven podcast episodes were held, covering important topics such as the impact of culture on organisations, digital transformation, changing mindsets and women's careers.

Outreach and Courtesy Visits

With the aim of strengthening the connection with our personnel and enhancing Team Members' experience, the Culture and Well-being Unit began a programme of internal visits to BFA's different business areas with a view to learning and understanding their day-to-day working conditions and experiences. The programme started with the Retail Area, based on its size and relevance.

'From People to People' Newsletter

The 'From People to People' newsletter was launched in December 2023, with the aim of advancing and boosting BFA's corporate culture, as well as highlighting the initiatives carried out both internally and externally. It is published on a monthly basis and already has a total of 12 editions. The Newsletter was later expanded to include a news section on issues related to Health, Hygiene and Safety at Work (Portuguese acronym: 'SHST').

Healthcare Policy: Team Members' Satisfaction

In H1 2024, following the implementation of ENSA Health Insurance, designed to provide broader and more streamlined access to healthcare, a Q&A survey was carried out with the aim of gathering Team Members' opinions and perceptions. In a pool comprising 2,661 Team Members, roughly 1,091 completed the Q&A, with the following results:

- Approximately 85% of the staff who answered the Q&A stated that they had already used ENSA's health insurance;
- Roughly 15 % of the staff reported that they had not yet resorted to medical assistance and/or medication through the Health Insurance Scheme;
- Among the 925 staff members who answered the question about their level of satisfaction, 56% claimed to be satisfied with ENSA's health insurance, 17% were very satisfied and 10% were indifferent;
- On the other hand, 14% stated that they were not very satisfied and 3% were dissatisfied.

Occupational Medicine | Labour Accident Prevention Committee

BFA set up the Labour Accident Prevention Committee (Portuguese acronym: 'CPAT'), made up of a group of handpicked personnel members tasked with undertaking specific measures and initiatives aimed at improving working conditions. The Labour Accident Prevention Committee is comprised by 12 team members, 6 appointed by the Bank and 6 elected by the co-workers themselves.

Wage Adjustments and Extra Christmas Bonus

Over the course of FY2024, BFA advanced the second phase of the salary adjustment initiated in FY2023, aiming to enhance competitiveness and address salary asymmetries, based on meritocracy and boosting BFA's personnel productivity. The financial institution also awarded the Extra Christmas Bonus, thus acknowledging personnel's commitment and dedication to BFA's business achievements during the preceding year.

Elections of the Pension Plan Monitoring Committee

BFA's team members are enrolled in a Pension Fund under a co-participation scheme. During 2024, in accordance with the Pension Fund Monitoring Committee (CAFP) rulebook, an election was held to select members tasked with participating in the approval of the fund's investment plan as well as be involved in the Pension Plan review process. Getting its Team Members to participate more actively in in-house projects has been a priority for the company.

Team Members' Office

The Team Members' Office, an in-house assistance and explanatory service focused entirely on the company's personnel, celebrated its second anniversary during 2024. In H1 2024, the Office received an estimated 14,912 calls and dealt with more than 6,184 e-mail replies. In H2 2024, it received an estimated 7,363 calls and dealt with more than 7,542 replies by e-mail.

Accordingly, it preserves its key role as a facilitator medium dealing openly with staff matters, issues and queries, with full transparency and thoroughness. The topics covered are diverse, including service declarations, overtime, salary adjustment/assessment, health insurance, pension fund and the new 'Team Members' Portal'.

The ongoing improvement of internal processes has a direct impact on business productivity.

BFA Honours

It is common practice at BFA to celebrate Team Members who have worked for BFA over a period of 10 and/or 20 years. During 2024, 196 staff members celebrated 10 years of dedication and 56 reached two decades of professional service. Of those, 109 are female and 143 are male. The Bank expresses its utmost gratitude and appreciation for the ongoing commitment of all its co-workers, whose endeavours and hard work have been of paramount importance to the financial institution's ongoing growth and success over the years.

2025 Outlook

- Over the course of FY2025, BFA will continue to prioritise its Human Capital, recognising it as the driving force behind its entire organisational structure. With the upgrading of HR management information systems, it will be possible to significantly streamline administrative tasks, while at the same time increasing internal process efficiency. This progress will allow a sharper focus on strategic matters, which will enable higher team members' satisfaction and a stronger impact from the Human Resources area on the company's comprehensive corporate strategy and business goals.

- The organisation will continue to invest in instrumental elements for Personnel's development, such as the development of a new Performance Assessment model, aligned with the company's business goals and tailored to the financial institution's environment. The career model advancement, the organisational structure review, the strengthening of the corporate culture, the redesign of the remuneration model and renewed attention to the emotional, psychological and financial health of BFA's Team Members are some of the organisational goals to be achieved in the near future. These initiatives aim to make the organisation more dynamic as well as to establish the Bank as the best place to work, focusing on the Team Members and the Customer Base.

BFA Academy

The ongoing skills-building training of Team Members plays a strategic role in a rapidly changing world that is undergoing permanent transformation, where globalisation and innovation are setting ever-increasing challenges. The BFA Academy, in collaboration with its main stakeholders, supports a lifelong learning approach by structuring training programmes that keep pace with market trends and integrate technical, behavioural, strategic and organisational elements to prepare staff members to tackle upcoming challenges and seize opportunities.

To provide best-in-class customer service means highly qualified professionals, which is why BFA is committed to enhancing and empowering its human capital. Putting the focus on innovative methodologies, diverse learning formats and the development of structured training opportunities — encompassing entry-level, ongoing, and expert training — not only strengthens the quality of the company's services provided but also bolsters BFA's role as a household name within the domestic financial landscape, renowned for its efficiency, innovation and alignment with its Team Members' and Customers' needs.

Business Activity in 2024

During 2024, the multiannual 'Bright For All' Training Plan was drafted in accordance with Human Capital empowerment policies, addressing the behavioural (soft skills), technical (hard skills), strategic and organisational dimensions. The plan placed special focus on innovation and digital transformation, transformation management, leadership development and strengthening the organisational culture, aiming to advance a high-performance work environment and ensure the company's ability to adapt to ever-challenging market demands.

Furthermore, BFA ensured compliance with all the rules, regulations and standards laid down by the regulatory body, with a focus on regulatory training. To this end, ongoing training and skills-building activities were organised and carried out in the following areas:
- Code of Conduct;
- Information Security;
- Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF);
- Anti-corruption, Fraud and Other Financial Crimes, and Whistleblowing.

As well as ensuring regulatory compliance, the training programmes aimed to advance an ethical and transparent corporate culture, which is instrumental to BFA's integrity and sustainability.

As far as Corporate Governance is concerned, the BFA Academy in partnership with Ivens Governance Advisors, designed a tailor-made training programme in accordance with international standards and best corporate practices, as well as the principles of good governance. The target audience of these training sessions included members of the Governing Bodies and Senior Management executives, with the aim of ensuring compliance with the fit-to-proper criteria.

The Executive Directors attended high-level training programmes at leading educational institutions such as INSEAD, Católica Lisbon Business & Economics and the Northwestern Kellogg School of Management. The training courses covered business areas of paramount importance, including 'Management', 'Leadership', 'Strategy', 'Finance', 'Digital Transformation' and 'Sustainability', with the aim of strengthening the required skills to address strategic challenges and advance the organisation's sustainable growth.

Cognisant of the Oil & Gas and Diamond sectors' strategic importance, BFA invested in the involvement and attendance of its Team Members in numerous events, such as conferences, forums and seminars. These initiatives were not only aimed at expanding knowledge about the two relevant economic sectors, but also driving and attracting new business, thereby strengthening BFA's foothold in the financial market and broadening business opportunities scope for fuelling growth.

Following the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan + EASE implementation, BFA has adopted a tailor-made approach, customised to its Team Members' needs and incorporated into the strategic plan's numerous initiatives.

Against this backdrop, BFA continued to invest in skills-building training programmes, including the following:

- Agile and Scrum Methodology Programme, with the aim of promoting process streamlining and efficiency;
- Training in Project Management, to strengthen the capacity for effective and functional project planning and execution;
- Training in Azure Boards, a key working tool for project management and collaboration in digital environments;
- Training in specific tools and software, such as: Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), to improve customer relationship management and streamline internal processes.

These skills-building training endeavours are an integral part of BFA's commitment to empowering its Personnel and preparing its Team Members for the requirements and challenges of a rapidly evolving financial landscape and ever-changing corporate environment.

Training Programmes Held

In addition, Ynner training company carried out a programme to strengthen leadership and culture, aimed at the company's senior management members, including the members of the Governing Bodies (Executive Directors). The programme aimed to strengthen leadership skills and organisational culture in order to advance higher levels of corporate unity and strategic alignment within the financial institution.

In partnership with the organisation MTW, BFA designed a Skills-Building Training programme, addressing key topics such as Communication, Transformation Management, Emotional Intelligence and Customer Focus.

In accordance with the practice adopted in previous editions, the Bank maintained a strategic partnership with the Católica Luanda Business School, which enabled its professionals to take part in the Banking Management Executive Master's Programme. This collaboration demonstrates BFA's ongoing commitment to developing key skills with a view to train leaders capable of addressing the financial sector's challenges in an efficient and innovative way, particularly those within the banking sector.

The existence of a pool of in-house trainers is regarded as instrumental in assuring that knowledge is transferred effectively within the organisation, allowing it to be continually updated and shared internally with Team Members. This process advances and drives a working environment of ongoing improvement and swift adjustment to rapidly evolving changes in both the market and the industry. In accordance with this corporate strategic need, a 'Pedagogical Aptitude Training Course' was carried out with a view to strengthening the organisation's ability to transmit and share knowledge, thereby broadening the pool of in-house trainers.

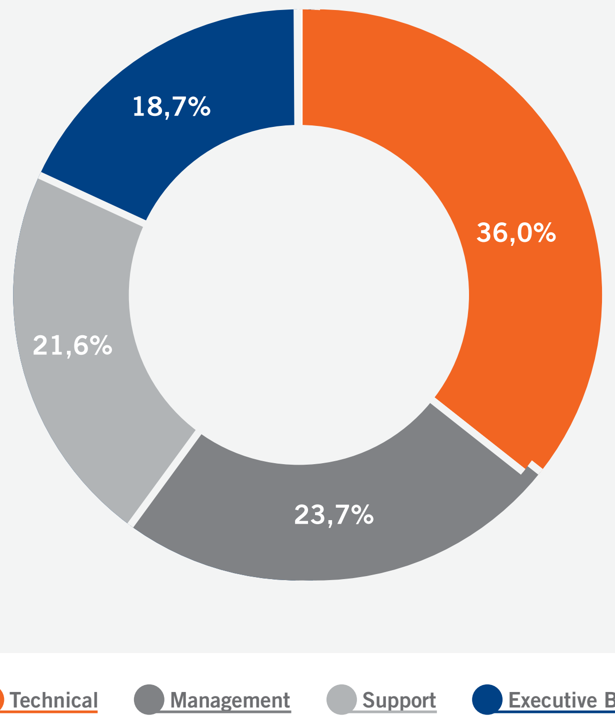
Accordingly, the Bank is strongly confident that providing access to learning opportunities not only boosts individual advancement, but at the same time advances the establishment of a more collaborative and innovative working environment, in accordance with the organisation's strategic goals.

Over the course of FY2024, a total of 250 training courses were held, totalling 66,216 hours taught.

	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
No. of Courses	205	250	21.5%
Total hours	117,507	66,216	-43.65%

As for the development of skills-building technical training, the functional groups with the highest levels of training hours attendance were the technical group (35.99%), and the management group (23.7%). On the other hand, the groups with the lowest percentage of training hours attendance were the Support group (21.6%), and the Executive Board group (18.61%).

Total Training Hours by Functional Group

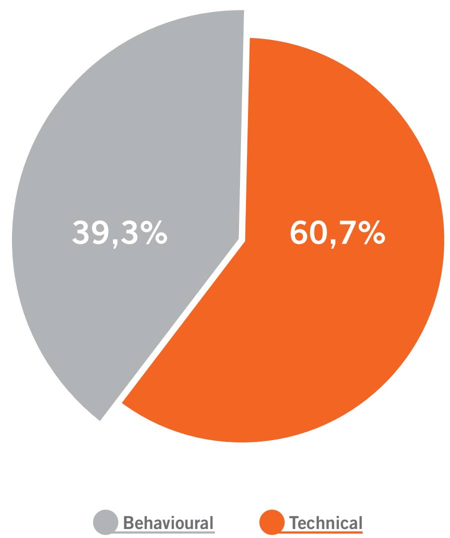


Total hours per skills-building categories

Over the course of 2024, the provision of training hours was overwhelmingly geared towards developing behavioural skills, which accounted for 60.74% of the total number of training hours, while technical skills accounted for 39.26%.

BFA total headcount comprises 2,658 team members, of whom 2,575 were eligible to participate in training programmes. On average, each eligible team member spent 25.72 hours on training sessions during the year, a figure that underscores BFA's ongoing commitment to advancing and enhancing its team members' skills.

Total Hours per type of skill



As far as technical skills are concerned, BFA continues to invest in enhancing and empowering its Personnel, preparing them for the upcoming challenges posed by the digital transformation and the transformations underlying this process. This investment aims to ensure that the financial institution is properly positioned to meet the demands of both the current market and tomorrow's challenges.

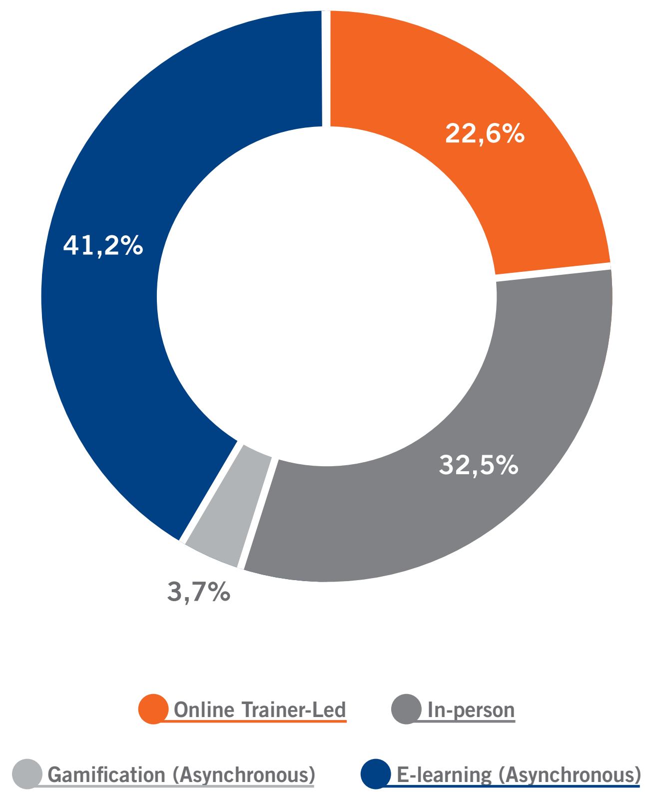
Against this backdrop, training programmes continue to be made available to all Team Members, including expertise training courses in Microsoft Office tools, such as Excel (basic, intermediate and advanced levels), Word, PowerPoint, Outlook and Teams. In addition, language courses are available to strengthen technical skills and improve communication, which is regarded as instrumental in a global and digital environment.

Training Methodology

Of the time invested in training, nearly 41% of the training courses were undertaken using the e-learning method, with the aim of exploring remote learning technological solutions, thus advancing the development and enhancement of Team Members' behavioural and technical skills.

In addition, 3.72% of the training courses were conducted using the gamification method (based learning), which incorporates tailored and appealing content that makes the learning process more dynamic, engaging and interactive.

Breakdown of Team Members' Attendance by Training Method



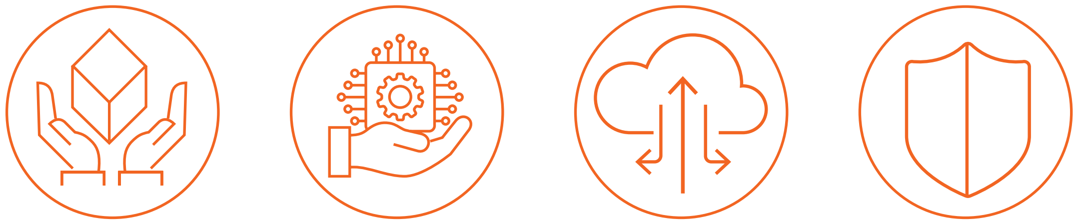
Innovation & Technology

Information & Communication Systems

Information & communication systems strategy

The Information & communication systems strategy is managed and overseen by the Information Systems Department. Likewise, the implementation of the 2024-2026 strategic plan is currently underway, which includes an operational axis fully dedicated to the IT department.

The operational axis entitled ‘Optimisation of the Technological Infrastructure and Data Management’ is broken down into four strategic areas:



A common corporate purpose was set for each of the foregoing strategic areas. The aim was to perform an assessment of BFA’s current state of affairs, compare it with future corporate prospects and business goals, and to outline the key initiatives that would make it possible to map out the roadmap for the current three-year period, with a view to moving the organisation towards an increasingly digital and self-service environment.

Each of the strategic areas has a set of specific goals to be attained, as well as areas and initiatives to be further expanded, as described in detail hereunder:

Application Architecture

Purpose:

- To provide a superior customer experience;
- To drive and boost an omni-channel experience in all Customer interaction platforms;
- To advance the use of Digital Channels, reducing the number of in-person visits to branches;
- To set up a multidisciplinary team dedicated to developing technological initiatives, thereby ensuring the company’s ability to address and meet BFA’s business needs.

Data & Innovation

Purpose:

- To enhance the analytics platform to enable it to support the achievement of the business plan’s goals;
- To identify and implement a corporate data governance system that enables data to be standardised;
- To possess tools and processes that ensure high data quality across-the-board the entire organisation;
- To set up an AI/GenAI centre of excellence that manages and oversees its use, as well as provides use cases that enable business processes and practices to be enhanced and streamlined.

Cloud Adoption

Ambição:
- To increase personnel's in-house know-how and expertise training certification in the Cloud domains;
- Automate the infrastructure application process;
- Digitalisation: Cost control;
- Readiness for integration with GenAI resources.

Cyber Security

Policy Areas:
- CYBER Strategy and Operating Model;
- CYBER processes and controls;
- Detection and monitoring;
- Recovery and resilience.

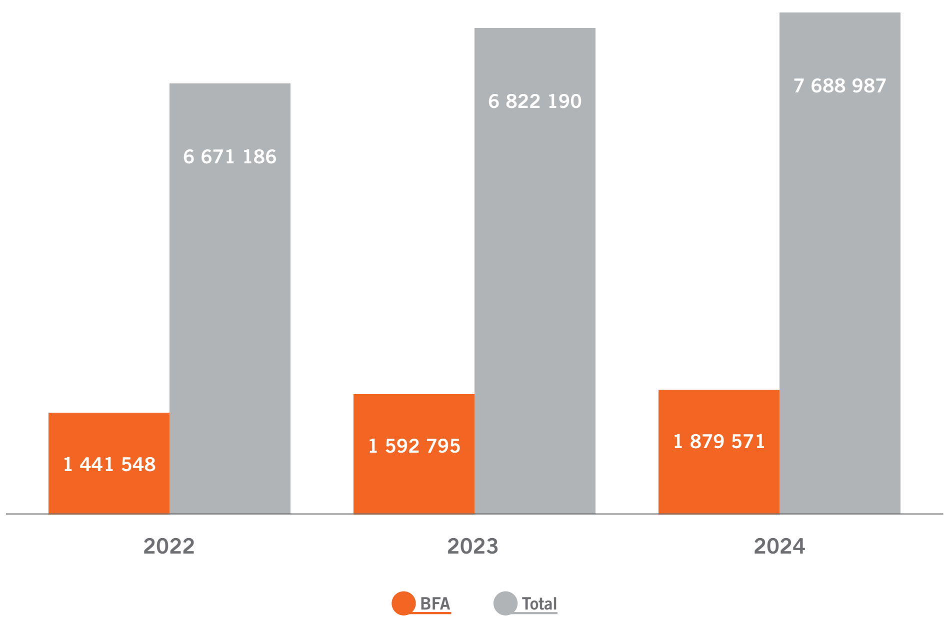
Against this backdrop, BFA has been developing a number of key projects in pursuit of its expansion strategy, which is underpinned by enhancing the security, functionality and compliance of its IT & Information systems, in accordance with international standards and best corporate practices. These initiatives are aimed at consolidating the technological infrastructure, strengthening security mechanisms and improving operational processes, thus ensuring higher efficiency and multi-tasking responsiveness to the industry's demands and challenges. The ongoing commitment to technological innovation is expressed through the development and streamlining of strategic solutions, which not only strengthen the resilience of IT & information systems, but also ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and enhance the customer experience. Against this backdrop, the following operational lines stand out:
- Ongoing development of systems to support commercial activity, within the scope of the 'eMudar platform', which is one of BFA's technological innovation cornerstones due to its status as a key platform cross-cutting the organisation's entire operational activity. It is also worth to highlight the implementation of new functionalities within the financial institution's digital channels;
- Enhancement of the security approach and control mechanisms related to information security, business continuity and operational risk associated with information systems and their use, with a focus on business support, control and personnel training;
- Provide support to the business in its efforts to adjust to the ever-changing economic environment, ensuring that the systems are compliant with regulatory rules, as well as launching or reviewing products & services features offering;
- Ongoing development of the communications platform, with a particular focus on expanding SMS exchanges with customers for key services and stages during process development, such as activating cards and cheques and/or carrying out key transactions, thus mitigating the operational and fraud risks involved in these processes, including the validation of wire transfer instructions;
- Paperless process implementation (i.e. Digitalisation of processes), making them more leaner and user-friendly, with less operational risk and, whenever legally possible, supported by digital documents, reducing the consumption and circulation of paper, thereby having positive environmental effects and benefits;
- Advancing and strengthening customer closeness, providing user-friendly access solutions on mobile platforms and bolstering the functionalities available on the public website, BFA Net, BFA Net Business and BFA App;
- Implementation of a human capital management solution with a 360º overview, covering both the usual registration and fulfilment processes, as well as talent management, including the assessment process, training and improvement pathways, and succession processes;
- Development and implementation of a 'Risk Data Mart', aimed at systematically consolidating and organising operational and accounting information to support risk management processes.

Payment Systems

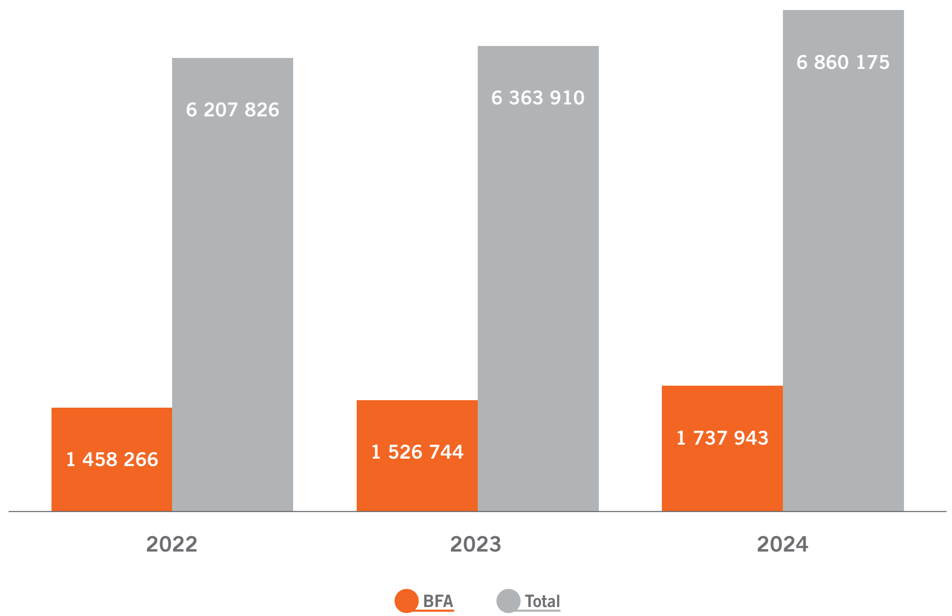
Debit Cards

Over the course of FY2024, the total number of Valid Debit Cards (active and inactive) amounted to 1,977,785, up by +5.2% YoY. This recorded growth is higher than the average market growth (+3.4% over the same period under review).

Total Volume of Valid Debit Cards

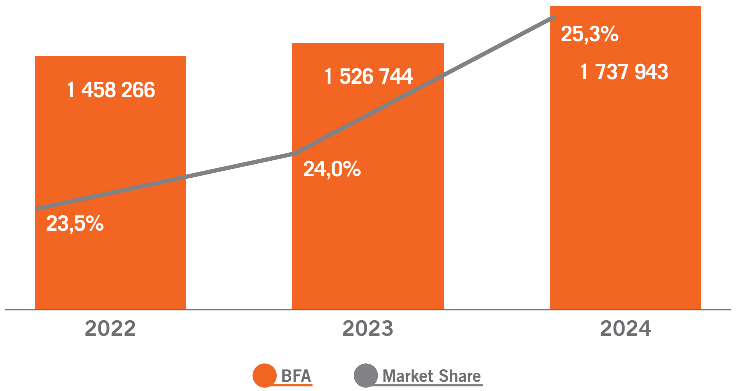


Total Volume of Active Debit Cards

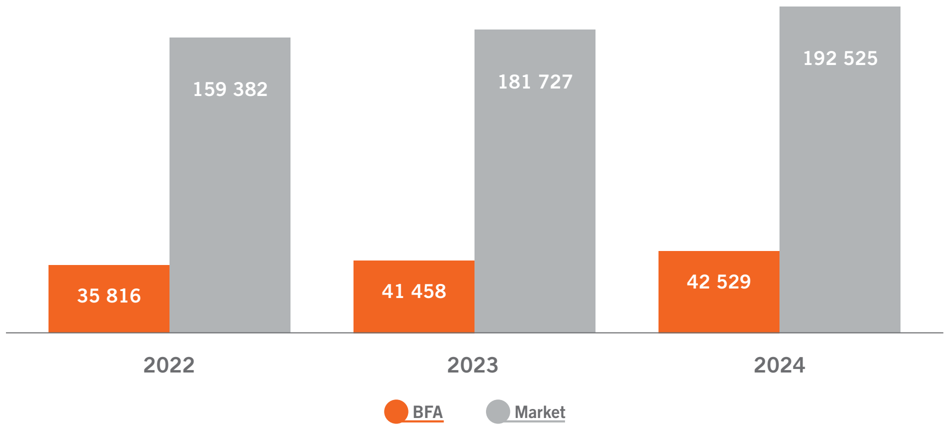


The total volume of active debit cards, i.e. those that carried out at least one customer transaction during the month, amounted to 1,737,943 up by +13.8% YoY. In comparison, the overall market grew by +7.8% during the same period under review.

Development of BFA's Total Active Debit Cards



Total Registered POS Terminals

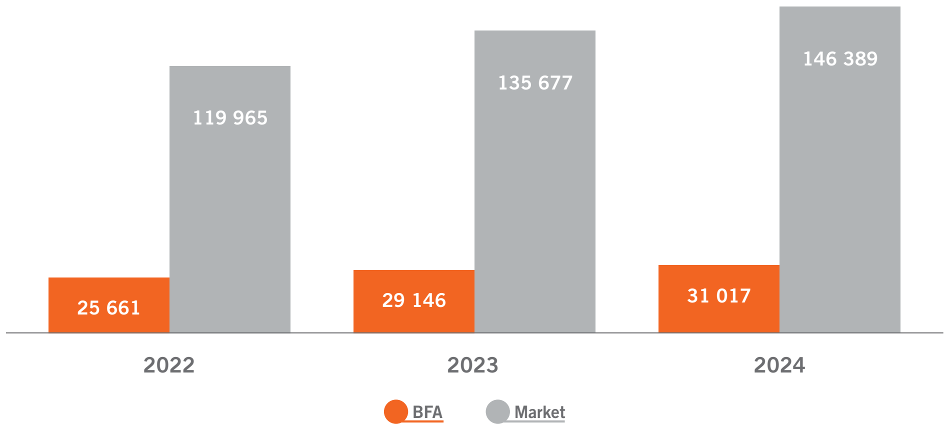


BFA holds approximately 68.9% of its banking cards portfolio equipped with EMV technology, indicating a substantial growth comprising this type of banking card over the course of 2024 (+62.8%).

ATMs and POSs Network

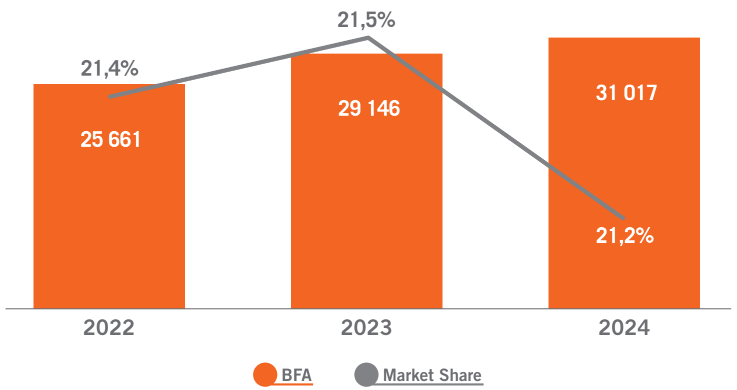
In December 2024, BFA accounted for a total of 42,529 POS terminals registered, up by +2.6% YoY. The number of POS terminals within the domestic market amounted to 192,525, up by +5.9% YoY.

Total Active POS Terminals



BFA recorded a growth of 1,871 POS units installed, up by +6.4% YoY. POS terminals operational activity also experienced an upward trend over the course of FY2024, witnessing an increase of+2.6pp year-over-year.

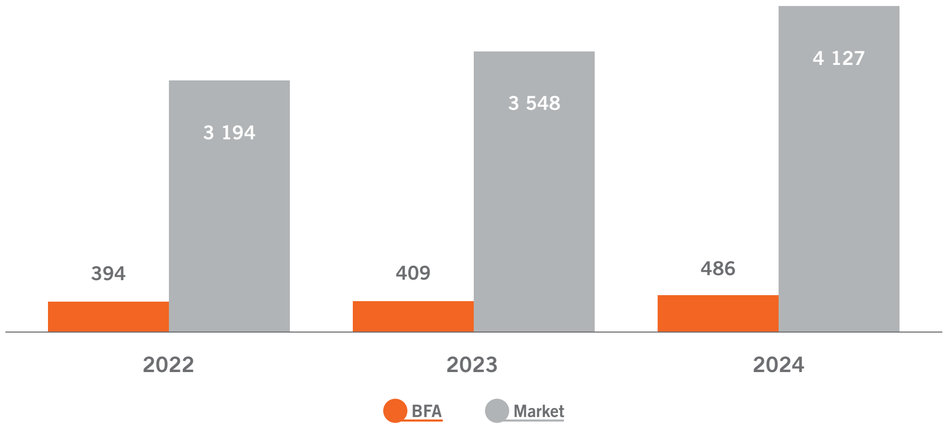
Development of Total BFA's Active POS Terminals



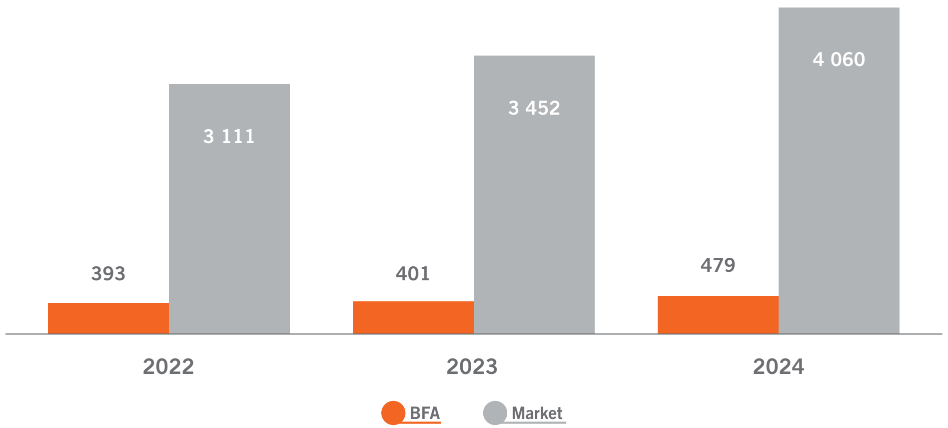
Accordingly, the commercial activity played a key role not only in terms of total active POS terminals growth, but also in terms of the +12.3% increase in the average daily value of purchases through the payments channel, YoY.

The highlight of the year goes to the construction and inauguration of the Orange Spaces, which were designed as tailored customer self-service areas, with a focus on improving the financial services provided to BFA's customer base and the general public. It is also regarded as one of the key initiatives stemming from the Bank's strategic vision of modernising and digitising its business operations, with a view to providing a superior and seamless customer experience.

Total Registered ATMs

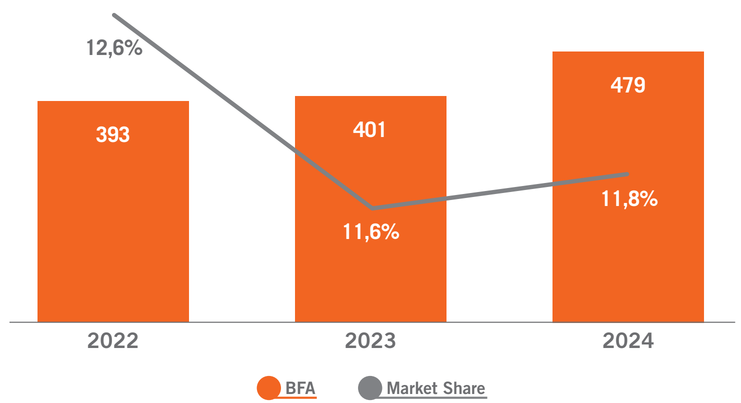


Total Active ATMs



BFA witnessed an increase of 78 active ATMs, mainly due to the implementation of the Orange Spaces, but also as a result of retail network teams' efforts that identified and allocated ATM Units to customers on the basis of their market potential.

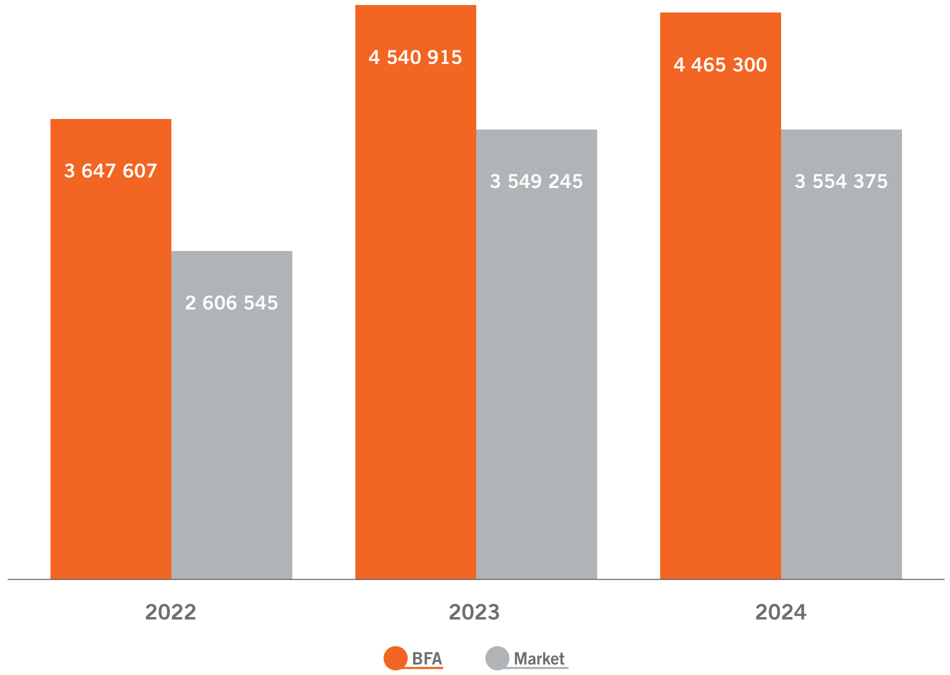
Development of Total BFA's Active ATMs



As far as ATMs withdrawals are concerned, the overall market totalled AOA 4.433 billion, up by +17% YoY. BFA recorded AOA 683 billion, in tune with the market upward trend, posting a 14% rise (+AOA 82 billion).

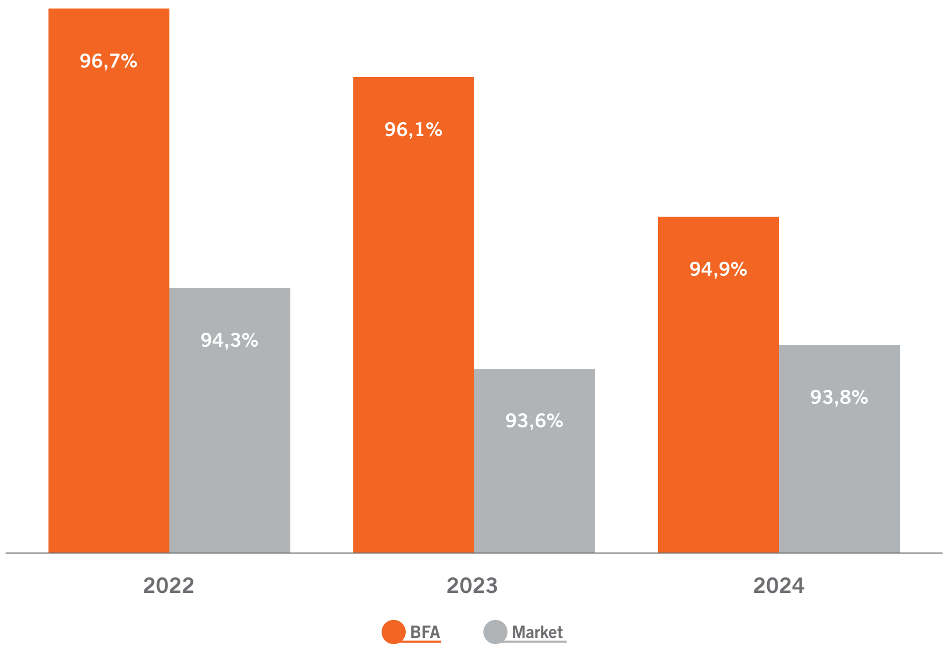
Over the course of FY24, in accordance with the surge experienced in withdrawal's amounts, transaction values remained relatively unchanged, with a slight decrease in the average amount withdrawn at BFA's ATMs network.

Average Daily Amount Withdrawn from ATMs



The average Operating Rate (Portuguese acronym: 'TOR') of BFA's ATMs in 2024, stood at 94.9%, higher than the market average, down 1.2 p.p. year-on-year. In turn, the market's average operating rate stood at 93.8%, up by 0.2 p.p. ÝoY.

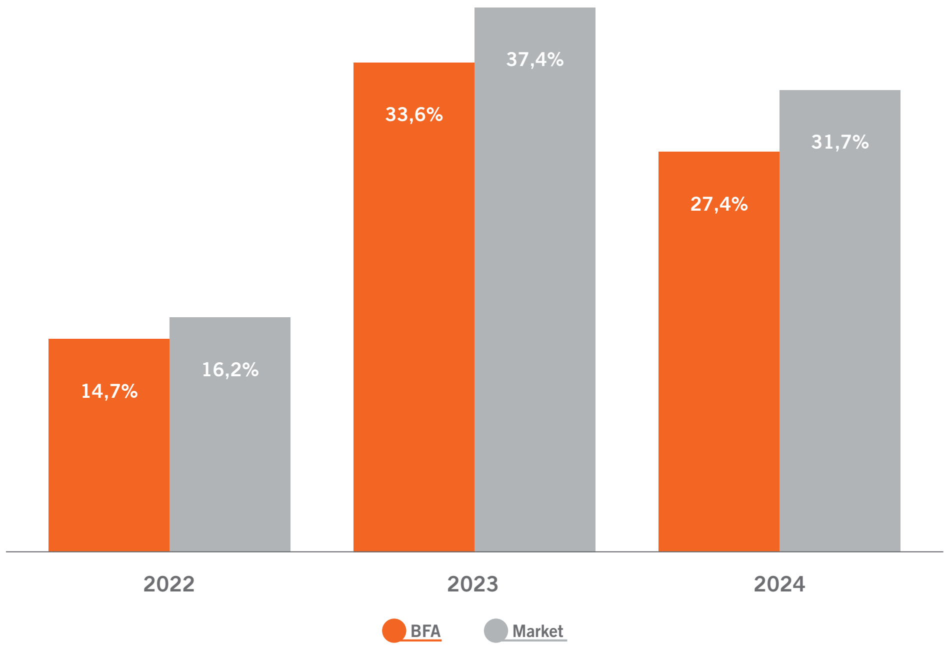
Average ATMs Operating Rate



Down-Time Banknotes

The ATM down-time rate in the market experienced an improvement during FY2024, recording a decrease of 570 basis points. BFA followed a similar downward trend, recording a decline of 620 basis points despite the expansion of its ATM network. BFA's focus with providing quality services to its customer base is highlighted when analysing total ATMs registered on the market.

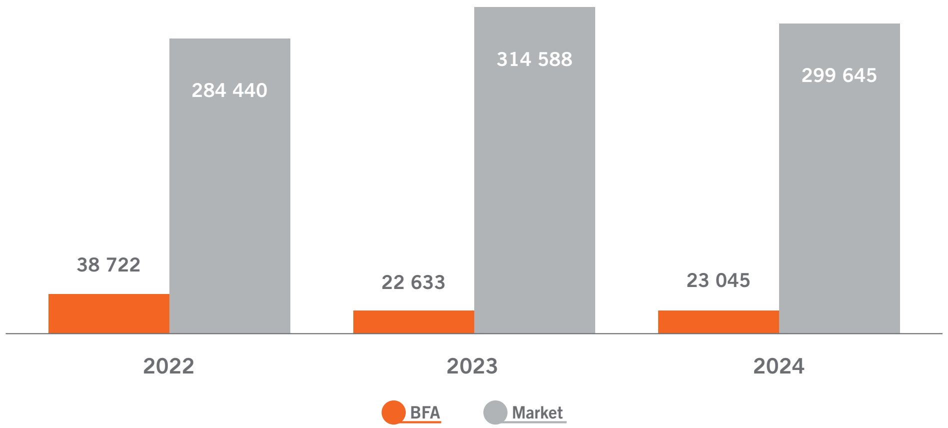
Average Down-time Rate Due to a Lack of Banknotes (ATMs)



International Payment Systems (IPS) Cards

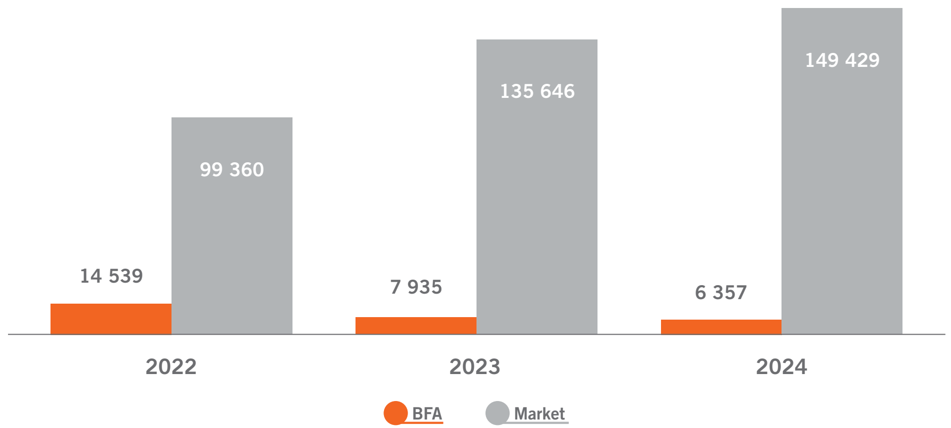
Over the course of FY2024, BFA recorded a 1.8% increase in the number of valid IPS Cards (VISA Credit and Prepaid Cards) YoY. At the end of December 2024, the total number of valid IPS banking cards stood at 23,045 units.

Total Valid IPS Cards



With regard to IPS Active cards, the number of BFA's IPS banking cards amounted to 6,357 during 2024, down 19.9% YoY.

Total Active IPS Cards



Host to Host (H2H) Payments

The EMIS ('Interbank Services Company') Host to Host payments system is an infrastructure that connects a financial institution's payment system directly to EMIS main host. This system aims to facilitate the integration and offering of payment services, allowing financial institutions to enable Multicaixa System functionalities on their own banking systems and platforms.

In 2024, H2H stood out on the Angolan financial landscape by reaching a total of AOA 1,834Bn, up by +11% YoY. This positive financial performance strengthens the rising adoption and use of the digital solutions offered by EMIS, aimed at both modernising and facilitating financial transactions nationwide.

Payment via HBMB (Multicaixa Express)

'Multicaixa Express' is an interbank payment & wire transfer channel developed by EMIS ('Interbank Services Company') in Angola. Introduced in April 2019, the 'Multicaixa Express' payment service aims to facilitate financial transactions by allowing users to make payments and wire transfers without the need for a physical card, using only the MCX Express mobile application.

BFA is currently the universal bank with the largest number of banking cards associated with 'Multicaixa Express', having registered 733,476 users (28.1% market share) at year-end 2024. In comparison with the market's year-on-year change, BFA experienced a 300bp growth above the market average.

In terms of both the number of transactions and the average daily amount transacted with BFA cards (HBMB) recorded a sharp growth: up by +81.8% concerning the average number of transactions and up by +42.5% regarding the average daily amount transacted.

Interbank Transfers

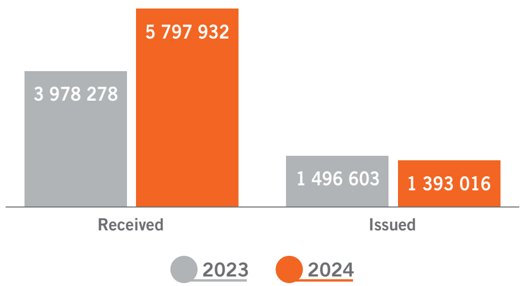
As for wire transfers processed through the Credit Transfer Subsystem ('CTS'), both the volume of operations and the total amounts processed, witnessed a sharp increase over the course of FY2024. The service's growth was mainly driven by the processing of civil service salary payment operations and MINFIN financial movements, processed via the Credit Transfer Subsystem ('CTS').

The CTS-Issued service experienced a decrease of -6.9% in the total volume of transactions processed (-103,587). However, the total amount processed rose by +24.9%, totalling AOA 341,362.79 million.

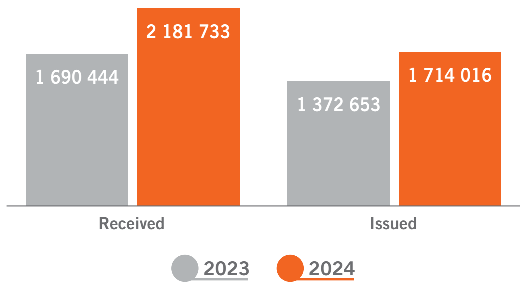
On the other hand, the CTS-Received service recorded an increase of +45.7% in the volume of transactions processed (+1,819,654), which positively impacted the growth of the total amount processed by +29.1%, totalling AOA 491,288.79 million.

CTS - Volume of Operations Processed

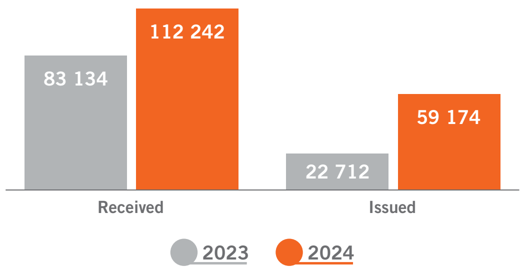
(AOA million)



CTS - Operations Turnover

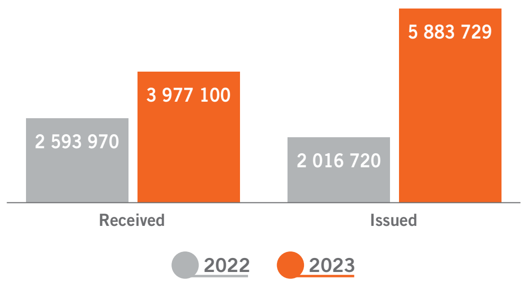


RTPS - Volume of Operations



RTPS - Operations Turnover

(AOA million)



The volume of transactions issued through the Real-Time Payment System (RTPS-Issued) rose by +160.5% (+AOA 36,462 million), with a positive impact on the growth of +191.7% experienced in turnover (+AOA 3,867,009.46 million).

RTPS-Received also recorded a sharp rise of 35.1% in the volume of transactions (+AOA 29,108 million) and an increase of +53.3% in turnover (+AOA 383,130.02 million).

BFA's Digital Agenda

Within the scope of BFA's Digital Agenda in 2024, this market-related channel stood out for its overall positive performance, driven by a sharp growth in the volume of viewers and followers on social media, as well as an increase in the number of clicks and pageviews on the institutional website yoy.

BFA Institutional Website

As for BFA's Institutional website, 2024 proved to be a particularly positive year, as highlighted by the growth in the number of website viewers and the rise in engagement metrics.

BFA's Official website's traffic growth was evident due to the higher number of conversion actions, particularly with regard to personal loan simulations, which were up by +50% year-over-year.

In terms of traffic sources, organic search continues to be the main source of visits to BFA's Official Website, which grew by +6.0%. It is also worth highlighting the sharp growth in traffic stemming from social networks, up by +260% year-over-year.

The 'Retail Banking" area remains the section most frequently visited by the general public, experiencing a +28% rise in the number of visualisations.

	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
Worldwide Visitors	1,118,623	1,198,265	7.12%
One-time Visitors	398,725	490,440	23.00%
Pageviews	1,960,822	2,365,829	20.65%

Social Networks

Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn remain the three main social networks used to broadcast the Bank's corporate content.

With a view to diversifying the editorial content and reaching the different social segments, BFA set up the appropriate communication channels with the corresponding categories, covering the commercial, corporate, educational, informative and motivational areas.

Facebook

Facebook is the social network with the largest number of users, both worldwide and in Angola. Approximately 15% of the Angolan population has an account on the social network platform Facebook, which equates to approximately 5.8 million users, up by 500,000 YoY.

The Bank currently has 406,000 followers in the social network Facebook, up by +13% as opposed to 2023, which recorded 355,000 followers at year's end.

Facebook is the social tool most actively used by BFA to strengthen its communication aimed at the mass market, with a strong focus on sharing information about its products and services portfolio and financial literacy topics.

LinkedIn

Over the course of 2024, BFA's LinkedIn page reached a total of 129,500 followers, which represents a +27% increase YoY.

LinkedIn is a social platform more geared towards professional relationships, which is why it plays a key role in identifying potential top professionals.

BFA uses this social channel to provide information on its products and services portfolio, financial literacy content, news and events aimed primarily at the corporate public.

Instagram

With approximately 31,000 followers reached during 2024, up by +22% YoY, BFA continues to progress steadily, based on a relationship-building strategy aimed at its audience.

Instagram is characterised by its focus on visual content, which is why BFA has implemented a strategic communication aimed at promoting greater engagement with young audiences. Within the scope of Instagram's content strategy, BFA includes information on its products and services portfolio, as well as more recreational and inspiration-orientated sections.

New Digital Platforms: BFA Net/ BFA Net Enterprise

The embedding and customisation of new digital platforms make it easier for businesses and customers to do business and connect, aiming to improve the overall customer experience and streamline business procedures & processes. This technological upgrade encompasses not only the implementation of new state-of-the-art technologies, but also the reassessment of business strategies, with a focus on innovation and efficiency. Against this backdrop, the BFA NET and NET Enterprises transactional digital platforms were made available, with a view to drive and facilitate new ways of interacting with retail and corporate customers.

At year-end 2024, BFA Net digital platforms recorded a total of 274,908 subscribers, up by +14.24% YoY.

Looking forward to 2025, BFA will continue to invest in cutting-edge technological solutions with the aim of further advancing and strengthening its existing banking digital platforms, keeping pace and adjusting its digital strategy to the ever-changing customer needs, as well as strengthening its market leadership position within the domestic financial services landscape.

BFA APP 2.0

Over the course of 2024, BFA focused its efforts on building and strengthening BFA APP 2.0 as a user-friendly, secure and comprehensive digital platform, capable of addressing its customer base's financial needs in an efficient and tailored manner. Ongoing innovation and the ability to adjust to technological trends are regarded as key elements within the Bank, with a view to ensuring comprehensive competitiveness and customer base satisfaction. Accordingly, within the scope of BFA App 2.0 enhancement endeavours, the implementation of new features and improvements was considered a high priority, aimed at addressing and meeting BFA's customer base's ever-growing expectations and providing a comprehensive banking experience.

Among BFA App 2.0 new features made available to the market throughout 2024, it is worth to highlight the following:

- **Opening a Digital Account**: Opening digital accounts completely online via APP 2.0, without the need to go to a bank branch, which makes banking services more user-friendly and streamlined, especially for those looking for a seamless and high-quality digital experience;

- **Renewed Payments Area**: The new payments area has been completely redesigned to provide a more seamless and user-friendly experience, making it possible to make payments to third parties via direct payment reference in a fast way, offering greater convenience and control in BFA's Customers day-to-day life;

- **Cross-border Transactions**: The cross-border transactions service facilitates the processing of funds, by means of transfer instructions issued by BFA's Customers, enabling the Bank to send wire transfer sums in foreign currency to beneficiaries located abroad. This service has been streamlined with a seamless 100% digital process, giving customers the ability to process the transfer order and monitor their cross-border transactions requests online, without having to go a physical outlet;

- **KWiK Transfers**: Throughout 2024, BFA introduced the Instant Kwanza (KWiK) system, following EMIS accreditation and approval, enabling the processing of instant wire transfers between financial institutions at any time and from anywhere. KWiK transfer transactions are conducted via the BFA App's Transfers menu, which uses the recipient's mobile phone number, email address, nickname or IBAN.

BFA Click ('BFA Tecla')

Up until year-end 2022, it was estimated that 14 million Angolans owning mobile devices lacked access to banking solutions. This scenario highlights the significant potential of the USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) mobile banking solution, which aims to enable unbanked individuals to access basic banking services via GSM network connection on their mobile phones, despite lacking internet access.

With the rollout of 'BFA Click' channel, BFA's customer base holding telecom operator 'Unitel' mobile phone numbers can now use web-based services without having to install any mobile apps. They can now access these services through their analogue mobile phone functions by dialling the short code #419*.

In addition to this release unveiled during FILDA 2024, BFA took an even more meaningful step by allowing its customer base to sign up for the service completely autonomously via mobile phone, thereby eliminating the need for in-person visits and streamlining the overall registration process. Within just six months, the number of customers' sign-ups exceeded 20,000.

It is worth highlighting that many segments of regional and/or local communities, particularly in remote or low-income regions, still face a wide range of exclusionary barriers to access financial services. Hence, BFA strongly believes that advancing and strengthening financial inclusion is key to building equal opportunities and economic development, which is one of its core corporate strategic goals. BFA is deeply committed to ensuring access to basic financial services for the benefit of the collective society, regardless of social class, gender, age or location.

Corporate Communication

Campaigns

BFA Salary Account

Last May 2024, the Bank introduced and advertised the 'BFA Salary Account' campaign, aimed at driving and supporting wages direct debiting from companies and organisations within BFA's payroll processing channels. Among the main benefits offered, it is worth highlighting direct access to salary advances and a wide range of financial products and services provided by BFA.

BFA CRM

Within the scope of the Microsoft Dynamics 365 project, BFA implemented the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) solution. CRM is a technological solution that drives the use of business practices, strategies and technologies focused on improving customer relationships. In addition to enabling closer interaction and greater customer satisfaction, CRM provides sales teams with key solutions for building and maintaining sound business relationships, improving operational efficiency and advancing business growth. As a result, BFA strengthens its commitment to providing a best-in-class customer experience as part of its strategic transformation process.

Debit Card Collection

Last May 2024, BFA kicked off its 'Debit Card Collection' communication campaign with the following corporate goals:

- To advance the delivery of tailor-made debit cards (currently available at the Bank);
- To inform Customers about the cancellation of temporary debit cards ('Sunset' debit card);
- To highlight the numerous benefits and advantages of debit cards to BFA's Customer base.

Customer Details Update

Maintaining up-to-date customer details records is vital for ensuring high-quality and efficient customer service provision. For this purpose, BFA has taken the initiative to advance the 'Bank Account Customer Details Update' campaign, with the aim of updating customers' accounts personal data information with active and inactive accounts, in accordance with regulatory requirements for the proper processing of applications and CCB reports.

Campaigns

Digital Account Opening

With the aim of promoting the new BFA APP 2.0, the financial institution rolled out the 'BFA APP 2.0 Campaign - Digital Account Opening' enabling BFA APP 2.0 users to open a 100% digital BFA account anywhere, easily, quickly and securely.
Opening a digital account on the new BFA App 2.0 for mobile devices is an efficient, user-friendly and less bureaucratic process, which allows users to send documentation directly from the mobile app, highlighting the importance that BFA places on developing new digital solutions in accordance with leading international standards and best corporate practices.

BFA Kandengue Account

BFA acknowledges that all children have dreams and that saving is instrumental in turning those dreams into a future reality.
To this end, BFA has come up with the BFA Kandengue Account, a savings solution specially designed for the little ones or 'kandengues', with a guaranteed interest rate and an initial term of one year, automatically renewable for successive periods until the account holder reaches the age of 18. The account also offers the possibility of making periodic deposits (monthly, quarterly or annually) and allows withdrawals at any time.

Agricultural Campaign

Over the course of H2 2024, BFA rolled out its 'BFA Agricultural Credit' campaign, with the slogan **'Agriculture Makes Angola Thrive'**. This short-term loan product was designed to finance expenses related to the annual crop production cycle of companies operating in the agricultural and livestock economic sectors. Through this bespoke lending-related initiative, BFA reinforced its commitment to advancing and supporting economic growth in the real sector of the economy by offering competitive loan products tailored to meet the specific needs of the agribusiness customers.

BFA Travel Insurance

Through a partnership with 'Fidelidade Angola' national insurance company, BFA provides its customer base with access to a comprehensive travel insurance entitled 'BFA Travel Insurance'.
'BFA Travel Insurance' is a personal accident insurance policy aimed at individuals who are permanent residents in Angola and wish to travel abroad for a period not exceeding 90 days.
BFA travel insurance guarantees the payment of capital and/or compensation in the event of material damage or bodily injury occurring during the trip, while also providing a wide range of assistance coverages.

Campaigns

BFA Lombongo Credit Cards

With a view to expanding and diversifying its credit card offering, while also providing customers with access to short-term credit, BFA has introduced the 'BFA Lombongo Credit Cards' in July 2024.
BFA Lombongo Credit Cards are connected Multicaixa Network banking cards denominated in local currency, intended for use by retail customers for the payment of goods and services, including cash withdrawals at ATMs, which can be used solely within the national territory of Angola.

BFA Click ('Bfa Tecla')

With a view to expanding financial inclusion and banking operational efficiency, BFA has introduced 'BFA Click', a mobile phone banking service that makes it easy to carry out a wide range of banking procedures in a user-friendly and hassle-free manner.
Through the provision of USSD (unstructured supplementary service data) codes, BFA customers can access BFA online banking services without installing any mobile application, using only the GSM-related capabilities and features of their mobile phone.
The 'BFA Click' mobile phone service is only available to BFA customers who hold a mobile phone number with 'UNITEL' mobile phone operator.

BFA Anniversary - Special Term Deposit

To commemorate BFA's 31st anniversary and in accordance with the Bank's business strategy, a new term deposit product has been introduced and marketed entitled 'BFA Anniversary - Special Term Deposit', during the preceding month of July 2024.
The BFA Anniversary - Special Term Deposit is a one-off fixed-term deposit product designed to attract and retain customer deposits, with an increasing interest rate up to 90 days.

3 Million Customers

Over the course of FY2024, BFA celebrated the achievement of another historic milestone: reaching 3 million customers.
To celebrate such an historic date, BFA rolled out a digital campaign to thank its Customer base and Team Members for the ongoing support and trust they have placed in the financial institution.

Campaigns

Investment & Savings Solutions

The Bank has adjusted its customer tailored offering with a view to provide the best investment and savings options for monetizing its customer deposits, presenting them with the following proposal:

- Term Deposit: 13%;
- BFA Super Savings;
- Collateral Credit.

In addition to advancing customer deposit attraction/retention, this institutional campaign aimed to offer BFA's customer base the best investment and savings solutions.

Institutional Campaign

Throughout its 31-year history, BFA has steadfastly pursued its corporate mission: to build up best-in-class financial solutions that advance long-lasting business relationships with its customer base and create value for its shareholders, while reinforcing its core values of innovation, proximity and transparency.

With the support of its subsidiaries – BFA Asset Management ('BFA AM'), BFA Capital Markets ('BFA CM') and BFA Pensions – the Bank has organised and kicked off an institutional campaign to position itself as a forward-looking universal bank, always committed and focused on meeting its customers' needs while providing a tailor-made, innovative and best-in-class financial products and services portfolio.

BFA Digital Term Deposit

With a view of advancing and boosting customer deposits' attraction and retention, BFA kicked off during September 2024 the marketing of a new Term Deposit product entitled 'BFA DIGITAL TERM DEPOSIT'.

BFA DIGITAL TERM DEPOSIT is a 90-day term deposit, available exclusively through digital channels.

120-Day Special Term Deposit

On the 5th of November 2024, BFA rolled out the '120-Day Special Term Deposit' marketing campaign. The '120-Day Special Term Deposit' is a short-term investment product available exclusively for new customer deposits. The aim of this '120-Day Special Term Deposit' offer is to provide customers with an additional investment solution.

Campaigns

Special Christmas Term Deposit

In addition to the Term Deposits available throughout FY2024, BFA advanced the 'BFA Special Christmas Term Deposit' campaign in the last quarter of the preceding year (2024), with the slogan: 'At BFA, Christmas season arrives early'.

The 'Special Christmas Term Deposit' is a short-term investment product with increasing interest rates and monthly interest payments, available for subscription at BFA branches and digital channels.

Season's Greetings Angola

The Christmas season campaign organised and kicked off by BFA, provided an opportunity for the Bank to strengthen ties with its Team Members and Customer base, strengthen partnerships and, most importantly, to extend Season's Greetings to all Angolans, thanking them for their trust placed in BFA, as well as for their key role in its consolidation as a leading banking institution and a household name within the domestic financial landscape.

BFA Tukila Helpline

In Q4 2024, BFA introduced and rolled out the 'BFA Tukila HelpLine', a comprehensive customer support solution that aims to provide help and assistance to companies' treasury needs providing services to the Oil & Gas sector through liquidity advances to address short-term cash flow requirements and/or the acquisition of machinery and equipment necessary to ensure the provision of services to Oil & Gas Operators.

The new BFA Tukila Helpline offers numerous advantages, including:

- Professional service and fast processing of paperwork and procedures;
- Immediate access to liquidity to meet specific cash flow needs and/or purchase machinery and equipment;
- Access to cross-border payments in cases of machinery and equipment purchases made overseas;
- Competitive pricing.

Internal Communication Initiatives

11th January | International Day of Gratitude

On the 11th of January 2024, BFA celebrated the **'International Thank You Day'**.
To commemorate the special occasion, an internal initiative was disclosed on BFA's intranet encouraging its Team Members to share the reasons why they feel grateful.

14th February | Valentine's Day

On **Valentine's Day**, a message wishing all Team Members a 'Happy Valentine's Day' was shared on BFA's intranet, which included a '**Valentine's Day Guide**' with suggestions for romantic activities.

8th March | International Women's Day

On **International Women's Day**, several female Team Members with different positions within the organisational structure took part in an open interview focused on the theme '**The Professional Journey**'. Among the guests were Katiavala Silva (Head of the Corporate and Business Credit Risk Department), Fulama Lando (Deputy Head of the Payment Methods Department), Jéssica Francês (Assistant Manager at the Brazil Boulevard - Registry Office Branch), Raquel Paulino (Treasurer of the Cabinda - Deolinda Rodrigues Branch) and Chairwoman Maria do Carmo Bernardo. During the open interview, they shared their professional experiences with BFA's Team Members, the challenges they faced along the way and the prejudices they had to overcome to reach their current positions.

Internal Communication Initiatives

19th March | Father's Day

To commemorate **Father's Day**, all female Team Members were invited to participate in this celebration by **dedicating a poem, message or kudo to BFA's fathers**. The tributes were later shared on the Bank's intranet.

May 1st | International Workers' Day

International Workers' Day was celebrated with a statement of gratitude and appreciation addressed to all BFA's Team Members, highlighting the dedication, performance and contribution of each one to the growth and expansion of 'BFA's Stronghold'. To commemorate the special occasion, everyone received a gift consisting of a notepad and a pen, accompanied by the motto that symbolises the Bank's unity and team spirit: '**We are BFA, Together We Are Stronger**'.

May 5th | Mother's Day

To commemorate **Mother's Day**, BFA's Team Members were invited to participate in the celebration by **dedicating a poem, message or kudo to BFA's Mothers**. The tributes were later shared on BFA's intranet.

May 25th | Africa Day

On the 25th of May 2024, the '**Africa Day**' was celebrated. To commemorate the importance of this special date, BFA's Team Members were invited to dress in traditional African attire and share individual or group photographs. The images were later placed in African-inspired frames and shared on BFA's intranet and social media platforms.

Internal Communication Initiatives

June 1st | International Children's Day

On International Children's Day, a special initiative was organised for the children of BFA's Team Members, who enjoyed a fun and educational morning at the Farm School located in Cacuaco.
During four sessions of the 'Farmer for a Day' experience, the children had the opportunity to explore the world of agriculture through direct contact with the land and crops. Photographs of this activity were later shared on BFA's intranet and social media platforms.

31st July | African Women's Day

31st July marked **African Women's Day**. To honour this special date, a novelty article was posted on BFA's intranet highlighting several noteworthy women recognised for their outstanding performance and meaningful impact in their countries. The news article celebrated the remarkable achievements of an extraordinary group of women whose stories inspire future generations to continue fighting for a fairer and more equal world.
In addition, BFA's female Team Members were paid tribute with the gift of an African cloth bag as a token of recognition and appreciation.

Internal Communication Initiatives

14th August | Bankers' Day

The celebration of the '**Bankers' Day**' was characterised by a heartfelt tribute and expression of gratitude to all BFA's Team Members. The celebratory statement highlighted the dedication, performance, appreciation and recognition of BFA's Team Members efforts and hard work, as well as their key role to the country's economy growth.

Pink & Blue Walk

BFA took part in the **Pink and Blue Walk**, organised by the National Bank of Angola, whose motto was '**In the financial sector, the colour changes, but the fight doesn't**'.
The event aimed to raise awareness about the importance of prevention and early diagnosis of breast and cervical cancer.

Events and Sponsorships

Over the course of 2024, BFA continued to firm up its commitment to driving initiatives that strengthen ties with its Team Members, partners and customer base by advancing and supporting events in a broad range of areas. Through these endeavours and activities, the financial institution has bolstered its footprint in projects that boost the country's economic, social and cultural development.

VI Conference - E&M Agriculture

On the 21st of February 2024 it was held the VI Conference on E&M Agriculture, focused on the following central theme: 'The Goals and Challenges of Cereal Production in Angola.' The event brought together association leaders, farmers, government officials, and businesspeople from the financial and technology sectors to debate the challenges being faced by the agricultural sector, with a view to identifying solutions tailored to address local issues.

The Padel Cup UNITEL BFA

BFA renewed its sponsorship of the 2nd National Company Championship, known as 'The Padel Cup Unitel BFA'. The competition took place between April and November 2024 in four qualifying rounds to determine the best teams to compete for the national title in the final round.

Portuguese Culture Centre – Camões Institute in Angola

Within the scope of its commitment to national culture, BFA provided support throughout the year to the Portuguese Cultural Centre in Luanda, aimed at enabling a set of high-profile activities to be held as part of the 2024 programme. Among these initiatives advanced by the Camões Institute in Angola, it is worth highlighting the 'Camões Hot Jazz', 'Writer of the Month, as well as exhibitions and other initiatives directed at children and young people.

BFA/Mangai's Order of Merit Golf Championship

The traditional golf championship which is currently in its 11th edition, was once again sponsored by BFA, which strongly believes in the paramount importance of advancing sports in Angola. The Order of Merit has added value to the sport both in Angola and overseas, attracting national and international players who create a healthy competitive environment.

IV Industry Forum

BFA remains fully committed to advancing initiatives that drive and encourage discussion and knowledge about economic diversification in Angola. Accordingly, BFA supported the IV Industry Forum organised by the Angolan economic newspaper "Expansão", which focused on industrial development over the coming years. The event provided a platform to hold a wide-ranging discussion on the measures needed to advance the country's industrial development, the industries in which Angola can compete regionally and internationally, as well as the roles of the different key players involved, including companies, government, institutions and universities.

Oil & Gas Banking Forum

The Oil & Gas Banking Forum 2024, an event organised by PetroAngola, brought together leading executives from Angolan commercial banks and the oil & gas sector to address subject matters related to financial investments in the oil & gas industry, as well as encourage and drive Angolan commercial banks' involvement in the industry activities.

African Swimming Championships

Since 2021, BFA has been sponsoring the Angolan Swimming Federation, aiming to enhance both the quality and quantity of athletes eligible for national teams in various international competitions, with a view to achieving the minimum qualifying criteria for participation in major international events.

The Golf Cup Unitel/BFA

Eleven years ago, BFA made a commitment to promote golf in Angola with the setting up of the National Corporate Golf Championship – The Golf Cup Unitel BFA. Since then, this tournament has established itself as the most prestigious and competitive event in the country, widely recognised by players, companies and critics as a household name in the Angolan golfing circuit.

EuroAfrican

BFA attended and supported an action-oriented forum entitled EURAFRICAN 2024, aimed at strengthening collaboration between Europe and Africa continents. The event highlights innovative investment opportunities with a business and social impact, as well as advances synergies between the two continents' innovation models. The EURAFRICAN 2024 forum was focused on the central motto: "Africa: The Next Chapter – Partnerships for Growth".

2024 'Raid Cacimbo'

Angola's oldest tourist expedition entitled 'Raid Cacimbo', travels annually to a variety of destinations within and outside the country. In 2024, the expedition's destination was Namibia, continuing a legacy of over 20 years and encouraging new generations to explore and discover Angola.

1st August Sports Club

BFA reasserts its commitment to sports in Angola by supporting the 'Clube Desportivo 1º de Agosto' in football, handball and basketball, in both senior men's and women's teams.

XIV Banking Forum

The XIV Banking Forum, organised by the economic newspaper 'Expansão', brought together more than 1,000 Team Members and focused on the motto 'Sophistication and the Future of Banking in Angola: New Products and Services'. The event addressed customer-relationship management, the digitalisation of services and new products that may contribute to the country's economic growth.

CCIPA – Angola-Portugal Summit

The Portugal-Angola Chamber of Commerce and Industry organised the Angola I Portugal 2024 Summit. Like in previous editions, the event took place during FILDA – Luanda International Fair. The Angola I Portugal 2024 Summit brought together Business leaders from both countries with the aim of strengthening and expanding trade ties and advancing new strategic partnerships.

IV Conference on Environment and Development

On the 25th of October 2024, was held the IV Conference on Environment and Development aimed to disclose, through analysis and reports articles, the views of managers and experts from the Manufacturing and Extractive Industries, Telecommunications, Banking, Insurance, and Civil Construction sectors. The conference was focused on the central motto 'Industry, Economic Growth and the Challenges of Energy Transition', as well as addressing 'Industrialisation and the Challenges of Energy Transition' and analysing 'Economic Growth versus Biodiversity and Human Development'.

ISPETC University Programming Contest

BFA sponsored the ISPETC Foundation's Angolan University Programming Contest for the second year running, which took place on the 10th of October in Luanda. This annual computer programming contest offers winners the opportunity to participate in the international competition to be held in Egypt. The main purpose is to engage universities from all 18 provincial regions, ensuring that all Angolans have the opportunity to become successful programmers and thereby play a key role on the country's technological development.

Conference: '30 Leaders of the Future' I 'The Telegram' Magazine

On the 1st of November 2024, 'The Telegram' magazine brought together 30 young leaders of the future who are making their voices heard in different sectors of the Angolan society, to share their ideas and experiences. The event aimed to bring together the new leadership, which will reach 40 years of age by 31st December 2024.

Financial System Walk: Pink October and Blue November

On the 16th of November 2024, BFA took part in the Pink October and Blue November Walk, organised by the National Bank of Angola, with the aim of raising awareness about the paramount importance of breast and prostate cancer prevention. The walk, whose slogan was 'In the financial sector, the colour changes, but the fight doesn't', started at the Port of Luanda and ended at the Fortaleza Shopping Centre.

Forbes Portuguese-speaking Africa – Annual Summit 2024

On the 20th and 21st of November 2024, 'Forbes Portuguese-speaking Africa' magazine held its Annual Summit conference, with a diverse programme. The event began with the 'Women's Energy' debate session, followed on the 2nd day by discussions on Banking, Financial Products and Tourism.

Sustainability Roadmap

BFA has embarked on its long-term Sustainability Roadmap (2023-2030) focused on the ESG-related dimensions (Environmental, Social and Governance), thus positioning itself at the forefront of the sustainable transformation of Angola's financial landscape.

This sustainable transformation is undertaken in accordance with national and international policies, thereby bolstering BFA's commitment to generating economic, social, and environmental value.

Driven by the Sustainability Vision of 'Being the #1 Bank for all Angolans, laser-focused on transformation, on individuals, and on the creation of economic and social value through the development of innovative and sustainable financial solutions', BFA has outlined four Strategic Goals:

1. To support Angola's sustainable economic development and financial inclusion.
2. To empower human capital and advance diversity.
3. To include ESG-related factors into risk management.
4. To strengthen environmental awareness in its internal operational activities.

Furthermore, BFA has drawn up a new Strategic Business Plan for the organisation, which incorporates a specific Sustainability component (i.e. Business Pillar). As a result, BFA not only advances long-lasting business relationships with its customer base but also creates value to its shareholders, thus laying the groundwork to materialise its Sustainability Roadmap.

EASE 24-26 Strategic Plan:

- To advance Sustainability, Ethics and Governance best corporate practices.
- To ensure the implementation of both inclusion and diversity in the workplace.
- To measure and mitigate the company's carbon emissions footprint.
- Disclose BFA's Sustainability Report.

The Sustainability Plan's implementation not only strengthens the adoption of sustainable and ethical best corporate practices, but also advances transparency, integrity, prioritises inclusion and diversity, as well as drives forward the measurement and mitigation of the company's carbon footprint.

Sustainability Governance Model

BFA's sustainability governance model enables the organisation to bolster its foothold as a household banking institution in the domestic landscape, with a commitment towards transformation, human empowerment and the generation of economic and social value. The sustainability governance model also sets short-, medium- and long-term goals for incorporating sustainability best corporate practices into BFA's corporate culture and operational activities.

Sustainability Corporate Governance Framework

BFA's Sustainability Roadmap requires a sound and efficient corporate governance framework focused in ensuring its implementation, coordination and alignment across-the-board numerous business units of the financial institution. This governance framework is overseen by BFA's management bodies which are entrusted with guaranteeing a comprehensive and consistent approach. The sustainability governance model implemented aims to position BFA as a household name in sustainable management, by aligning it with its current organisational model and framework. The sustainability corporate governance framework comprises the following organisational model:

- **Board of Directors (BoD)**: The ultimate governing body entrusted with the Bank's sustainability strategy;
- **Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (EXCO)**: Within the scope of the Sustainability Policy, EXCO is tasked with BFA's day-to-day management;
- **Sustainability Committee**: Provides advice and issues opinions to BFA's Board of Directors on the across-the-board sustainability strategy;
- **Sustainability Office**: Oversees and monitors the development of the Sustainability Policy.

BFA's Materiality Analysis

During 2023, BFA carried out its first ever materiality analysis. In 2025, it reviewed the key materiality topics approved by the Board of Directors, taking into account the following elements: National Development Plan (2023-2027), 2025 Action Plan and the 2024-2025 EASE Strategic Plan.

The materiality analysis focused on the following strategic goals:

- Periodically update the materiality analysis to better represent BFA's stakeholder's evolving prospects as well as the country's comprehensive environment.
- To ensure that the key materiality topics chosen will be instrumental in Angola's economic sustainable development.

The analysis of the 2025 Global Risks Report, coupled with the benchmarking and manufacturing industry assessment, identified the emergence of new risks, thus highlighting the prominence of these topics, due to their impact on the current environment, as well as in view of their paramount importance within sectoral comparative analysis. This BFA-led analysis ensures that the foregoing topics are in strict compliance with national priorities, economic and social goals, as well as that they advance an economic and social sustainable development.

BFA Policies

BFA implements best corporate practices and policies to advance a stakeholder-friendly and transparent corporate governance, aiming to ensure customer fulfilment, personnel empowerment and Angola's socio-economic growth.

Team Member's Office

- It backs up staff-led initiatives, addresses team members' concerns and advances personnel work performance.

Policies & Regulations

- Implementation of an aggregate total of twenty-nine (29) policies, including the following: 'Product Governance Policy', 'Team Members Compensation Policy' and 'Sustainability Policy'.

Key Sustainability Initiatives undertaken in 2024

- BFA Solidarity Programme
- TUPPI Project
- BFA + Nurture Project
- BFA + Water + Life Project
- Blood Donation Campaigns
- BFA + Environment Project

The execution of these sustainability-related initiatives enables BFA to maintain its commitment to social responsibility and to the sustainability domain as a means of positively impacting Angola's underprivileged communities.

Key Initiatives	Purpose	Metrics
BFA Solidarity Programme	Screening, awareness-raising and aftercare of children and teenagers with sickle cell pathologies.	• The construction of the Children Treatment Centre with Acute Malnutrition will provide annual care to approximately 200 children; • The Kudiyékola project directly impacted 2,500 local inhabitants; • The support provided to the social and financial inclusion project has benefited 185 households; • Awareness-raising campaigns on child abuse were undertaken, which guaranteed access to basic education for 500 children, trained 200 tutors (i.e educational guidance counsellors, instructors) in key areas such as child protection and sanitation, as well as enrolled 300 young students in vocational courses.
TUPPI Project	To facilitate a well-balanced development and full potential of children in rural areas, up to the age of 5. Provide training to community volunteers who work with the group of children being accompanied by their mothers.	• Completion of 30 pre-schools; • A total of 85 facilitators were recruited; • A total of 200 families have registered for the training sessions, including 127 families with children aged between 3 and 6 years old, and 73 families with children aged between 0 and 2 years old, encompassing a total of 1,230 children up to the age of 6 years old.
BFA + Nurture Project	Increasing the knowledge and skills of health professionals and community health workers. Improving water, sanitation and hygiene services in schools, health centres and the community. Support counselling for women and carers of children under the age of 5 years old, so they can recognise the signs of the 'DAS' disease at an early stage and adopt good dietary and health practices.	• A total of 3038 children were accepted for treatment of 'ADS', 1900 of whom were given proper medical treatment. • The project's scale-up benefited 23 additional villages by providing cookery sessions, reaching 7799 inhabitants and transmitting key messages to 1,541 households.
BFA + Water + Life Project	Skills-building training programmes for teachers and supervisors to become Senior Trainers with a view to implementing the Apprenticeship at the Right Age Programme (Portuguese acronym 'AIC') in the Ombadja municipality.	• Building and delivery of a masonry school.
Blood Donation Campaigns	Blood Donation.	• Collection of 1662 bags of blood from 2366 volunteers. • Direct impact on 6648 participants, including children, young people and adults.
BFA + Environment Project	Protection, preservation and recovery of local ecosystems.	• A total of 1881 trees were planted, as follows: 500 palm trees, 200 'Ipês' trees in the Cabinda Province, 931 Acacia trees, and 250 mangroves.

BFA's Commitments and Involvements in 2024:

United Nations Global Compact:

- BFA has joined the United Nations Global Compact initiative, aligning the organisation with the Ten Universal Principles in human rights, working conditions, environmental protection and the anti-corruption movement.

Events and Participations:

- Active participation in conferences, fairs and community activities.
- Attendance at COP29, discussing measures to mitigate climate change issues as well as advance green financial products, which include the following elements:
  - **Green Loans**: Provision of financing for energy efficiency projects, renewable energies and other environmental initiatives;
  - **Green Bonds**: Issuance of Debt securities to finance projects with clear environmental benefits;
  - **Sustainable Investment Funds**: Funds that invest in companies and projects with sound environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices.

These financial products help to drive and advance a positive environment for sustainable investments and mitigate environmental impacts.

Awards

The World's Best Trade Finance Providers 2024 – Global Finance Magazine

BFA has been recognised by the Global Finance Magazine in the category 'The World's Best Trade Finance Providers 2024'. The award is granted by the Editorial Board of the Global Finance Magazine, based on the careful review of analysts and industry experts who select the best banking institution of the year from over 100 different countries.

Global Brands Awards 2024

- Best Customer-Focused Banking Brand
- Best Banking Institution - Corporate Social Responsibility

BFA was awarded two accolades by the Global Brands Awards. These accolades were awarded following a careful analysis led by industry experts in over 100 different countries.

1st Leading Bank in Secondary Market Brokerage – Capital Markets Commission (CMC)

BFA was distinguished as the largest bank in secondary market brokerage by the Capital Markets Commission (CMC), considering the volume of brokerage conducted in the secondary market.

Forbes Magazine – Social Responsibility in the Financial Sector Category

The 'Social Responsibility in the Financial Sector Category' accolade was awarded by Forbes magazine in recognition of the 'Safe Harbours' & 'BFA + Water + Life' social projects, which were selected for their outstanding social impact in the local communities, with a focus on the following key areas of intervention:

- Nutrition;
- Water, Hygiene and Sanitation;
- Education and Training of school principals. BFA was identified as one of the best financial institutions operating in Angola in this category thanks to the work it has undertaken and accomplished over recent years. BFA has supported and advanced a wide range of initiatives aimed at supporting poverty eradication, promoting healthcare and well-being, as well as high-quality education and social equality in the country.

Awards

African Business Magazine - Best Bank in Africa in 2024

BFA was recognised by African Business Magazine as the best-positioned Angolan bank in the ranking of the top 100 African banks in 2024. This award reflects BFA's sound financial position in terms of equity, total assets and net income.

The Banker – Bank of the Year in Angola 2024

BFA was once again ranked 'Best Bank in Angola in 2024' by the prestigious Financial Times group publication 'The Banker' magazine.
BFA has been reaffirmed as the 'Best Bank in Angola in 2024' by 'The Banker' magazine, a publication owned by the Financial Times group. Renowned for its expertise in global economic and financial analysis, 'The Banker' has built a best-in-class reputation for providing insightful and incisive reporting since 1926. This latest accolade further strengthens BFA's leading market position in the domestic banking industry.

European Society for Quality Research – Bank with sound managerial quality

BFA was recognised as a financial institution with a high standard of managerial quality, based on its corporate ethics and initiatives. This award is the result of a survey that took into account numerous elements, namely: publications, projects, events and other sources of information.

4

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management

2024 Financial Highlights

Total Capital Ratio **40,7%**	Tier 1 Capital (Tier 1) **572 mMKz**	Leverage Ratio **24,4%**
Liquidity Ratio **825%**	Loan-to-Deposit Ratio **26,1%**	Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (National Currency) **45,1%**
NPL Ratio **7,7%**	NPL Coverage Ratio **96%**	FX Gap (% Total Capital) **7,0%**

BFA's Capital Tiers Remain Sound and Solid

BFA's high capital tiers attest the financial institution's balance sheet soundness, health and strength, even after undergoing the effects of significant regulatory changes and having largely complied with the SREP requirements. Over the course of FY2022, a new regulatory package came into force, aligning the regulatory capital thresholds with the current regulatory requirements in place in the European Union (EU). Furthermore, it also reinforced the need to provide for Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital in accordance with Pillar II risks (until 2021 only Pillar I risks were covered), as well as the need to set aside and meet a 'combined buffer requirement' with a view to accommodate potential losses (capital conservation buffer, countercyclical capital buffer and systemic risk buffer).

There are also transitional provisions for certain asset classes that are set to expire in December 2027.

BFA's Total Capital Ratio in December 2024 stood at 40.7%, a figure well in excess of the regulatory threshold requirement (8.0%) and also higher than the Angolan Financial System average (26% as at June 2024, according to the latest BNA financial report), thus attesting BFA's total capital soundness and its appropriateness with the financial institution's business model, guaranteeing its long-term sustainability as well as the trust of its Stakeholders. BFA's Total Capital Ratio's positive development and performance, even with the new regulatory changes that have taken place, further strengthens and consolidates the Bank's financial strength and its capacity to adapt to the ever-changing challenges and demands of the financial market.

Liquidity Indicators remain high in relation to Regulatory Requirements

Marketable securities that are eligible for discount at the Central Bank are considered liquid assets in accordance with international regulations. Within the domestic environment, only the component with a residual maturity of one year is eligible for classification as a liquid asset. These conditions add to the volatility of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) and raise additional challenges for maintaining liquidity ratios.

Nonetheless, over the course of FY24, BFA ensured compliance with regulatory ratios, reporting liquidity ratios comfortably in excess of the liquidity thresholds requirements. This positive financial performance stems from prudent investment management, both in foreign and domestic currency, which ensured a sound and robust financial foothold despite regulatory constraints and market-related dynamics and trends.

Exchange Rate Volatility

FY 2024 was mainly characterised and shaped by the ongoing appreciation of foreign currencies against the national currency Kwanza, although to a lesser extent than in the previous year (FY 2023). In view of this trend, one of the Bank's strategic operational goals to mitigate losses arising from the exchange rate position, has been to focus on mitigating the gap between assets and liabilities vulnerable to exchange rate fluctuations, to ensure that potential exchange rate changes have a limited impact on the financial results. In some cases, the exchange rate gap rose to higher levels, but always remained under the regulatory threshold.

BFA closed FY 2024 with a long position totalling $44 million, representing 7.0% of the financial institution's Total Capital. Throughout FY 2024, the average exchange rate position accounted for approximately 3.1% of the Total Capital.

Ongoing Strengthening of Regulation and Supervision

BNA has been implementing a set of measures to strengthen Angola's financial system regulation and oversight, namely through an ongoing project aimed at obtaining BNA's equality status and recognition as a Central Bank from the European Commission. These measures are designed to improve the transparency and soundness of the domestic financial system as well as reduce systemic risk. However, BNA primary challenge lies in the process of building up the necessary technical and human resources to successfully implement these new regulatory requirements. During 2024, it is worth highlighting regulatory developments undertaken within the scope of the Resolution and Recovery Cycle, namely the drawing up of the first-ever Recovery Plan, which aims to ensure that Banking Financial Institutions (BFIs) are well-equiped and ready to face financial crisis scenarios through the use of contingency mechanisms.

Effectiveness in the credit granting strategy, with positive developments in lending to the real economy

BFA's Credit Portfolio during FY 2024 performed well and outpaced the market average, up by +32% YoY, amounting to AOA 790 billion. In addition, BFA's loan-to-deposit ratio recorded a notable improvement, standing at 26.1%, up by +5.1 p.p. YoY. This positive financial performance highlights the successful execution of BFA's business strategy related to credit granting and most notably in terms of support provided to companies and households.

Loan Portfolio's Asset Quality remained sound, with improved Overdue Credit and NPL Ratios

BFA experienced a comprehensive improvement related to its Loan Portfolio's Asset Quality ratios, recording a decrease in both overdue and non-performing loan (NPL) ratios. This positive development was mainly due to the sharp growth registered in BFA's loan portfolio, which was successfully achieved without an additional increase in credit default rates. In 2024, BFA's overdue loan ratio stood at 1.5% and the non-performing loan ratio at 7.7%, an improvement of 0.5 PP and 2.5 pp YoY, respectively.

BFA's Risk Culture

A sound Risk Culture advances a close alignment between risk management and business strategy

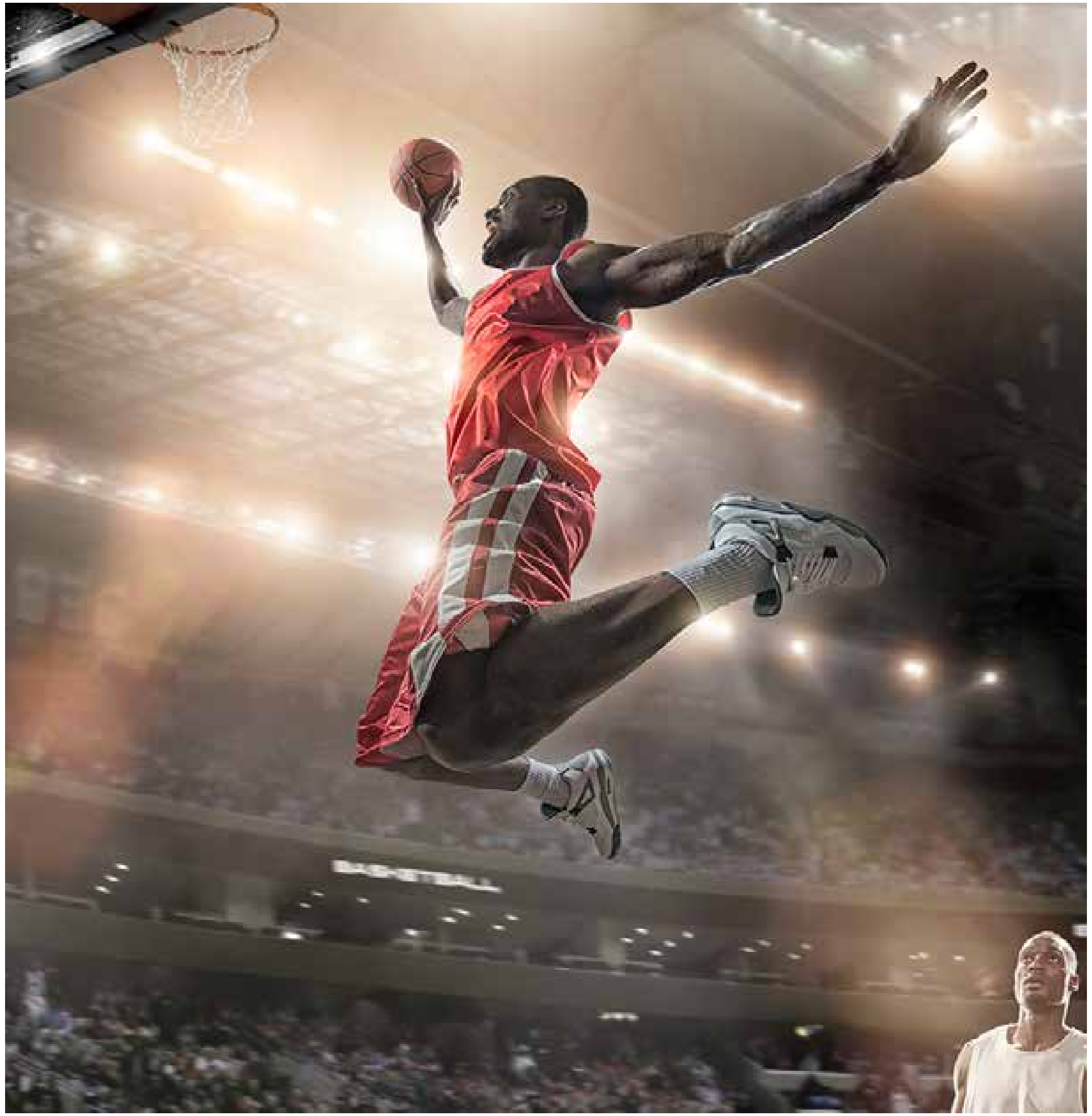
BFA's risk culture is cross-cutting to the entire BFA's organisational structure and encompasses the professional values, knowledge and practices of its Team Members towards risk-taking. The financial institution's risk culture is embedded and enshrined in its Team Members' daily professional conduct and plays a key role in ensuring the effectiveness and quality of BFA's risk management system.

Likewise, BFA's risk culture is carried out and implemented through a set of corporate regulations, practices and behaviours related to being aware of the risks undertaken and managed at the financial institution, aimed at anticipating the risks to which the Bank is exposed through a sound and reliable control environment.

The main channels, activities and tools for communicating and disclosing BFA's corporate risk culture, are the following:

- Self-assessment tests of the risk profile in which materially relevant risks are assessed by means of questionnaires sent to all of BFA's departments so that they can assess, in their daily operational activities, the risks to which they expose the Bank;
- The committees where risks are reported and where business and support areas also take part, which is another channel to promote a risk management culture.
- The workshops that are undertaken with all BFA's departments and which allow for the dissemination of risk management practices; and
- The intranet for the disclosure of risk management practices, through the publication of risk management policies and regulations.

During 2025, in addition to the initiatives mentioned above, BFA aims to provide risk management courses through the BFA Academy with the collaboration of the Risk Management Department (RMD) to enhance risk management knowledge for all BFA's Team Members.



Risk Management Model

Risk Management comprises one of BFA's Key Corporate Cornerstones

A comprehensive and efficient risk management model has enabled the financial institution to appropriately face the ever-changing economic, social and regulatory environment in which BFA's performs its business activity, being one of the Bank's key functions to ensure that it continues to be a sound, safe and sustainable financial institution whilst guaranteeing the implementation of an appropriate corporate management in alignment with the interests of all its Stakeholders.

The Bank aims to align its internal procedures with the best international practices in global risk management, and to this end takes into account the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) guidelines and those of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), with a view to ensure overall compliance with the prudential requirements established by both regulators and supervisors. As a result, BFA established the following key principles:

Principle 1 – The Board of Directors is the highest governing body of the Bank

The Board of Directors provides overall oversight concerning business strategy and risk management, and lays down the guidelines, goals and thresholds according to which is undertaken the Bank's daily management.

Principle 2 – The Risk Management Function is an element of the organisational structure, performed with Independence and Autonomy

The risk management system is underpinned by a governance model that entails an appropriate separation of functions between the risk-generating units and the control units, which includes the establishment of an independent Risk Management Function, with a functional report to the Risk Committee of BFA's Board of Directors.

Principle 3 – Ongoing adjustment to market conditions

BFA's risk management system does not shape the Bank's strategy but influences its development and review.

Principle 4 – The Risk Appetite Framework is a key component of the Bank's Risk Management Model

The Bank manages and controls its risks in accordance with its Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). The "RAF" limits the types and amount of risk that the Bank can take to achieve its corporate strategy and business purposes.

Principle 5 – The Bank's Capital Adequacy, Liquidity and Profitability are the primary goals of the Risk Management Model

The Bank manages its risk management system in accordance with a Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF"), aiming to ensure consistency between the overall risk profile and the business strategy, in order to manage and preserve its economic and regulatory capital and its strong liquidity position.

Principle 6 – The Risk Culture is the cornerstone of the Bank's business and operational activities

The risk management system is based on the promotion of a risk culture, cross-sectional to the entire organisational structure of the Bank, through instruments related to (i) Human Capital training; (ii) Alignment between performance assessment, incentives and risk profile; (iii) Communication and discussion of the main issues and strategies of the Bank; and (iv) Advancement and enhancement of a corporate identity, brand and reputation, both internally and externally.

Risk Governance

Appropriate Risk Governance plays a key role in long-term sustainable growth

With a view to ensure the smooth performance of the risk management function, BFA relies on a solid risk governance model that ensures that risks are managed appropriately and efficiently, with the aim of enabling a well-informed decision-making process.

The organisational model of the risk management system has not changed, and BFA aims to consolidate it over the next few years, with increased control by the organisational departments representing the internal control system.

The 3 Lines of Defence as an Organisational Model

The Bank's risk management system is organised according to a structure based on the principle of separation of functions, which ensures a complete partition between the responsibilities for originating (or taking) risks and those focusing on managing and controlling risks.

1st Line of Defence **Business and Support Units**	Identifies and manages the risks that arise from its operational activities and are inherent to the Bank's business strategy, ensuring their ongoing reporting. It develops controls over the risks originated in the ongoing operations of the Bank's business activity.
2nd Line of Defence **Risk Management & Compliance**	It independently monitors, controls and advises on risks. It provides input to the overall development and performance of the risk management system, the Bank's management and to enable a well-informed decision-making process to support the Front-Line Units activities. It ensures the ongoing monitoring and control of BFA's operational activities and identifies any deviations from the established strategy, policies and thresholds.
3rd Line of Defence **Internal Audit**	Independently reviews and challenges the other lines of defence. The Internal Audit assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system and risk management system. The External Auditor and the Supervisory Authorities are also integral parts of BFA's risk management model, in which the former contributes to the effectiveness of its risk management system through independent and objective analysis of its operation, and the latter through the oversight of internal practices.

BFA's Risk Management Governance Bodies

Throughout 2024, BFA sought to effectively meet the internal requirements of the governing body and external guidelines, in view of the new developments taking place in terms of risk management in the national financial system, and in accordance with the project advanced by the National Bank of Angola to obtain Equivalent Central Bank status from the European Commission.

Strategic Risk Management	
	Board of Directors • To lay down and approve the risk management strategy and policies; • To ensure the existence of a risk management function that is effective, permanent and independent from the Bank's business or operational functions; • To provide the strategic risk management function with appropriate material, human and financial resources to carry out the role it has been entrusted with.
	Risk Committee • To periodically review the strategies and policies established for the management and control of the risks to which the Bank is or may become potentially exposed; • To assess the scope and nature of the business activities performed by the Risk Management function, and to assess the effectiveness of the processes and procedures that support the implementation of the risk management strategy and policies; • To ascertain whether the Risk Management function has sufficient and adequate material and human resources to carry out its duties; • To assess the supporting documents for the function's activities and their implementation status, namely: (i) the risk management plan; (ii) the training plan; and (iii) the budget; • To analyse the results of the function's activities and the risk information provided by it and, based on this analysis, issue recommendations to the Board of Directors with a view to correcting identified weaknesses or implementing further enhancements.

To this end, BFA has been consolidating its governance model, headed by the Board of Directors, whose underlying structural model is designed to provide support to the comprehensive risk management. This model upholds and safeguards the values associated with the organisation of the three lines of defence model while ensuring the effective separation of functions between the business, support and control units.

Operational Risk Management	**Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (EXCO)** • To implement the risk management strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors; • To ensure the quality and record keeping of decision-making processes, particularly in situations where the risk management function has issued a negative opinion; • To provide timely and regular information to the Bank's Board of Directors and supervisory body for the assessment and monitoring of (i) the financial situation, (ii) the Bank's risk exposure, and (iv) relevant decisions adopted by the EXCO; • To analyse and make decisions on information and recommendations submitted by the Risk Management Function.			
	Information Security Committee	**Costs and Productivity Committee**	**ALCO Committee**	**Data Quality Committee**
	Products and Services Committee	**Credit Board**	**Financial Committee**	**Internal Control & Risk Committee**
Independent Committee	**Supervisory Board**			

Schematically represented in the figure above, the governance bodies framework encompasses the following components: (i) strategic management functions and duties, which comprise setting strategies and goals, principles and policies that regulate the risk management system, as well as monitoring and controlling its overall implementation; and (ii) operational management functions, which include the daily management and control of the business and associated risks.

Risk Management Processes

Strategic Processes	Cross-cutting processes that integrate the Bank's vision on the different risks and consolidate their impacts on liquidity capital.
Operational Processes	Operational processes are established according to material risk category, which support the ongoing management and control of each risk.
Emergency Response Plan (Contingency Planning)	Emergency response planning that allows the Bank to maintain its business activities and operations under disruptive scenarios.

Strategic Risk Management Processes

Strategic risk management processes bring together the elements that enable us to understand BFA's risk profile and to establish its risk appetite and risk tolerance levels. This includes monitoring these risks by using normal and adverse scenarios, which also contribute to assess BFA's capital adequacy and liquidity ratios, as well as to support operational planning.

Risk Profile Self-Assessment	Identification of risk categories to which the Bank is materially exposed. The results provide critical information on risk management and control processes, whereby all material risk categories are assessed or quantified in terms of their impact on BFA's total capital and/or liquidity ratios, with their management being supported by specific policies. The Risk Management Function (RMF) is responsible for driving and leading the comprehensive process, which should enable the participation of BFA's management bodies and all team members.
Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)	The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) is a key element of BFA's Risk Management System, which sets out the following key components: • BFA's Risk Appetite Statement; • Governance Model; • Threshold System that supports the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and the mechanisms for monitoring and addressing the breaches of the established risk tolerance levels; • Risk Appetite Framework Integration Model in the Bank's management practices. The Risk Management Department (RMD) oversees the recording of the elements described in the previous paragraph, as well as the procedures that support them within internal regulations (RAF/RAS Governance Regulations).
Internal testing programme	Setting and testing plausible worst-case scenarios to which the Bank is (or could be) potentially exposed, which aims to: • Identify new or emerging risks; • Assess or reassess exposure to material risks; • Support the assessment of economic capital adequacy status and the liquidity position. It is incumbent upon the Board of Directors, upon proposal by the RMD, to lay down the goals and limits for the stress tests outcomes, in accordance with the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework. The RMD must submit mitigation/remediation plans for any increased risk conditions identified and highlighted in the test results.
ICAAL & ILAAP	The Risk Management Department (RMD) is entrusted with monitoring and controlling the risk appetite thresholds, as well as assessing BFA's capital adequacy and liquidity ratios. Commercial Banks first prepared the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP") and submitted both for assessment by the Supervisory Authority (BNA), a procedure that will lead to additional capital adequacy and liquidity requirements to be determined upon assessment by the National Bank of Angola.

Operational Risk Management Processes

Operational risk management processes are driven by the results of the risk profile self-assessment: all material risk categories are supported by particular and documented approaches (risk management policies), which set out how each of the Bank's risks is regularly identified, quantified, controlled and reported.

Identification	Identification of current and potential risks to which BFA is exposed. This stage comprises the following main activities: • To collect reliable and timely information from the different business areas; • To lay down the strategy for the identification of risks; • To establish and review risk indicators and limits; • To include recommendations from the risk reports.
Monitoring and Control	Monitoring and setting limits and control mechanisms. This phase comprises the following main activities: • To monitor risk indicators; • To monitor the limits established in the risk contingency plan; • To ensure that the indicators and limits are updated and appropriate to the different economic cycles; • To develop control mechanisms and risk alerts; • To perform stress tests based on the establishment of risk scenarios; • To monitor the adequacy of the Risk Management System.
Assessment and Quantification	Assessment of all collected information for subsequent submission to consistent and auditable qualitative or quantitative evaluation mechanisms. This stage comprises the following main activities: • To collect reliable and timely data from the different areas; • To lay down assumptions and develop risk measurement models; • To calculate and analyse the impact of the risks identified; • To validate and guarantee the updating and suitability of the risk measurement models. Additionally, to subject them to periodical audits and implement relevant improvement recommendations, if applicable.
Reporting	Timely reporting on the results and mechanisms used, whenever the need occurs or according to a periodicity established by the regulatory bodies or internally. This stage comprises the following main activities: • To draw up reports based on the information provided; • To draw up recommendations for risk mitigation; • To submit reports for review by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors; • To draw up the action plan and responsibilities for risk mitigation; • To promote the disclosure of the reports in a organised manner to the different departments/ units of the Bank; • To monitor the implementation of the activities established in the action plan.

Contingency Planning

With a view to addressing exceptional risk circumstances and in accordance with the outcomes of the strategic/operational control processes applicable for each risk, the Bank establishes a contingency plan which is carried out based on predetermined indicators and threshold levels, with the aim of guaranteeing the smooth and regular running of its business activities.

In 2024, BFA's Recovery Plan further strengthened the contingency mechanisms in place at the time. Recovery Plans ensure that institutions have the necessary tools and means to restore their operational viability in a timely manner, even in periods of severe financial turmoil. The Recovery Plan is drawn up and approved by the Financial Institutions Administration Body, taking into account adverse macroeconomic and financial stress scenarios, and tailored to the individual circumstances and needs of each financial institution.

Capital and Liquidity	With the aim of putting in place a sound framework and appropriate measures that enable BFA to safeguard and maintain its business operations and activities in the event of a significant deterioration of its capital and liquidity levels, the risk management system includes an emergency response planning (contingency planning) and associated contingency mechanisms. The Risk Management Department (RMD) is entrusted with the duty, in coordination with BFA's organisational units responsible for planning, management control and finance, to advise and support the Board of Directors in the setting and approval of the capital and liquidity contingency plan.
Business Continuity Framework	To ensure the smooth functioning of BFA's operations in contingency scenarios and to mitigate the resulting potential losses, the Bank prepares a business continuity management framework, including a Business Continuity Plan, in accordance with the requirements of the National Bank of Angola.

Risk Profile

BFA's capacity to take risks and set risk tolerance levels drives its operational conduct, business activities and strategic decisions

BFA's Risk appetite is measured through quantitative metrics and qualitative indicators that measure the Bank's exposure, or risk profile, by type of risk. The Risk Appetite Framework aims to comply with the strategy of maximising value for the Customer and other Stakeholders, protecting the organisation's soundness through rational and robust risk management.

For the establishment and management of risk appetite, the Board of Directors discloses the action guidelines, or qualitative statements, which demonstrate the position and expectations of the Management Body with regard to the relevant risks that may affect the business activity, and which shape and determine BFA's comprehensive business strategy.

Risk Mapping / Materially Relevant Risks

The risk profile self-assessment is carried out at least once a year and allows risks to be ranked and material categories to be established. Material categories are those which, based on an institutional assessment and/or opinion, contain features likely to have a material adverse effect on the company's financial results, capital adequacy or liquidity, such that expertise management and control approaches are required. Accordingly, risk categories that are considered material are subject to enhanced due diligence and, ultimately, to the provisioning of capital and liquidity reserves.

Business Risk and Strategy	Credit Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Financing & Liquidity Risk	Operational Risk	Compliance Risk	Information Systems Risk
Sovereign Risk	Concentration Risk	Exchange Rate Risk	Market Risk	Capital Adequacy Risk	Reputational Risk	ESG/Cybersecurity Risk *

* According to the assessment carried out internally, ESG Risk and Cybersecurity Risk were considered emerging risks, with cybersecurity risk arising from the breakdown of Information Systems Risk, given its importance with the growth of digitalisation.

Threshold, Monitoring and Control Systems

Following the assessment of materially relevant risks, and based on the qualitative statements, the metrics that best categorise the risks and the threshold system are established - appetite for risk thresholds or statements - which express, in quantitative and qualitative terms, the maximum risk exposure that the Bank is willing to accept.

Compliance with the risk appetite thresholds is subject to ongoing monitoring. The risk management function involved in control activities must report at least monthly to the Board of Directors, and its specialised risk committee on the adequacy of the risk profile to the determined risk appetite.

On a quarterly basis and with greater attention being given to details, the overruns and non-compliance cases concerning the risk appetite statement are reported to the abovementioned management bodies and their disclosure is complemented with relevant data on the causes that triggered such overruns and/or non-compliance cases, an appraisal of how long the overruns will remain in place, as well as a proposal for actions to rectify the overruns/non-compliance to be submitted for analysis and assessment by the Board of Directors. As previously stated, BFA is focused on maintaining a medium-low risk profile across the different risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss due to customers failing to meet their contractual obligations. Additionally, this type of risk can arise when there is concentration on a single counterparty, industry, product, geography or maturity.

Governance of the Credit Risk Management System

BFA's Board of Directors (BoD) holds ultimate and comprehensive responsibility for the credit risk management system, with a view to setting, overseeing and ensuring the application of a risk management framework that ensures the effective and prudent management of exposure to risk - in its different dimensions and concerning the Bank's different products, services and activities. The Board of Directors is also entrusted with the task of setting the overall risk-taking strategy, including measurable goals in terms of the risk level sought to be assumed, the profitability to be achieved, as well as formalising and approving the Bank's credit risk appetite.

Within the scope of the delegation of powers given by the Board of Directors and with the objective of ensuring independence in the credit risk management process and increasing the level of specialisation/knowledge, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors (ECSC) created the Credit Council, with credit decision-making powers.

The Board of Directors has also delegated powers to the Risk Committee to establish and monitor the thresholds laid down within the scope of this Policy.

Resolutions of the decision-making bodies

- The resolutions of each decision-making body consist of collective decisions of the members comprising it, being recorded in minutes and signed by all participants;
- Resolutions are made by majority vote, with the chairpersons of levels 1, 2, and 3 having veto power.
- Members of a decision-making body who have a direct or indirect interest are prevented from participating in the discussion and decision-making of any operation, with the relevant decision being submitted to a higher level.

Validity of decisions

- Decisions on credit matters are valid for 90 days and to be formally confirmed, or 120 days in the case of mortgage loans, and are communicated to the Customer;
- All decisions set a maximum period for the use of credit or the issuance of collateral, which, if not specified, is deemed to be 30 days after the contract is signed.

Credit Risk Management Processes

BFA's credit risk management policy aims to consistently maintain an adequate risk/profitability ratio, as well as the ongoing assessment of the established risk profile. The implementation of credit risk management processes aims to ensure that the Bank capitalises its risk-adjusted profitability, while safeguarding that the risk taken does not exceed the tolerance levels set in accordance with the Bank's risk profile.

Specifically, the credit risk management cycle enables BFA's credit risk profile to be identified and controlled, regardless of the transaction's lifecycle stage: (i) granting, (ii) monitoring, or (iii) credit recovery.

Credit Granting	Customer Segmentation	Economic Risk Groups	Analysis and Decision-Making	Credit risk mitigation tools	Rating and Scoring models	Reporting	
Credit Monitoring	Customer Monitoring Model	Credit Portfolio Monitoring	Credit Risk Threshold System	Credit Impairment	Stress Tests	Credit Concentration	Reporting
Credit Recovery	Credit Recovery Model	Reporting					

Each of these credit risk life cycle stages is outlined in BFA's internal regulations, which allow for an accurate and appropriate risk management.

Reporting and Information Disclosure

BFA's credit risk management system is based on an information structure that ensures the periodic distribution of control and monitoring reports on the Bank's exposure to the credit risk.

The Risk Management Department reports to the management bodies on a monthly basis on the credit risk exposure, including analyses of the loan portfolio quality, as well as on other risk quantifications performed and on the results of risk-taking scenarios or stress tests.

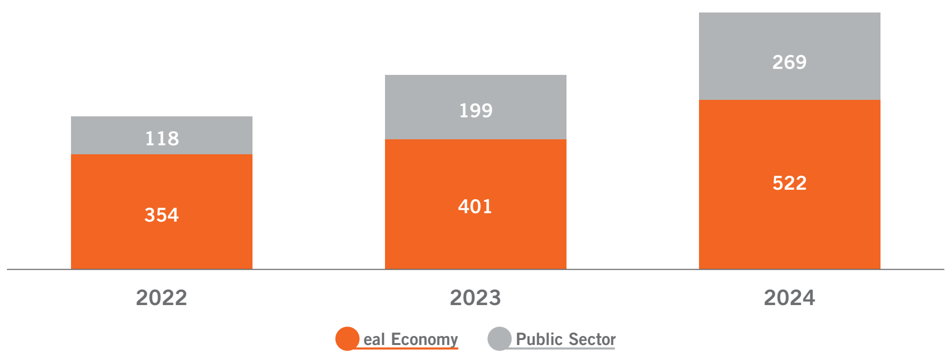
Support for households and businesses gets a boost in 2024

In 2024, Gross Loans to Customers rose by 32% YoY, amounting to AOA 790.3 billion (compared to AOA 600.4 billion in 2023).

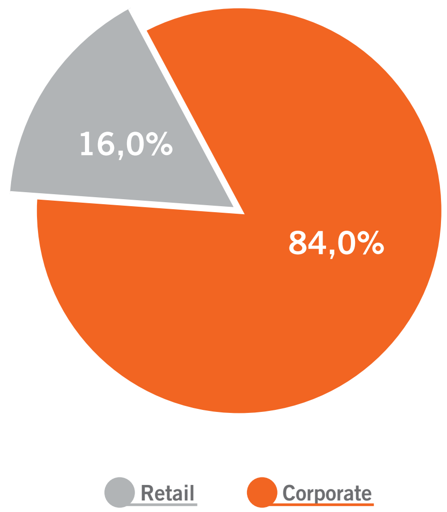
In addition to the growth recorded in Gross Loans to Customers, Lending to the real economy also expanded by approximately 30%, accounting for 66% of the total gross loan portfolio.

Gross Loans to Customers

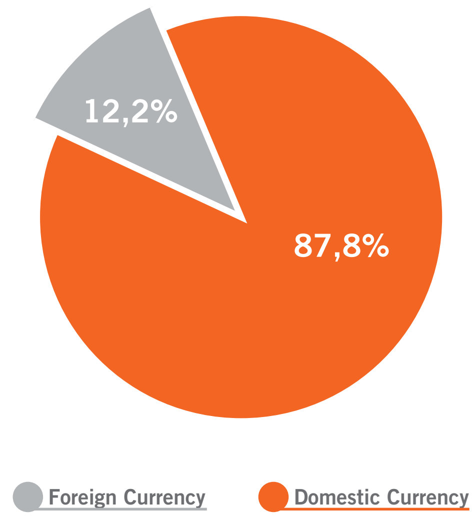
AOA bn



Breakdown of Gross Loans by Customer Category



Breakdown of Gross Loans by Currency



With respect to the breakdown of gross loans by customer category, approximately 84% of loans were granted to the corporate sector, with the remaining 16% comprising loans to retail customers.

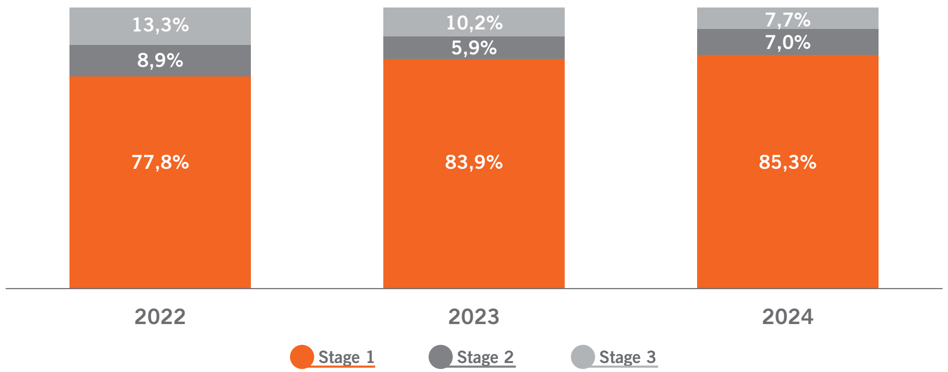
As far as the breakdown of gross loans by currency is concerned, during 2024 loans granted in domestic currency accounted for 87.8% of gross loans to customers. The remaining 12.2% consisted of loans in foreign currency, with the majority of these being lending to the central government and exporting companies.

Improvement of the Loan Portfolio Asset Quality

During 2024, the loan portfolio asset quality continued to experience notable improvements, driven by the strategic growth of new lending and efficient credit risk management, leading to a drop in non-performing loans. This improvement was primarily supported by the development of a comprehensive and detailed self-assessment of its internal capacity to identify and manage non-performing exposures. The self-assessment encompasses not only the appraisal of processes, standards, and human and technical resources relating to this area, but also a detailed analysis of the non-performing exposures portfolio development.

Gross loans portfolio is broken down by impairment stages as follows:

Breakdown of the Gross Loans Portfolio by Impairment Stages

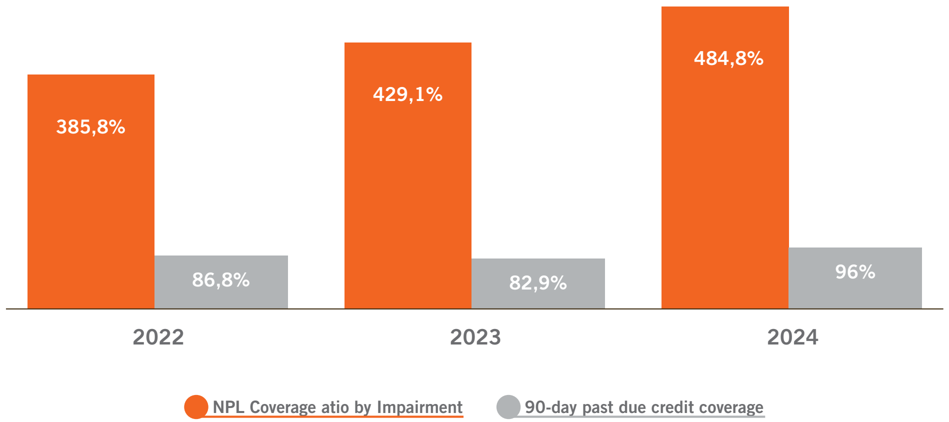


BFA's experienced a major improvement in the loan portfolio asset quality driven by the recovery of 30-day past due loans, as evidenced by the sharp decline witnessed in the non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio from 10.2% to 7.7% at year-end 2024.

Overdue Credit Coverage and NPL Coverage Ratio by Impairment

During 2024, BFA recorded appropriate coverage levels for both 90-day past due credit (Overdue loans for more than 90 days) and non-performing loans (NPLs). BFA also experienced an increase in provisioning for non-performing loans (NPLs) and 90-day past due loans driven by higher impairment losses. NPL coverage ratio by impairment increased to 96% against 82.9% reported in 2023.

90-day Past Due Credit Coverage Ratio & NPL Coverage Ratio by Impairment



Balance Sheet Risks

Balance sheet risks are those resulting from mismatches between assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the Bank's portfolio. These comprise liquidity risk, interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Governance Model of the Balance Sheet Risk Management System

The Governance Model established for the Balance Sheet Risk Management system takes into consideration the following structuring principles: (i) the Board of Directors is globally responsible for maintaining and overseeing an appropriate governance of the balance sheet risks; (ii) the Bank adopts an organisational structure consistent with the principle of the three-lines of defence model.

The liquidity risk management is performed in the first line of defence by the Finance & International Department (FID), and in the second line of defence by the Risk Management Department - Balance Sheet Risks Area (RMD-BRA).

BFA has positioned itself in a privileged position regarding the financing of its business activities and operations, as a result of a particularly conservative, sound and prudent management of its capital liquidity levels. By ensuring a stable, secure and sufficient liquidity position, based on an adequate level of capital reserves, the Bank maintains high liquidity ratios and monitoring levels.

Compliance with the daily liquidity gap threshold established in local currency is ensured by the Finance & International Department (FID). This threshold consists of the difference between inflows and outflows of funds in local currency daily, taking into account compliance with the Mandatory Reserves.

The Risk Management Department - Balance Sheet Risks Area is responsible for implementing methodologies, processes and activities to monitor and control balance sheet risks, for assessing the main liquidity risk indicators, for carrying out stress tests, as well as for implementing the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

Balance Sheet Risk Management Processes

The implementation of balance sheet risk management processes aims to ensure that the Bank streamlines its balance sheet structure, safeguarding that the risk assumed does not exceed the tolerance levels established in accordance with the risk profile.

BFA's balance sheet risk financial management is supported by a set of documentation handed out to the different management bodies:

- Daily information with a summary of the domestic and international markets data, as well as the main daily movements and operations;
- Daily reporting on the regulatory foreign exchange position, sent to the financial and risk portfolio directors, indicating the cumulative gap per foreign currency;
- Monitoring of Early Warning Indicators (EWI) for tracking BFA's liquidity position - during FY2024 no breaches in the Early Warning Indicators were identified that would lead to the activation of the liquidity contingency plan;
- Reporting on the monthly development of the Deposits from Customers and other Loans volatility and daily monitoring of the liquid assets development and counterparties' thresholds;
- Report on Integrated Risk Management, with monthly analysis of the key indicators and liquidity risk thresholds, carried out by the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is a materially relevant risk and arises from the Bank's inability to meet its financial obligations when they fall due.

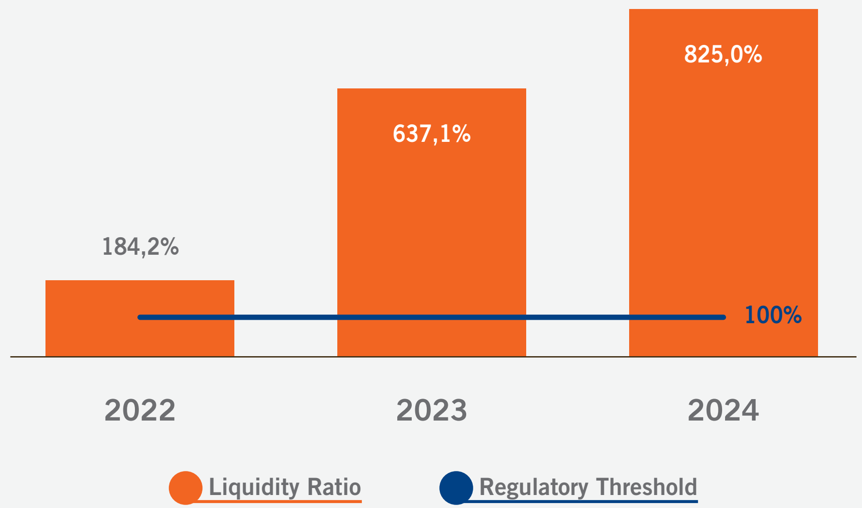
Regulatory developments pose challenges in maintaining a steady liquid asset base

During 2024, in line with the previous year, the volatility of liquid assets persisted, leading to increased monitoring of liquidity ratios. In 2023, liquidity ratios experienced high volatility, as only securities with a residual maturity of 30 days were considered liquid assets. In 2024, following a review of the criteria, securities with a residual maturity of less than one year were added to the category of liquid assets, leading to a decrease in the volatility of the ratios.

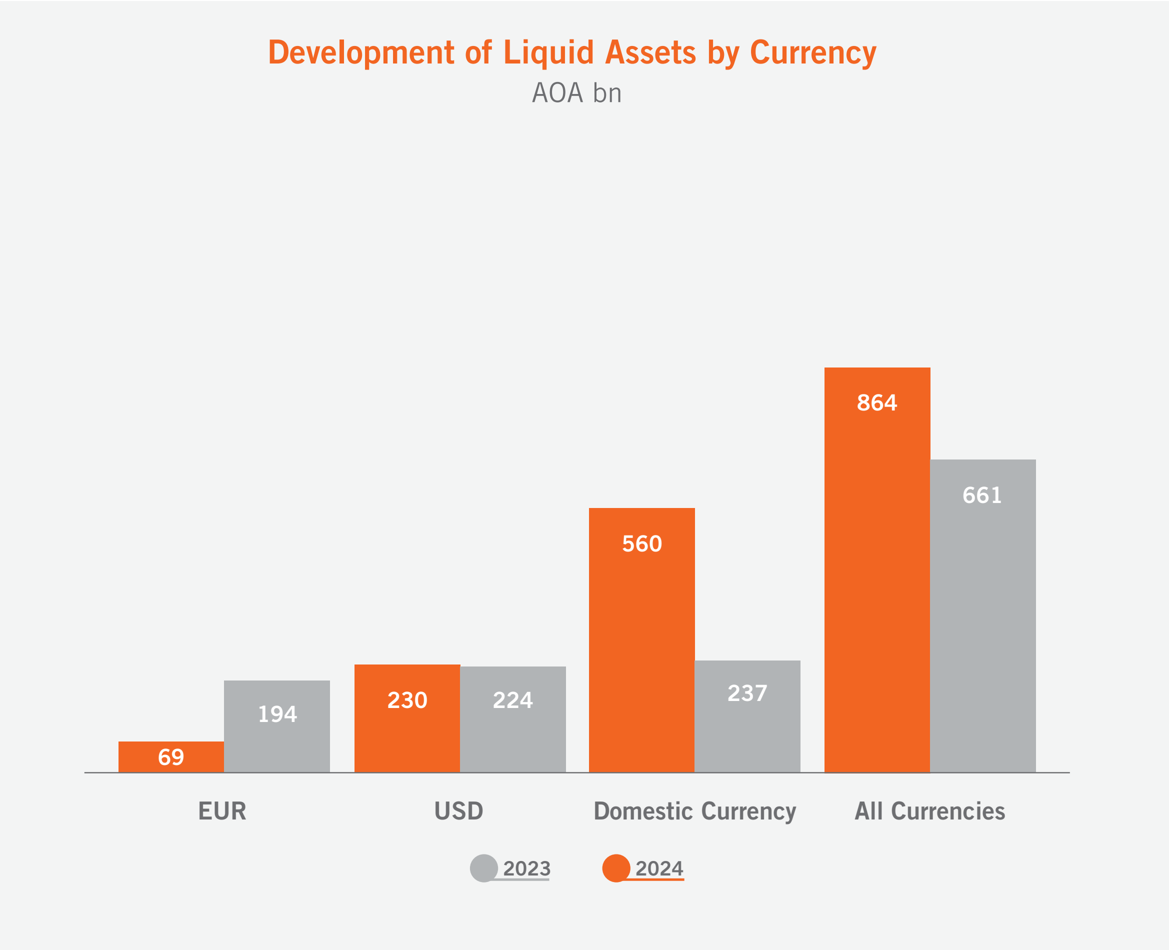
The high level of liquid assets reported in 2024, combined with BFA's sound management of cash inflows and outflows, have enabled this indicator to improve significantly over the last two years and remain above the regulatory threshold. It is worth highlighting the strengthening of BFA's liquidity management processes given the adverse economic environment and a tight monetary policy.

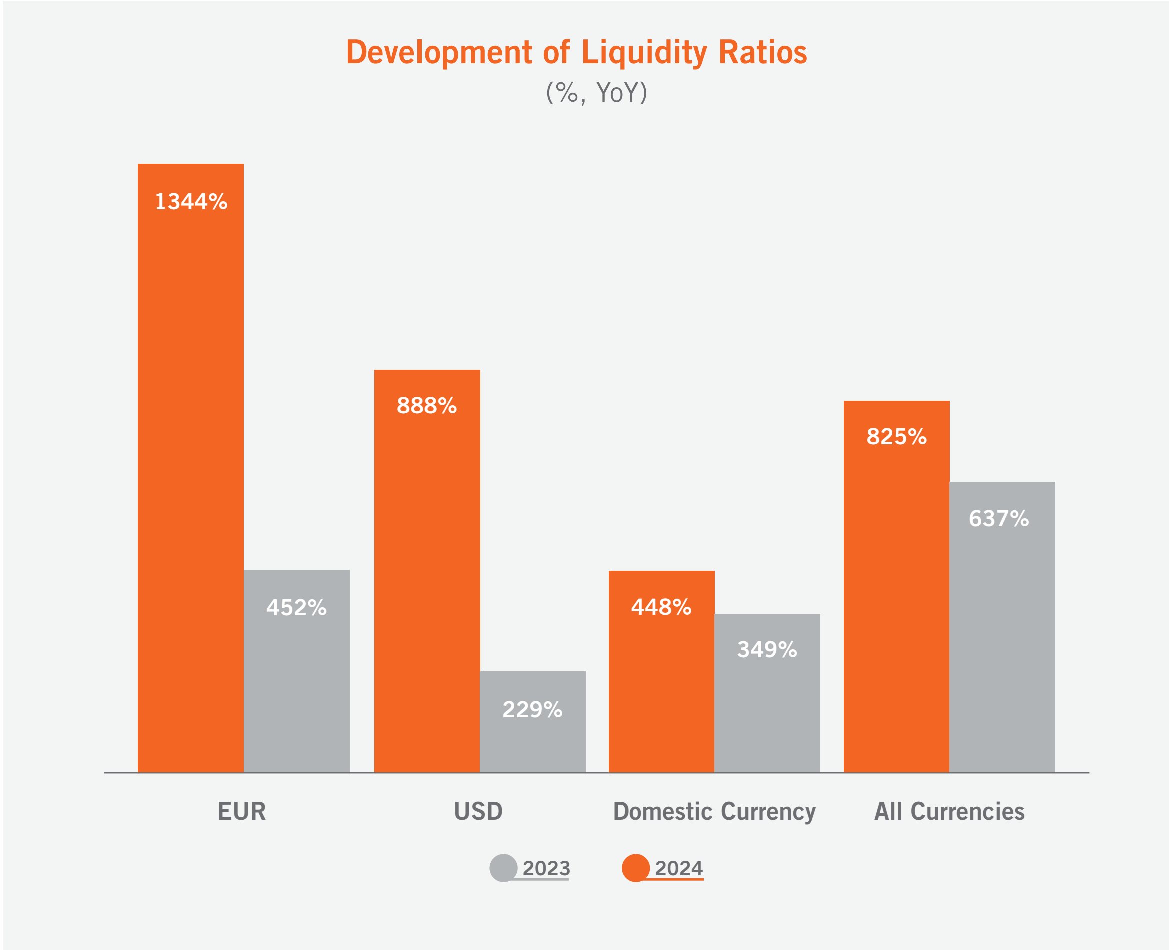
Liquidity Ratio

All currencies



To enable a better analysis of both headings, we disclose hereafter the development of Liquid Assets by Currency and Liquidity Ratios for 2023 and 2024.





BFA continues to comply with all regulatory ratios. However, the challenge of maintaining an adequate liquid asset structure is complex, and BFA's Finance and International Department is constantly assessing the best investment options and opportunities, both in domestic and foreign currency.

Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP)

The Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) is considered a key assessment tool for risk management and for the internal measurement and setting of liquidity needs. Within the scope of this process, the Bank analyses and assesses a wide range of qualitative and quantitative information, aimed at setting a framework for managing liquidity risk in accordance with its risk profile, and in accordance with the guidelines set out by the regulatory authority (BNA).

The methodology followed in the ILAAP process includes the Bank's distinctive organisational and operational features, such as: business and governance model, internal controls implemented and their monitoring, the financial institution's size and complexity, market conditions, and regulatory obligations established for the Angolan market.

Over the course of 2024, it is worth highlighting the following key aspects:

- Concentration of funding sources as a result of limited options for raising additional funding, with almost all assets financed through Deposits from Customers and other Loans;
- Slight increase in the transformation ratio, remaining at levels that favour liquidity over profitability, mainly due to limited investment options in the domestic market, particularly in terms of short-term investments in foreign currency.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Foreign Exchange Risk is a materially relevant risk arising from movements in exchange rates, which is caused by exchange positions arising from the existence of financial instruments denominated in different currencies.

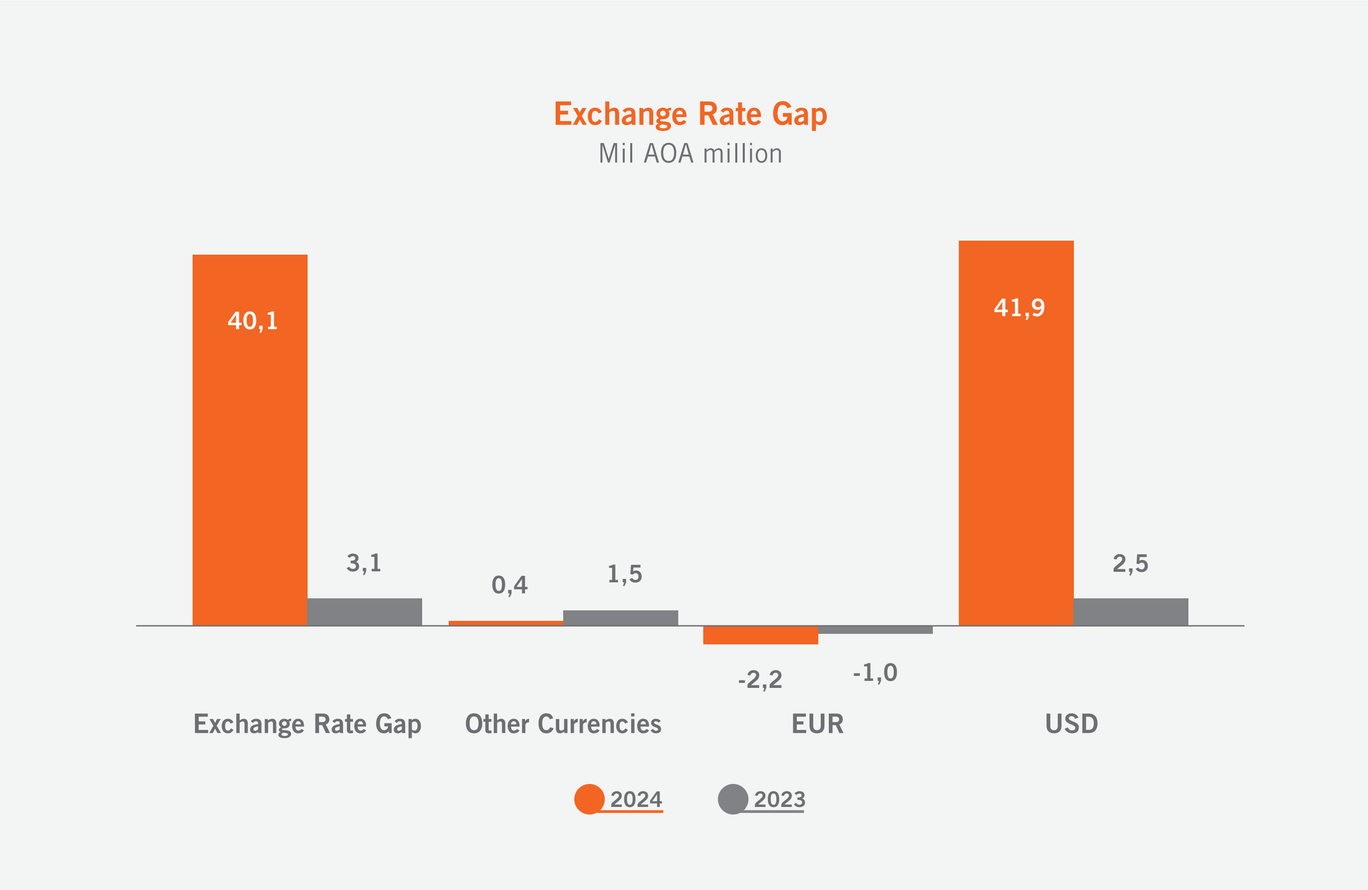
Exchange rate uncertainty leads to cautious foreign exchange position management

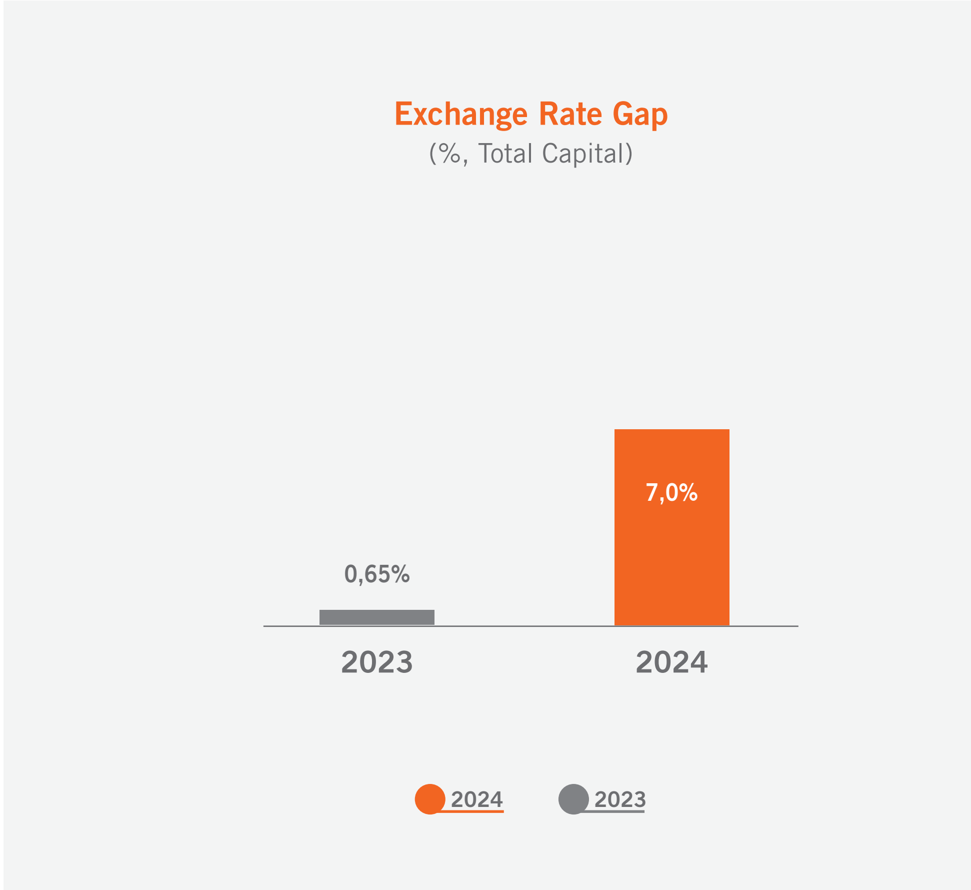
BFA seeks to manage its risk actively and in a particularly thorough manner and, to this end, maintains its active and passive positions for each currency within the approved thresholds.

The Finance and International Department (FID) and the Balance Sheet Risk Area (BRA), both operating under the aegis of the Risk Management Department (RMD), are entrusted with managing foreign exchange risk. The FID also ensures that the exchange rate gap does not exceed the established thresholds. At the same time, the Risk Management Department is entrusted with the following functions and duties:

- To implement methodologies, processes and activities for monitoring and controlling balance sheet risks;
- To assess the key indicators of exchange rate risk;
- To ensure the drawing up of stress tests for Foreign Exchange Risk.

The national currency depreciation trend witnessed in 2023 persisted throughout 2024, albeit at a slower pace and in a more contained manner. In view of the instability experienced in terms of exchange rate developments, BFA has been diligently managing the exchange rate gap between exchange rate-sensitive components. Hereunder, we disclose the exchange rate gap by currency and in relation to Total Capital (AOA million).





Over the course of 2024, similar to how it went in the previous year, the exchange rate gap remained low throughout the year, meaning that in several months it was exempt from capital requirements for hedging exchange rate risk. BFA took a long exchange rate position, due to the ongoing depreciation of the national currency. Hence, the exchange rate gap increased to 7% in 2024, compared to 0.7% recorded in 2023, as a result of increased pressure in the foreign exchange market, which impacted liquidity management and the conversion of financial assets into foreign currency. With a view to address this issue, BFA took a long foreign exchange position, given the ongoing depreciation of the national currency, enabling it to mitigate risks and uphold its value.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is a materially relevant risk arising from adverse movements in interest rates, resulting in a mismatch in the amount and maturities or fixed interest rate terms of interest-bearing financial instruments.

Interest rate gap remained relatively steady throughout 2024

BFA's interest rate risk is calculated by categorizing all assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items belonging to the Bank's portfolio which are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, according to interest rate reset/repricing periods. Its monitoring is performed on a systematic basis according to the assets and liabilities reset/repricing periods. The purpose of the interest rate risk sensitivity analysis is to assess the Bank's exposure to this risk and to determine its capacity to absorb and withstand adverse rate changes/fluctuations to which it is exposed.

Foreign currency-denominated positions subject to interest rate risk were converted to Kwanzas at BNA's official exchange rate on the reporting date. In addition, in view of the importance of dollar-denominated positions (also subject to interest rate risk) within BFA's banking portfolio, it was deemed appropriate to conduct a separate analysis for this currency, following the same principles and assumptions applied to the domestic currency.

As at 31st December 2024, BFA recorded the following interest rate gaps (AOA million) in quantitative terms:

AOA million

	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
Cumulative Impact of Δ +/- 2% Interest rate on Interest Rate-Sensitive Instruments	-51,502	-42,756	-16.9%
Total Capital	470,143	572,421	21.8%
Economic Value Impact	-11.0%	-7.5%	3.5 p.p.
Regulatory Threshold	-20%	-20%	-

BFA experienced a decrease in the interest rate gap driven by a decrease in the mismatch between interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities, remaining within the required regulatory threshold.

AOA million

	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
Cumulative Impact of Δ +/- 2% Interest rate on Interest Rate-Sensitive Instruments up to 1 Year	-134	-10,006	-
Net Interest Income	246,935	293,310	18.9%
Net Interest Income Impact	-0.1%	-3.4%	+3.4 p.p.

Analysing interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities with residual maturity or repricing up to 1 year, we can perceive an increase in the interest rate gap, with the impact of a variation in the interest rate corresponding to 3.4% of the net interest income.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is described in BFA's Risk Taxonomy as the "risk arising from the inadequacy of internal processes, individuals or systems, the possibility of fraud materialisation (both internal and external), as well as due to the potential occurrence of other external events". Operational risk comprises the following aspects:

- Information Systems Risk - Risk arising from the inadequacy of information technology systems in terms of processing, integrity, control, availability and continuity, arising from inappropriate use or strategies.
- Compliance and Conduct Risk - Risk arising from breaches or non-compliance with laws, rules, regulations, contracts, prescribed or generally accepted practices, and ethical standards.

Governance of the Operational Risk Management System

Operational risk is inherent to all products, activities, processes and systems, in all business and support areas. Therefore, all personnel are accountable for managing and controlling operational risks generated within the scope of their activities.

The main purpose in terms of control and management of operational risk is to identify, assess, measure, monitor, mitigate and report on this risk. The identification and mitigation of risk sources is a top priority for BFA, regardless of whether or not they have originated actual losses.

The responsibility for the daily management of operational risk lies with the 1st Line of Defence, with special relevance for the areas of operations and process owners, whose mission is not only to manage processes from the point of view of operational effectiveness/efficiency, but also to capture and categorise operational losses within the scope of their processes, to monitor the respective Key Risk Indicators, as well as to identify and implement suitable actions to mitigate exposure to operational risk, thereby contributing towards strengthening the control mechanisms and improving the internal control environment.

As a second line of defence and control, the Risk Management Department - Operational Risk Area (RMD-ORA) is responsible for monitoring and controlling operational risk. The RMD-ORA collects event occurrences, assesses and classifies them, as well as sets out and implements measures (action plans) to eliminate or mitigate the most relevant ones. In addition, the overall monitoring of BFA's exposure to operational risk is ensured through the monitoring of risk indicators and thresholds.

The implemented methodology guarantees alignment with the best corporate international standards and practices, assuming the main purposes:

- To boost the implementation of a true risk culture within BFA;
- To identify and qualitatively assess the risks and controls associated with the Bank's processes;
- To foster the centralised collection of events considered to be operational risks;
- To set and monitor key risk indicators (KRI);
- To ensure the drafting, maintenance and operationalisation of relevant policies related to business continuity management;
- To assess and determine BFA's exposure to operational risk and report periodically to the various stakeholders, namely the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Risk Committee;
- To boost the definition and monitor the implementation of action plans to mitigate operational risk. In addition, it is underpinned by the involvement of all the Bank's staff members in the effective management of this type of risk, by supporting the RMGR-ARO in assessing the risks existing in their business activities and in identifying and reporting in a timely manner any operational risk events that they may come across in the course of performing their duties.

For the purposes of calculating total capital requirements and in terms of covering operational risk, the Bank uses the Basic Indicator Method provided for in Instruction No. 17/2016 of the National Bank of Angola (BNA).

Instruments for the Identification and Assessment of Operational Risk

With respect to the identification, measurement and assessment of operational risk, various quantitative and qualitative instruments were established, which combined enable to perform an operational risk analysis and assessment.

Quantitative analysis is fundamentally performed through instruments that provide data on the potential level of losses associated to operational risk events, namely:

- Internal events database, whose purpose is to record operational risk events, with or without possible accounting impacts. Additionally, there are accounting reconciliation processes that guarantee the quality of the information included in the database;
- Prior mapping of risks and controls, for an assessment of the residual risk of business processes, which enables potential risks to be anticipated, through the identification and implementation of controls that mitigate them. At certain intervals, processes are assessed with regard to their risk level and the efficiency of the controls implemented;
- Stress tests, with the definition of risk factors and quantification of the shocks' magnitudes and direction, as well as their impact on certain indicators, namely: Assets, Liabilities, Net Profit, Total Capital, Total Capital Ratio and Liquidity Ratio.

Ongoing enhancement and adjustment of operational risk management tools shaped 2024

Over the course of 2024, the operational risk management processes were improved through the mapping of risks and controls for the processes considered critical, increasing and improving the recording, assessment and monitoring of operational risk events that feed the Operational Risk Events Database and the setting of Key Risk Indicators that play an important role in the identification of potential risks. During 2025, BFA will continue to raise its team members awareness towards operational risk when performing their duties and functions, while reporting any incidents related to operational risk, as well as implementing additional process automation.

Capital Tiers and Capital Adequacy Risk

Capital Adequacy Risk emerges from the possibility that the Financial Institution does not have a sufficient level of capital to deal with unexpected future losses resulting from its business activity.

Governance of the Capital Risk Management System

With a view to ascertain the level of capital, BFA calculates the Total Capital Ratio and Total Capital Requirements. This management is guaranteed by the Global Risk Unit of the Risk Management Department, in strict compliance with the regulatory provisions and requirements laid down by the National Bank of Angola (BNA).

The Risk Management Department is also responsible for the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and stress tests, performed by the financial institution with the regularity established by law.

BFA also sets out the risk appetite statement (Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Appetite Statement) concerning Total Capital Risk and incorporates, whenever applicable, the metrics, internal thresholds and tolerance levels adequate to the Bank's strategy.

AOA million

	2023	2024	Δ% 23-24
Total Capital	470,142,948	572,421,088	21.8%
Regulatory Capital	88,547,099	112,572,892	27.1%
CET 1 Ratio	42.6%	40.8%	-1.8 p.p.
Tier 1 Ratio	42.5%	40.7%	-1.8 p.p.
Total Capital Ratio	42.5%	40.7%	-1.8 p.p.
Leverage Ratio	22.4%	24.4%	+2.0 p.p.

Upholding Sound Capital Tiers

Within the scope of the supervisory equivalence project, in 2021 Banco Nacional de Angola published Notice no. 8/2021 dated 5th July, which sets out the rules for calculating Total Capital, Tier 1 Capital (Tier 1) and Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1).

A set of technical regulations were also published that complement Notice 8/2021 and provide for the calculation of minimum capital requirements for Pillar 1 risks. In Q1 2022, the new regulatory requirements came into force, with transitory provisions for Central Government and Financial Institutions in terms of the calculation of Capital Requirements and Prudential Limits for Large Exposures.

Analysing the new capital requirements and considering the transitory provisions until 2027, the latter in 2024, still have no significant impact in the calculation of capital ratios, leading BFA to consolidate its position as one of the most sound and robust financial institutions in the Angolan Financial System, notwithstanding the strengthening of capital requirements and capital reserves to accommodate unforeseen events or challenging scenarios. BFA's Total Capital Ratio stood at 16.25% in 2024, having recorded Total Capital Ratios exceeding 40% throughout the year.

Starting in 2024, there are new amendments being made to the transitional provisions applicable to sovereign exposures in foreign currency at the Large Risk Group Level. These are no longer exempt, and their exposure is now considered at 50% for the purposes of calculating the prudential thresholds for Large Risks, with their exposure being limited to 25% of regulatory Total Capital.

The risk weight applicable to sovereign exposure in foreign currency will gradually increase to 100% starting on 1st January 2027. In addition, Financial Institutions will no longer see their risk exposure deducted by 80%, but rather by 50% until 31st December 2026.

The intent is to advance a broader diversification of investments and reduce the concentration of investments in foreign currency held by central government and financial institutions, thereby enabling greater investment in the domestic economy.

Notwithstanding the efforts that commercial banks may endeavour to implement, it is worth highlighting that almost half of customer deposits in the financial system are denominated in foreign currency and that current investment solutions are relatively narrow. It is therefore advisable to assess the impact of the new regulatory framework and the available investment solutions.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

As far as Capital levels and capital adequacy is concerned, the Bank performed in 2024 the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) with reference to December 2023. This process also highlights BFA's capital soundness, stability and strength, considering that its risk-taking capacity is much higher than the risks to which the Bank is directly exposed. On the one hand, this process demonstrates BFA's capital soundness, stability and strength, and on the other hand, a medium/low risk profile, which enables BFA to remain as one of the soundest financial institutions within the Angolan financial system, preserving the Shareholders' Equity and ensuring a balance between the Return-on-Equity (ROE) and the risk incurred.

Compliance Risk

The Compliance function plays a key and strategic role when it comes to strengthening corporate governance, ensuring that BFA complies with all applicable laws, regulations and standards. Consequently, BFA's Compliance function operates as an organisational cornerstone in advancing and supporting responsible corporate practices as well as mitigating potential risks which could compromise BFA's integrity, reputation and business continuity. This commitment strengthens stakeholder confidence and ensures that BFA's operates in accordance with the highest ethical and market standards. In view of the increasing requirements imposed by the National Bank of Angola ("BNA") and other regulatory bodies, BFA's Compliance function has been regarded as top priority within the organisation's structure, given its direct impact on the Bank's institutional image. As for the financial year 2024 ('FY24'), BFA's compliance risk management strategy is based on the outlined key strategic pillars.

Compliance Department

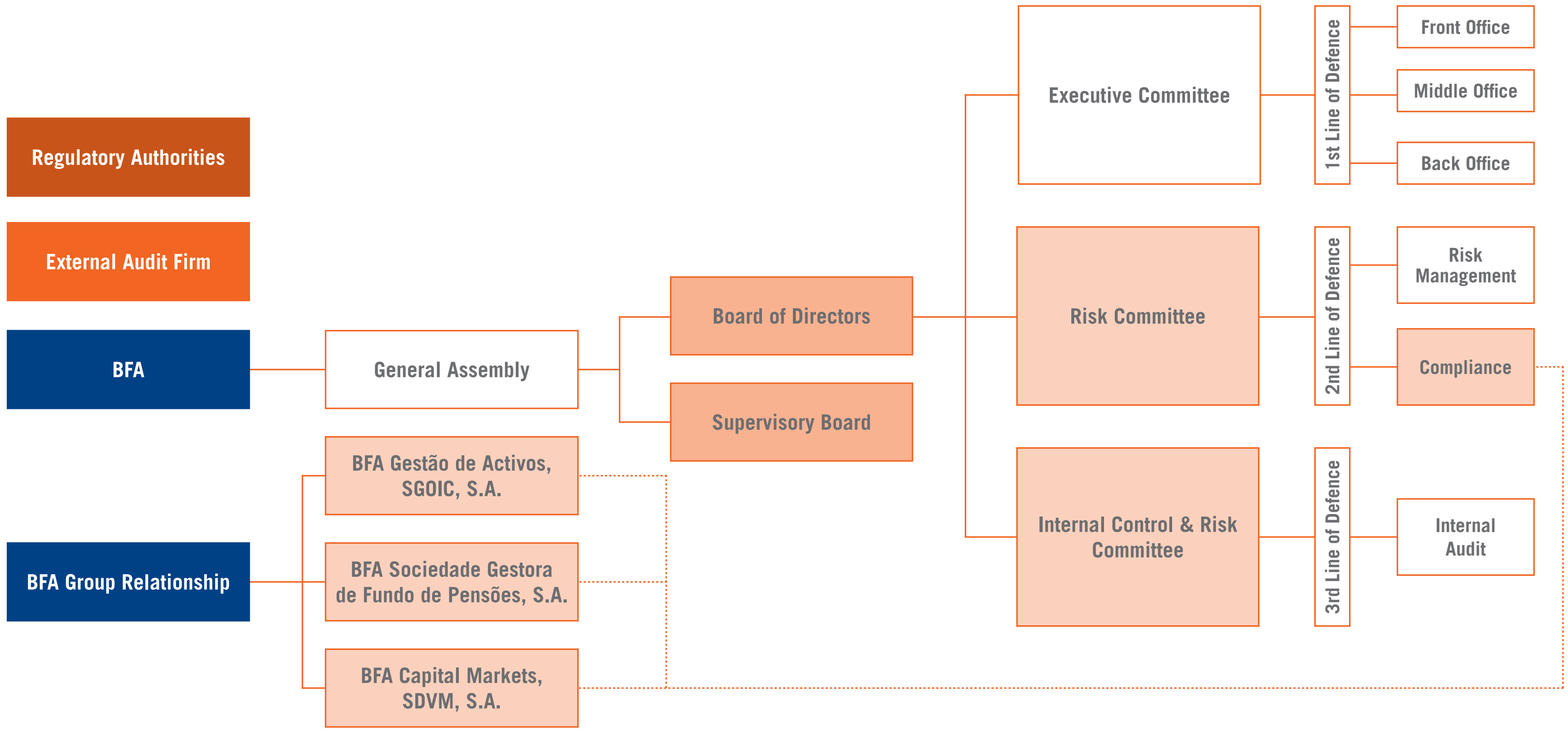
The Compliance Department ('CD') operates independently and is an integral part of the internal control system monitoring process. As part of the 2nd line of defence, it is involved in a set of activities, systems and processes related to Compliance, particularly within the scope of Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorism Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CTF/PWMD). Against this backdrop, BFA's Compliance Department assignment is to manage and monitor compliance related to legal and regulatory provisions as well as international standards and best corporate practices, including to monitor and oversee the appropriateness and adherence related to internal rules and guidelines.

Furthermore, the Compliance Department is in charge of identifying, preventing and mitigating compliance risk, as well as controlling potential adverse impacts on BFA's financial results and/or equity. These risks stem from non-compliance with laws, regulations, agreements, accepted business practices and ethical standards, or from customer relationships whose conduct could result in legal penalties, restrictions on business opportunities and compromise the potential for business growth. In this regard, the Compliance Department not only ensures regulatory compliance, but also advances business integrity and an ethical corporate culture by investing in the ongoing training of its team members.

Governance of the Compliance Risk Management System

The Compliance risk management system is supported by a solid governance framework, which ensures that BFA's Compliance Department is involved in strategic decision-making processes. The department's main activities include ongoing monitoring of operational activities, conducting tests to assess business processes' effectiveness, reporting irregularities and overseeing compliance with internal rules, policies and procedures.

The Compliance Risk Management Governance Model is managed based on the following framework:



Strategic Challenges

The Compliance Department's primary strategic challenges for 2024 focused on the following aspects:

Advancement of the Compliance Culture	Monitoring of Regulatory Developments	Assessment of Risk Management Mechanisms supported by Advanced Methodologies	Addressing Audit Recommendations/ findings	Data Quality Enhancement

Challenges

- **Advancement of the Risk Culture**: In 2024, to ensure compliance with this corporate strategic goal, the Compliance Department developed cross-cutting training and awareness-raising activities on AML/CFT/ PWMD.
- **Monitoring Regulatory Developments**: Whereas BFA needs to align its regulatory guidelines issued by the Supervisory Authority (BNA) on AML/CFT matters, an assessment activity was carried out to adjust the amendments introduced in Law 5/20 and Notice 2/24. These amendments address aspects related to Private Banking, non-profit organisations, the requirement to update customer data and identification details, as well as restrictions on debit transactions in accounts with outdated data.
- **Assessment of Risk Management Mechanisms supported by Advanced Methodologies**: This assessment demonstrates the Compliance Department's commitment to adopting cutting-edge technologies to strengthen anti-money laundering and unlawful financing activities.
- **Audit Recommendations**: The Compliance Department focused its efforts on addressing the gaps identified, with particular focus on high-risk areas, with the aim of strengthening internal process control and efficiency.
- **Data Quality Improvement**: Within the scope of its duties and functions, the Compliance Department has included data quality improvement as a strategic challenge, with a view to strengthening compliance and risk management. To this end, targeted and generic campaigns were carried out to update customer identification data. In addition, more than 800,000 customer accounts containing irregularities were blocked on a debit basis to ensure greater accuracy and alignment with regulatory requirements and BFA's business integrity standards.

AML/CTF/PWMD Programme

The AML/CTF/PWMD programme implemented by BFA aims to identify, monitor and mitigate unlawful financing activities within the scope of its operations, based on the following key elements: (i) appointment of a Compliance Officer, (ii) ongoing training, (iii) adoption of strict policies and procedures, and (iv) implementation of effective support systems. This programme is based on a structured approach, which covers the establishment, identification and categorisation of exposure to risk factors and their sources, with a view to ensuring their mitigation and ongoing monitoring.

This approach allows control measures to be fine-tuned according to the specific nature and severity of the different risks identified. Within the scope of AML/CTF/PWMD practices, it is instrumental to validate and ascertain the accuracy of information provided by Customers or counterparties, supplementing it with additional data collected independently by BFA, when required. To this end, BFA provides its personnel with access to credible sources of information. At the same time, the Bank advances ongoing training and awareness-raising initiatives to strengthen the compliance culture and due diligence in meeting regulatory requirements.

Compliance Risk Management Stages and Implementation Scheme

With a view to ensure legal and regulatory effectiveness in mitigating compliance risk and the consequent implementation of its control measures, a minimum set of requirements has been implemented across the board through the Policies, Regulations and Process Standards detailed hereunder.

Identification	Assessment	Monitoring	Control	Reporting
Identification of the elements and their regulatory framework according to the risks affecting BFA's operations.	Qualitative and quantitative assessment of risks, their probability of occurrence and impact if they materialise.	Setting indicators to monitor the risk profile.	Setting up duties and functions, regulations and frequency of monitoring, as well as implementation of mitigation and control measures.	Reporting of information.

Risk Management Processes of AML/CFT/PWMD

Identification

Within the scope of establishing and maintaining business relationships, BFA has implemented a thorough set of identification processes and procedures, as required by internal regulations applicable to opening and updating legal entities and bank accounts. These mechanisms ensure in-depth knowledge of the customers' identity, the members of the management bodies or equivalent structures, as well as other relevant senior executives with management powers and other associated entities.

In accordance with best diligence practices, BFA adopts control measures that enable a detailed understanding of the nature of commercial relationships, the activity carried out or the corresponding risk profile, thus ensuring that no bank accounts are opened under fictitious identities.

All identification documents and supporting evidence presented at the time of establishing the business relationship, as well as during its term, are filed and kept in accordance with the applicable regulatory provisions.

If it is not possible to carry out any of the required identification or due diligence measures, the Bank will refuse to establish or continue the business relationship and will also refrain from carrying out any associated transactions.

Due diligence

The risk score is a key factor in setting the degree of customer due diligence to be applied, which can take two different forms: i) simplified or ii) enhanced. It also establishes the timing for updating information and the possible need for closer monitoring of business relationships.

The risk rating of BFA's customer base integrates different levels of risk exposure, which are instrumental in determining the frequency and scope of due diligence measures to be adopted within the Know Your Customer (KYC) process.

Low Risk (2)	Low Risk (3)	High Risk (4)	Unacceptable Risk
Five-Yearly Due Diligence	Four-Yearly Due Diligence	Annual Due Diligence; PEP & Private Banking every two years; Remaining High Risk	Due Diligence: Not applicable, as the Bank has no relationship with these Customers.

Enhanced Due Diligence KYC “Know Your Costumer”

Enhanced Due Diligence Measures are applied in situations where the risk of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) and PWMD is considered high, either through internal identification by the Bank or through information provided by sectoral authorities. These measures are implemented when opening accounts, updating legal entities details or bank accounts data and when processing transactions.

The following entities and/or those that maintain relations with them are subject to these enhanced due diligence measures:

- Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs);
- Non-governmental organisations and non-profit entities;
- Designated Non-Financial Activities and Professions (Portuguese acronym: ‘APNFD’);
- Non-banking financial institutions;
- Private Banking segment customers.

The due diligence procedures undertaken as part of customer identification and verification are recorded centrally and stored in a database system, ensuring that they can be accessed whenever required. This information is also available to sectoral authorities and other entities with a duly proven legitimate interest.

Enhanced Due Diligence in Processing Transactions – KYT “Know Your Transaction”

Within the scope of the rules and regulations laid down for monitoring customer transactions, daily alerts are generated covering all transactions whose amounts, individually or in aggregate, reach or exceed the equivalent of USD 15,000.00, whether in domestic or foreign currency. This ongoing monitoring mechanism aims to ensure strict control of financial transactions processing, facilitating the timely detection of atypical patterns and strengthening the identification of potential signs of suspicious activity.

Key Developments in 2024

During 2024, several improvements were implemented in the AML/CFT/PWMD process and its internal control system, highlighting the following:

i. **IT Tools:**
- Fine-tuning: Completed the assessment of the DCS_AML and Banka databases, with the aim of detecting, troubleshooting and advancing the standardisation of information;
- Product, Service and Channel Matrix: Completed the setup and automation of the Product, Service and Channel Matrix and its integration with DCS_AML and Banka databases. The progressive/phased earmarking of customer risk in the core system is underway, taking this weighting into account;
- Compliance risk indicators: Completion of the reassessment and adaptation of the Compliance risk indicators tool.

ii. **KYC processes:**
- Assessment of customer risk classification with a primary focus on high-risk customers, including Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs).

iii. **Human Capital:**
- Strengthening of the Compliance function, with the hiring of four additional external resources.

iv. **Due Diligence, Monitoring, Investigation and Reporting:**
- Increase in the number of due diligence carried out YoY;
- Increase in the number of Suspicious Transaction Reports submitted to the FIU;
- Freezing of accounts with no actual beneficiaries;
- Mass freezing of accounts with irregularities in their identification data.

v. **Training:**
- Holding training and awareness sessions across the board for all BFA’s Team Members, particularly focusing on AML/CFT/PWMD.

Key Challenges for 2025

As far as the corporate goals for 2025 are concerned, the Compliance Department will focus its endeavours on addressing and fixing the high-risk gaps identified, with a view to strengthening internal process control and efficiency. The implementation of the new AML (Anti-Money Laundering) tool will provide BFA with a strong and solid system for preventing financial criminal activity, in line with regulatory requirements and international best corporate practices.

This initiative will also address several vulnerabilities and shortcomings. In addition, the Compliance Department will continue to provide ongoing training for its Team Members to ensure that they remain up to speed with the fast-paced and challenging environment of an ever-changing market.

AML/CFT/PWMD Risk Management and Compliance Tools	AML risk impact on different product functions, services and channels subscribed. Implementation of behavioural models. Implementation of the new AML tool.
Audit Recommendations (Internal and External)	Concentration of endeavours on addressing identified high-risk gaps, with a view to strengthening control and efficiency of internal processes.
Strengthening of the Compliance Function	Identification, assessment and suitability of processes, procedures and controls in place for AML/CTF/PWMD risk & compliance.

5

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Financial Analysis

Overview

Total Assets
AOA 3,858,679.7 million
+7.7%
YoY

Total Credit
AOA 1,061,580.4 million
+40.6%
YoY

Deposits from Customers and Other Loans
AOA 3,017,510.2 million
+5.6%
YoY

Operating Income
AOA 375,234.3 million
+25.5%
YoY

Total Capital Ratio
40.7%
-1.8 p.p.
YoY

Net Profit
AOA 205,821.2
+22.9%
YoY

Over the course of financial year 2024 ('FY24'), BFA recorded a Net Profit of AOA 205,821.2 million, a sharp growth of AOA 38,311.6 million (+22.9%) YoY. This financial performance was mainly due to the Operating Income heading, amounting to AOA 375,234.3 million (+25.5%), driven by the surge in Net Financial Income to AOA 44,396.2 million (+17.8%).

BFA reported Total Assets of AOA 3,858,679.7 million, a rise of AOA 275,967.0 million (+7.7%) YoY. This positive change was mainly due to a rise experienced in the headings of Investments in Securities (+10.6%), Loans to Customers (+33.2%) and Other Assets (+32.2%), which combined led to an overall increase in BFA's Total Assets portfolio totalling AOA 275,967.0 million, thus making a major positive input to the enhancement experienced in the Net Financial Income results.

As far as the Liabilities heading is concerned, Deposits from Customers and Other Loans stood at AOA 3,017,510.2 million, a rise of AOA 159,844.7 million Kwanzas (+5.6%) YoY. The Liabilities heading represents 82.1% of Total Assets (-2.1%), with Deposits from Customers and Other Loans accounting for 78.2% (-1.5%) of its share.

Equity and Equivalent Capital recorded a growth of +21.5% YoY, up by AOA 122,066.5 million, mainly due to the rise in Other Reserves and Retained Earnings (+23.6%), as well as driven by the surge in Net Profit (+22.9%).

In December 2024, BFA continued to deliver value to its Customer Base, Shareholders, Team Members and other stakeholders, recording a Return on Equity (ROE) ratio of 33.7% and a Return on Assets (ROA) ratio of 5.5%.

The Total Capital Ratio, computed in accordance with the regulations published by the National Bank of Angola (BNA), stood at 40.7%, well in excess of the regulatory threshold of 8% and thus underscoring BFA's financial soundness and the level of assurance it offers to its customer base.

Balance Sheet Soundness and Resilience to Address Future Challenges

BFA Balance Sheet FY23 – FY24

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Net Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	598,278.1	690,968.0	15.5%
Short-Term Investments	2,908,352.6	3,074,072.3	5.7%
Cash and Balances at Central Banks and Other Credit Institutions	901,502.5	730,080.0	-19.0%
Loans to Customers	548,421.1	730,410.3	33.2%
Securities Investments	1,458,429.0	1,613,582.0	10.6%
Other Tangible and Intangible Assets Net of Depreciation and Amortisation	51,177.4	60,724.4	18.7%
Other Assets	24,904.6	32,915.0	32.2%
Total Assets	**3,582,712.7**	**3,858,679.7**	**7.7%**
Liabilities			
Deposits from Central Banks and Other Credit Institutions	27,841	23,915.2	-14.1%
Deposits from Customers and other Loans	2,857,665.5	3,017,510.2	5.6%
Other Liabilities	74,155.6	85,435.0	15.2%
Provisions for Risks and Charges	55,524.6	42,226.8	-23.9%
Total Liabilities	**3,015,186.7**	**3,169,087.2**	**5.1%**
Equity and Equivalent Capital	**567,526.0**	**689,592.5**	**21.5%**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**3,582,712.7**	**3,858,679.7**	**7.7%**

Total Assets Portfolio

Notwithstanding the highly challenging and adverse macroeconomic environment, mainly driven by the depreciation of the national currency Kwanza against the US dollar, which has had a considerable impact on the value of foreign currency positions, coupled with a less expansionary monetary policy, BFA's Balance Sheet in FY24 experienced a sharp growth which underlines BFA's ongoing financial soundness and resilience.

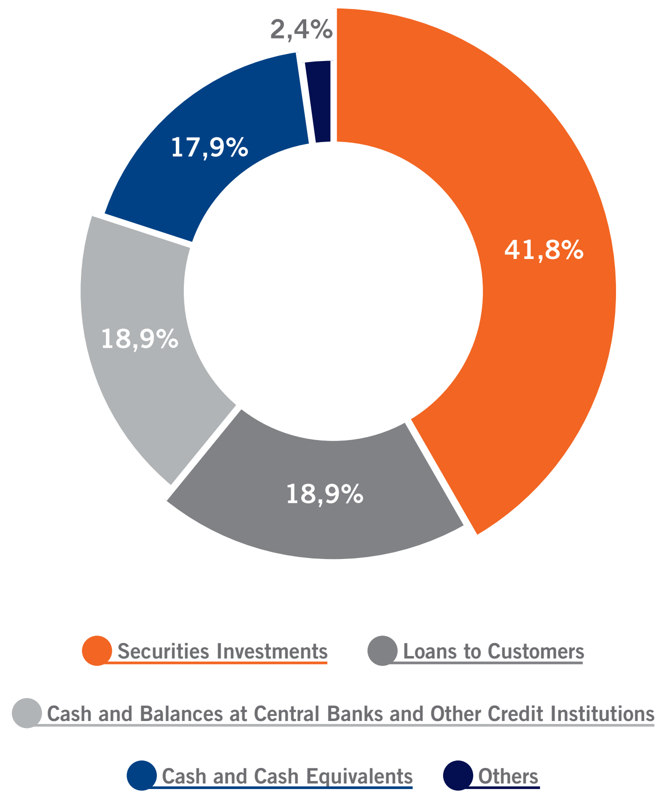
As at 31st December 2024, BFA's Total Assets portfolio rose by 7.7% YoY, amounting to AOA 3,858,679.7 million. This highly positive outcome was mainly driven by a +33.2% growth recorded in Loans to Customers (+AOA 181,989.2 million), an +8.1% rise in Investments at Amortised Cost (+AOA 114,795.8 million), and a +15.5% surge in Cash and Cash Equivalents at Central Banks (+AOA 92,689.9 million).

The Securities Portfolio accounts for the heading with the highest share in the composition of BFA's Total Net Assets portfolio (42%), followed by the Loans to Customers portfolio (19%).

The development experienced in BFA's Total Assets portfolio is mainly due to BFA's strategy to pursue a diversified balance sheet, combined with the interplay of risk, profitability and liquidity factors of its financial assets' portfolio.

Throughout 2024, the national currency stayed on a downward trend, albeit at a slower pace when compared to the same period in the previous year, which partly explains the change in the headings and resulted in a higher countervalue in kwanzas for exposures denominated in foreign currency. As for the Total Assets portfolio, this impact amounted to a sharp increase in its value of approximately AOA 127,867 million, as a result of the exchange rate effect.

Breakdown of Total Assets 2024



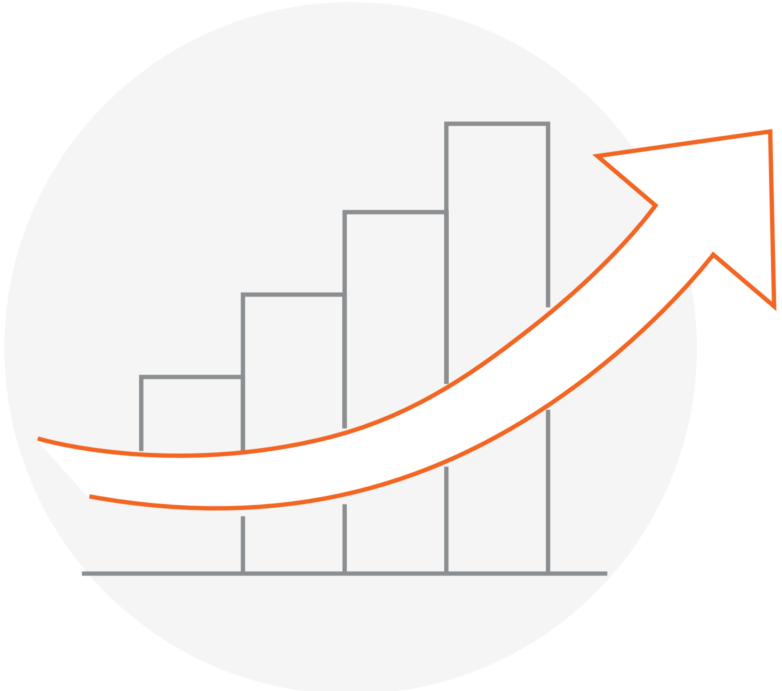
Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents amounted to AOA 690,968.0 million, up by +15.5% YoY (+AOA 92,689.9 million). This rise primarily stems from an increase recorded in the Deposits from Customers and Other Loans portfolio, mainly in domestic currency, which impacted Mandatory Reserves, driven by the change in the reserve requirement ratio for domestic currency from 17% to 21% YoY.

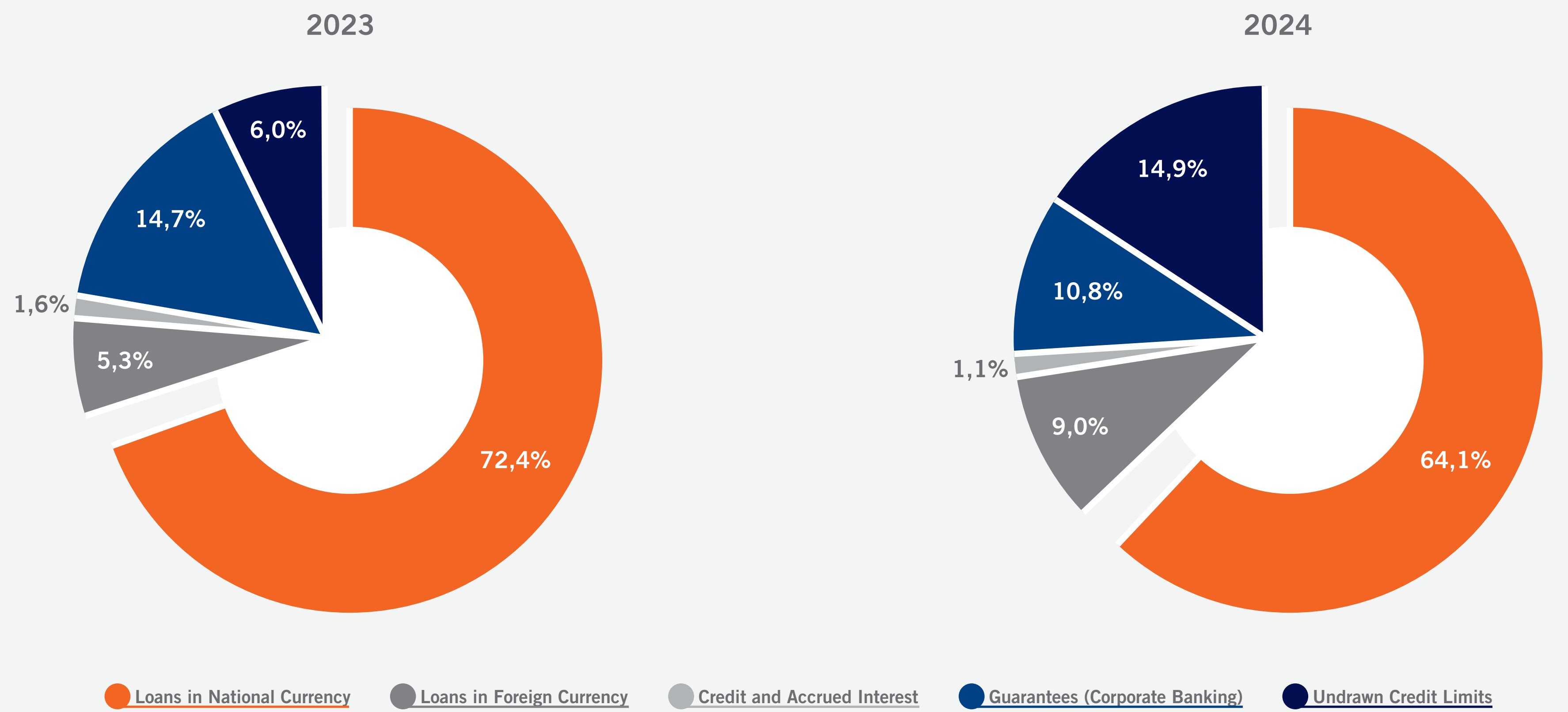
Loans to Customers

AOA million

	Dez-23	Dez-24	Δ% 23-24
1. Total Credit	**754,909.5**	**1,061,580.5**	**40.6%**
1.1 Loans to Customers	586,751.5	776,211.2	32.3%
Loans in Domestic Currency	546,409.6	680,335.6	24.5%
Loans in Foreign Currency	40,341.9	95,875.6	137.7%
1.2 Credit and Accrued Interest	11,937.7,	12,025.1	0.7%
1.3 Guarantees (Corporate Banking)	111,118.6	114,787.7	3.3%
1.4 Undrawn Credit Limits	45,101.7	158,556.5	251.6%
2. Total Loan Loss Provisions	**50,747.9**	**58,120.2**	**14.5%**
2.1 Specific Provisions	50,268.1	58,120.2	15.6%
For Credit and Accrued Interest			
2.2 For General Credit Risks	479.8	294.1	-38.7%
3. Total Credit Net of Impairments	**548,421.1**	**730,410.3**	**33.2%**
Of which: Credit and Accrued Interest			
4. Loan Portfolio Asset Quality			
Past-Due Loans (% Total Loan Portfolio)	2.0%	1.5%	- 0.5 p.p
Past-Due Loans Provisions Coverage Ratio	429.1%	484.8%	55.7 p.p



Breakdown of the Loan Portfolio



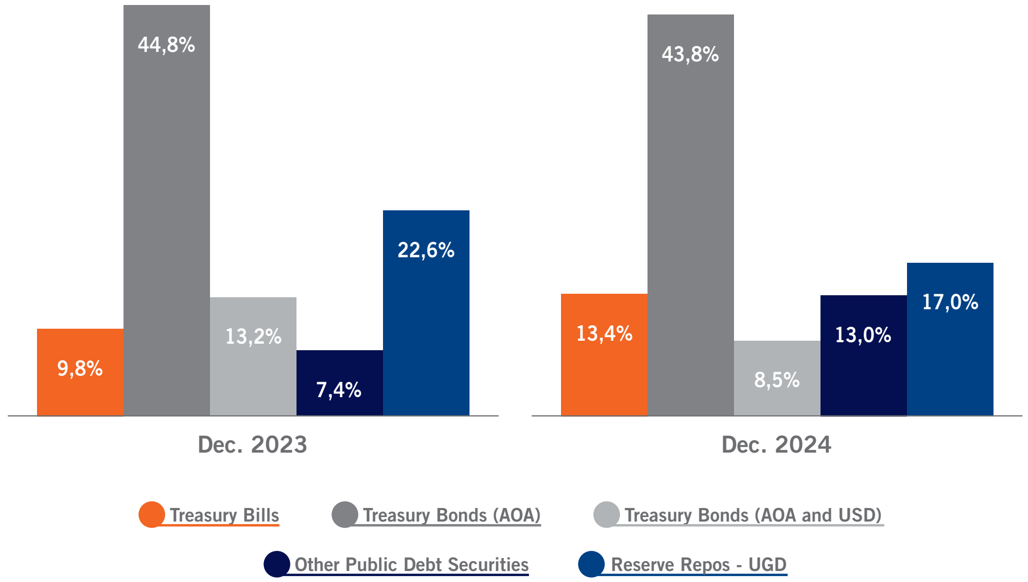
Total Credit net of impairment losses rose by AOA 181,989.2 million (+33.2%) YoY, amounting to AOA 730,410.3 million. This sharp increase is largely attributable to the +24.5% surge recorded in new loans granted coupled with new disbursements in domestic currency, which stood at AOA 680,335.6 million.

Investments in Securities

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**46,487.8**	**86,845.1**	**86.8%**
Treasury Bonds (AOA)	37,833.3	75,550.6	99.7%
Others	8,654.5	11,294.5	30.5%
Investments at Amortised Cost	**1,411,941.1**	**1,526,736.9**	**8.1%**
Treasury Bills	142,771.5	215,810.3	51.2%
Treasury Bonds (AOA)	652,823.2	706,621.0	8.2%
Treasury Bonds (AOA and USD)	192,659.6	136,369.2	-29.2%
Other Public Debt Securities	107,607.4	210,282.2	95.4%
Reverse Repos – UGD	329,128.2	273,725.5	-16.8%
Impairments (IFRS9)	-13,048.8	-16,071.3	23.2%
Total	**1,458,428.9**	**1,613,582.0**	**10.6%**

Breakdown of the Securities Portfolio in December 2024

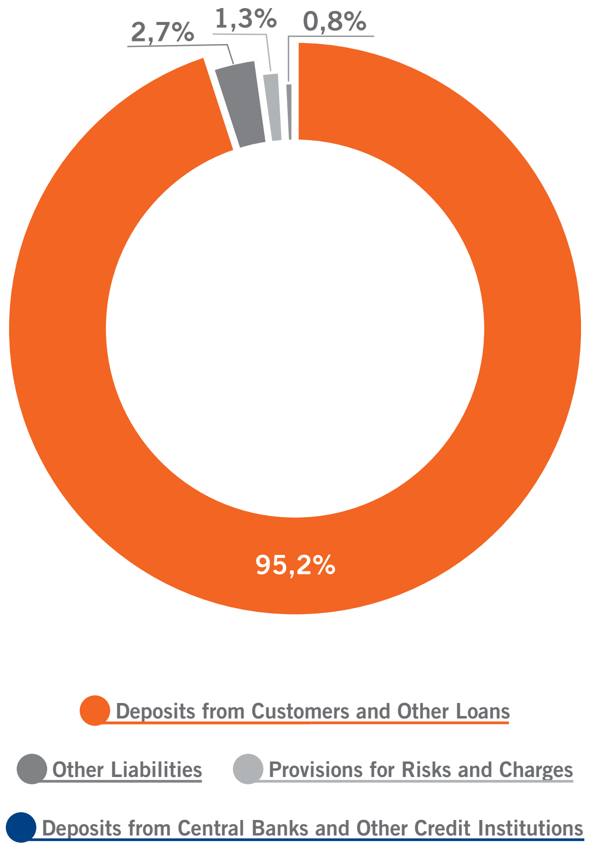


The total amount of the Securities Portfolio rose by +10.6% (+AOA 155,153 million) YoY, standing at AOA 1,613,582 million. In real terms, the Securities Portfolio recorded an increase of AOA 125,080.3 million, resulting from the acquisition of new securities and the exchange rate depreciation impact estimated at AOA 30,072.8 million. The securities portfolio's year-on-year growth is partly attributable to increased investment in foreign public debt securities (+AOA 102,675 million).

Liabilities

Liabilities rose by +5.1% (+ AOA 153,900.5 million) YoY, amounting to AOA 3,169,087.2 million at year-end 2024. The Liabilities Portfolio increase was mainly driven by a +5.6% rise in the heading of Deposits from Customers and Other Loans, which accounted for 95.2% of total Liabilities.

Breakdown of Liabilities in 2024



Deposits from Customers and Other Loans

AOA million

	Dez-23	Dez-24	Δ% 23-24
Demand Deposits	**1,200,521.4**	**1,285,823.2**	**7.1%**
Domestic Currency	861,849.0	921,708.9	6.9%
Foreign Currency	338,672.3	364,114.4	7.5%
Term Deposits	**1,657,144.1**	**1,731,687.0**	**4.5%**
Domestic Currency	585,378.6	613,945.5	4.9%
Foreign Currency	1,071,765.5	1,117,741.4	4.3%
Total	**2,857,665.5**	**3,017,510.2**	**5.6%**

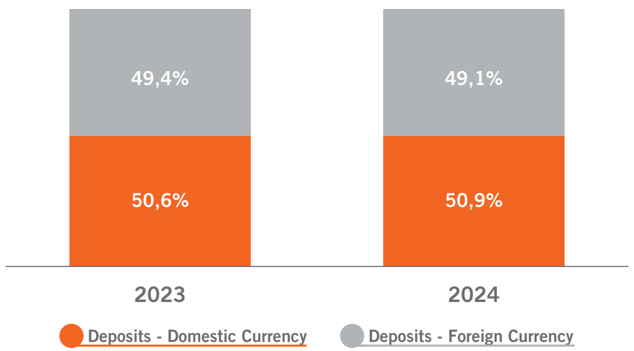
Deposits from Customers and Other Loans recorded an increase of AOA 159,844.7 million YoY (+5.6%), amounting to AOA 3,017,510.2 million at year-end 2024.

Over the course of financial year 2024 (‘FY24’), Deposits from Customers and Other Loans include Demand Deposits amounting to AOA 1,285,823.2 million and Term Deposits amounting to AOA 1,731,687 million. Term Deposits and Demand Deposits account for 57.4% and 42.6% of this heading, respectively.

Demand Deposits in domestic currency rose by AOA 59,859.9 million (+6.9%) YoY, whereas Demand Deposits in foreign currency grew by AOA 25,442.1 million (+7.5%). The rise recorded in demand deposits is mainly attributable to increased deposits from non-financial private sector customers and retail customers, stemming from receipts and maturities of securities.

With respect to Term Deposits, BFA recorded a total amount of AOA 613,945.5 million in Term Deposits in domestic currency and a total amount of AOA 1,117,741.4 million in Term Deposits in foreign currency, up by +4.5% at year-end 2024.

Breakdown of Customer Deposits by Currency

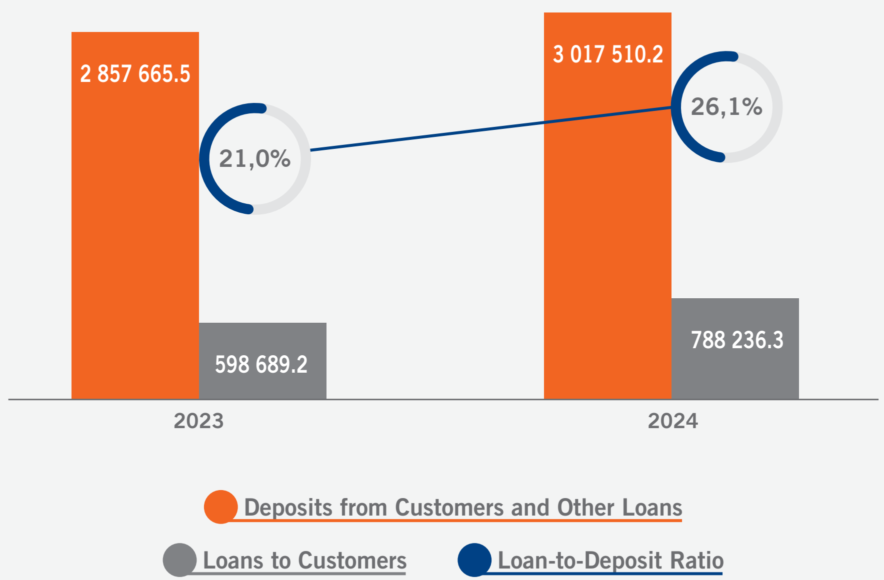


Loan-to-Deposit Ratio

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio stood at 26.1% at year-end 2024, up by +5.1 p.p. year-on-year. The Loan-to-Deposit Ratio change is mainly attributable to the +33.2% expansion of the loan portfolio. In addition, BFA experienced a +6.6 pp surge in the Loan-to-Deposit ratio in domestic currency, which stood at 45.1%.

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio

AOA million



Equity

Breakdown of BFA's Equity

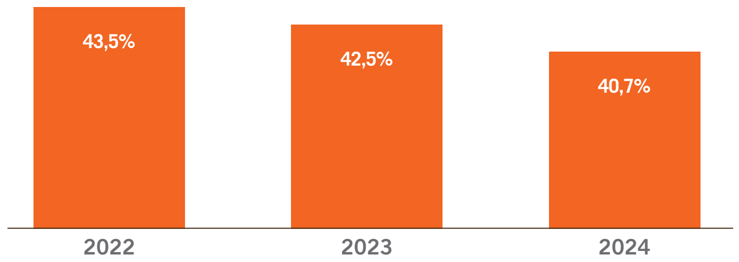
AOA million

	Dec.-23	De. c.-24	Δ% 23-24
Equity			
Share Capital	45,000.0	45,000.0	0.0%
Other Reserves and Retained Earnings	355,016.4	438,771.2	23.6%
Net Profit for the Year on an Individual Basis	167,509.6	205,821.2	22.9%
Total Equity	**567,526.0**	**689,592.5**	**21.5%**

Total Equity recorded a positive change of +21.5% YoY, totalling AOA 689,592.5 million in 2024. This change stems primarily from a growth experienced in Other Reserves and Retained Earnings totalling AOA 83,754.8 million (+23.6%) due to the inclusion of the FY23 Net Profit, together with the change in Net Profit amounting to AOA 38,311.6 million (+22.9%).

Total Capital Ratio

Total Capital Ratio, which is computed in accordance with BNA's regulations currently in force, stood at 40.7% at year-end 2024, down 1.8 p.p. year-on-year. This figure remains well above the 8% regulatory threshold required by the National Bank of Angola, hence underscoring BFA's financial self-sufficiency.



Overall, BFA's 2024 Balance Sheet structure highlights the ongoing implementation of a liquidity strategy which, in accordance with BFA's corporate policy, enables it to finance 96.1% of its Total Assets through a combination of Customer Deposits and Equity.

Income Statement

Over the course of the financial year 2024 ('FY24'), BFA's Net Profit amounted to AOA 205,821.2 million, up by +22.9% (+AOA 38,311.6 million) YoY.

AOA million

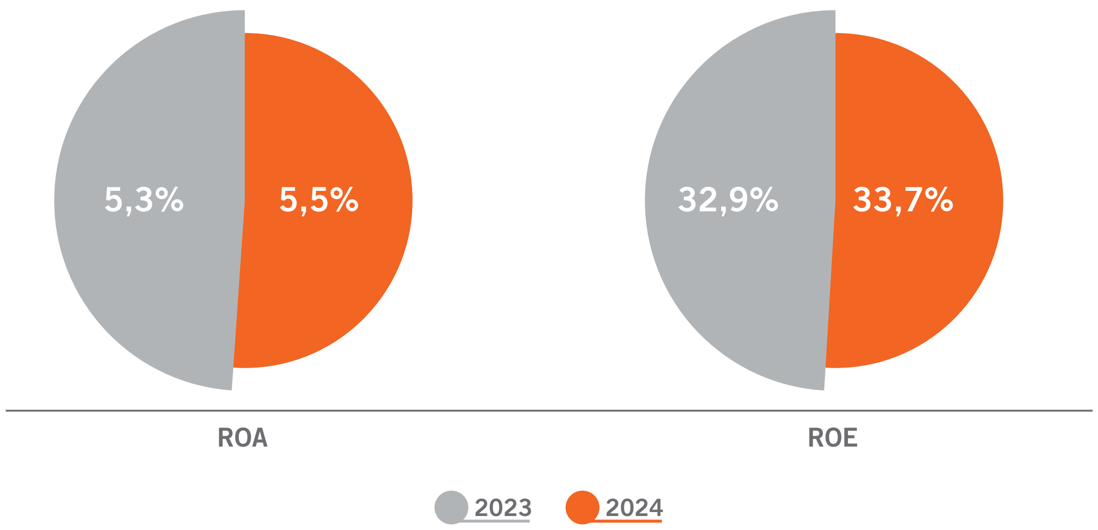
	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Net Interest Income	248,913.6	293,309.6	17.8%
Non-Interest Income	50,122.9	81,924.7	63.4%
Operating Income	299,036.5	375,234.3	25.5%
Staff Costs	63,510.6	75,239.6	18.5%
Third-Party Supplies and Services	37,088.5	50,172.4	35.3%
Depreciation and Amortisation Costs for the year	13,657.4	17,803.6	30.4%
Provisions and Impairments	1,036.3	11,110.6	972.1%
Profit Before Taxes	**183,743.6**	**220,908.2**	**20.2%**
Income Taxes	**16,234.0**	**15,087.0**	**-7.1%**
Net Profit for the Financial Year	**167,509.6**	**205,821.2**	**22.9%**

The positive financial performance experienced stems primarily from the sound growth recorded in Operating Income, amounting to AOA 76,197.8 million (+25.5%), which was driven by an increase in the Net Financial Income, up by +17.8%, standing at AOA 293,309.6 million.

Furthermore, it is worth highlighting the rise of +63.4% recorded in the Non-Interest Income, mainly driven by the growth of AOA 43.4 million registered in Foreign Exchange Gains.

At the same time, Overheads increased by +25.3% YoY, mainly stemming from the surge recorded in the headings of Third-Party Supplies and Services and Staff Costs.

Return on Assets and Return on Equity



Overall, BFA continued to generate value for its Customer Base, Shareholders, Team Members and other Stakeholders, reporting a Return-on-Equity (ROE) ratio of 33.7% and a Return-on-Assets (ROA) ratio of 5.5% in FY24.

Net Interest Income Development

BFA's Net Interest Income in 2024 amounted to AOA 293,309.6 million, representing a year-over-year increase of AOA 44 396.1 million (+17.8%).

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Interest and Similar Income	**315,504.7**	**370,799.3**	**17.5%**
Income from Short-term Investments	51,752.8	91,393.3	76.6%
Income from Short-term Investments in Securities	185,440.5	176,303.8	-4.9%
Income from Loans and Advances to Customers	78,311.4	103,102.3	31.7%
Interest and Similar Charges	**66,591.1**	**77,489.7**	**16.4%**
Deposit Costs	63,684.1	74,592.8	17.1%
Other Costs	2,907.0	2,896.8	-0.3%
Net Interest Income	**248,913.6**	**293,309.6**	**17.8%**

The growth recorded in Net Interest Income was primarily driven by the rise in income from short-term investments (high-liquidity investments), notably placements with the Central Bank and other Credit Institutions, as well as income from loans and advances to customers, which rose by +76.6% and +31.7%, respectively, broadly consistent with the growth recorded in these portfolios on the Balance Sheet and with more advantageous interest rates.

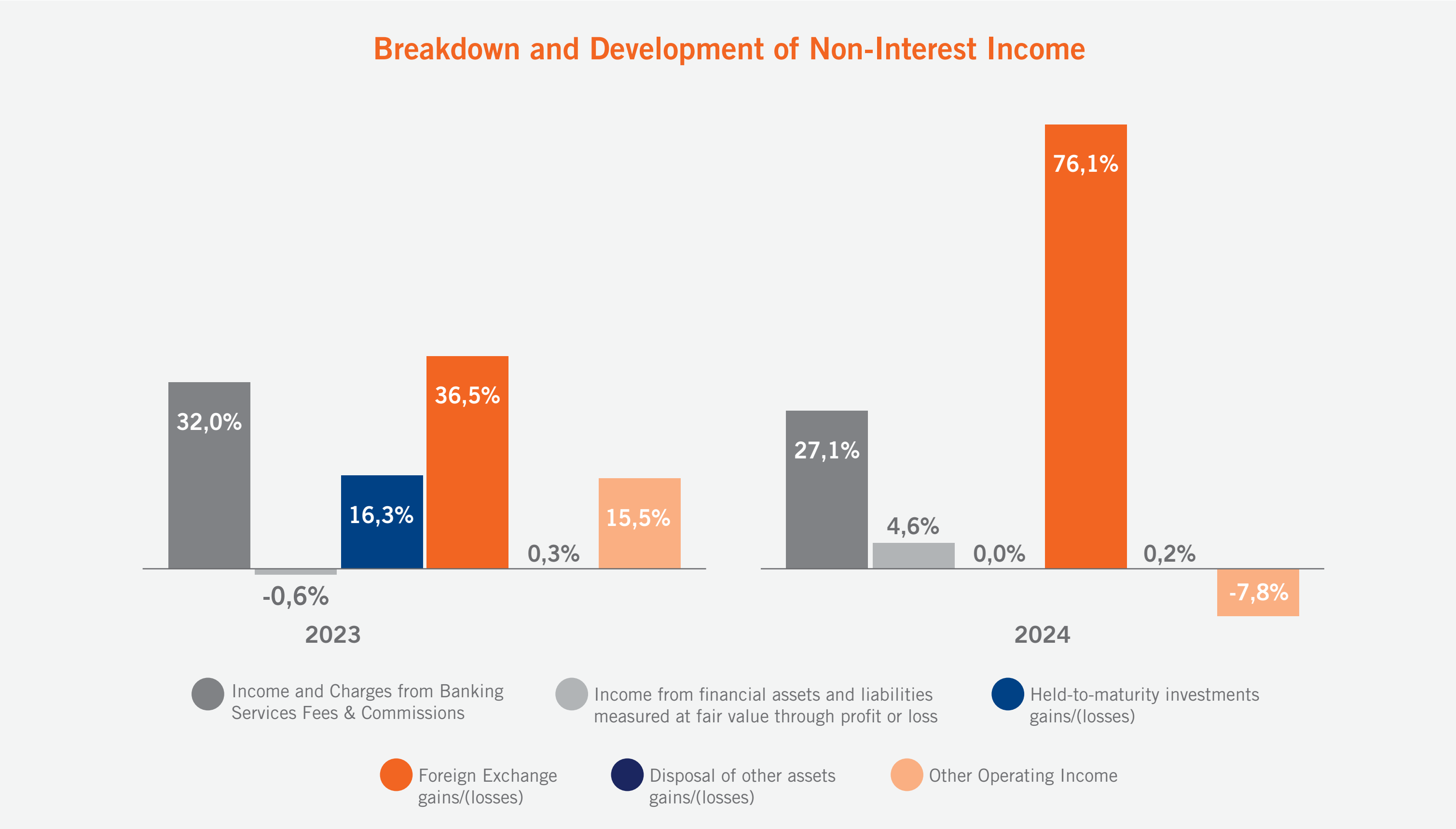
Costs rose by +16.4% in the heading of interest and similar charges as a result of the growth recorded in customer deposits costs by approximately AOA 10,908.7 million (+17.1%), stemming from the increase in the term deposit portfolio arising from the 'deposits from customers and other loans' acquisition strategy.

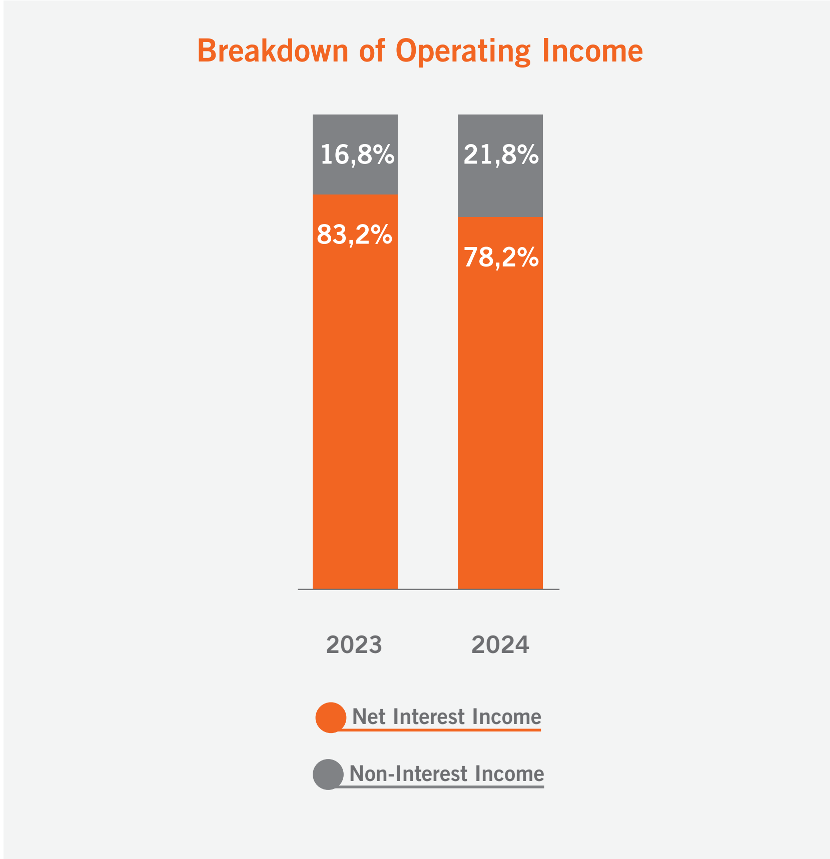
In 2024, Net Interest Income accounted for 78.2% of Operating Income, making a significant contribution to the reported financial results.

Non-Interest Income Development

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Income and Charges from Banking Services Fees and Commissions	14,689.0	22,210.2	51.2%
Income from financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	8,508.9	-	-100.0%
Held-to-maturity investments gains/(losses)	-310.8	3,590.8	-1,255.3%
Foreign Exchange gains/(losses)	19,018.0	62,390.0	228.1%
Disposal of other assets gains/(losses)	145.5	154.0	5.8%
Other Operating Income	8,072.2	-6,420.4	-179.5%
Non-Interest Income	**50,122.9**	**81,924.7**	**63.4%**





BFA's Non-Interest Income stood at AOA 81 924.7 million in 2024, up by +63.4% YoY. This positive change was mainly driven by a rise of AOA 43,372 million (+228.1%) in Foreign Exchange Gains, amounting to AOA 62,390 million. This growth stemmed primarily from BFA's improved capacity to provide foreign currency to its customers for foreign exchange transactions, coupled with the widening of the foreign exchange spread.

In addition, Income and Charges from Service Fees & Commissions recorded an increase of +51.2% (+AOA 7,521.2 million) YoY, driven by higher business fees and cross-border transaction fees.

The aforementioned income increases offset the decrease experienced in the heading Other Operating Income, stemming from the recovery of administrative costs incurred during FY23.

Overheads Development

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Staff Costs (I)	63,510.6	75,239.6	18.5%
Third-Party Supplies and Services (II)	37,088.5	50,172.4	35.3%
Depreciation and Amortisation Costs (III)	13,657.4	17,803.6	30.4%
Overheads (I + II + III)	**114,256.6**	**143,215.5**	**25.3%**
Cost-to-Income Ratio	**38.2%**	**38.2%**	**0.0 p.p.**

Overheads recorded an increase of AOA 28,958.9 million (+25.3%) YoY. This development was largely driven by Third-Party Supplies and Services, which rose by AOA 13,083.9 million (+35.3%), as well as by Staff Costs which experienced a surge of AOA 11 729.0 million (+18.5%).

The change witnessed in the heading of Third-Party Supplies and Services is due to the need to bear additional costs associated with the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

As for the development of Staff Costs, BFA adjusted its Team Members' salaries with the aim of improving their purchasing power in 2024.

The Cost-to-Income ratio remained virtually unchanged YoY, standing at 38.2%.

Provisions and Impairment

AOA million

	Dec.-23	Dec.-24	Δ% 23-24
Provisions net of write-offs	-2,042.4	-751.4	-63.2%
Loans to customers impairment net of reversals and recoveries	2,130.5	9,183.0	331.0%
Impairment for other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries	960.1	2,453.8	155.6%
Impairment for other assets net of reversals and recoveries	-11.9	225.3	-1,992.9%
Total Provisions and Impairment	**1,036.3**	**11,110.6**	**972.1%**

Provisions and impairments net of reversals and recoveries amounted to AOA 11,110.6 million in 2024, up by AOA 10,074.3 million YoY.

This sharp rise is mainly attributable to the increase in impairment charges on loans to customers and other financial assets, which rose by AOA 7,052.5 million and AOA 1,493.7 million, respectively, due to the growth in the exposure of these portfolios on the balance sheet during 2024.

Proposal for the Appropriation of Profits FY 2024

Whereas in FY 2024, Banco de Fomento Angola obtained Net Profits amounting to **AOA 205,821 million**, BFA's Board Management proposes that the appropriation of profits be allocated as follows:

- **AOA 102,911 million,** for **Free Reserves,** an amount equivalent to 50% of the Net Profits obtained;
- **AOA 102,911 million,** for **Dividends,** an amount equivalent to 50% of the Net Profit obtained.

6

EQUITY HOLDINGS

BFA Equity Holdings

- BFA Asset Management, CISMC, PLC — 99,99%
- EMIS – Interbank Services Company — 20,00%
- Housing Development Company — 50,00%
- BFA – Pensions PFMC, PLC — 97,44%
- Capital Markets Institute — 2,00%
- Kimbo Fund — 100%
- BFA – Capital Markets SBDC, PLC — 99,94%

BFA Capital Markets

AOA million

	Dec. 2024 Audited	Dec. 2023 Audited	Δ23-24	Δ% 23-24
Balance sheet				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	146.70	3.30	143.4	43.8%
Short-Term Investments	2,581.90	1,501.00	1,080.9	72.0%
Other Assets	1,396.70	624.60	772.2	123.6%
Total Assets	**4,125.30**	**2,128.90**	**1,996.5**	**93.8%**
Other Liabilities	2,162.90	1,518.40	644.5	42.4%
Equity	1,962.50	610.50	1,352.0	221.5%
Total Liabilities + Equity	**4,125.30**	**2,128.90**	**1,996.5**	**93.8%**
Net Gains/(Losses)				
Operating Income	3,644.50	1,240.10	2,404.4	193.9%
Overheads	1,881.20	670.90	1,210.3	180.4%
Income Taxes	411.20	142.90	268.3	187.8%
Net Profit for the period	**1,352.00**	**426.30**	**925.7**	**217.1%**

BFA Capital Markets' Total Assets reached AOA 4,125.3 million at year-end 2024, up by AOA 1,996.5 million (+93.8%) YoY. This sharp growth is mainly attributable to the rise of 1,080.9 million (+72%) recorded in the liquidity investments heading, comprising term deposits with domestic banks.

BFA Capital Markets' liabilities totalled AOA 2,162.9 million and equity amounted to AOA 1,962.5 million.

BFA Capital Markets ended the year with a net profit of AOA 1,352 million, representing an increase of AOA 925.7 million compared to the AOA 426.3 million YoY. This positive financial performance stems primarily from increased turnover recorded in FY2024, driving higher growth in the heading of Income from Brokerage Activities (i.e. Financial Intermediation Services), notably from securities fees & commissions, which outpaced the increase in Overheads.

BFA Pensions - Pension Fund Management Company

AOA million

	Dec. 2024 Audited	Dec. 2023 Audited	Δ23-24	Δ% 23-24
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.9	0.0	2.9	100.0%
Short-Term Investments	602.8	945.1	-342.3	-36.2%
Securities	1,734.9	0.0	1,734.9	100.0%
Other Assets	551.3	400.1	151.2	37.8%
Total Assets	**2,891.9**	**1,345.1**	**1,546.8**	**115.0%**
Other Liabilities	2,164.7	932.4	1,232.3	132.2%
Equity	727.2	412.7	314.5	76.2%
Total Liabilities + Equity	**2,891.9**	**1,345.1**	**1,546.8**	**115.0%**
Net Gains/(Losses)				
Operating Income	1,630.7	49.4	1,581.3	3199.6%
Overheads	1,316.3	536.7	779.5	145.2%
Net Profit for the period	**314.5**	**-487.3**	**801.8**	**164.5%**

At year-end 2024, BFA Pensions - PFMC's Total Assets amounted to AOA 2,891.9 million, up by +115.0% YoY. This change is mainly attributable to the rise experienced in the 'Investments in Securities' heading, as a result of investments in Bonds and Equity Securities.

BFA Pensions - PFMC's equity and liabilities recorded a positive change of AOA 1,546.8 million (+115.0%) YoY. This highly positive financial performance stemmed primarily from the growth recorded in the 'Other Liabilities' heading, up by +132.2% (+1,232.3 million kwanzas) YoY, arising from amounts payable to BFA parent company under a rediscount agreement.

BFA Pensions - PFMC's net profit stood at AOA 314.5 million at year-end 2024, mainly due to the heading of Income from management fees. It is worth highlighting that this BFA's subsidiary did not record any operating activity up to June 2023.

BFA Asset Management

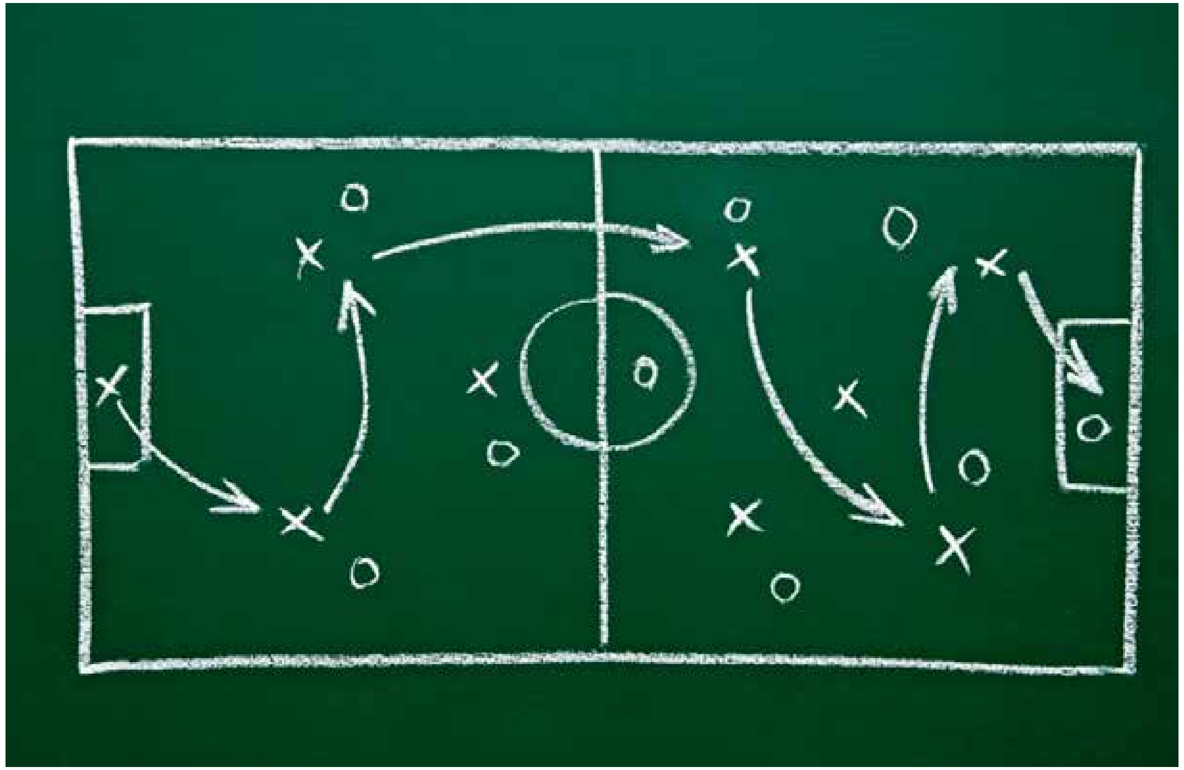
AOA million

	Dec. 2024 Audited	Dec. 2023 Audited	Δ23-24	Δ% 23-24
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	23.1	10.8	335.8	3,099.1%
Short-Term Investments	323.5	0.0	0.0	100.0%
Securities	2,981.8	2,082.2	899.6	43.2%
Equity Holdings	32.5	32.5	0.0	0.0%
Loans	377.3	353.9	23.4	6.6%
Other Assets	47.9	64.4	-16.5	-25.6%
Total Assets	**3,786.1**	**2,541.8**	**1,244.3**	**49.0%**
Other Liabilities	1,299.4	373.1	926.3	248.3%
Equity	2,486.7	2,170.8	316.0	14.6%
Total Liabilities + Equity	**3,786.1**	**2,541.8**	**1,244.3**	**49.0%**
Net Gains/(Losses)				
Operating Income	1,846.1	1,360.6	485.5	35.7%
Overheads	1,530.1	942.4	587.7	62.4%
Net Profit for the period	**316.0**	**418.2**	**-102.2**	**-24.4%**

At year-end 2024, BFA Asset Management ('BFA AM') reported an increase of AOA 1,244.3 million in its Total Assets portfolio, up by +49.0% YoY, driven mainly by new investments in securities acquired for its proprietary portfolio.

Total Equity and Liabilities recorded a positive change of +49% YoY, amounting to AOA 3,786.1 million in December 2024. Other liabilities rose by +248.3%, corresponding to a surge of AOA 926.3 million YoY, due to amounts payable to several creditors.

BFA Asset Management's Net Profit amounted to AOA 316 million in FY2024, down -24.4% YoY, largely due to higher costs, particularly those related to the heading of service provision, amounting to AOA 704 million.



Kimbo Fund

AOA million

	Dec. 2024 Audited	Dec. 2023 Audited	Δ23-24	Δ% 23-24
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0%
Short-Term Investments	2,296.3	0.0	2,296.3	100.0%
Total Assets	**2,296.3**	**0.0**	**2,296.3**	**100.0%**
Other Liabilities	8.3	0.0	8.3	100.0%
Equity	2,288.0	0.0	2,288.0	100.0%
Total Liabilities + Equity	**2,296.3**	**0.0**	**2,296.3**	**100.0%**
Net Gains/(Losses)				
Operating Income	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0%
Overheads	-8.3	0.0	-8.3	100.0%
Net Profit for the period	**-7.0**	**0.0**	**-7.0**	**-100.0%**

At year-end 2024, Kimbo Fund's total assets portfolio amounted to AOA 2,296.3 million, largely comprising Term deposits with domestic banks.

Total Equity and Liabilities amounted to AOA 2 296,3 million in December 2024, with 99.6% corresponding to Equity, relating to the participation units of the fund's Share Capital incorporation.

Kimbo Fund's net profit for the year under review amounted to a loss of AOA 7 million (- AOA 7 million), largely due to the fact that this was its first year of operation and it incurred in additional operating expenses related to external audit services.

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NOTES TO THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BFA

Financial Statements

INCOME STATEMENT AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest income and similar income	20	370 799 325	315 504 607
Interest and similar expense	20	(77 489 680)	(66 591 031)
Net interest income		**293 309 645**	**248 913 576**
Income from services and commissions	21	49 083 233	30 912 666
Charges for services and commissions	21	(26 873 012)	(16 223 659)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	3 590 812	(310 812)
Net gains/(losses) on investments at amortized cost	8	-	8 508 936
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	22	62 390 028	19 017 992
Net gains/(losses) on sale of other assets	23	153 966	145 508
Other operating income/(expenses)	24	(6 420 359)	8 072 248
Proceeds from banking activity		**375 234 313**	**299 036 455**
Staff costs	25	(75 239 579)	(63 510 595)
External supplies and services	26	(50 172 388)	(37 088 541)
Depreciation and amortization for the period	12	(17 803 570)	(13 657 427)
Provisions, net of reversals	17	751 439	1 850 679
Impairment of loans and advances to customers net of reversals	17	(9 182 976)	(1 677 940)
Impairment of other financial assets net of reversals	17	(2 453 786)	(1 220 925)
Impairment of other assets net of reversals	17	(225 250)	11 917
NET GAINS /(LOSSES) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**220 908 203**	**183 743 623**
Income tax			
Current	13	(15 086 953)	(16 234 011)
Deferred	13	-	-
NET GAINS/(LOSSES) FOR THE PERIOD		**205 821 250**	**167 509 612**
INCOME RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		**-**	**-**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**205 821 250**	**167 509 612**
Average number of ordinary shares issued	19	9 000 000	5 153 425
Basic earnings per share (in Kwanzas)	19	22,869	32,505
Diluted earnings per share (in Kwanzas)	19	22,869	32,505

INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

ASSETS	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and deposits at central banks	4	640 092 778	556 646 795
Deposits at other credit institutions	5	50 875 218	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	6	730 079 986	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	86 845 115	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost	8	1 526 736 931	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	9	730 410 266	548 421 242
Non-current assets held for sale	10	170 786	180 980
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	11	1 117 215	1 117 215
Property, plant and equipment	12	47 580 505	38 752 340
Intangible assets	12	13 143 903	12 424 952
Current tax assets	13	177 347	192 964
Deferred tax assets	13	-	-
Other assets	14	31 449 627	23 413 473
Total Assets		**3 858 679 677**	**3 582 712 694**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	15	23 915 168	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	16	3 017 510 175	2 857 665 483
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	2 950 032	2 537 450
Provisions	17	42 226 849	55 524 646
Current tax liabilities	13	14 093 647	14 257 036
Lease liabilities	18	5 300 193	5 325 022
Other liabilities	18	63 091 157	52 036 122
Total Liabilities		**3 169 087 221**	**3 015 186 682**
Share capital	19	45 000 000	45 000 000
Other reserves and retained earnings	19	438 771 206	355 016 400
Net profit for the period	19	205 821 250	167 509 612
Total Equity		**689 592 456**	**567 526 012**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**3 858 679 677**	**3 582 712 694**

INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	Notes	Share Capital	Other reserves and retained earnings	Gains/(losses) for the period	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2022		**15 000 000**	**328 834 312**	**140 455 220**	**484 289 532**
Appropriation of profit for 2022:					
Constitution of reserves	19	-	56 182 088	(56 182 088)	-
Dividend distribution	19	-	-	(84 273 132)	(84 273 132)
Capital increase		30 000 000	(30 000 000)	-	-
Net gains/(losses) for the period	19	-	-	167 509 612	167 509 612
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**45 000 000**	**355 016 400**	**167 509 612**	**567 526 012**
Appropriation of profit for 2023:					
Constitution of reserves	19	-	83 754 806	(83 754 806)	-
Dividend distribution	19	-	-	(83 754 806)	(83 754 806)
Net gains/(losses) for the period	19	-	-	205 821 251	205 821 251
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**45 000 000**	**438 771 206**	**205 821 250**	**689 592 456**

INDIVIDUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest, commissions and other similar income received		375 039 819	334 766 765
Interest, commissions and other similar costs paid		(102 097 107)	(79 586 506)
Payments to employees and suppliers		(122 068 664)	(98 052 976)
Payments and contributions to pension funds and other benefits		(3 226 780)	(2 536 625)
Recovery of loans written off		449 212	342 381
Other gains/(losses)		52 548 819	19 170 863
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**200 645 299**	**174 103 902**
Increases/decreases in operating assets:			
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions		260 793 555	91 891 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(35 757 280)	52 473 730
Financial investments at amortized cost		(83 651 279)	(309 115 265)
Loans to customers		(181 037 936)	(108 686 986)
Non-current assets held for sale		(101 427)	-
Other Assets		(8 033 941)	(7 609 952)
Net cash flow from operating assets		**(47 788 308)**	**(281 046 487)**
Increases/decreases in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions		(4 840 667)	17 073 881
Customer deposits and other loans		29 621 865	224 261 660
Other liabilities		794 026	(3 227 914)
Net cash flow from operating liabilities		**25 575 224**	**238 107 627**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net cash from operating activities before income taxes		**178 432 215**	**131 165 042**
Income and capital taxes paid		(14 389 588)	(13 234 606)
Net cash from operating activities		**164 042 627**	**117 930 436**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of other property, plant and equipment, net of disposals		(14 975 785)	(10 025 412)
Acquisitions of intangible assets, net of disposals		(9 121 102)	(9 305 076)
Net cash from investing activities		**(24 096 887)**	**(19 330 488)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend distribution		(83 754 806)	(132 423 132)
Net cash from financing activities		**(83 754 806)**	**(132 423 132)**
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		**56 190 934**	**(33 823 184)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4 e 5	598 282 241	450 430 227
Effects of exchange rate variations on cash and cash equivalents		36 499 051	181 675 198
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4 e 5	**690 972 226**	**598 282 241**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. INTRODUCTION

Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. (hereinafter also referred to as Bank or BFA), was incorporated by Public Deed on August 26, 2002, following the transformation of the Angolan Branch of Banco BPI, S.A. into a bank under local law, and is fully owned by BPI.

In 2008, BPI sold 49.9% of its stake in the Bank to Unitel, S.A..

As indicated in Note 19, on January 5, 2017, in execution of the share purchase and sale agreement entered into 2016, the sale by Banco BPI to Unitel of the shareholding representing 2% of BFA's share capital was completed. Thus, as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, BFA was majority held by Unitel, S.A., with a stake of 51.9%.

The Bank is engaged in obtaining funds from third parties in the form of deposits or other funds, which it invests, together with its own funds, in the granting of loans, deposits in the Banco Nacional de Angola, investments in credit institutions and acquisition of securities or other assets, for which it is duly authorized. It also provides other banking services and performs various types of operations in foreign currency, having for this purpose, as at December 31, 2024, a national network of 159 branches, 11 investment centers, 7 large corporate centers, 4 Oil & Gas and Public Sector centers, 11 medium corporate centers, 1 Private Banking center and 1 customer service center.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of presentation

The Group's financial statements have The Bank's financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), pursuant to Notice 5/2019, of August 30, of the Banco Nacional de Angola. IFRS includes accounting standards, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC).

The Bank's financial statements now presented relate to the period ended December 31, 2024.

The accounting policies used by the Bank in the preparation are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial statements as at December 31, 2023, except for the new standards issued.

The Bank's financial statements are stated in thousands of Kwanzas, rounded to the nearest thousand. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, modified by the application of the fair value to derivative financial instruments and financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss. Other financial assets and liabilities and other non-financial assets and liabilities are recorded at amortized cost or historical cost.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IAS/IFRS requires the Bank to make judgments and estimates and uses assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities. Changes or differences between such assumptions and reality may have impacts on the actual estimates and judgments. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where significant assumptions and estimates are made in preparing the financial statements are discussed in Note 3.

The individual financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2024 were approved at the meeting of the Bank's Board of Directors on February 27, 2025.

The recently issued accounting standards and interpretations that have not yet come into force and that the Bank has not yet applied in the preparation of its financial statements can be analyzed in Note 31.

2.2 Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency (Kwanza) at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in accordance with the principles of the multi-currency system, with each transaction being recorded according to the respective denomination currencies. Assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency are translated into Kwanzas at the exchange rate published by the Banco Nacional de Angola as at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate published by the Banco Nacional de Angola on the date the fair value is determined and recognized against profit or loss. Income and expenses related to exchange rate differences, whether realized or potential, are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they occur under Foreign exchange gains/(losses). The "forward currency position" transactions relate to currency forward contracts, and the related income and expenses are recorded under the caption Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the exchange rates of the Kwanza (AOA) against the United States Dollar (USD) and the Euro (EUR) were as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1 USD	912,000	828,800
1 EUR	949,483	915,990

Forward currency position

The forward currency position corresponds to the net balance of forward transactions pending settlement. All contracts related to these transactions are revalued at market forward exchange rates.

The difference between the equivalent in Kwanzas at the forward revaluation rates applied, and the equivalent at the contracted rates, is recorded under assets or liabilities, against income or expenses, respectively.

2.3 Financial instruments

2.3.1 Classification of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, financial assets can be classified into three categories with different measurement criteria:
- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics (SPPI criterion).

Business model

The business models foreseen in the standard are as follows:
- Business model whose objective is achieved by holding the asset to maturity to collect the contractual cash flows therefrom (Held to collect);
- Business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting the contractual cash flows from the asset and selling it (Held to collect and sell); and
- Other business models (e.g., trading).

Evaluation of the business model

The business model reflects the way the Bank manages its assets from a cash-flow generation standpoint. Thus, it is important to understand whether the objective of the Bank is only to receive the contractual cash flows from the assets or whether it intends to receive the contractual cash flows and the cash flows resulting from the sale of the assets. If none of these situations apply (e.g., financial assets are held for trading), the financial assets are classified as part of "other business models" and recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

The factors considered by the Bank in identifying the business model for a set of assets include past experience with respect to the way (i) cash flows are received, (ii) asset performance is assessed and reported to management, (iii) risks are assessed and managed and (iv) directors are remunerated.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are held essentially for the purpose of being sold in the short term, or to form part of a portfolio of jointly managed financial instruments, for which there is clear evidence of a recent pattern of short-term gains. These assets are classified under "other business models" and recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

The evaluation of the business model does not depend on the intentions for an individual instrument, but for a set of instruments, and considers the frequency, the value, the sales calendar in previous periods, the reasons for the referred sales and the expectations regarding future sales. Sales that are infrequent, or insignificant, or close to the maturity of the asset and those motivated by an increase in the credit risk of the financial assets, or to manage concentration risk, among others, may be compatible with the model of holding assets to receive contractual cash flows.

If a financial asset contains a contractual clause that can modify the timing or the amount of the contractual cash flows (such as early amortization or extension of term clauses), the Bank determines whether the cash flows that will be generated during the life of the instrument, due to the exercise of that contractual clause, are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In the event that a financial asset includes a periodic interest rate adjustment, but the frequency of such adjustment does not coincide with the benchmark interest rate (for example, the interest rate is adjusted every three months), the Bank assesses, at the time of the initial recognition, this inconsistency in the interest component to determine whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Contractual conditions that, at the time of the initial recognition, have a minimal effect on cash flows or depend on the occurrence of exceptional or highly unlikely events (such as redemption by the issuer) do not prevent their classification in portfolios at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

SPPI assessment

When the business model involves holding assets in order to (i) collect contractual cash flows or (ii) collect contractual cash flows and sell these assets, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the financial instrument correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test).
In this assessment, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic loan agreement, that is, the interest includes only considerations regarding the time value of money, credit risk and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic loan agreement. When the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or variability in cash flows that are inconsistent with a basic loan agreement, the financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety, when determining whether the cash flows correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI test).

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Bank measures a financial asset at amortized cost if it complies, simultaneously, with the following characteristics and if it is not designated at FVTPL by option (use of the Fair Value Option):

- the financial asset is held in a business model whose main purpose is to hold the assets to collect its contractual cash flows (HTC - Held to collect); and
- its contractual cash flows occur on specific dates and correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

These instruments are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently valued at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate method, and are subject to impairment tests.

This category of Financial assets at amortized cost includes Other loans and advances to credit institutions, Loans and advances to customers, debt securities and other financial instruments (Investments at amortized cost) managed based on a business model whose objective is to receive its contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Bank measures a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive if it complies, simultaneously, with the following characteristics and if it is not designated at FVTPL by option (use of the Fair Value Option):

- the financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold the assets to collect its contractual cash flows and/or sell them (HTC and Sell – Held to collect and Sell); and
- its contractual cash flows occur on specific dates and correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI - Solely Payments of Principal and Interest).

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably assign it to this category. This designation is made on a case-by-case, investment-by-investment basis and is only available for financial instruments that meet the definition of equity instruments under IAS 32 and may not be used for financial instruments classified as equity instruments at issuer level under the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 16A to 16D of IAS 32.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recorded at fair value. Gains and losses relating to subsequent changes in fair value are reflected in a specific item of equity (Reserves of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income) until they are sold, where they are reclassified to profit or loss for the period, except for equity instruments which are reclassified to retained earnings. Additionally, they are subject, since their initial recognition, to calculation of impairment losses (debt instruments only).

Interest income is calculated in accordance with the effective interest rate method and recognized in the income statement under the caption Interest income and similar income. Income from variable-income securities is recognized in the income statement caption Income from equity instruments on the date when it is attributed. In accordance with this criterion, prepaid dividends are recorded as income in the year the distribution is decided.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets that are not measured according to the methods described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments whose contractual cash flow characteristics do not meet the SPPI criterion, and which would otherwise be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This category also includes assets acquired for the purpose of realizing gains from short-term fluctuations in market prices. This category also includes derivative financial instruments, excluding those that comply with hedge accounting requirements. By default, equity instruments are also classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the entities opt for the irrevocable classification at fair value through other comprehensive income as referred to above.

In addition, at initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as at fair value through profit or loss if the classification significantly eliminates the accounting mismatch that would otherwise exist (Fair Value Option).

Financial assets classified in this category are initially recognized at fair value. Gains and losses arising from subsequent valuation at fair value are recognized in the income statement. Income is reflected in the respective captions of Interest and similar income.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of capital from the issuer’s perspective, which means, instruments that do not contain a contractual payment obligation and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer’s net assets. An example of equity instruments are ordinary shares.

Investments in equity instruments are an exception to the general measurement criteria described above. As a general rule, the Bank has the option, on initial recognition, to designate, irrevocably, in the category of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the investments in equity instruments that are not classified as held for trading and that, in the event it did not exercise this option, would be classified as financial assets that are mandatorily accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

2.3.2 Classification of financial liabilities

An instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation for its settlement to be realized through the delivery of cash or another financial asset, regardless of its legal form.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

i. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities correspond essentially to Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions and Deposits from customers and other loans. These liabilities are initially measured at fair value, which normally corresponds to the consideration received, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost, in accordance with the effective interest method.

ii. Financial liabilities held for trading

This category includes derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value.

iii. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Fair Value Option)

The Bank designates, at initial recognition, certain financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Fair Value Option) provided that at least one of the following requirements is met:

- the financial liabilities are managed, measured and analyzed internally based on their fair value;
- derivative operations are contracted to hedge these assets or liabilities economically, thus ensuring consistency in the measurement of the assets or liabilities and the derivatives (accounting mismatch); and
- the financial liabilities contain embedded derivatives.

2.3.3 Recognition and initial measurement of financial instruments

At the time of their initial recognition, all financial instruments are recorded at their fair value. For financial instruments that are not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, fair value is adjusted by adding or subtracting transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue. In the case of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, the directly attributable transaction costs are immediately recognized in the income statement.

Transaction costs are defined as expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or disposal of a financial asset, or to the issue or assumption of a financial liability, which would not have been incurred if the Bank had not carried out the transaction. These include, for example, commissions paid to intermediaries (such as promoters) and mortgage formalization expenses.

Financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet on the transaction date - the date on which the Bank commits to purchase the assets, unless there is a contractual stipulation or applicable legal figure that determines that the transfer of rights occurs at a later date.

At initial recognition, when the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price, the entity should recognize this difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quotation on an active market of an equivalent asset or liability (that is, level 1 inputs) or based on a valuation technique that uses only observable market data, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss, and
- In the remaining cases, the difference is deferred, and the moment of initial recognition of the gain or loss is determined individually. This difference can then be (i) amortized over the life of the instrument, (ii) deferred until the fair value of the instrument can be determined using observable market data, or (iii) recognized through the liquidation of the asset or liability.

2.3.4 Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

After its initial recognition, the Bank measuresits financial assets at (i) amortized cost, at (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or at (iii) fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables from commercial operations that do not have a significant financing component and commercial loans and short-term debt instruments that are initially measured at the transaction price or by the principal outstanding, respectively, are valued at the aforementioned amount less impairment losses.

Immediately after initial recognition, an impairment is also recognized for expected credit losses (ECL), for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, resulting in the recognition of a loss in results when the asset is originated.

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value less transaction costs incurred and subsequently at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate method, with the exception of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are recorded at fair value.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is generally performed at amortized cost. There are some exceptions to this measurement basis, namely:

- Financial liabilities that are held for trading or when fair value option is applied – the subsequent measurement consists of fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial guarantees – the subsequent measurement consists of the higher of the corresponding expected credit losses and the amount of the initial fee received less the amounts already recognized as revenue in accordance with IFRS 15.

2.3.5 Income and expenses of financial instruments

Income and expenses from financial instruments at amortized cost are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Interest is recorded in the income statement under Interest and similar income and Interest and similar expense, using the effective interest rate of the transaction on the gross book value of the transaction (except for impaired assets where the interest is applied on the book value net of impairment) and the interest already recognized and unpaid relating to overdue loans for more than 90 days is reversed, being recognized only when received since it is considered that its recovery is remote, and recognized off balance sheet; and
ii. The remaining changes in value will be recognized in the income statement as income, or expenses, when the financial instrument is derecognized from the balance sheet under Net gains/(losses) on investments at amortized cost, when it is reclassified, and in the case of financial assets, when there are impairment losses or gains through recovery, which are recorded under Impairment of loans and advances to customers net of reversals and recoveries, in the case of loans and advances to customers or under Impairment of other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries, in the case of other financial assets.

In order to determine the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, without considering possible impairment losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received considered as part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts directly related with the transaction, except for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Treasury Bonds issued in national currency indexed to the exchange rate of the United States Dollar (hereinafter US Dollar) are subject to exchange rate adjustments. The result of the exchange rate adjustments is reflected in the income statement for the period in which it occurs. The result of the exchange rate adjustment of the nominal value of the security is recorded in the caption Foreign exchange gains/(losses) and the result of the exchange rate adjustment of the discount and accrued interest is recorded under Net interest income – Interest and similar income.

Income and expenses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Changes in fair value are recorded directly in the income statement, separating the portion attributable to the instrument's income, which is recorded as interest or dividends according to its nature under the captions Interest and similar income and Income from equity instruments, respectively, and the remainder, which is recorded as results of financial operations under the caption Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
ii. Interest on debt instruments is recorded in the income statement under the caption Interest and similar income and is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Income and expenses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Interest or, when applicable, dividends are recognized in the income statement under the caption Interest and similar income and Income from equity instruments, respectively. For interest, the procedure is the same as for assets at amortized cost;
ii. Foreign exchange differences are recognized in the income statement under Foreign exchange gains/(losses), in the case of monetary financial assets, and in other comprehensive income, in the case of non-monetary financial assets;
iii. In the case of debt instruments, impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the income statement under the caption Impairment losses on other financial assets, net of reversals and recoveries; and
iv. The remaining changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Thus, when a debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amounts recognized in the income statement for the financial year are the same as those that would be recognized if measured at amortized cost.

When a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized from the balance sheet, the gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the net profit/(loss) for the period. On the other hand, when an equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized from the balance sheet, the gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to the profit and loss account, remaining under a caption of reserves.

2.3.6 Reclassification between categories of financial instruments

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial assets are reclassified to other categories only if the business model used in their management is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets are reclassified. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the date of reclassification, and any previously recognized gains, losses (including those related to impairment) or interest are not restated. Financial assets, at the date of their reclassification, are measured at fair value.

The reclassification of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, is not allowed.

The reclassification of financial liabilities is not allowed.

During the period ended December 31, 2024, the Bank did not reclassify any financial instruments.

2.3.7 Fair value

In accordance with IFRS 13, financial instruments at fair value are measured according to the valuation levels described in Note 30.4.

2.3.8 Modification of loans and advances

The Bank occasionally renegotiates or modifies contractual cash flows from loans and advances to customers. In this situation, the Bank assesses whether the new terms of the contract are substantially different from the original terms. The Bank performs this analysis considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the debtor is in financial difficulty, whether the modification only reduces the contractual cash flows to an amount that the debtor is expected to be able to pay;
- If any significant new term has been introduced, such as profit-sharing or an equity-based return, which substantially affects credit risk;
- Significant extension of the maturity of the contract when the debtor is not in financial difficulties;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency in which the loan was contracted; and
- Inclusion of a collateral, a guarantee or other improvement associated with the loan, which significantly affects the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms of the contract are significantly different, the Bank derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes the new asset at fair value, calculating its new effective interest rate. The renegotiation date is considered the initial recognition date for the purpose of calculating the impairment, including for the purpose of assessing whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether the newly recognized financial asset is impaired at initial recognition, especially when the renegotiation is related to the fact that the debtor has not made the payments originally agreed. Differences in the book value are recognized in the income statement, as a derecognition gain or loss.

If the terms of the contract are not significantly different, the renegotiation, or modification, does not result in derecognition and the Bank recalculates the gross book value based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a gain or loss from this modification in the income statement. The new gross book value is recalculated discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or adjusted effective interest rate for impaired financial assets, originated or acquired).

After the modification, the Bank can determine that the credit risk has improved significantly and that the assets have moved from Stage 3 to Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) or from Stage 2 to Stage 1 (12 month-ECL). This situation can only occur when the performance of the modified asset is in accordance with the new terms of the contract for a period of twelve consecutive months.

Additionally, the Bank continues to monitor whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of these assets, applying specific models for modified assets.

2.3.9 Derecognition not resulting from a modification

Financial assets granted are derecognized when the associated cash flows are extinguished, collected or disposed of to third parties and (i) the Bank substantially transfers all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor substantially holds all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset and does not hold control over the asset. Gains and losses obtained from the definitive sale of loans and advances to customers are recorded under Other operating income/(expenses). These gains or losses correspond to the difference between the sales value set and the book value of those assets, net of impairment losses.

The Bank participates in transactions in which it has the contractual right to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards. These transactions result in the derecognition of the asset if the Bank:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it receives equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Is obliged to remit any cash flow it receives from the assets without material delays.

The guarantees granted by the Bank (shares and bonds) through repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing operations are not derecognized because the Bank holds substantially all the risks and rewards based on the pre-established repurchase price, and therefore the derecognition criteria are not met (see Note 2.4).

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the underlying obligation is settled, expires, or is canceled.

2.3.10 Write-off policy

The Bank writes off financial assets, in part or in whole, when it concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of collection. The indicators that demonstrate that there is no reasonable expectation of collection are (i) the shutdown of the activity and (ii) the cases in which the recovery depends on the collection of a collateral, but in which the value of the collateral is so low that there is no reasonable expectation of fully recovering the asset.

The rules implemented for the selection of loans that may be written off from assets are as follows:

- The loans cannot be under a risk-sharing protocol;
- The loans must be past due for more than 210 days; and
- The loans cannot be marked as overdue renegotiated loans or be part of an active payment agreement.

2.3.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank determines impairment losses for debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as for other exposures that have an associated credit risk such as bank guarantees and commitments assumed.

The requirements of IFRS 9 aim to recognize expected losses from operations, assessed on an individual or collective basis, considering all reasonable, reliable, and duly substantiated information that is available, including information from a forward-looking perspective.

Impairment losses on debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost are recognized against an accumulated impairment caption in the balance sheet, which reduces the book value of the asset, while impairment of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized against other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses arising from the granting of loans and advances to customers are recognized in the income statement under the caption Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers, net of reversals and recoveries and those of the remaining financial assets under the caption Impairment losses on other financial assets, net of reversals and recoveries.

Impairment losses on exposures that have an associated credit risk and that are not positions recorded in assets are recorded as a provision under Provisions in liabilities, in the balance sheet. Charges for the period and reversals are recorded under the caption Provisions, net of reversals in the income statement.

Impairment model of loans and advances to customers

The methodology adopted by the Bank foresees, in a first stage, the identification of Economic Groups (and Retail customers, hereinafter "Retail") considered as individually significant. These are analyzed individually and the remainder collectively, according to homogeneous risk groups. The following criteria for selecting Groups (and Retail) that are individually significant are considered:

- Customers/economic groups with no signs of impairment with exposure greater than or equal to 0.1% of FPR;
- Customers/economic groups with signs of impairment with exposure greater than or equal to 0.02% of FPR; and
- Customers restructured due to financial difficulties with exposure above AOA 50 million.

In the collective analysis methodology, the Bank groups customers into homogeneous risk segments, namely the following:

- Consumer credit
- Overdrafts
- Credit cards
- Car loans
- Mortgages
- Small and Medium-sized Businesses – Less significant exposures
- Large Businesses – significant exposures
- State
- Credit institutions

The amount of impairment losses is determined according to whether there is a significant deterioration of the risk since initial recognition, and whether a default event occurs. Consequently, the Bank classifies financial instruments into three stages of impairment, as described below:

- Stage 1: Classification to be applied on initial recognition of the financial instruments or in the event of not meeting any of the classification criteria of the other impairment stages
- Stage 2: Classification to be applied to financial instruments that show a significant increase in credit risk (SIRC) since their origin
- Stage 3: All financial instruments that are in default according to the Bank's internal definition and in line with Instruction No. 8/2019 will be classified under this stage.

The Stage 2 criteria for classification are as follows:

Classification

- Product contracts other than overdrafts, with credit more than 30 days overdue;
- Overdraft product contracts with credit more than 15 days overdue;

- Customer with at least one credit operation restructured due to financial difficulties in the last 6 months;
- Customers with an operation in litigation in the last 5 years;
- Customers with bounced checks and/or inhibited from using checks according to the information available at CIRC (Angolan Centralized Credit Register);
- Customers with unauthorized overdrafts;
- Customers with revolving operations (overdrafts, credit cards and escrow accounts) above the limit formally contracted, or revolving credit operations permanently used at, at least, 95% of the limit initially contracted in the last 6 months;
- Credit with a material decrease in the value of the collateral (greater than or equal to 20%) when this results in a funding-collateral ratio greater than 80%;
- Transactions restructured in default (stage 3 on the origination date) and which, on the reporting date, do not meet stage 3 classification criteria;
- Classification of Customer operations due to Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), whenever the Customer's exposure to these criteria is greater than 20% of the Customer's total exposure;
- POCI (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired) operations that do not have stage 3 classification criteria on the reporting date;
- Unrestructured operations that have not complied with the quarantine period in Stage 2 (6 months after clearing default); and
- Restructured operations that have not been restructured in default but have not yet been cleared of restructuring due to financial difficulties.

For individually analyzed customers the following additional criteria are considered:

- Customers with a credit operation in the financial system more than 90 days in arrears, principal or interest written off/ canceled or in litigation;
- Customer subject to Special Recovery Programs;
- Customers with overdue debts to the Tax Administration and/or Social Security;
- Bank pledges or expectation of insolvency or subject to a financial and/or operational recovery/reorganization process;
- Significant change in the Customer's operating results (Companies), for customers subject to Individual Analysis.

Propagation

- Propagation of all operations to Stage 2 if the total exposure of the operation in Stage 2 is greater than or equal to 20% of the Customer's exposure.

Applicable only to Stage 3 Customers, the default classification criteria, are as follows, provided they have (i) Absolute Materiality: >= AOA 5,000 of overdue loans; (ii) Relative materiality: 1% Corporate and 2.5% Retail, of the Customer's asset exposure.

Classification

- Contracts with overdue credit for more than 90 days;
- Restructured contracts with overdue credit for more than 30 days; and
- Restructurings with material loss or grace period of the principal or arising from contracts already at Stage 3.

For individually analyzed customers the following additional criteria are considered:

- Customers in bankruptcy/insolvency or with expectation of bankruptcy/insolvency.

Propagation

- Propagation of marking of default when the default exposure represents 20% of total customer exposure.

Declassification

- Contracts with overdue credit for more than 90 days: 12-month quarantine period (at least 6 months in Stage 3 and 6 months in Stage 2) with no default activation criteria; and
- Restructured credits: a quarantine period (at least 12 months) is applied with payment of principal and interest without overdue exposure for a period greater than 30 days.

In calculating collective impairment, the Bank considers the following credit risk parameters:

a) Exposure: The exposure at default (EAD) is the estimated amount outstanding in the event of default. This component is relevant for financial instruments that have a variable amortization structure depending on the Customer use (credit current accounts, credit cards, in general any revolving product). The calculation of this estimate is based on the observation of historical data for debtors in respect of which default situations have been verified, relating the levels of use of the limits at the time of default with those in the previous 12 months. In this context, future levels of use are estimated according to the nature of the product, the current levels of use and the value of the cap.

b) Probability of default (PD): the Bank applies a methodology for calculating the probability of default forecast for each borrower for the entire loan portfolio and for each risk segment. This parameter is used directly to calculate the ECL of operations in Stage 1 and 2 of impairment. Thus, for stage 1, the period of 12 months should be considered and, for stage 2, the residual maturity of the operation.

c) Loss given default (LGD): is the percentage of debt that will not be recovered in the event of a Customer default. The calculation of the LGD is performed based on historical internal information, considering the cash flows associated with the contracts from the time of default until their settlement or until the moment when there are no relevant recovery expectations.

The parameters considered for determining impairment are generally based on the internal historical experience of defaults and recoveries of the Bank. The parameters are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the economic position and to be always representative of the current economic context.

The models also incorporate prospects of future economic evolution (forward looking) to determine the expected loss considering the macroeconomic factors that are related to the probability of default and/or recoverability indicators of the Bank, namely:

- Real GDP
- Growth rate of non-oil GDP
- (Parallel) USD/AOA exchange rate - end of period
- Luanda Consumer Price Index
- Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)

In the review processes, the necessary improvements will also be made as detected in the backtesting exercises.

Impairment model for other financial instruments
(Deposits at other credit institutions and Investments at amortized cost)

The Bank classifies exposures into stages of impairment with regard to financial instruments measured at amortized cost.

Stage 1 - *Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition*

Assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are classified in Stage 1. The calculation of impairment losses for these exposures with a maturity of 12 months.

In assessing the existence of a significant increase in the credit risk for the financial asset portfolio, an increase of more than two notches is considered for a significant increase in the credit risk, in accordance with the information published by the international rating agency Moody's.

Stage 2 – *Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition*

Whenever the existence of a significant increase in the counterparty's credit risk is determined, the exposure is classified as Stage 2.

For these exposures, the Bank measures the impairment losses over the respective residual maturity.

Stage 3 - *Financial assets in default*

This stage includes all financial instruments for which events of default have been verified for more than 90 days.

Impairment losses for debt securities, investments and cash and cash equivalents in other credit institutions are calculated based on the credit risk parameters (probability of default and loss given default) provided by the international rating agency Moody's.

For the purposes of calculating impairment losses, the Bank also considers risk mitigation through the fair value of financial collateral and mortgage collateral.

2.4 Operations with repurchase or resale agreement

Securities sold under repurchase agreements (repos) at a fixed price or at a price equal to the sale price plus interest over the term of the transaction are not derecognized from the balance sheet and are revalued in accordance with the accounting policy of the category to which they belong. The corresponding liability is accounted for under Deposits from customers or Deposits from other credit institutions, as appropriate. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is treated as interest and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective rate method and recorded under Net interest income.

Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos) at a fixed price or at a price equal to the purchase price plus interest over the term of the transaction, are not recognized in the balance sheet, and the purchase price is recorded under Loans and advances to customers or Other loans and advances to credit institutions, as appropriate. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price is treated as interest and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method under Net interest income. The amounts receivable are collateralized by the associated securities.

2.5 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank can carry out derivative financial instrument operations, within the scope of its activity, to manage its own positions based on expectations of market developments or to meet the needs of its customers.

All derivative instruments are recorded on the trade date at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement unless they qualify as cash flow hedges or net investments in foreign operating units. Derivatives are also recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at their reference value (notional value).

Derivative financial instruments are classified as hedging (provided that all designation conditions are met) or trading instruments, depending on their purpose.

Hedging derivatives

The Bank had no hedging derivatives at the date of the first adoption of IFRS 9, however it took the decision to continue to apply as a policy, the accounting treatment of IAS 39 as permitted by IFRS 9.

The Bank designates derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange risks, resulting from its business. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as trading instruments.

Hedging derivatives are recorded at fair value and the gains or losses resulting from their remeasurement are recognized in accordance with the hedge accounting model adopted.

A hedging relationship exists when:
- at the beginning of the relationship there is formal documentation of the hedge;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective;
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured;
- the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and effectively determined to be highly effective over the financial reporting period; and
- in relation to the hedging of an anticipated transaction, the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to changes in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

When a derivative financial instrument is used to hedge foreign exchange changes arising from monetary assets or liabilities, no hedge accounting model is applied. Any gain or loss associated with the derivative is recognized in profit or loss for the period, as are the changes in the foreign exchange risk of the underlying monetary elements.

i. Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the asset, liability or group of assets and liabilities to be hedged in respect of the risk covered. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the requirements of hedge accounting, the derivative financial instrument is transferred to the trading category and the hedge accounting is subsequently discontinued (the adjustment made to the book value of a hedging instrument, for which the effective interest rate method is used, is amortized through profit or loss for the period until its maturity and recognized in Net interest income). If the hedged asset or liability corresponds to a fixed-income instrument, the accumulated gains or losses in respect of changes in the interest rate risk associated with the hedging item until the date the hedging is discontinued, are amortized through profit or loss over the remaining period of the hedged item.

ii. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, which qualify as cash flow hedges, are recognized in equity - cash flow reserves - for the effective part of the hedging relationships. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion of hedging relationships are recognized in the income statement when they occur.

The amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects results.

When the hedging instrument is derecognized or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge accounting requirements or is revoked, the hedging relationship is discontinued prospectively. Accordingly, changes in fair value accumulated in equity until the date the hedging is discontinued can be:

- deferred for the remaining period of the hedged instrument; and
- recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period if the hedged instrument has been extinguished.

In the case of the discontinuation of a hedging relationship of a future transaction, the changes in fair value of the derivative recorded in equity remains there until the future transaction is recognized in the income statement. When the transaction is no longer expected to occur, the accumulated gains or losses recorded in equity are immediately recognized in the income statement.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank had no hedging derivatives.

Derivatives held for trading

Derivatives that are not considered in an accounting hedging relationship are considered as other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. When the fair value of the instruments is positive, they are presented under assets, when their fair value is negative, they are classified under liabilities, in both cases under financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives

There is an embedded derivative when a part of the financial instrument traded by the Bank trades contains a derivative and a non-derivative component. This component of the derivative is identified as an “embedded derivative”, while the remainder of the contract is described as a “host contract”.

Derivatives embedded in financial instruments are separately accounted for whenever:

- the risks and rewards of the derivative are not related to those of the main instrument (host contract);
- a separate instrument with the same terms meets the definition of a derivative; and
- the hybrid instrument (as a whole) is not initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are presented under the captions of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, being recorded at fair value with the changes being reflected in profit or loss.

2.6 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted in the Bank’s financial statements at their historical cost less any impairment losses.

Subsidiaries are entities (including investment funds and securitization vehicles) controlled by the Bank. The Bank controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, the variability in returns arising from its involvement with that entity and can seize them through the power it has over the relevant activities of that entity (de facto control).

Associates are entities over which the Bank has significant influence but does not exercise control over their financial and operating policy. The Bank is presumed to have significant influence when it holds more than 20% of the voting rights of the associate. If the Bank holds, directly or indirectly, less than 20% of the voting rights, it is presumed that it does not have significant influence, except when that influence can be clearly demonstrated.

The existence of significant influence by the Bank is usually demonstrated in one or more of the following:

- representation on the Board of Directors or equivalent governing body;
- participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions;
- material transactions between the Bank and the investee;
- interchange of management personnel; and
- provision of essential technical information.

Impairment

The recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed whenever there are signs of impairment. Impairment losses are calculated based on the difference between the recoverable amount of investments in subsidiaries or associates and their book value. The identified impairment losses are recorded in the income statement and are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if there is a reduction in the estimated loss amount, in a subsequent period. The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the value in use of the assets and the fair value less costs to sell, calculated using valuation methodologies supported by discounted cash flow techniques, considering market conditions, time value of money and business risks.

2.7 Equity instruments

A financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument when it meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, i.e., there is no contractual obligation for its settlement to be made by delivering cash or another financial asset to a third party, regardless of its legal form, evidencing a residual interest in the assets of the issuing entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are recorded against equity, as a deduction from the amount of the issue. The amounts paid and received for purchases and sales of equity instruments are recorded in equity, net of transaction costs.

Income from equity instruments (dividends) is recognized when the right to receive it is established and are deducted to equity.

2.8 Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets are only recognized when: i) they are identifiable; ii) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the asset and iii) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.
The acquisition cost of intangible assets comprises: i) the purchase price, including costs with intellectual rights and fees and after deducting any discounts and ii) any cost directly attributable to the preparation of the asset for its intended use.

After the initial accounting, BFA measures its intangible assets according to the cost model.

Intangible assets, which correspond mainly to IT software, are recorded at acquisition costs, and are amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period.

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at acquisition cost less accrued amortization and impairment losses. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the goods.

The acquisition cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price of the asset, expenses directly attributable to its acquisition and costs incurred in preparing the asset to be ready for its intended use. Financial costs incurred with loans obtained for the construction of qualifying tangible fixed assets are recognized as part of the construction cost of the asset.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, according to the useful life estimated by the Bank, which corresponds to the following years of useful life:

	Years of useful life
Properties for own use (Buildings)	50
Work on rented buildings	10
Equipment:	
. Furniture and material	10
. IT equipment	3
. Interior installations	10
. Transport equipment	3 e 5
. Machines and tools	6 e 7
Automatic data processing system (software)	3

As mentioned in Note 2.18, this caption includes right-of-use assets arising from lease agreements.

2.9 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as non-current assets held for sale when their book value is intended to be realized mainly through a sale transaction rather than through their continued use in the Bank's activities.

The value of assets received as payment in kind is initially recorded at the lower of the fair value net of selling costs and the book value of the loan at the date the payment in kind was made.

When the valuation of the asset is higher than the outstanding amount of the credit operation, the Bank records the asset at the value of the credit at the time. When the valuation of the assets is lower than the book value of the loan operation, the difference must be recognized as a cost for the period.

Assets recorded under this caption are not amortized and are valued at the lower of book value and fair value. The fair value of these assets is determined based on periodic valuations performed by independent valuers. Whenever the value resulting from these valuations (net of costs to sell) is lower than the book value, impairment losses are recorded under Impairment of other assets, net of reversals and recoveries.

In addition, as these are assets whose fair value level in the IFRS 13 hierarchy corresponds mainly to level 3, given the subjectivity of some assumptions used in the valuations and the fact that there are external indications with alternative values, the Bank carries out internal analyses on the assumptions used, which may imply additional adjustments to their fair value.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

When there are signs that an asset may be impaired, IAS 36 requires that its recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss shall be recognized whenever the net book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement and are reversed in subsequent reporting periods when the reasons that led to their initial recognition cease. For this purpose, the new depreciated amount shall not exceed the book value that would be accounted, had no impairment losses been allocated to the asset, considering its depreciation.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, which is calculated based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be obtained from the continued use of the asset and its disposal at the end of its useful life.

On the date of derecognition of a non-financial asset, the gain or loss calculated as the difference between the fair value less costs to sell and the net book value is recognized in the income statement under Net gains/(losses) on sale of other assets.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the balance sheet date, including Cash and deposits at central banks and Deposits at other credit institutions (Notes 4 and 5), and do not include impairment losses.

2.12 Dividends

Dividends (income from equity instruments) are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive them is attributed. Dividends are recorded under Net gains/(losses) on financial operations, Net gains/(losses) on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other income, depending on the classification of the underlying instrument.

2.13 Commissions

Income from services and commissions is recognized as revenue from customer agreements to the extent that the performance obligations are satisfied:

- when they are obtained as the services are rendered, their recognition in profit or loss is made in the period to which they relate; and
- when they result from the rendering of services, their recognition is made when that service is completed.

When they are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, the income resulting from services and commissions are recorded in net interest income.

2.14 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits are reflected under Staff costs in the period to which it relates, in accordance with the accrual accounting principle. The Bank grants variable remuneration to its employees and directors as a result of their performance (performance bonus). The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the respective allocation criteria for each employee, and the Remuneration Committee is responsible for establishing the criteria at director level. The variable remuneration paid to employees and directors is recorded against profit or loss in the period to which they relate, although payable in the following year (Note 25).

In November 2022, Order 3923/22 ((Official Gazette) 123 of Series II) published the Addendum to the BFA Pension Fund and the New Pension Plan. The new Defined Contribution Pension Plan defines a mixed contribution system between the Associate (BFA) and the Employees and sets the Associate's rate at 7.5% on the pensionable salary, also setting a variable employee contribution of between 2.5% and 10% on the pensionable salary.

For defined-contribution plans, the liabilities related to the benefit attributable to the Bank's employees are recognized as an expense for the period when due (Note 25).

Long-term benefit

This type of long-term benefit is recognized when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation to pay its employees long-term benefits.

The Bank grants variable remuneration to directors and 40% of this amount is paid over a 3-year period plus remuneration. In this respect, the remuneration is associated with the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market in the same currency and maturity as the deferral. The deferred charges are recorded under Interest and similar expense and the principal is recorded under Staff costs, against Other assets.

Termination benefits

This type of benefit is recognized when the Bank terminates the employment contract before the employee reaches normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts the termination of employment in exchange for such benefit. The Bank recognizes a liability for termination benefits on the earliest of the following dates: when the Bank is no longer able to withdraw the offer of benefits or when the Bank recognizes the costs of a restructuring, within the scope of the recognition of restructuring provisions. Benefits due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

2.15 Income tax and other taxes

The total income tax recorded in the income statement includes current and deferred taxes.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated based on the taxable income for the period, which differs from the accounting income due to adjustments to the tax base resulting from expenses or income not relevant for tax purposes, or which will only be considered in future periods according to the applicable tax laws (Corporate Tax Code).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax corresponds to the impact on tax recoverable/payable in future periods resulting from deductible or taxable temporary differences between the balance sheet value of assets and liabilities and their tax base, used to determine taxable income. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rate in force or substantially in force at the financial reporting date, and which is estimated to be applicable on the date of realization of deferred tax assets or on the date of payment of deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are normally recorded for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets are only recognized up to the amount by which it is probable that future taxable income will exist, to allow for the use of the corresponding deductible temporary differences or tax losses carried forward. Additionally, deferred tax assets are not recorded in cases where their recoverability may be questionable due to other situations, including issues of interpretation of the tax legislation in force.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank has not recorded any deferred tax assets or liabilities in its financial statements.

Corporate Tax

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank is subject to a Corporate Tax under the terms of the General Tax System. The taxation of its income is carried out under the terms of Law 26/20, of July 20 (which revoked Law 19/14, of October 22) and, currently, the applicable tax rate is 35%.

The income from public debt securities, resulting from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills issued by the Angolan State, whose issue is regulated by the Framework Law of Direct Public Debt (Law 16/02, of December 5) and by Regulatory Decrees 51/03 and 52/03, of July 8, as well as the other income obtained by the Group subject to Capital Gains Tax (IAC), are exempt from Corporate Tax, in accordance with the provisions of Article 47(1)(b) of the Corporate Tax Code. This article expressly states that in order to determine the taxable amount, income or gains subject to IAC must be deducted from the net profit calculated under the terms of the previous articles.

Moreover, this law enshrined, among other changes, the eligibility for tax purposes of favorable and unfavorable exchange rate variations as accepted income and costs for tax purposes, respectively.

Likewise, provisions/impairment on secured loans are no longer accepted as a cost, except for the part not covered.

In addition, the Corporate Tax is subject to provisional assessment in a single installment to be made by the end of August, calculated by applying a rate of 2% on the result derived from financial intermediation operations, ascertained in the first six months of the previous tax year, excluding income subject to capital gains tax (taxpayers who have presented losses in the previous year are exempt from the provisional assessment).

Tax returns are subject to review and correction by tax authorities for 5 (five) years, which may result in possible amendments to the taxable income for the years 2020 to 2024.

The recording of the tax impacts of the transactions carried out by the Bank corresponds to management's understanding of the tax treatment applicable under the legislation issued. In situations where the tax interpretation is questioned by the Tax Authorities (AGT), Management reassesses the probability (above or below 50%) that the adopted tax treatment will be accepted, and consequently determines the most likely or expected amount of tax assets or liabilities to be recorded.

Capital Gains Tax (IAC)

The new IAC Code, approved by Presidential Legislative Decree 2/2014, of October 20, came into force on November 19, 2014.

The IAC is generally levied on income from the Bank's financial investments. The rate varies between 5% (in the case of interest received on debt securities which are admitted to trading on a regulated market, and which have a maturity of three years or more) and 15%.

Notwithstanding the above, with respect to income from public debt securities, according to the understanding of the AGT and the Banco Nacional de Angola addressed to the Angolan Banks Association (in Portuguese, Associação Angolana de Bancos) (letter from the Banco Nacional de Angola dated September 26, 2013), only income arising from securities issued on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to this tax.

This income from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills, issued by the Angolan State after January 1, 2013, is subject to IAC at the rate of 10% (5% in the case of debt securities admitted to trading on a regulated market and which have a maturity of three years or more).

On August 1, 2013, the automation process to withhold tax was initiated, by the BNA, in respect of IAC, in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Legislative Decree 5/11, of December 31.

IAC is generally levied on the income from the securities identified above and is withheld by the Bank. For these reasons, the Bank considers that the conditions to consider IAC as an income tax under IFRS are fulfilled.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Law 7/19 introduced VAT, which has been in force since October 1, 2019, repealing the Consumption Tax Regulation (IC) and introducing relevant amendments to the Stamp Duty Code (IS).

Under the terms of the VAT Code approved by Law 7/19 and the amendments introduced by Law 17/19 of August 13, they are subject to this tax: (i) the transfer of goods and services carried out within national territory, for consideration, by a taxable person acting as such; and (ii) the import of goods.

Nevertheless, the VAT Code provides for the exemption of certain transactions, including the exemption applied to financial intermediation transactions, including those described in Annex III to this Code, except those which give rise to the payment of a specific and predetermined fee or consideration for their performance. This exemption does not entitle the taxable person to deduct the VAT incurred on the acquisition of goods and services connected with exempt transactions.

It should be noted that the VAT rate in force in Angola, applicable to transactions subject and not exempt from VAT, is 14%. Additionally, and in accordance with Article 21(2) of the VAT Code, commercial banks must withhold 50% of the tax included in the invoice or equivalent document issued by the taxpayer at the time of transfer of goods or rendering of services (except for the transfers of goods or services listed as excluded from this withholding tax). In this regard, the withholding of this tax must be made in the periodic VAT return for the month in which this tax becomes chargeable under the terms of Article 21(3) of the VAT Code (i.e., upon receipt of the respective invoice or equivalent document by the entities subject to the withholding VAT system).

However, Instruction 000003/DNP/DSIVA/AGT/2020, issued by the Angolan tax authorities, has clarified that transfers of goods to any withholding entities whose payment is made by debit in the account, with the exception of the State, are exempt from withhold. Examples of these situations are transfers of goods within the scope of banking and financial operations in which the Institutions debit the customer's account, namely: (i) the transfer of leased assets to the respective lessee when the stipulated purchase option is exercised, as well as (ii) the sale of point-of-sale (POS) systems as part of the institutions' provision of payment card acceptance services to their customers.

Under the terms of Article 10(1) of the VAT Code, for the purposes of this tax, and as a general rule, the rendering of services takes place within the national territory when the purchaser has domicile, head office or fixed establishment therein for which the services are acquired. In this context, Article 29(2) of the VAT Code, in conjunction with Article 2(1)(d) of the same tax compendium, provides for a reverse charge mechanism, whereby "whenever the purchaser is a taxable person, the tax is payable by that purchaser, in respect of services rendered within national territory, under Article 10 of the VAT Code, where the service provider is a non-resident taxable person and does not have a fixed establishment in national territory", i.e., the purchaser, a VAT taxpayer in Angola, must (self)assess the Angolan VAT due on the rendering of services in Angola, when these are rendered by non-resident suppliers.

Moreover, considering the Bank is a taxable person that carries out transactions which grant the right to deduct (i.e., transactions subject to VAT) and transactions which do not grant the right to deduct (i.e., transactions which are exempt from this tax under the aforementioned terms), the VAT incurred by the Bank on its purchases of goods and services is only partially deductible using the *pro rata* method.

Nevertheless, the Bank, as a taxable person subject to the general VAT system, may, under the terms of Article 27(2) of the VAT Code, adopt the actual allocation method regarding the VAT incurred on goods for sale. This method of deduction consists of the possibility of deducting all the tax incurred in the acquisition of goods in transactions which give rise to a right to deduct but excludes the possibility of deducting the tax incurred in transactions which do not give rise to this right, under the terms of Articles 22 and 24 of the VAT Code. The goods whose tax may be deducted according to the actual use method are subject to prior authorization by the Tax Authorities. Additionally, Instruction No. 000003/DNP/DSIVA/AGT/2020, referred to below, established that credit institutions may adopt the actual allocation method to deduct the VAT incurred on the acquisition of goods and services "exclusively used" to carry out:

I. Financial lease operations;
II. Financial operations carried out by institutions without head office or permanent establishment in national territory ("correspondent banks") for Angolan institutions;
III. Operations covered by the provisions of Article 6(3) of the VAT Code, namely the re-invoicing of goods and/or services acquired by the institutions in their own name, but on behalf of third parties, to whom the respective goods and/or services are re-invoiced, with a view to obtaining a refund (cost recovery).

For the purposes of VAT deduction according to the mentioned method, credit institutions must prepare a letter addressed to the VAT Services Department (in Portuguese, Direcção dos Serviços do IVA), requesting the amendment of the statement on the commencement of operations, as well as the respective compliance with the obligations foreseen in the VAT Code regarding the accounting record of the operations, in order to allow the control of the operations whose tax was deducted according to the actual allocation method.

Moreover, the Bank is also required to comply with the invoicing rules under the Legal Regime of Invoices and Equivalent Documents (in Portuguese, Regime Jurídico das Facturas e Documentos Equivalentes (RJFDE)), in force since April 2019. Within this scope, the economic agents with a turnover equal or superior to Kwanzas equivalent to USD 250 thousand must issue the invoices or equivalent documents through a certified invoicing system.

Property Tax

In accordance with the provisions of Law 20/20, published on July 9, which approved the new Property Tax Code and revoked the previous law, the Bank withholds Property Tax at a rate of 15% (considering that the taxable amount of these properties corresponds only to 60% of the value of the rents received during the year, since the applicable tax rate is 25%), on the payment or delivery of rents on rented property, with the exception of land for construction, for which Property Tax will be due at a rate of 0.6% of the asset value.

Property Tax will be due on non-rented property in accordance with the following ranges:

- A rate of 0.1% on the asset value, applicable to real estate with an asset value below AOA 5,000,000;
- A fixed value of AOA 5,000 for properties with an asset value above AOA 5,000,000 and below AOA 6,000,000;
- A rate of 0.5% on the asset value exceeding AOA 5,000,000, applicable to real estate with an asset value above AOA 6,000,000.

In the transfer with or without consideration of property, the taxable amount corresponds to the asset value as stated in the land registry at the date of transfer, the value determined by evaluation, in the case of an omitted building, or the declared value, whichever is greater. The transfer of real estate assets is subject to property tax at the rate of 2%, the charge and liability for settlement of which should fall on the Bank whenever it acts as purchaser.

Other taxes

The Bank is also subject to indirect taxes, namely customs duties, stamp duty, employment income tax, as well as other taxes, namely the Special Contribution on Foreign Exchange Transactions, which, in accordance with Law No. 15/23 of December 29, which came into force on January 1, 2024, is applicable to all transfers made with a national registered office or domicile, within the scope of contracts for the provision of services, technical assistance, consultancy and management, capital operations and unilateral transfers.

2.16 Provisions and contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions

A provision is set up when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event for which the future outflow of resources is probable and can be reliably measured. The provision amount corresponds to the best estimate of the amount to be disbursed to settle the liability, at the balance sheet date. Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated costs to settle the obligation using a pre-tax interest rate, which reflects the market value, for the discount period and for the risk of the provision in question.

If the future expenditure of resources is not likely, it is a contingent liability, and is subject to the respective disclosure, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Provisions related to legal proceedings, opposing BFA to third parties, are constituted in accordance with internal risk assessments carried out by the Board of Directors, with the support and advice of its legal advisors.

Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees provided are measured according to the impairment model implemented as described in Note 2.3.11.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate and are reversed against profit or loss in the proportion of the payments that are not probable.

Provisions are derecognized through their use for the obligations for which they were initially recognized or for the cases that the situations were no longer observed.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, being disclosed when it is probable that there will be a future economic inflow of resources.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are covered by IAS 37 and disclosed whenever the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefits is not remote. The Bank records a contingent liability when:

i) it is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely within the Bank's control; or,

ii) it is a present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognized because:
   - a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or,
   - b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Identified contingent liabilities are subject to disclosure unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

2.17 Financial and performance guarantees

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make payments in order to compensate the holder for losses incurred, as a result of breaches of the contractual terms of debt instruments, namely the payment of the respective principal and/or interest.

Financial guarantees issued are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequently, these guarantees are measured at the higher (i) of the fair value initially recognized and (ii) the amount of any obligation arising from the guarantee contract, measured at the balance sheet date. Any change in the amount of the obligation associated with financial guarantees issued is recognized in the income statement.

Financial guarantees issued by the Bank usually have a defined maturity and a periodic fee charged in advance, which varies according to the counterparty risk, amount, and performance of the contract. On this basis, the fair value of the guarantees, on the date of their initial recognition, is approximately equivalent to the value of the initial commission received, considering that the agreed conditions are market conditions. Thus, the amount recognized on the contracting date equals the amount of the initial commission received, which is recognized in the income statement during the period to which it relates. Subsequent commissions are recognized in the income statement, in the period to which it relates.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees are contracts that result in one party being compensated if it fails to perform its contractual obligation. Performance guarantees are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally stated by the amount of commissions received over the life of contract. Upon breach of contract, the Bank has the right to revert the guarantee, with the amounts being recognized in Loans and advances to customers, following the transfer of the loss compensation to the guarantee beneficiary.

2.18 Leases

IFRS 16 sets out requirements regarding the scope, classification/recognition and measurement of leases:
- from the lessor's perspective, leases continue to be classified as finance leases or operating leases;
- from the lessee's perspective, the standard defines a single accounting model for lease agreements that results in the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all lease agreements except for leases with a period of less than 12 months or for leases of low value assets in which cases the lessee may opt for the recognition exemption provided for in IFRS 16, and, in that case, should recognize the lease payments associated with those contracts as External supplies and services.

The Bank has opted not to apply this standard to short-term lease agreements of less than or equal to one year and to lease agreements where the underlying asset has low value, and the option of not applying this standard to leases of intangible assets has also been used.

Definition of a lease

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, that is, obtaining substantially all of the economic rewards of its use, and the right to direct the use of that identified asset, for a certain period of time in exchange for consideration.

Impacts from the lessee's perspective

The Bank recognizes for all leases, except for leases with a period of less than 12 months or for leases of low-value assets:
- a right-of-use asset, initially measured at cost, considering the Net Present Value (NPV) of the lease liability, plus payments made (fixed and/or variable) less lease incentives received, penalties for termination (if reasonably certain), as well as any cost estimates to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset and/or restoring the location where it is located. Subsequently, it is measured according to the cost model (subject to depreciation/amortization according to the lease term of each agreement and to impairment tests);

- a lease liability, initially recorded at the present value of the future lease cash flows (NPV), which includes:
  - fixed payments, less leasing incentives receivable;
  - variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the start date of the agreement;
  - the amounts payable by the lessee as residual value guarantees;
  - the exercise price of a call-option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
  - sanction payments for the termination of the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of a lease termination option by the lessee.

The Bank defines a reduced unit value as USD 5,000.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined (paragraph 26 of IFRS 16), the lease payments are discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate which incorporates the risk-free interest rate curve (swap curve), plus a risk spread of the Bank, applied over the weighted average term of each lease agreement. For open-ended contracts, this date is considered to be the end date of the lease. For other open-ended contracts, the period within which the lease will be enforceable is assessed, as well as any economic penalties associated with the lease. When assessing enforceability, the specific clauses of the contracts are considered, as well as the legislation in force regarding Urban Leases.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured as follows:

- by an increase in its carrying amount to reflect interest thereon;
- by a decrease in its carrying amount to reflect lease payments; and
- the carrying amount is remeasured to reflect any revaluations or changes in the lease, as well as to incorporate the revision of lease payments fixed in substance and the revision of the lease term.

The Bank remeasures a lease liability, and calculates the respective adjustment related to the right-of-use asset whenever:

- there is a change in the lease term or in the assessment of a call-option over the underlying asset, in which case the lease liability is remeasured, discounting the revised lease payments and using a revised discount rate;
- there is a change in the amounts payable under a residual value guarantee, or in the future lease payments resulting from the change in an index or rate used to determine those payments, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the change in the lease payments results from a change in variable interest rates, in which case a revised discount rate should be used); and
- a lease agreement is changed, but such lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured, discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the lease start date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, or until the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier. If the lease transfers the ownership of the underlying asset, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the fact that the Bank will exercise a call-option, the right-of-use asset should be depreciated/amortized from the lease start date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

The estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets is determined following the same principles as for Property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted by certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Depreciation/amortization begins on the date the lease takes effect.

Accounting for leases from the lessee's perspective in the Bank's financial statements is as follows:

In the income statement:

- the interest expense on lease liabilities is recorded under Net interest income;
- the amounts relating to short-term lease agreements and lease agreements for low-value assets are recorded under Other administrative expenses; and

- the cost of depreciation of right-of-use assets is recorded under Depreciation and amortization for the period.

In the balance sheet:
- right-of-use assets recognized under Property, plant and equipment; and
- the value of lease liabilities recorded under Other liabilities.

Impact from the lessor's perspective

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank has no lease agreements in which it is the lessor.

2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, excluding the average number of own shares held by the Bank.

For the diluted earnings per share, the average number of ordinary shares outstanding is adjusted to reflect the effect of all potential ordinary shares treated as dilutive. Contingent or potential issues are treated as dilutive when their conversion into shares decreases earnings per share.

If earnings per share change as a result of an issue with a premium or discount or other event that changes the potential number of ordinary shares, or changes in accounting policies, the calculation of earnings per share for all periods presented is adjusted retrospectively (see Note 19).

2.20 Subsequent events

The Bank analyzes events that occur after the balance sheet date, i.e., favorable and/or unfavorable events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the financial statements were authorized for issue.

In this context, two types of events can be identified:
- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date (adjusting events after the balance sheet date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date (non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date).

Events occurring after the date of the financial statements that are not considered as adjustable events, if material, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3. MAIN ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS establish several accounting treatments and require the Board of Directors to make judgments and prepare the necessary estimates to decide which accounting treatment is most appropriate. The main estimates and judgments used in the application of accounting principles by the Bank are presented in this Note, with the objective of improving the understanding of how their application affects the Bank's reported results and their disclosure, considering the context of uncertainty resulting from the impact of the devaluation of the functional currency. A broad description of the main accounting policies used by the Bank is presented in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Considering that, in many situations, there are alternatives to the accounting treatment adopted by the Board of Directors, the results reported by the Bank could be different should a different treatment be chosen. The Board of Directors considers that the choices made are appropriate and that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Bank's financial position and the result of its operations in all material respects.

3.1 Impairment losses of financial assets at amortized cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Determining impairment losses for financial instruments involves judgments and estimates regarding the following aspects, among others:

a) Significant increase in credit risk:
Impairment losses correspond to the expected losses in the event of a default over a 12-month time horizon, for Stage 1 assets, and to the expected losses considering the probability of a default event occurring at some point up to the financial instrument's maturity date, for Stage 2 and 3 assets. An asset is classified as Stage 2 whenever there is a significant increase in the respective credit risk since its initial recognition. In assessing the existence of a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank considers reasonable and sustainable qualitative and quantitative information.

b) Definition of groups of assets with common credit risk characteristics:
When expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis, financial instruments are grouped based on common risk characteristics. The Bank monitors the adequacy of the credit risk characteristics on a regular basis to assess whether they remain similar. This procedure is necessary to ensure that, in the event of a change in credit risk characteristics, the asset segmentation is revised. This revision may result in the creation of new portfolios or in the transfer of assets to existing portfolios which better reflect their credit risk characteristics.

c) Probability of default:
The probability of default represents a determining factor in measuring expected credit losses. The probability of default corresponds to an estimate of the probability of default in a given period, which is calculated based on historical data, assumptions, and expectations about future conditions.

d) Loss given default:
Corresponds to an estimate of loss in a default scenario. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those that the Bank expects to receive, either through the cash flows generated by the customer's business or loan collateral. The calculation of the estimated loss given the default is based, among other factors, on the different recovery scenarios and historical information.

This assessment is performed using internal and external information and includes the use of assumptions and judgments in its modeling, the change of which could determine different results.

Consequently, the use of different methodologies or different assumptions or judgments in measuring impairment could lead to different results from those reported and summarized in Notes 6, 8, 9 and 30.

Finally, the Bank considers that the impairment determined based on this methodology allows an adequate reflection of the risk associated to its financial assets, considering the rules established by IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

3.2 Fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value is based on market quotations, when available, and, in their absence, on the use of prices of similar recent transactions carried out under market conditions or based on valuation methodologies, using discounted cash flow techniques, applied to the future cash flows considering market conditions, the effect of time, the yield curve and volatility factors. These methodologies may require the use of assumptions or judgments in estimating fair value.

Consequently, the use of different methodologies or different assumptions or judgments in the application of a given model could give rise to different financial results from those reported in Notes 7 and 30.4.

3.3 Provisions

The measurement of provisions considers the principles defined in IAS 37 regarding the best estimate of the expected cost, the most likely outcome of ongoing actions, and considers the risks and uncertainties inherent in the process. Different assumptions and judgments would have an impact on the determination of the amount of the provisions, which are presented in Note 17.

Changes to these assumptions could have a significant impact on the values determined.

4. CASH AND DEPOSITS AT CENTRAL BANKS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Cash and deposits at Central Banks is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash		
National banknotes and coins	27 043 910	21 416 760
Foreign banknotes and coins		
In US Dollars	1 985 098	2 746 929
In Euros	1 884 802	2 179 124
In other currencies	440 620	555 764
	31 354 430	**26 898 577**
Deposits at the Central Bank		
Demand deposits at Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA)		
In national currency	200 328 275	153 175 534
In US Dollars	277 335 089	199 652 609
In Euros	131 074 984	176 920 075
	608 738 348	**529 748 218**
TOTAL	**640 092 778**	**556 646 795**

Demand deposits at the BNA in national and foreign currency aim to comply with the provisions in force regarding the reserve requirement to be maintained and are not remunerated. As at December 31, 2024, the minimum reserve requirements amounted to AOA 197,241,359 thousand in national currency and AOA 385,844,239 thousand in foreign currency (2023: AOA 100,838,260 thousand and AOA 297,515,264 thousand, respectively).

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the reserve requirements are calculated in accordance with BNA Instruction 06/2024 of June 13 and BNA Instruction 04/2023 of March 30, 2023, respectively, Directive 09/2024 of December 20, 2024 and Directive 12/2023 of November 28, 2023, respectively. The currencies for compliance with the minimum reserve requirements in Foreign Currency are the US Dollar, the Euro and the South African Rand, in accordance with Directive 03/DME/2023 of February 6, 2023.

As at December 31, 2024, the tax base for calculating reserve requirements in national currency (NC) and in foreign currency (FC) is every two weeks.

The reserve requirement in national currency is set at 21% for items that comprise the reserve base, in accordance with Directive 09/2024 of December 20, and 21% for the balances of local governments and municipal administrations, to be applied to the average fortnightly balances of the reserve base.

The reserve requirement in foreign currency was set at 22%, to be applied to the average monthly balances of items that comprise the reserve base, as defined in paragraph 3 of Instruction 06/2024 of June 12, and at 100% for the balances of local governments and municipal administrations, to be applied to the daily balances of the accounts.

Directive 12/2023, provides that regarding the reserve requirements in national currency, the balances of deposit accounts in foreign and national currency, opened at Banco Nacional de Angola on behalf of each banking financial institution, are eligible. The following assets are eligible for compliance with the reserve requirement in foreign currency:

- The balance of the foreign currency deposit account, opened at the Banco Nacional de Angola, on behalf of each Banking Credit Institution. Deducted from the corresponding 100% (one hundred percent) of deposits on behalf of the Central Government held at the financial institution.

The following are also eligible to meet the minimum reserve requirements:

- 80% (eighty percent) of the assets representing the value of loan disbursements in national currency, relating to projects in the agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing sectors, granted until April 14, 2021, provided that they have a residual maturity equal to or greater than 24 (twenty-four) months;
- Loans defined in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, of Notice 10/2022, of April 6, on Granting Credit to the Real Sector of the Economy, whatever the residual maturity; and
- Loans defined in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Notice 09/2023, of August 3, on the granting of mortgages, whatever the residual maturity.

5. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Loans and advances to credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits	50 879 448	41 635 446
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 17)	(4 230)	(4 180)
	50 875 218	**41 631 266**

The reconciliation of changes in the gross book value and impairment losses per stage of impairment of Loans and advances to credit institutions is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024 Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**41 635 446**	**4 180**
Originated or acquired financial assets	9 919 014	(45)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	(675 012)	95
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**50 879 448**	**4 230**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023 Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2023	**24 125 503**	**3 444**
Originated or acquired financial assets	2 045 510	(1 954)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	15 464 433	2 690
Balancer as at December 31, 2023	**41 635 446**	**4 180**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance, net of impairment, by currency under Loans and advances to credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In US dollars	30 455 635	21 717 823
In euros	15 262 432	15 331 017
In other currencies	5 157 151	4 582 426
	50 875 218	**41 631 266**

6. OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CENTRAL BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans and advances to credit institutions abroad:		
In US dollars	256 107 840	610 262 015
In Euros	115 567 273	74 561 586
In Pound sterling	6 861 342	8 432 968
	378 536 455	**693 256 569**
Other loans and advances to central banks:		
In Kwanzas	312 818 616	198 021 408
	312 818 616	**198 021 408**
Loans and advances to credit institutions in Angola:		
In Kwanzas	-	-
	-	-
	691 355 071	**891 277 977**
Income receivable	38 872 242	10 599 657
	730 227 313	901 877 634
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 17)	(147 327)	(375 124)
	730 079 986	**901 502 510**

The change in Loans and advances to credit institutions abroad - in US dollars is explained by the maturity of the liquidity provided by these entities.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the residual maturities of Other loans and advances to credit institutions abroad were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to three months	527 460 272	798 548 255
Three to six months	95 294 799	44 545 023
More than six months	68 600 000	48 184 699
	691 355 071	**891 277 977**

Other loans and advances to central banks include reverse repos, which are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 2.4.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other loans and advances to credit institutions earned interest at the following annual weighted average rates:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In US dollars	4,29%	5,18%
In Euros	2,78%	3,58%
In Kwanzas	17,47%	9,58%
In Pound sterling	4,25%	4,75%

The reconciliation of changes in the book value and impairment losses per stage of Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024 Estágio 1	
	Valor bruto de balanço	Perdas por imparidade
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**901 877 634**	**375 124**
Originated financial assets	731 264 987	112 211
Derecognized financial assets	(901 877 634)	(375 124)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	(1 037 674)	35 116
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**730 227 313**	**147 327**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023 Estágio 1	
	Valor bruto de balanço	Perdas por imparidade
Balancer as at January 1, 2023	**726 368 077**	**320 964**
Originated financial assets	898 336 170	216 020
Derecognized financial assets	(726 368 077)	(320 964)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	3 541 464	159 104
Balancer as at December 31, 2023	**901 877 634**	**375 124**

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024					
	Currency	Average Interest Rate	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Accrued Interest	Book Value
Debt securities						
Treasury Bonds in national currency:						
Not indexed	AOA	16,75%	71 854 593	71 296 711	3 927 775	75 224 486
Derivatives	AOA	-	17 571 189	412 034	-	412 034
Equity instruments						
Visa Incl. - Class C (Series I)	USD	-	-	4 005 223	-	4 005 223
EMIS	AOA	-	-	4 660 267	-	4 660 267
IMC – Instituto de mercado de capitais	AOA	-	-	339	-	339
SWIFT	EUR	-	-	48 723	-	48 723
Participation units	AOA	-	-	2 494 043	-	2 494 043
			89 425 782	**82 917 340**	**3 927 775**	**86 845 115**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023					
	Currency	Average Interest Rate	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Accrued Interest	Book Value
Debt securities						
Treasury Bonds in national currency:						
Not indexed	AOA	16,35%	35 386 500	36 920 367	2 090 225	39 010 592
Derivatives	AOA	-	13 599 670	743 747	-	743 747
Equity instruments						
Visa Incl. - Class C (Series I)	USD	-	-	2 998 452	-	2 998 452
EMIS	AOA	-	-	3 277 888	-	3 277 888
IMC – Instituto de mercado de capitais	AOA	-	-	337	-	337
SWIFT	EUR	-	-	47 004	-	47 004
Participation units	AOA	-	-	409 811	-	409 811
			48 986 170	**44 397 606**	**2 090 225**	**46 487 831**

Debt securities

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank holds Treasury Bonds issued by the Angolan State to be traded on the secondary market with other banks, or with its customers.

Equity instruments

As at December 31, 2024, the equity securities portfolio recorded at fair value through profit or loss, refers to:

Shares

- 13,896 Class C (Series I) shares of Visa Inc. (2023: 13,896 shares);
- shareholding in EMIS – Empresa Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.R.L. (20.00%) (2023: 18.81%); and
- shareholding in IMC – Instituto de Mercado de Capitais (2%) (2023: 2%).

Participation Units in Funds as at December 31, 2024:

- 50,000 (4.10%) participation units in Fundo BFA Futuro;
- 34,795 (0.19%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XXI;
- 100,000 (1.52%) participation units in Fundo BFA Fundo Tesouraria; and
- 125 (100.00%) participation units in Fundo Kimbo.

Participation Units in Funds as at December 31, 2023:

- 5,529 (0.06%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XIX;
- 14,584 (0.26%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVII;
- 138,443 (1.26%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVIII;
- 133,290 (1.33%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVI;
- 17,180 (0.11%) participation units in Fundo BFA PRIVATE V; and
- 100,784 (3.36%) participation units in Fundo BFA Futuro.

EMIS

As at December 31, 2024, the shareholding corresponded to 20.00% of the share capital of EMIS. EMIS was set up in Angola to manage electronic means of payment and complementary services.

In the period ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 this Company did not distribute any dividends.

Derivatives

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Derivatives - Currency forwards is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Positive fair value (asset)	412 034	743 747
	412 034	743 747
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Negative fair value (liability)	(2 950 032)	(2 537 450)
	(2 950 032)	(2 537 450)
	(2 537 998)	**(1 793 703)**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the derivative financial instruments correspond to currency forwards contracted with non-financial entities.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the notional amounts of the currency forwards are recorded under off-balance sheet items, in the amount of AOA 3,444,221 thousand and AOA 7,703,799 thousand, respectively, as per Note 27.

The valuation model for financial instruments is described in Note 30.4.

The maturities of the financial instruments under this caption are detailed in Note 30.2.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, changes in the fair value of debt securities recorded at fair value through profit or loss and the capital gains realized by the Bank, resulting from transactions in these securities are recorded under Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement in the amount of AOA 3,590,812 thousand and capital losses of AOA 310,812 thousand, respectively.

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Gains/(losses) from assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities	2 500 411	(1 194 715)
Foreign exchange forwards	(744 294)	(1 620 198)
Equity Instruments	1 799 146	2 439 156
Participation Units	35 549	64 945
	3 590 812	**(310 812)**

INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Investments at amortized cost is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024											
	Internal risk level	Country	Currency	Nominal value	Acquisition cost	Premium/ cash discount	Exchange variation	Accrued interest	Gross balance sheet value	Impairment (Nota 17)	Net book value	Average interest rate
Debt securities												
Treasury bills in national currency	A	Angola	AOA	236 318 864	207 535 807	8 274 513	-	-	215 810 320	(2 057 056)	213 753 264	-
Treasury bonds in national currency:												
. Not indexed	A	Angola	AOA	674 098 147	645 388 925	29 727 619	-	31 504 457	706 621 001	(9 151 627)	697 469 374	16,91%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Angola	USD	134 392 320	92 927 488	-	41 464 831	1 976 832	136 369 151	(1 395 631)	134 973 520	5,56%
Eurobond	A	Angola	USD	220 759 632	121 215 585	1 619 086	85 978 704	1 468 854	210 282 229	(3 135 159)	207 147 070	8,32%
Other financial instruments												
Reverse Repos	A	Angola	USD	273 601 284	273 601 284	-	-	124 214	273 725 498	(331 795)	273 393 703	4,85%
				1 539 170 247	**1 340 669 089**	**39 621 218**	**127 443 535**	**35 074 357**	**1 542 808 199**	**(16 071 268)**	**1 526 736 931**	

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023											
	Internal risk level	Country	Currency	Nominal value	Acquisition cost	Premium/ cash discount	Exchange variation	Accrued interest	Gross balance sheet value	Impairment (Nota 17)	Net book value	Average interest rate
Debt securities												
Treasury bills in national currency	A	Angola	AOA	151 118 859	139 968 178	2 803 305	-	-	142 771 483	(716 910)	142 054 573	0,11%
Treasury bonds in national currency:												
. Not indexed	A	Angola	AOA	625 194 100	590 371 435	33 071 851	-	29 379 922	652 823 208	(8 360 168)	644 463 040	17,04%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Angola	USD	189 952 672	155 038 818	13 723	34 913 854	2 693 228	192 659 623	(2 410 681)	190 248 942	5,35%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Portugal	USD	8 107 322	4 927 780	(44 233)	3 260 614	86 563	8 230 724	-	8 230 724	5,13%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	United States	USD	8 801 027	5 349 427	319 037	2 923 538	12 376	8 604 378	-	8 604 378	0,38%
Eurobond	A	Angola	USD	97 020 157	62 581 552	656 236	26 932 584	601 883	90 772 255	(1 300 196)	89 472 059	8,23%
Other financial instruments												
Reverse Repos	A	Angola	USD	327 001 802	327 001 802	-	-	2 126 424	329 128 226	(260 816)	328 867 410	10,01%
				1 407 195 939	**1 285 238 992**	**36 819 919**	**68 030 590**	**34 900 396**	**1 424 989 897**	**(13 048 771)**	**1 411 941 126**	

In 2023 and 2024, BFA contracted a set of short-term reverse repo operations with the Angolan state, negotiated through BODIVA. Given the nature of the operations, the Board of Directors recognizes their classification under Investments at amortized cost. Impairment recognized follows the model already implemented for other similar credit exposures.

In 2023, the Bank sold Angolan sovereign debt securities recognized in the Investment portfolio at amortized cost, which were close to maturity and whose receivable amount corresponded approximately to the sale price. Therefore, as this is an infrequent transaction, the Board of Directors considers that it does not jeopardize the business model established.
This operation led to the recognition of a capital gain of AOA 8,508,936 thousand in 2023.

The breakdown of investments at amortized cost, by residual maturity, is disclosed in Note 30.2.

The fair value and the detail by fair value hierarchy of the investment portfolio at amortized cost are presented in Note 30.4.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, impairment losses for Treasury Bonds, Treasury Bills, Eurobonds and foreign treasury bonds were calculated based on the credit risk parameters provided by the international rating agency Moody's.

The credit quality of the investment portfolio at amortized cost is disclosed in Note 30.1.

A reconciliation of changes in the gross book value and impairment losses per stage of investments at amortized cost is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	
	Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**1 424 989 897**	**13 048 771**
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	703 788 896	3 657 149
Activos financeiros desreconhecidos	(603 338 411)	(1 955 276)
Restantes activos financeiros/alterações de risco de crédito	-	1 014 871
Subtotal	**1 525 440 382**	**15 765 515**
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	17 367 817	305 753
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**1 542 808 199**	**16 071 268**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023	
	Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2023	**958 579 426**	**10 211 818**
Financial assets purchased in the period / changes in credit risk	864 933 882	8 827 415
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk	-	(2 565 145)
Derecognized financial assets	(495 162 306)	(4 934 447)
Subtotal	**1 328 351 002**	**11 539 641**
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	96 638 895	1 509 130
Balancer as at December 31, 2023	**1 424 989 897**	**13 048 771**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the impairment of investments at amortized cost is AOA 16,071,268 thousand and AOA 13,048,771 thousand, respectively (see Note 17).

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans and Advances Due		
Credit Cards	1 999 005	1 806 782
General Consumption	94 154 925	82 008 441
Car Loans	481 670	76 005
Home Loans	23 192 475	22 093 697
Overdrafts	960 304	764 283
Companies Less Significant Exposures	3 026 747	2 706 245
Companies Significant Exposures	382 341 673	275 454 938
State	256 628 854	190 144 611
Total loans and advances due	**762 785 653**	**575 055 002**
Overdue loans and interest		
Credit Cards	613 024	494 669
General Consumption	3 456 090	3 085 764
Car Loans	395	-
Home Loans	343 315	591 888
Overdrafts	164 183	228 802
Companies Less Significant Exposures	230 465	260 660
Companies Significant Exposures	7 217 666	7 275 956
Total overdue loans and interest	**12 025 138**	**11 937 739**
Total loans granted	774 810 791	586 992 741
Income receivable from loans granted	15 496 316	13 378 114
	790 307 107	600 370 855
Deferred commissions	(2 070 822)	(1 681 537)
Impairment for loans and advances (Note 17)	(57 826 019)	(50 268 076)
	730 410 266	548 421 242

As at December 31, 2024, the growth in loans and advances to customers was essentially due to loans granted to the Companies with significant exposure segment and the State segment, in line with the lending strategy defined by the Bank in its strategic plan.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Loans and advances to customers earned interest at the following weighted average annual rates:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In Kwanzas	16,57%	16,12%
In US dollars	11,96%	12,09%
In Euros	7,00%	7,00%
Other Currencies	1,00%	-

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the group of ten largest debtors represents 64.07% and 64.02%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio (excluding guarantees provided and documentary credits).

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, loans were written off in the amount of AOA 1,912,781 thousand and AOA 9,247,161 thousand (Note 17), respectively, in accordance with the criteria defined by the Bank.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were recoveries of loans and interest previously written off or written down from assets, in the amounts of AOA 449,212 thousand and AOA 342,381 thousand (Note 24), respectively.

The loan portfolio, by segment, presents the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2024	Exposure												Impairment			
Segment	Total exposure (including interest)	Loans in Stage 1	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Loans in Stage 2	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Loans in Stage3	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Total impairment (Note 17)	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3
Credit cards	2 612 030	871 096	-	-	1 208 250	1 988	-	-	532 684	-	-	-	565 810	11 193	71 914	482 703
Consumer credit	98 412 795	91 738 135	-	-	2 388 304	5 067	36 024	-	4 286 356	-	208 110	-	3 585 393	618 102	164 856	2 802 435
Motor vehicle loans	483 896	470 994	-	-	12 902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 047	3 269	1 778	-
Mortgages	23 564 289	18 969 733	-	505 309	2 232 181	60 131	1 847 157	-	2 362 375	-	1 436 951	-	2 035 638	177 632	321 912	1 536 094
Overdrafts	1 124 486	691 136	-	-	366 598	1	-	-	66 752	-	-	-	124 445	35 360	39 957	49 128
Corporate - less significant exposures	3 325 698	2 490 223	-	-	359 607	2	156 695	-	475 868	-	228 698	-	362 923	69 585	71 147	222 191
Corporate - significant exposures	391 758 901	289 939 319	-	2 759 927	49 018 000	-	27 343 704	-	52 801 582	-	47 422 067	-	47 005 228	3 741 873	5 792 474	37 470 881
State	269 025 012	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 141 535	4 141 535	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**790 307 107**	**674 195 648**	**-**	**3 265 236**	**55 585 842**	**67 189**	**29 383 580**	**-**	**60 525 617**	**-**	**49 295 826**	**-**	**57 826 019**	**8 798 549**	**6 464 038**	**42 563 432**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided																
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	23 577 826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 400	6 400	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	91 209 860	88 281 159	-	-	2 928 701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229 102	134 121	94 981	-
Undrawn credit facilities	158 556 481	157 819 022	-	-	582 302	-	-	-	155 157	-	-	-	58 630	44 094	858	13 678
Off-balance sheet exposure	273 344 167	269 678 007	-	-	3 511 003	-	-	-	155 157	-	-	-	294 132	184 615	95 839	13 678
Total exposure	**1 063 651 274**	**943 873 655**	**-**	**3 265 236**	**59 096 845**	**67 189**	**29 383 580**	**-**	**60 680 774**	**-**	**49 295 826**	**-**	**58 120 151**	**8 983 164**	**6 559 877**	**42 577 110**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2023	Exposure												Impairment			
Segment	Total exposure (including interest)	Loans in Stage 1	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Loans in Stage 2	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Loans in Stage3	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Total impairment (Note 17)	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3
Credit cards	2 301 451	1 063 289	-	-	813 274	12 120	-	-	424 888	-	-	-	456 222	16 804	64 772	374 646
Consumer credit	85 609 541	80 187 364	-	-	1 715 306	5 177	6 114	-	3 706 871	-	11 099	-	3 078 256	577 137	79 947	2 421 172
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	385	-	-
Mortgages	22 710 906	17 671 884	-	1 048 764	1 645 297	198	1 333 627	-	3 393 725	-	1 392 342	-	3 103 917	292 532	295 915	2 515 470
Overdrafts	993 085	568 220	-	-	280 341	45	-	-	144 524	-	-	-	175 960	34 949	39 013	101 998
Corporate - less significant exposures	3 032 181	2 259 752	-	-	351 385	4	157 811	-	421 044	-	87 636	-	393 677	84 275	103 902	205 500
Corporate - significant exposures	286 658 455	202 992 922	-	2 758 032	30 567 860	-	19 528 972	-	53 097 673	-	41 634 282	-	40 635 014	2 739 953	6 126 750	31 768 311
State	198 988 971	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 424 645	2 424 645	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**600 370 855**	**503 808 667**	**-**	**3 806 796**	**35 373 463**	**17 544**	**21 026 524**	**-**	**61 188 725**	**-**	**43 125 359**	**-**	**50 268 076**	**6 170 680**	**6 710 299**	**37 387 097**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided																
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	51 318 231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 004	98 004	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	59 800 340	59 664 063	-	-	136 277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276 841	276 745	96	-
Undrawn credit facilities	45 101 700	44 575 324	-	-	408 994	11 886	-	-	117 382	350	-	-	104 946	90 182	979	13 785
Off-balance sheet exposure	156 220 271	155 557 618	-	-	545 271	11 886	-	-	117 382	350	-	-	479 791	464 931	1 075	13 785
Total exposure	**756 591 126**	**659 366 285**	**-**	**3 806 796**	**35 918 734**	**29 430**	**21 026 524**	**-**	**61 306 107**	**350**	**43 125 359**	**-**	**50 747 867**	**6 635 611**	**6 711 374**	**37 400 882**

The loan portfolio and impairment by range of days past due presents the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2024	Exposure								
	Exposures without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Exposures with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Exposures credit impaired (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	871 096	-	-	1 118 599	89 651	-	19 618	7 869	505 197
Consumer credit	91 738 135	-	-	1 584 890	803 414	-	196 856	25 440	4 064 060
Motor vehicle loans	470 994	-	-	-	12 902	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	18 969 733	-	-	2 002 271	135 719	94 191	1 133 505	46 883	1 181 987
Overdrafts	691 136	-	-	263 734	100 914	1 950	5 434	1 861	59 457
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 490 223	-	-	155 374	204 198	35	148 390	108 937	218 541
Corporate - significant exposures	289 939 319	-	-	48 664 204	353 796	-	43 035 104	-	9 766 478
State	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**674 195 648**	**-**	**-**	**53 789 072**	**1 700 594**	**96 176**	**44 538 907**	**190 990**	**15 795 720**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	88 281 159	-	-	2 928 701	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**157 819 022**	**-**	**-**	**556 326**	**25 976**	**-**	**129 751**	**2 377**	**23 029**
Off-balance sheet exposure	**269 678 007**	**-**	**-**	**3 485 027**	**25 976**	**-**	**129 751**	**2 377**	**23 029**
Total exposure	**943 873 655**	**-**	**-**	**57 274 099**	**1 726 570**	**96 176**	**44 668 658**	**193 367**	**15 818 749**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2024	Imparidade								
	Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Impairment for credit in default (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Segment	11 193	-	-	50 201	21 713	-	16 095	6 042	460 566
Credit cards	618 102	-	-	21 811	143 045	-	66 168	11 591	2 724 676
Consumer credit	3 269	-	-	-	1 778	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle loans	177 632	-	-	250 865	33 376	37 671	668 502	29 158	838 434
Mortgages	35 360	-	-	21 115	18 429	413	4 145	1 361	43 622
Overdrafts	69 585	-	-	31 309	39 825	13	56 549	55 142	110 500
Corporate - less significant exposures	3 741 873	-	-	5 764 713	27 761	-	30 433 098	-	7 037 783
Corporate - significant exposures	4 141 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	**8 798 549**	**-**	**-**	**6 140 014**	**285 927**	**38 097**	**31 244 557**	**103 294**	**11 215 581**
On-balance sheet impairment									
Documentary credits and guarantees provided	6 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - less significant exposures	134 121	-	-	94 981	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	**44 094**	**-**	**-**	**810**	**48**	**-**	**10 587**	**311**	**2 780**
Undrawn credit facilities	**184 615**	**-**	**-**	**95 791**	**48**	**-**	**10 587**	**311**	**2 780**
Off-balance sheet impairment	**8 983 164**	**-**	**-**	**6 235 805**	**285 975**	**38 097**	**31 255 144**	**103 605**	**11 218 361**
Total impairment									

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2023	Imparidade								
	Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Impairment for credit in default (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	1 063 289	-	-	747 323	65 951	-	19 089	9 078	396 721
Consumer credit	80 187 364	-	-	1 340 103	375 203	-	109 343	39 116	3 558 412
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	17 671 884	-	-	1 358 311	185 635	101 351	1 024 199	146 893	2 222 633
Overdrafts	568 220	-	-	190 022	87 757	2 562	6 042	1 414	137 068
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 259 752	-	-	236 122	115 225	38	16 610	30 771	373 663
Corporate - significant exposures	202 992 922	-	-	30 567 838	22	-	42 466 285	1 203 658	9 427 730
State	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**503 808 667**	**-**	**-**	**34 439 719**	**829 793**	**103 951**	**43 641 568**	**1 430 930**	**16 116 227**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	59 664 063	-	-	136 277	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**44 575 324**	**-**	**-**	**354 950**	**54 044**	**-**	**79 524**	**2 577**	**35 281**
Off-balance sheet exposure	**155 557 618**	**-**	**-**	**491 227**	**54 044**	**-**	**79 524**	**2 577**	**35 281**
Total exposure	**659 366 285**	**-**	**-**	**34 930 946**	**883 837**	**103 951**	**43 721 092**	**1 433 507**	**16 151 508**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2023	Imparidade								
	Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Impairment for credit in default (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	16 804	-	-	45 562	19 210	-	14 386	6 557	353 703
Consumer credit	577 137	-	-	17 522	62 425	-	62 293	17 448	2 341 431
Motor vehicle loans	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	292 532	-	-	207 162	56 400	32 353	744 703	112 540	1 658 227
Overdrafts	34 949	-	-	18 902	19 459	652	4 514	1 037	96 447
Corporate - less significant exposures	84 275	-	-	60 924	42 964	14	10 534	16 538	178 428
Corporate - significant exposures	2 739 953	-	-	6 126 750	-	-	24 582 860	402 412	6 783 039
State	2 424 645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**6 170 680**	**-**	**-**	**6 476 822**	**200 458**	**33 019**	**25 419 290**	**556 532**	**11 411 275**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	98 004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	276 745	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**90 182**	**-**	**-**	**922**	**57**	**-**	**9 296**	**273**	**4 216**
Off-balance sheet impairment	**464 931**	**-**	**-**	**1 018**	**57**	**-**	**9 296**	**273**	**4 216**
Total impairment	**6 635 611**	**-**	**-**	**6 477 840**	**200 515**	**33 019**	**25 428 586**	**556 805**	**11 415 491**

The loan portfolio, by segment and by year, in which the operations were granted is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024														
	Credit Cards			Consumer Credit			Motor vehicle loans			Mortgages			Overdrafts		
Segmento	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2019 and prior years	18 394	2 108 139	527 475	154	2 765 533	2 009 568	-	-	-	489	14 284 128	1 610 020	7 542	1 042 180	104 241
2020	9	57	-	406	337 035	75 160	-	-	-	41	1 465 666	138 454	290	17 162	2 264
2021	1 517	129 407	9 292	3 070	2 567 539	142 953	-	-	-	18	754 599	55 494	486	21 366	6 505
2022	1 950	150 251	20 844	6 570	12 734 110	406 674	-	-	-	29	1 329 135	18 011	442	16 790	2 759
2023	903	97 943	5 096	11 176	27 566 325	488 260	2	36 285	42	44	2 348 307	21 443	211	18 774	6 861
2024	1 608	126 233	3 103	14 244	52 442 253	462 778	25	447 611	5 005	56	3 382 454	192 216	137	8 214	1 815
Total	**24 381**	**2 612 030**	**565 810**	**35 620**	**98 412 795**	**3 585 393**	**27**	**483 896**	**5 047**	**677**	**23 564 289**	**2 035 638**	**9 108**	**1 124 486**	**124 445**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024														
	Corporate - less significant exposures			Corporate - significant exposures			State			Documentary credits and guarantees provided			Undrawn credit facilities		
Segmento	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2019 and prior years	957	488 727	34 425	61	19 147 078	5 385 017	2	44 952 020	588 225	4	326 846	1 560	27 599	20 264 530	34 244
2020	343	14 104	6 582	8	1 274 475	17 792	-	-	-	3	21 387 493	36 135	1 097	697 625	1 683
2021	315	100 089	36 511	33	69 553 488	3 834 974	-	-	-	3	8 340 176	7 732	5 439	7 791 585	3 562
2022	1 451	493 096	92 048	46	71 777 337	31 370 230	4	112 259 693	1 780 176	12	11 289 717	54 300	10 492	92 819 868	2 272
2023	46	636 267	80 811	38	51 888 159	654 537	2	111 813 299	1 773 134	27	5 394 093	5 239	12 422	17 896 623	6 691
2024	93	1 593 415	112 546	96	178 118 364	5 742 678	-	-	-	407	68 049 361	130 536	16 259	19 086 250	10 178
Total	**3 205**	**3 325 698**	**362 923**	**282**	**391 758 901**	**47 005 228**	**8**	**269 025 012**	**4 141 535**	**456**	**114 787 686**	**235 502**	**73 308**	**158 556 481**	**58 630**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023														
	Credit Cards			Consumer Credit			Motor vehicle loans			Mortgages			Overdrafts		
Segmento	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2018 and prior years	17 534	1 721 617	429 534	5 043	2 635 118	1 851 112	67	-	-	229	3 420 715	1 299 362	6 788	842 995	110 254
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	1 597	125 179	5 655	3 382	2 349 902	196 018	2	629	-	515	14 886 269	1 694 040	715	50 412	9 431
2021	1 556	174 619	7 126	6 327	8 788 537	218 162	-	-	-	21	850 444	49 621	631	21 963	10 348
2022	2 063	178 471	11 563	13 144	25 983 377	379 000	1	21 189	184	29	1 381 802	36 449	606	23 184	9 825
2023	937	101 565	2 344	14 162	45 852 607	433 964	3	54 447	201	44	2 171 676	24 445	271	54 531	36 102
Total	**23 687**	**2 301 451**	**456 222**	**42 058**	**85 609 541**	**3 078 256**	**73**	**76 265**	**385**	**838**	**22 710 906**	**3 103 917**	**9 011**	**993 085**	**175 960**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023														
	Corporate - less significant exposures			Corporate - significant exposures			State			Documentary credits and guarantees provided			Undrawn credit facilities		
Segmento	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2018 and prior years	947	460 643	83 617	210	6 433 806	1 334 531	4	60 653 345	629 096	2	564 246	3 517	30 822	23 476 227	67 008
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	650	170 261	42 295	23	15 767 234	7 704 331	-	-	-	1	20 093 856	58 935	6 885	3 157 695	6 918
2021	408	355 640	59 253	37	100 199 387	5 261 715	-	-	-	1	25 662 505	64 181	8 980	6 224 335	9 381
2022	407	709 801	100 092	51	71 464 836	25 382 663	3	81 243 536	1 034 041	7	14 646 985	121 045	16 304	3 684 968	10 914
2023	78	1 335 836	108 420	62	92 793 192	951 774	28	57 092 090	761 508	108	50 150 979	127 167	15 560	8 558 475	10 725
Total	**2 490**	**3 032 181**	**393 677**	**383**	**286 658 455**	**40 635 014**	**35**	**198 988 971**	**2 424 645**	**119**	**111 118 571**	**374 845**	**78 551**	**45 101 700**	**104 946**

The detail of the amount of the gross credit exposure and the amount of impairment set up for the exposures analyzed individually and collectively, by segment, corresponds to the following:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By segment: 31/12/2024	Credit cards		General Consumption		Car Loans		Home Loans		Overdrafts	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 610 696	565 791	93 233 584	1 740 120	483 896	5 047	21 165 893	1 326 852	1 124 486	124 445
Individual impairment	1 334	19	5 179 211	1 845 273	-	-	2 398 396	708 786	-	-
Total	**2 612 030**	**565 810**	**98 412 795**	**3 585 393**	**483 896**	**5 047**	**23 564 289**	**2 035 638**	**1 124 486**	**124 445**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By segment: 31/12/2024	Corporate - less significant exposures		Corporate - significant exposures		State		Documentary credits and guarantees provided		Undrawn credit facilities	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	3 096 918	288 709	17 459 705	311 230	-	-	24 219 473	31 236	25 559 062	38 961
Individual impairment	228 780	74 214	374 299 196	46 693 998	269 025 012	4 141 535	90 568 213	204 266	132 997 419	19 669
Total	**3 325 698**	**362 923**	**391 758 901**	**47 005 228**	**269 025 012**	**4 141 535**	**114 787 686**	**235 502**	**158 556 481**	**58 630**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By segment: 31/12/2023	Credit cards		General Consumption		Car Loans		Home Loans		Overdrafts	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 301 016	456 182	83 146 457	1 386 497	76 265	385	19 339 307	1 500 794	992 813	175 688
Individual impairment	435	40	2 463 084	1 691 759	-	-	3 371 599	1 603 123	272	272
Total	**2 301 451**	**456 222**	**85 609 541**	**3 078 256**	**76 265**	**385**	**22 710 906**	**3 103 917**	**993 085**	**175 960**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By segment: 31/12/2023	Corporate - less significant exposures		Corporate - significant exposures		State		Documentary credits and guarantees provided		Undrawn credit facilities	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 847 037	341 156	15 740 353	374 034	-	-	9 806 359	30 128	19 584 867	47 484
Individual impairment	185 144	52 521	270 918 102	40 260 980	198 988 971	2 424 645	101 312 212	344 717	25 516 833	57 462
Total	**3 032 181**	**393 677**	**286 658 455**	**40 635 014**	**198 988 971**	**2 424 645**	**111 118 571**	**374 845**	**45 101 700**	**104 946**

The detail of the amount of the gross credit exposure and the amount of impairment set up for the exposures analyzed individually and collectively, by sector of activity, corresponds to the following:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Accommodation and catering	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	173 320	93	3 225	262	59 697	28 458	3 789 547	112 873	41 335	3 625
Individual impairment	5 017	101	-	-	268 818 921	4 141 535	73 015 682	29 097 441	1 125 744	39 779
Total	**178 337**	**194**	**3 225**	**262**	**268 878 618**	**4 169 993**	**76 805 229**	**29 210 314**	**1 167 079**	**43 404**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Banks and insurance		Wholesale and retail trade		Construction		Educação		Extractive industries	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	372 853	63	5 441 827	166 361	805 483	58 270	416 125	37 945	362 157	2 689
Individual impairment	887 772	4 090	67 739 330	977 552	107 948 986	4 283 720	1 312 246	225 679	53 603 162	805 425
Total	**1 260 625**	**4 153**	**73 181 157**	**1 143 913**	**108 754 469**	**4 341 990**	**1 728 371**	**263 624**	**53 965 319**	**808 114**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Manufacturing industries		Other service companies		Retail		Production and distribution of energy, water and gas		Health and social services		Transport, storage and communication	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	5 029 870	77 182	2 885 498	69 518	118 642 218	3 763 514	30	11	615 276	19 561	536 717	21 769
Individual impairment	50 970 981	6 323 326	10 943 277	4 727 158	7 600 419	2 566 057	100 279	921	885 351	197 173	6 174 762	73 868
Total	**56 000 851**	**6 400 508**	**13 828 775**	**4 796 676**	**126 242 637**	**6 329 571**	**100 309**	**932**	**1 500 627**	**216 734**	**6 711 479**	**95 637**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Accommodation and catering	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	553 873	5 928	443 809	20 234	69	30	1 238 400	52 581	26 334	7 017
Individual impairment	-	-	573 149	33 042	198 988 972	2 424 645	69 317 511	22 779 933	2 262 081	35 863
Total	**553 873**	**5 928**	**1 016 958**	**53 276**	**198 989 041**	**2 424 675**	**70 555 911**	**22 832 514**	**2 288 415**	**42 880**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Banks and insurance		Wholesale and retail trade		Construction		Educação		Extractive industries	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	-	-	2 022 390	83 889	404 406	55 485	1 037 714	20 211	8 880 172	189 478
Individual impairment	10 227	-	63 779 851	976 836	71 232 478	3 883 857	355 586	192 680	-	-
Total	**10 227**	**-**	**65 802 241**	**1 060 725**	**71 636 884**	**3 939 342**	**1 393 300**	**212 891**	**8 880 172**	**189 478**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Manufacturing industries		Other service companies		Retail		Production and distribution of energy, water and gas		Health and social services		Transport, storage and communication	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Colective impairment	232 650	1 842	2 814 984	204 251	105 901 054	3 521 784	429 942	46 635	102 934	1 158	354 517	24 213
Individual impairment	15 425 605	4 975 414	47 801 638	7 314 071	5 856 868	3 307 192	-	-	191 337	109 802	132 304	5
Total	**15 658 255**	**4 977 256**	**50 616 622**	**7 518 322**	**111 757 922**	**6 828 976**	**429 942**	**46 635**	**294 271**	**110 960**	**486 821**	**24 218**

The restructured loan portfolio by restructuring measure applied is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024											
	Loans in Stage 1			Loans in Stage 2			Loans in Stage 3			Total		
Measure applied	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment
Term extension	5	1 505 072	53 399	24	15 929 897	2 549 707	54	43 519 876	30 966 004	83	60 954 845	33 569 110
New loan	8	1 760 164	90 280	51	13 453 683	2 864 166	35	5 775 950	5 340 111	94	20 989 797	8 294 557
Total	**13**	**3 265 236**	**143 679**	**75**	**29 383 580**	**5 413 873**	**89**	**49 295 826**	**36 306 115**	**177**	**81 944 642**	**41 863 667**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023											
	Loans in Stage 1			Loans in Stage 2			Loans in Stage 3			Total		
Measure applied	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment
Term extension	3	2 154 887	31 086	21	4 126 141	1 291 313	36	37 196 303	21 987 839	60	43 477 331	23 310 238
New loan	12	1 651 909	165 923	52	16 900 383	3 316 054	43	5 929 056	5 516 189	107	24 481 348	8 998 166
Total	**15**	**3 806 796**	**197 009**	**73**	**21 026 524**	**4 607 367**	**79**	**43 125 359**	**27 504 028**	**167**	**67 958 679**	**32 308 404**

The movement of inflows and outflows in the restructured loan portfolio was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening balance of restructured loans portfolio (gross of impairment + interest)	**67 958 679**	**72 756 618**
Restructured loans in the period	19 438 460	473 034
Accrued interest on the restructured loan portfolio	176 507	167 971
Settlement of restructured loans (partial or total)	(5 452 496)	(5 699 449)
Loans reclassified from "restructured" to "normal"		-
Other	(176 508)	260 505
Closing balance of restructured loans portfolio (gross of impairment + interest)	**81 944 642**	**67 958 679**

The detail of the guarantees underlying the loan portfolio of the corporate, construction and real estate development, and mortgage segments is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024											
	Corporate				Construction and Real Estate development				Mortgages			
	Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees	
	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount
< 50MAOA	8	275 574	82	1 471 558	-	-	5	151 331	55	1 537 228	1	38 271
> = 50MAOA and < 100 MAOA	13	870 776	15	1 083 586	-	-	1	91 200	96	7 372 249	1	54 720
> = 100 MAOA and < 500 MAOA	43	12 289 891	30	6 489 659	1	187 375	5	1 021 762	184	38 695 582	4	957 600
> = 500 MAOA and < 1000 MAOA	23	12 461 311	7	4 280 064	-	-	-	-	8	4 815 436	1	912 000
> = 1000 MAOA and < 2000 MAOA	17	26 913 894	5	7 116 149	2	2 368 876	-	-	4	4 035 720	-	-
> = 2000 MAOA and < 5000 MAOA	14	43 716 191	9	23 889 395	3	9 329 309	3	10 157 095	-	-	-	-
> = 5.000 MAOA	21	224 992 588	6	49 732 812	1	9 459 287	2	45 144 279	-	-	-	-
Total	**139**	**321 520 225**	**154**	**94 063 223**	**7**	**21 344 847**	**16**	**56 565 667**	**347**	**56 456 215**	**7**	**1 962 591**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023											
	Corporate				Construction and Real Estate development				Mortgages			
	Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees	
	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount
< 50MAOA	15	316 240	61	1 078 909	-	-	5	103 943	53	1 597 722	1	38 271
> = 50MAOA and < 100 MAOA	14	970 853	11	693 268	-	-	3	254 266	94	7 265 147	-	-
> = 100 MAOA and < 500 MAOA	36	9 196 859	42	9 001 274	1	187 375	3	660 879	180	37 326 239	4	870 240
> = 500 MAOA and < 1000 MAOA	10	6 774 765	10	4 195 910	-	-	-	-	8	4 929 941	2	1 408 960
> = 1000 MAOA and < 2000 MAOA	36	31 425 030	2	2 151 154	1	1 900 000	-	-	2	2 743 328	-	-
> = 2000 MAOA and < 5000 MAOA	7	19 889 757	8	25 190 674	3	10 545 557	-	-	2	2 023 257	-	-
> = 5.000 MAOA	22	287 973 590	13	131 428 249	2	62 557 879	5	59 881 644	-	-	-	-
Total	**140**	**356 547 094**	**147**	**173 739 438**	**7**	**75 190 811**	**16**	**60 900 732**	**339**	**55 885 634**	**7**	**2 317 471**

In order to mitigate the credit risk, credit operations have associated guarantees, namely mortgages or pledges. The fair value of these guarantees is determined on the date the loan is granted and is periodically reassessed.

The loan-guarantee ratio of the corporate, construction and real estate development, and residential segments has the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024					
	Number of properties	Number of other real guarantees	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3	Impairment
Corporate						
Without guarantee	-	-	60 216 018	801 862	46 938 787	35 927 574
< 50%	2	14	14 719 566	6 714	506 006	652 440
> = 50% and < 75%	4	55	51 818 857	17 480	96 693	643 176
> = 75% and < 100%	21	7	2 178 845	16 499 939	937 232	1 934 682
> = 100%	112	78	70 182 790	16 787 639	4 692 992	3 854 857
Construction and Real Estate development						
Without guarantee	-	-	10 706 506	801 862	46 938 787	1 959 321
< 50%	-	2	180 493	6 714	506 006	987
> = 50% and < 75%	-	4	78 313 567	17 480	96 693	1 211 278
> = 75% and < 100%	1	1	1 664 949	16 499 939	937 232	21 414
> = 100%	6	9	2 721 438	16 787 639	4 692 992	1 149 184
Mortgages						
Without guarantee	-	-	6 023 220	1 808 666	1 385 923	1 390 092
< 50%	6	-	116 159	-	1 115	1 258
> = 50% and < 75%	1	-	21 461	-	-	107
> = 75% and < 100%	5	-	214 477	-	-	4 424
> = 100%	335	7	12 594 418	423 514	975 336	639 757
Total	**493**	**177**	**311 672 764**	**70 459 448**	**108 705 794**	**49 390 551**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023					
	Number of properties	Number of other real guarantees	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3	Impairment
Corporate						
Without guarantee	-	-	21 734 080	465 685	10 414 358	8 104 963
< 50%	2	12	18 245 332	8 214	505 140	571 570
> = 50% and < 75%	4	5	375 893	787 376	152 570	55 822
> = 75% and < 100%	4	17	516 390	7 841 842	36 704 984	22 023 558
> = 100%	130	113	100 897 170	14 897 466	5 089 719	6 313 271
Construction and Real Estate development						
Without guarantee	-	-	2 215 559	3 002 308	535 940	2 104 445
< 50%	-	1	-	-	-	-
> = 50% and < 75%	-	-	-	-	-	-
> = 75% and < 100%	-	5	41 309 950	-	-	60 072
> = 100%	7	10	21 119 139	3 916 353	91 507	1 780 753
Mortgages						
Without guarantee	-	-	6 723 092	1 076 127	1 960 420	1 955 562
< 50%	5	-	101 071	-	2 568	3 290
> = 50% and < 75%	2	-	22 263	-	107 286	47 606
> = 75% and < 100%	6	-	197 422	-	-	1 202
> = 100%	326	7	10 628 035	569 169	1 323 451	1 096 256
Total	**486**	**170**	**224 085 396**	**32 564 540**	**56 887 943**	**44 118 370**

The distribution of the loan portfolio and impairment measured by internal risk levels is presented as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Segment	Exposure as at 31/12/2024							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	1 977 922	30 803	24 465	16 819	5 797	556 224	2 612 030
Consumer credit	7 580 043	85 777 942	640 205	299 517	246 626	58 410	3 810 052	98 412 795
Motor vehicle loans	-	470 994	12 902	-	-	-	-	483 896
Mortgages	55 445	21 958 008	160 596	38 602	153 107	108 865	1 089 666	23 564 289
Overdrafts	-	1 017 033	26 909	17 661	12 688	4 931	45 264	1 124 486
Corporate - less significant exposures	96 640	2 693 387	270 705	40 606	91 071	4 526	128 763	3 325 698
Corporate - significant exposures	55 657 752	296 311 085	19 178 935	59	40	209 310	20 401 720	391 758 901
State	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	269 025 012
On-balance sheet exposure	**332 414 892**	**410 206 371**	**20 321 055**	**420 910**	**520 351**	**391 839**	**26 031 689**	**790 307 107**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	67 675	23 510 151	-	-	-	-	-	23 577 826
Corporate - significant exposures	3 395 876	87 813 984	-	-	-	-	-	91 209 860
Undrawn credit facilities	104 524 138	53 712 397	267 181	9 522	12 699	2 035	28 509	158 556 481
Off-balance sheet exposure	**107 987 689**	**165 036 532**	**267 181**	**9 522**	**12 699**	**2 035**	**28 509**	**273 344 167**
Total exposure	**440 402 581**	**575 242 903**	**20 588 236**	**430 432**	**533 050**	**393 874**	**26 060 198**	**1 063 651 274**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Segment	Impairment as at 31/12/2024							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	68 033	6 597	7 409	8 108	3 111	472 552	565 810
Consumer credit	37 081	660 722	74 797	74 258	102 785	24 674	2 611 076	3 585 393
Motor vehicle loans	-	3 269	1 778	-	-	-	-	5 047
Mortgages	144	1 052 360	26 555	24 597	86 550	67 973	777 459	2 035 638
Overdrafts	-	72 108	4 018	3 869	8 352	3 488	32 610	124 445
Corporate - less significant exposures	1 204	154 156	89 019	4 810	42 035	2 192	69 507	362 923
Corporate - significant exposures	491 129	33 585 454	303 491	-	24	29 182	12 595 948	47 005 228
State	4 141 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 141 535
On-balance sheet exposure	**4 671 093**	**35 596 102**	**506 255**	**114 943**	**247 854**	**130 620**	**16 559 152**	**57 826 019**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	-	6 400	-	-	-	-	-	6 400
Corporate - significant exposures	-	229 102	-	-	-	-	-	229 102
Undrawn credit facilities	3 822	48 784	391	118	1 289	188	4 038	58 630
Off-balance sheet exposure	**3 822**	**284 286**	**391**	**118**	**1 289**	**188**	**4 038**	**294 132**
Total exposure	**4 674 915**	**35 880 388**	**506 646**	**115 061**	**249 143**	**130 808**	**16 563 190**	**58 120 151**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Segment	Exposure as at 31/12/2023							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	1 804 427	31 239	13 425	17 446	7 050	427 864	2 301 451
Consumer credit	2 601 659	78 880 431	367 876	130 804	204 165	106 230	3 318 376	85 609 541
Motor vehicle loans	-	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	76 265
Mortgages	58 773	19 995 621	169 732	124 113	125 506	91 718	2 145 443	22 710 906
Overdrafts	-	817 728	25 388	12 110	16 489	22 799	98 571	993 085
Corporate - less significant exposures	236 046	2 276 419	60 675	85 256	32 167	5 101	336 517	3 032 181
Corporate - significant exposures	60 496 624	202 184 477	2 312 137	695 000	1 501 390	115 245	19 353 582	286 658 455
State	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	198 988 971
On-balance sheet exposure	**262 382 073**	**306 035 368**	**2 967 047**	**1 060 708**	**1 897 163**	**348 143**	**25 680 353**	**600 370 855**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	180 643	51 137 588	-	-	-	-	-	51 318 231
Corporate - significant exposures	6 472 079	53 328 261	-	-	-	-	-	59 800 340
Undrawn credit facilities	4 893 570	40 099 453	42 281	15 927	14 655	4 405	31 409	45 101 700
Off-balance sheet exposure	**11 546 292**	**144 565 302**	**42 281**	**15 927**	**14 655**	**4 405**	**31 409**	**156 220 271**
Total exposure	**273 928 365**	**450 600 670**	**3 009 328**	**1 076 635**	**1 911 818**	**352 548**	**25 711 762**	**756 591 126**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Segmento	Imparidade a 31/12/2023							
	Classe de risco A	Classe de risco B	Classe de risco C	Classe de risco D	Classe de risco E	Classe de risco F	Classe de risco G	Total
Credit carts	-	66 571	8 335	5 614	9 016	3 586	363 100	456 222
Consumer credit	13 533	630 937	42 733	31 374	79 324	46 888	2 233 467	3 078 256
Motor vehicle loans	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	385
Mortgages	211	1 244 186	81 603	79 025	43 591	59 832	1 595 469	3 103 917
Overdrafts	-	71 719	5 365	3 248	11 065	15 740	68 823	175 960
Corporate - less significant exposures	290	155 438	26 010	33 457	13 707	2 438	162 337	393 677
Corporate - significant exposures	765 661	26 945 815	53 264	153 497	478 018	10 970	12 227 789	40 635 014
State	2 424 645	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 424 645
On-balance sheet exposure	**3 204 340**	**29 115 051**	**217 310**	**306 215**	**634 721**	**139 454**	**16 650 985**	**50 268 076**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	279	97 725	-	-	-	-	-	98 004
Corporate - significant exposures	654	276 187	-	-	-	-	-	276 841
Undrawn credit facilities	5 113	93 984	258	119	1 299	414	3 759	104 946
Off-balance sheet exposure	**6 046**	**467 896**	**258**	**119**	**1 299**	**414**	**3 759**	**479 791**
Total exposure	**3 210 386**	**29 582 947**	**217 568**	**306 334**	**636 020**	**139 868**	**16 654 744**	**50 747 867**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the risk levels presented in the table above, are in accordance with the classification of Instruction No. 9/2015 of the Banco Nacional de Angola.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the portfolio of loans and advances to customers according to credit risk categories (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3) is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2024	Exposure				Impairment			
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit cards	871 096	1 208 250	532 684	2 612 030	11 193	71 914	482 703	565 810
Consumer credit	91 738 135	2 388 304	4 286 356	98 412 795	618 102	164 856	2 802 435	3 585 393
Motor vehicle loans	470 994	12 902	-	483 896	3 269	1 778	-	5 047
Mortgages	18 969 733	2 232 181	2 362 375	23 564 289	177 632	321 912	1 536 094	2 035 638
Overdrafts	691 136	366 598	66 752	1 124 486	35 360	39 957	49 128	124 445
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 490 223	359 607	475 868	3 325 698	69 585	71 147	222 191	362 923
Corporate - significant exposures	289 939 319	49 018 000	52 801 582	391 758 901	3 741 873	5 792 474	37 470 881	47 005 228
State	269 025 012	-	-	269 025 012	4 141 535	-	-	4 141 535
On-balance sheet exposure	**674 195 648**	**55 585 842**	**60 525 617**	**790 307 107**	**8 798 549**	**6 464 038**	**42 563 432**	**57 826 019**
Documentary credit and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	-	-	23 577 826	6 400	-	-	6 400
Corporate - significant exposures	88 281 159	2 928 701	-	91 209 860	134 121	94 981	-	229 102
Undrawn credit facilities	157 819 022	582 302	155 157	158 556 481	44 094	858	13 678	58 630
Off-balance sheet exposure	**269 678 007**	**3 511 003**	**155 157**	**273 344 167**	**184 615**	**95 839**	**13 678**	**294 132**
Total exposure	**943 873 655**	**59 096 845**	**60 680 774**	**1 063 651 274**	**8 983 164**	**6 559 877**	**42 577 110**	**58 120 151**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

31/12/2023	Exposure				Impairment			
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit cards	1 063 289	813 274	424 888	2 301 451	16 804	64 772	374 646	456 222
Consumer credit	80 187 364	1 715 306	3 706 871	85 609 541	577 137	79 947	2 421 172	3 078 256
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	-	-	76 265	385	-	-	385
Mortgages	17 671 884	1 645 297	3 393 725	22 710 906	292 532	295 915	2 515 470	3 103 917
Overdrafts	568 220	280 341	144 524	993 085	34 949	39 013	101 998	175 960
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 259 752	351 385	421 044	3 032 181	84 275	103 902	205 500	393 677
Corporate - significant exposures	202 992 922	30 567 860	53 097 673	286 658 455	2 739 953	6 126 750	31 768 311	40 635 014
State	198 988 971	-	-	198 988 971	2 424 645	-	-	2 424 645
On-balance sheet exposure	**503 808 667**	**35 373 463**	**61 188 725**	**600 370 855**	**6 170 680**	**6 710 299**	**37 387 097**	**50 268 076**
Documentary credit and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	-	-	51 318 231	98 004	-	-	98 004
Corporate - significant exposures	59 664 063	136 277	-	59 800 340	276 745	96	-	276 841
Undrawn credit facilities	44 575 324	408 994	117 382	45 101 700	90 182	979	13 785	104 946
Off-balance sheet exposure	**155 557 618**	**545 271**	**117 382**	**156 220 271**	**464 931**	**1 075**	**13 785**	**479 791**
Total exposure	**659 366 285**	**35 918 734**	**61 306 107**	**756 591 126**	**6 635 611**	**6 711 374**	**37 400 882**	**50 747 867**

The movement in the caption Loans and advances to customers, by stage, for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses
Balance as at January 1, 2024	**503 808 667**	**6 170 680**	**35 373 463**	**6 710 299**	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**600 370 855**	**50 268 076**
Financial assets purchased in the period / changes in credit risk	343 803 778	4 603 921	-	-	-	-	343 803 778	4 603 921
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk		(46 458)	-	(133 052)		7 280 722	-	7 101 212
Derecognized financial assets	(101 905 526)	(650 553)	(1 056 665)	(112 697)	-	(1 758 907)	(102 962 191)	(2 522 157)
Transfers to:								
Stage 1	4 415 661	325 603	(3 549 908)	(304 850)	(865 753)	(20 753)	-	-
Stage 2	(29 318 039)	(860 235)	29 913 097	1 311 150	(595 058)	(450 915)	-	-
Stage 3	(868 987)	(3 398 426)	(1 191 346)	(95 304)	2 060 333	3 493 730	-	-
Loans written off from assets	-	-	-	-	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)
Settlements, changes in exchange rates and other	(45 739 906)	2 654 017	(3 902 799)	(911 508)	637 347	(1 467 565)	(49 005 358)	274 944
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**674 195 648**	**8 798 549**	**55 585 842**	**6 464 038**	**60 525 617**	**42 563 432**	**790 307 107**	**57 826 019**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	**367 041 244**	**6 403 104**	**41 423 440**	**6 965 325**	**62 952 365**	**40 623 056**	**471 417 049**	**53 991 485**
Financial assets purchased in the period / changes in credit risk	259 837 617	2 108 053	-	-	-	-	259 837 617	2 108 053
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk		591 335		(548 615)		1 187 918	-	1 230 638
Derecognized financial assets	(59 439 140)	(632 214)	(872 401)	(39 944)	(1 398 438)	(745 394)	(61 709 979)	(1 417 552)
Transfers to:								
Stage 1	17 104 869	536 779	(17 014 887)	(453 522)	(89 982)	(83 257)	-	-
Stage 2	(14 446 624)	(775 406)	15 690 965	1 687 201	(1 244 341)	(911 795)	-	-
Stage 3	(3 618 601)	(431 767)	(1 584 274)	(133 578)	5 202 875	565 345	-	-
Loans written off from assets					(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)
Settlements, exchange rate changes and other	(62 670 698)	(1 629 204)	(2 269 380)	(766 568)	5 012 849	5 997 827	(59 927 229)	3 602 055
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**503 808 667**	**6 170 680**	**35 373 463**	**6 710 299**	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**600 370 855**	**50 268 076**

The risk factors associated with the impairment model, by segment, correspond to the following:

	Impairment in December 2024- Average parameters			
	PD		LGD	
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3
Credit cards	1,8%	9,8%	47,7%	79,6%
Consumer credit	2,1%	11,8%	44,6%	60,9%
Motor vehicle loans	2,1%	41,2%	44,7%	-
Mortgages	1,8%	55,5%	39,4%	76,1%
Overdrafts	6,4%	17,7%	70,5%	72,4%
Corporate - less significant exposures	20,4%	63,3%	47,4%	52,6%
Corporate - significant exposures	4,0%	25,7%	34,4%	56,2%

	Impairment in December 2023- Average parameters			
	PD		LGD	
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3
Credit cards	2,3%	13,2%	49,2%	72,4%
Consumer credit	2,3%	11,3%	43,7%	68,7%
Motor vehicle loans	2,6%	10,3%	43,6%	67,4%
Mortgages	2,6%	50,8%	41,2%	76,8%
Overdrafts	9,2%	26,2%	69,6%	70,5%
Corporate - less significant exposures	17,6%	66,1%	46,7%	48,8%
Corporate - significant exposures	6,5%	22,5%	32,3%	49,1%

10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-current assets held for sale		
Real Estate	888 998	787 572
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 17)	(718 212)	(606 592)
	170 786	**180 980**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the amounts disclosed refer to 15 and 14 properties received as payment, which are not in use and are available for immediate sale, respectively. The Bank has set up 100% impairment for 8 of the properties held in its portfolio.

11. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are presented as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
	Country	Year of acquisition	Number of shares	% held	Acquisition cost
SHAREHOLDINGS IN SUBSIDIARIES					
SOFHA – Sociedade de Fomento Habitacional	Angola	2008	n.a	50%	375
BFA - Gestão de Activos	Angola	2016	399 968	99,99%	50 000
BFA - Capital Markets, SDVM, S.A.	Angola	2022	189 880	94,94%	189 880
BFA - Pensões SGFP, S.A.	Angola	2022	876 960	97,44%	876 960
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures					**1 117 215**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Country	Year of acquisition	Number of shares	% held	Acquisition cost
SHAREHOLDINGS IN SUBSIDIARIES					
SOFHA – Sociedade de Fomento Habitacional	Angola	2008	n.a	50%	375
BFA - Gestão de Activos	Angola	2016	399 968	99,99%	50 000
BFA - Capital Markets, SDVM, S.A.	Angola	2022	189 880	94,94%	189 880
BFA - Pensões SGFP, S.A.	Angola	2022	876 960	97,44%	876 960
Total investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures					**1 117 215**

In 2024 and 2023, the subsidiaries did not distribute dividends.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the captions Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets presented the following movement:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024													
	Balances as at 12-31-2023								Amortization		Balances as at 31/12/2024			
	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets	Increases	Impairment	Transfers	Write-offs, disposals and other	for the period	Write-offs	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets
Property, plant and equipment														
Real Estate for own use	32 937 410	(12 497 975)	(396 875)	20 042 560	346 049	(113 630)	2 407 888	-	(980 811)	-	35 691 347	(13 478 786)	(510 505)	21 702 056
Furniture, tools, facilities and equipment	44 872 934	(31 601 593)	-	13 271 341	15 109 941	-	-	(5 343 135)	(6 842 748)	720 382	54 639 740	(37 723 959)	-	16 915 781
Assets under construction	1 780 766	-	-	1 780 766	5 374 784	-	(2 407 888)	-	-	-	4 747 662	-	-	4 747 662
Right-of-use assets:														
Branches	5 653 769	(3 515 596)	-	2 138 173	443 803	-	-	-	(721 748)	-	6 097 572	(4 237 344)	-	1 860 228
Offices and central services	4 160 231	(2 674 815)	-	1 485 416	1 268 799	-	-	-	(712 979)	-	5 429 030	(3 387 794)	-	2 041 236
Other	594 115	(560 031)	-	34 084	422 590	-	-	-	(143 132)	-	1 016 705	(703 163)	-	313 542
Subtotal	**89 999 225**	**(50 850 010)**	**(396 875)**	**38 752 340**	**22 965 966**	**(113 630)**	**-**	**(5 343 135)**	**(9 401 418)**	**720 382**	**107 622 056**	**(59 531 046)**	**(510 505)**	**47 580 505**
Intangible assets														
Automatic data processing systems (Software)	26 193 956	(13 769 004)	-	12 424 952	8 320 046	-	-	-	(8 402 152)	-	34 514 002	(22 171 156)	-	12 342 846
Organization and expansion costs	-	-	-	-	801 057	-	-	-	-	-	801 057	-	-	801 057
Transfers	101 571	(101 571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 571	(101 571)	-	-
Other intangible assets	93 923	(93 923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 923	(93 923)	-	-
Subtotal	29	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-
Subtotal	**26 389 479**	**(13 964 527)**	**-**	**12 424 952**	**9 121 103**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8 402 152)**	**-**	**35 510 582**	**(22 366 679)**	**-**	**13 143 903**
Total	**116 388 704**	**(64 814 537)**	**(396 875)**	**51 177 292**	**32 087 069**	**(113 630)**	**-**	**(5 343 135)**	**(17 803 570)**	**720 382**	**143 132 638**	**(81 897 725)**	**(510 505)**	**60 724 408**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023													
	Balances as at 12-31-2022								Amortization		Balances as at 31/12/2023			
	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets	Increases	Impairment	Transfers	Write-offs, disposals and other	for the period	Write-offs	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets
Property, plant and equipment														
Real Estate for own use	32 648 299	(11 636 873)	(408 792)	20 602 634	289 111	11 917	-	-	(861 218)	116	32 937 410	(12 497 975)	(396 875)	20 042 560
Furniture, tools, facilities and equipment	39 063 645	(25 871 427)	-	13 192 218	6 510 969	-	-	(701 680)	(6 395 207)	665 041	44 872 934	(31 601 593)	-	13 271 341
Assets under construction	237 061	-	-	237 061	1 543 705	-	-	-	-	-	1 780 766	-	-	1 780 766
Right-of-use assets:														
Branches	4 875 889	(2 836 944)	-	2 038 945	777 880	-	-	-	(678 652)	-	5 653 769	(3 515 596)	-	2 138 173
Offices and central services	2 521 622	(2 094 287)	-	427 335	1 638 609	-	-	-	(580 528)	-	4 160 231	(2 674 815)	-	1 485 416
Other	627 432	(440 648)	-	186 784	-	-	-	(33 317)	(144 372)	24 989	594 115	(560 031)	-	34 084
Subtotal	**79 973 948**	**(42 880 179)**	**(408 792)**	**36 684 977**	**10 760 274**	**11 917**	**-**	**(734 997)**	**(8 659 977)**	**690 146**	**89 999 225**	**(50 850 010)**	**(396 875)**	**38 752 340**
Intangible assets														
Automatic data processing systems (Software)	16 891 239	(8 771 554)	-	8 119 685	9 302 717	-	-	-	(4 997 450)	-	26 193 956	(13 769 004)	-	12 424 952
Organization and expansion costs	101 571	(101 571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 571	(101 571)	-	-
Transfers	93 923	(93 923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 923	(93 923)	-	-
Other intangible assets	29	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-
Subtotal	**17 086 762**	**(8 967 077)**	**-**	**8 119 685**	**9 302 717**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4 997 450)**	**-**	**26 389 479**	**(13 964 527)**	**-**	**12 424 952**
Total	**97 060 710**	**(51 847 256)**	**-**	**44 804 662**	**20 062 991**	**11 917**	**-**	**(734 997)**	**(13 657 427)**	**690 146**	**116 388 704**	**(64 814 537)**	**(396 875)**	**51 177 292**

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in furniture, fixtures, installations and equipment relates to the acquisition of IT equipment.

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in the fixed assets in progress caption is mainly due to construction work at the Bank's various branches.

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in the automatic data processing systems (software) relates to the acquisition of software, mostly related to developments made in the Bank's IT systems.

13. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balances of current tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current tax assets	177 347	192 964
Total - Current tax assets	**177 347**	**192 964**
Current tax liabilities:		
VAT	2 306 004	1 265 693
On capital gains	9 946 970	11 854 342
On income from employment	1 109 578	691 478
On income from property	47 307	68 169
On motor vehicles	4 737	0
Contributions to social security	584 908	377 354
CEOC	94 143	0
Total - Current tax liabilities	**14 093 647**	**14 257 036**

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the income tax expense recognized in the income statement, as well as the tax burden, measured by the ratio between the tax assessed and the profit for the period before that assessment, can be summarized as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Capital gains tax	15 086 953	16 234 011
Total tax recorded in profit or loss	**15 086 953**	**16 234 011**
Profit before tax	**220 908 203**	**183 743 623**
Tax burden	6,83%	8,84%

The reconciliation between the nominal tax rate and the tax charge for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, can be analyzed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Taxe rate	Amount	Taxe rate	Amount
Profit before tax		220 908 204		183 743 623
Tax calculated using nominal tax rate	35,00%	77 317 871	35,00%	64 310 268
Income from public debt securities not subject to II (Subject to IAC)	-33,71%	(74 472 373)	-43,39%	(79 725 624)
Provisions and impairment	-2,56%	(5 652 419)	2,43%	4 461 942
Paid and unpaid exchange variations	-17,25%	(38 113 932)	-23,80%	(43 727 933)
Capital Gains Tax (IAC)	6,83%	15 086 953	8,84%	16 234 011
Other permanent differences	5,07%	11 202 853	1,10%	2 029 925
Tax losses (used)/to be carried forward	0	0	0	0
Income tax	13,45%	29 718 000	28,65%	52 651 422
Imposto sobre os resultados	**6,83%**	**15 086 953**	**8,84%**	**16 234 011**

Corporate Tax

As mentioned in Note 2.15, the Bank is subject to Corporate Tax, and the applicable tax rate is 35% for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Deferred taxes

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank did not have deferred tax assets and liabilities, since the Bank estimates that it will not present taxable income in the coming years and will therefore not be able to recover the tax losses carried forward.

As at December 31, 2024, tax losses carried forward from previous periods, by year of expiry, are analyzed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Year	Year of expired	Tax losses
2022	31/12/2027	21 838 961
2023	31/12/2028	154 477 132
2024	31/12/2029	84 908 572
		261 224 665

The tax authorities may review the Bank's tax position for a period of five years, and as a result of different interpretations of tax law, potential adjustments to the respective tax/tax losses assessed may arise.

The Bank's Board of Directors believes that any additional settlements, which may result from these reviews, will not be significant for the financial statements.

14. OTHER ASSETS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other assets of a tax nature		
Other taxes receivable	3 248 124	2 780 768
	3 248 124	**2 780 768**
Other amounts of a civil nature		
Sundry debtors:		
Public sector - Government	1 430 717	1 319 137
Private sector – Corporate	2 625 087	1 673 006
Private sector – Staff	939 681	1 362 154
Private sector – Retail	286 584	296
Advances to fixed asset suppliers	11 277 023	8 336 615
	16 559 092	**12 691 208**
Other amounts of an administrative and commercial nature		
Prepaid expenses:		
Insurance	860 479	48 326
Other	2 079 852	1 093 772
	2 940 331	**1 142 098**
Office material	4 623 655	2 946 924
Other advances:		
Cash shortfalls	25 493	6 287
BFA - Capital Markets	890 033	1 202 917
BFA - Pensions	1 839 612	858 711
Active transactions pending settlement	1 168 230	261 784
Other	47 488	1 111 583
	107 569	**411 193**
	4 078 425	**3 852 475**
	31 449 627	**23 413 473**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other taxes receivable essentially represents taxes recoverable through the provisional assessment of Corporate Tax and other taxes awaiting tax credit from AGT.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other amounts of a civil nature – Sundry debtors: Advances to fixed assets suppliers refers to advances made to suppliers of property, plant and equipment in the course of the Bank's business, relating to the acquisition of goods and services, namely the acquisition of vehicles, IT equipment and real estate.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other advances – BFA – Capital Markets, BFA – Pensions and BFA – SGOIC corresponds to amounts paid in advance by the Bank and yet to be paid by the Group's Subsidiaries.

15. DEPOSITS FROM CENTRAL BANKS AND OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Transactions in the Interbank Money Market		
Deposits from Credit Institutions in the country - Loan (AOA)	39 411	35 762
Deposits from Credit Institutions abroad	5 130 065	24 502 926
Deposits from other entities		
Certified checks	253 168	419 514
ATM transactions - to be settled	18 156 862	2 882 721
Other	102 977	0
	23 915 168	**27 840 923**

In the period ended December 31, 2024, Deposits from credit institutions abroad included the amount of AOA 1,514,068 thousand, invested by BPI with BFA and bearing interest at the rate of 12%.

In the period ended December 31, 2023, Deposits from credit institutions abroad includes the amount of AOA 22,442,172 thousand (Note 28), relating to dividends distributed to the shareholder BPI which were not transferred outside the Bank's sphere on that date, bearing interest at a rate of 12% and maturing in June 2024. The amount recorded includes interest of AOA 80,788 thousand. This amount was transferred during 2024.

The breakdown of deposits from Other credit institutions, by residual maturity, is disclosed in Note 30.2.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance under Deposits from other entities relates essentially to interbank clearing values, namely, certified checks, ATM transactions, Multicaixa network transactions which were settled in the first days of the following month and import letters of credit.

16. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS AND OTHER LOANS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Deposits from customers and other loans is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits from residents		
In national currency	891 244 143	804 093 636
In foreign currency	356 892 018	331 700 299
	1 248 136 161	**1 135 793 935**
Demand deposits from non-residents		
In national currency	30 456 127	57 749 394
In foreign currency	7 221 249	6 972 050
	37 677 376	64 721 444
Interest on demand deposits	9 674	5 994
Total demand deposits	**1 286 823 211**	**1 200 521 373**
Term deposits from residents		
In national currency	592 950 993	552 275 214
In foreign currency	1 109 583 726	1 064 057 579
	1 702 534 719	1 616 332 793
Term deposits from non-residents	9 406 990	23 395 786
Interest on term deposits	19 745 255	17 415 531
Total term deposits	**1 731 686 964**	**1 657 144 110**
Total deposits	**3 017 510 175**	**2 857 665 483**

In 2024, in accordance with the strategic plan, the Bank implemented its vision of growth by raising deposits from customers (the Bank's main source of funding), having raised a significant amount of funds.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, term deposits from customers have the following structure, according to the residual maturity of the operations:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 month	256 001 528	319 990 193
1 to 3 months	505 155 067	568 653 621
3 to 6 months	551 899 885	459 266 809
6 to 12 months	389 221 184	292 328 236
1 to 3 years	29 409 300	16 905 251
	1 731 686 964	**1 657 144 110**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, interest on customer term deposits earned interest at the following annual weighted average rates:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In Kwanzas	11,02%	10,69%
In US Dollars	1,59%	1,43%
In Pound Sterling	1,15%	0,69%
In Euros	1,48%	1,41%

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, demand and term deposits, by type of customer, presented the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits		
Public sector - Government	78 948 537	99 847 345
Public sector - Corporate	16 259 424	27 658 753
Corporate	742 554 125	664 676 323
Retail	448 061 125	408 338 952
	1 285 823 211	**1 200 521 373**
Term deposits		
Public sector - Government	114 584 955	31 532 471
Public sector - Corporate	24 226 525	33 482 550
Corporate	835 122 325	830 106 211
Retail	757 753 159	762 022 878
	1 731 686 964	**1 657 144 110**
	3 017 510 175	**2 857 665 483**

17. IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the movement in impairment and provisions was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024								
		Increases	Decreases						
	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Charge for the period	Refunds and write-offs	Impact on Profit or Loss	*Write-offs*	Charge-off	Exchange rate and other differences	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2024
Impairment of other financial assets									
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	4 180	15 302	(15 347)	(45)	-	-	95	-	4 230
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	375 124	1 184 569	(1 447 482)	(262 913)	-	-	35 116	-	147 327
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	13 048 771	4 683 435	(1 966 691)	2 716 744	-	-	305 753	-	16 071 268
	13 428 075	5 883 306	(3 429 520)	2 453 786	-	-	340 964	-	16 222 825
Impairment of other assets									
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 10)	606 592	111 620	-	111 620	-	-	-	-	718 212
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 12)	396 875	113 630	-	113 630	-	-	-	-	510 505
	1 003 467	225 250	-	225 250	-	-	-	-	1 228 717
Loan impairment (Note 9)	**50 268 076**	**10 569 533**	**(1 386 557)**	**9 182 976**	**1 912 781**	**-**	**287 748**	**-**	**57 826 019**
Provisions:									
Of a social or statutory nature	26 770 430	-	-	-	-	(14 179 966)	1 881 964	-	14 472 428
Of an administrative and commercial nature	28 274 425	1 744 025	(2 375 626)	(631 601)	-	(243 957)	61 421	-	27 460 288
Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities (Note 9)	**479 791**	**516 415**	**(636 252)**	**(119 837)**	**-**	**-**	**(65 822)**	**-**	**294 132**
	55 524 646	**2 260 440**	**(3 011 878)**	**(751 438)**	**-**	**(14 423 923)**	**1 877 563**	**-**	**42 226 848**
	120 224 264	**18 938 529**	**(7 827 955)**	**11 110 574**	**1 912 781**	**(14 423 923)**	**2 506 277**	**-**	**117 504 410**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023								
		Increases	Decreases						
	Balance as at 31/12/2022	Charge for the period	Refunds and write-offs	Impact on Profit or Loss	*Write-offs*	Charge-off	Exchange rate and other differences	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2023
Impairment of other financial assets									
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	3 444	18 284	(20 238)	(1 954)	-	-	2 690	-	4 180
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	320 964	692 128	(797 072)	(104 944)	-	-	159 104	-	375 124
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	10 211 818	3 501 587	(2 173 764)	1 327 823	-	-	1 509 130	-	13 048 771
	10 536 226	4 211 999	(2 991 074)	1 220 925	-	-	1 670 924	-	13 428 075
Impairment of other assets									
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 10)	606 592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606 592
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 12)	408 792	-	(11 917)	(11 917)	-	-	-	-	396 875
	1 015 384	-	(11 917)	(11 917)	-	-	-	-	1 003 467
Loan impairment (Note 9)	**53 991 485**	**4 562 615**	**(2 641 476)**	**1 921 139**	**(9 247 161)**	**-**	**3 602 613**	**-**	**50 268 076**
Provisions:									
Of a social or statutory nature	18 236 028	-	-	-	-	(1 230 731)	9 765 133	-	26 770 430
Of an administrative and commercial nature	32 680 810	16 433 575	(18 284 254)	(1 850 679)	-	(4 465 809)	1 910 103	-	28 274 425
Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities (Note 9)	**661 325**	**697 869**	**(941 068)**	**(243 199)**	**-**	**-**	**61 665**	**-**	**479 791**
	51 578 163	**17 131 444**	**(19 225 322)**	**(2 093 878)**	**-**	**(5 696 540)**	**11 736 901**	**-**	**55 524 646**
	117 121 258	**25 906 058**	**(24 869 789)**	**1 036 269**	**(9 247 161)**	**(5 696 540)**	**17 010 438**	**-**	**120 224 264**

For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Bank increased impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 2,716,744 thousand for the portfolio of Impairment of other financial assets – Investments at amortized cost (2023: AOA 1,327,823 thousand) (see Note 8).

In terms of Loan impairment, the Bank increased impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 9,182,976 thousand (2023: AOA 1,921,139 thousand) (see Note 9).

In 2024 and 2023, the Bank wrote off a set of operations, with an impairment amount of AOA 1,912,781 thousand and AOA 9,247,161 thousand, respectively.

As at December 31, 2024, the caption Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities, includes the impairment recognized for off-balance sheet captions of documentary credits, guarantees provided and undrawn limits included in the loan portfolio. The Bank reversed impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 119,837 thousand (2023: reversal of AOA 243,199 thousand) (see Note 9).

In 2018, the Bank created the Social Responsibility Department, which comprises the (i) monitoring of the "BFA Solidário" project and (ii) subsidies units and is responsible for the Bank's social activities until the process of setting up the BFA Foundation is completed.

Since it is the intention of the Bank's Board of Directors that the provision existing as at December 31, 2024 in the amount of AOA 14,472,428 thousand (2023: AOA 26,770,430 thousand) is used as a monetary endowment for the assets of the Fundação BFA, the Bank, in 2024, as decided by the Board of Directors of BFA, advanced the initial endowment of the Fundação BFA in the amount equivalent to 50%, which amounted to AOA 12,920,014 thousand. The incorporation process for the Fundação is still underway.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Provisions of an administrative and commercial nature in the amount of AOA 27,460,289 and AOA 28,274,425, respectively, consists of provisions to cover several contingencies, frauds, ongoing legal proceedings and other liabilities, corresponding to the best estimate of the costs that the Bank will bear in the future with these liabilities.

In 2023, the Bank settled the amount of AOA 4,183,789 thousand to deal with tax proceedings.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES AND LEASE LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Foreign exchange transactions		
Foreign exchange spot transactions	1 697	6 902
	1 697	**6 902**
Taxes payable - withheld from third parties		
On income	896 658	745 313
Other	**6**	**6**
	896 664	**745 319**
	12 939 536	**5 912 161**
Liabilities of a statutory nature - Dividends outstanding		
Liabilities of an administrative and commercial nature		
Pessoal – salários e outras remunerações	6 950 962	5 704 604
Holiday pay and holiday allowance	9 157 262	9 016 005
Performance bonus	1 943 382	1 778 333
Fundos de pensões	3 026 944	1 192 288
Other staff costs	3 911	2 807
Contribuições ao Sindicato Funcionários Bancários	**21 082 461**	**17 694 037**
Contributions to the Bank Employees Union		

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other administrative and marketing costs payable		
Liabilities to be settled	37 482	4 853
Accrued costs	3 661 689	2 858 647
VAT payable	1 318 878	1 203 024
Deposit Fund Guarantee	1 643 004	1 370 658
Premium/Discount - Acquisition of securities	11 961 483	14 567 530
IAC Accrual - Own Portfolio	2 882 445	2 037 309
Other	6 665 817	5 635 682
	28 170 799	**27 677 703**
Total other liabilities	**63 091 157**	**52 036 122**
Lease liabilities	**5 300 193**	**5 325 022**
	68 391 350	**57 361 144**

The balance of the caption Tax charges payable – withheld on behalf of third parties includes amounts payable to the Tax Authorities in the month following the month to which it relates. The balance of the caption Liabilities of a civil nature corresponds to invoices for services rendered outstanding to the Bank's suppliers.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance of the caption Liabilities of an administrative and marketing nature – Staff – Salaries and wages includes the amounts of holidays and holiday allowances, performance bonus and other staff costs.

On March 28, 2023, by Unanimous Written Resolution No. 3/2023 (and following the postponement of the decision taken at the General Meeting of March 30, 2023), the amount relating to 60% of the variable remuneration for 2022 was settled and 40% (AOA 1,035,229 thousand) of that amount deferred for a 3-year period, to be valued considering the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market, in the same currency and maturity as the deferral.

On April 1, 2024, the General Meeting decided to settle the amount relating to 60% of the variable remuneration for 2023 and to defer 40% (AOA 1,024,727 thousand) of that amount for a 3-year period, to be valued considering the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market, in the same currency and maturity as the deferral.

As at December 31, 2024, this caption includes the sum of AOA 1,029,105 thousand relating to 40% of the variable remuneration for 2022 and the sum of AOA 1,489,576 thousand relating to the variable remuneration for 2023, plus the remuneration described above.

The caption Premium/Discount – Acquisition of securities in the amount of AOA 11,961,483 and AOA 14,567,530 refer to the amount to be deferred to the gain on day 1, for the acquisition of public debt securities, considering that the fair value calculated by the Bank at the time of acquisition does not derive from prices directly observed in the market (the operation was OTC), but based on curves (level 2), it was concluded that the difference between the fair value of the security acquired and the acquisition price (P&L of day 1) should be accrued over the maturity of the securities and/or recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.

The balance of the caption Other administrative and marketing costs payable - Accrued Costs includes the amount of AOA 3,661,689 thousand (2023: AOA 2,858,647 thousand) related to accrued costs with external supplies and services rendered and not yet invoiced by the suppliers.

The caption Other administrative and marketing costs payable – IAC accruals – Own portfolio refers to the IAC payable to the BNA on the interest on securities in the own portfolio.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Lease liabilities corresponds to the present value of lease payments to be settled over the lease term, recognized under IFRS 16.

The detail of the lease liabilities by maturity is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Lease liabilities		
Up to 1 year	2 981 097	2 157 672
1 to 5 years	3 187 364	3 965 875
More than 5 years	1 152 629	1 193 481
	7 321 090	**7 317 028**
Interest accrued on net interest income	2 020 897	1 992 006
	5 300 193	**5 325 022**

Lease liabilities relate to the lease agreements for branches and offices used by the Bank in the course of its business.

19. EQUITY

Share Capital

The Bank was incorporated with a share capital of AOA 1,305,561 thousand (equivalent to Euro 30,188,657 at the exchange rate in force on June 30, 2002), represented by 1,305,561 registered shares of one thousand Kwanzas each, having been subscribed and paid-up by incorporation of all assets and liabilities, including property or real estate rights of any nature, as well as all the rights and obligations of the former BFE Branch.

At the end of the 2004, 2003 and 2002, the Bank increased its share capital by AOA 537,672 thousand, AOA 1,224,333 thousand and AOA 454,430 thousand, respectively, through the incorporation of the special reserve for the maintenance of own funds, in order to maintain the counter value in kwanzas of the initial capital endowment in foreign currency.

By Unanimous Resolution of the General Meeting, of October 4, 2018, it was decided to increase BFA's share capital by incorporating reserves recorded under the caption Other reserves and Retained earnings in the amount of AOA 11,478,004 thousand. This capital increase was carried out within the scope of Notice 02/2018 of the Banco Nacional de Angola, which defines that the minimum value of fully paid-up share capital in national currency is AOA 7,500,000 thousand.

On November 26, 2018, there was an increase in share capital which corresponded to an increase in the shareholding of each shareholder in proportion to their respective holdings in the share capital of the Bank at that date, with 13,694,439 shares having been issued with a par value of AOA 1,000. Accordingly, at the end of December 31, 2018, the Bank had a total of 15,000,000 ordinary shares outstanding.

On March 30, 2023, the General Shareholders' Meeting decided on a share capital increase by incorporating Free Reserves in the amount of AOA 30,000,000 thousand, remaining above the minimum set by the BNA stipulated in BNA Notice No. 17/2022, raising the capital to AOA 45,000,000 thousand.

Following this resolution, Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A., in accordance with the Angolan Commercial Companies Code, registered the change in capital, which was registered after a public deed on August 22, 2023 and registered at the Commercial Registry Office on August 28, 2023. In addition, following a public deed on August 22, 2023 at the Commercial Registry Office, the General Shareholders' Meeting decided to regroup its shares representing its share capital by applying a regrouping ratio of 1:5, with each 5 shares prior to the regrouping corresponding to 1 share after the regrouping, with the regrouping applying to all shares in the same proportion The Bank regrouped the 45,000,000 shares it had after increasing its capital by incorporating reserves into 9,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 5,000 each.

Consequently, as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank's share capital amounts to AOA 45,000,000 thousand, represented by 9,000,000 registered shares of AOA 5,000 each, as a result of the grouping of the 45,000,000 shares it had after the capital increase.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the shareholder structure of the Bank is as follows:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Unitel, S.A.	4 671 000	51,90%	4 671 000	51,90%
Banco BPI, S.A.	4 328 370	48,09%	4 328 370	48,09%
Other BPI Group entities	630	0,01%	630	0,01%
	9 000 000	**100%**	**9 000 000**	**100%**

On October 7, 2016, Unitel, S.A. (Unitel) entered into an agreement with Banco BPI, S.A. (Banco BPI) for the purchase of 2% of the share capital of BFA, which led to an increase in Unitel's stake in BFA from 49.9% to 51.9%. On that same date, the new shareholders' agreement concerning BFA was also signed.

The completion of this operation was dependent on the verification of the following suspensive conditions:

- Authorization from the Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA) for the increase in the qualified shareholding already held by Unitel in BFA and authorization for the capital transactions necessary for the payment to Banco BPI and the transfer to Portugal of the agreed price of Euro 28 million;
- Authorization from the BNA to change the Articles of Association of BFA; and
- Approval of the operation by the General Shareholders' Meeting of Banco BPI.

On December 12, 2016, the Banco Nacional de Angola communicated that it did not object to the practice of the following acts:

i) Partial amendment of BFA's Articles of Association;
ii) Increase in Unitel's qualified shareholding in the share capital of BFA through the acquisition from Banco BPI of 26,111 ordinary shares representative of 2% of share capital;
iii) Indirect acquisition of the qualified shareholding representative of 48.10% of BFA's share capital, following the settlement of the general and mandatory initial public offer (IPO) launched by Caixabank for all the shares representative of Banco BPI's share capital.

The BNA established as a condition that the three operations referred to above are indivisible, i.e., it is assumed that they must occur simultaneously or almost simultaneously or, if it is not possible for any reason to ensure their simultaneity, the operation referred to in (ii) must precede the operations referred to in (i) and (iii).

On January 5, 2017, pursuant to the share purchase and sale agreement entered into in 2016, the sale by Banco BPI to Unitel of the shareholding representing 2% of the share capital of BFA was completed.

On November 26, 2018, a share capital increase took place which corresponded to an increase in the shareholding of each shareholder in proportion to their respective shareholdings in the Bank's share capital at that date, with 13,694,439 shares with a nominal value of AOA 1,000 having been issued. Accordingly, at the end of December 31, 2018, the Bank had a total of 15,000,000 ordinary shares outstanding.

On August 22, 2023, the Bank formalized a share capital increase by incorporation of Free Reserves in the amount of AOA 30,000,000 thousand, grouping its shares to the amount of 9,000,000 shares, with a nominal value of AOA 5,000.

Other reserves and Retained earnings

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2023
Other reserves and retained earnings				
Legal reserve (free reserves)	45 000 000	6 775 808	-	38 224 192
Other reserves	393 771 206	76 978 998	-	316 792 208
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
	438 771 206	**83 754 806**	**-**	**355 016 400**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2023
Other reserves and retained earnings				
Legal reserve (free reserves)	38 224 192	21 068 283	-	17 155 909
Other reserves	316 792 208	35 113 805	(30 000 000)	311 678 403
Retained earnings	-			-
	355 016 400	**56 182 088**	**(30 000 000)**	**328 834 312**

Under current legislation, the Bank must set aside a legal reserve up to the amount of their capital. To this end, a minimum of 10% of the previous period's net profit is transferred to this reserve each period. This legal reserve can only be used to cover accumulated losses when the remaining reserves have been exhausted.

The General Meeting of March 30, 2023 unanimously resolved to increase the legal reserve by 15% of the net profit for 2022.

As at December 31, 2024, as provided for in Article 165 of the Legal Framework for Financial Institutions, the **legal reserve** set up by the Bank amounts to its entire share capital, considering that, by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, it was approved, on April 1, 2024, to increase the legal reserve by 4.05% of the profit achieved in 2023 (AOA 6,775,808 thousand to AOA 45,000,000 thousand). In addition, at the same General Shareholders' Meeting, it was also decided to transfer 45.95% of the profit for 2023 (AOA 76,978,998 thousand) to free reserves, resulting in a balance of other reserves, as at December 31, 2024, of AOA 393,771,206 thousand. The remaining 50% (AOA 83,754,806 thousand) was distributed to shareholders, as disclosed below.

Earnings and dividend per share

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the basic earnings per share and the dividend attributed, relating to the profit of the previous year, were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Average number of ordinary shares issued	9 000 000	5 153 425
Net profit/(loss) for the period	205 821 250	167 509 612
Dividends distributed in the period relating to the previous period	83 754 806	84 273 132
Basic earnings per share	22,869	32,505
Diluted earnings per share	22,869	32,505
Dividend per share attributed during the period	9,306	16,353

In 2024, the dividends distributed for 2023, amounting to AOA 83,754,806 thousand, were paid in full, so that as at December 31, 2024, BFA has no liability for dividends attributed for previous years and not paid to its shareholders.

In 2023, BFA paid dividends in the amount of AOA 132,423,132 thousand relating to (i) AOA 84,273,132 thousand relating to 2022 and (ii) AOA 48,150,000 thousand relating to the settlement of the last installment of prepaid dividends.

20. NET INTEREST INCOME

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Interest and similar income:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
For short-term investments:		
Term deposits with credit institutions abroad	31 520 699	28 236 811
Term deposits with credit institutions in the country	49 340 270	5 604 480
Other	1 571 681	1 148 934
Income from reverse purchase agreements	8 962 105	16 762 523
	91 394 755	**51 752 748**
From securities:		
From securities at fair value through profit or loss		
Treasury Bonds	7 943 913	8 183 746
From investments at amortized cost		
Treasury Bonds	138 829 409	161 010 200
Treasury Bills	20 710 465	4 746 887
Reverse Repos	8 819 995	11 499 664
	176 303 782	**185 440 497**
From loans granted		
Corporate and Government		
Loans	78 474 698	56 059 792
Credit current account	5 594 124	5 336 970
Other loans	21 331	6 771
Mortgage	692 426	388 199
Consumer credit	13 435 566	12 324 968
Other credit	4 299 407	3 680 558
Interest overdue	583 236	514 104
	103 100 788	**78 311 362**
Total interest and similar income	**370 799 325**	**315 504 607**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

Interest and similar income:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest and similar expense		
From deposits:		
Demand deposits	1 013 310	729 268
Term deposits	73 579 526	62 954 786
	74 592 836	**63 684 054**
Funding liquidity:		
From transactions in the Interbank Money Market	1 538 304	2 220 981
	1 538 304	**2 220 981**
Other interest and similar expense	1 358 540	685 996
	1 358 540	**685 996**
Total interest and similar expense		
	77 489 680	**66 591 031**
Net interest income	**293 309 645**	**248 913 576**

As at December 31, 2024, the growth in the net interest income is in line with the increase in the Bank's own assets and the pricing effect of the respective operations.

21. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/(EXPENSE)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fees and commissions income		
Fees and commissions on ATMs and TPAs	23 047 546	13 717 769
Fees and commissions on securities	4 037 246	1 737 744
Fees and commissions on payment orders issued	3 904 312	2 693 227
Fees and commissions on open import documentary credits	2 893 309	1 562 209
Fees and commissions on currency sales	2 823 406	1 390 380
Fees and commissions on card cancellation/replacement	1 881 479	422 197
Fees and commissions on currency sales	1 854 313	631 673
Fees and commissions on card cancellation/replacement	1 696 858	804 768
Fees and commissions on guarantees and sureties provided	1 261 655	1 046 025
Fees and commissions for opening loans	820 725	3 260 740
Fees and commissions on services rendered	263 393	623 967
Outras comissões	4 598 991	3 021 967
	49 083 233	**30 912 666**
Fees and commissions expense		
Fees and commissions on cards	(22 856 429)	(13 096 346)
Fees and commissions on ATMs and TPAs	(1 622 895)	(1 221 981)
Fees and commissions on securities - Liabilities	(1 122 868)	(1 067 612)
Other fees and commissions	(1 270 820)	(837 720)
	(26 873 012)	**(16 223 659)**
Total		
	22 210 221	**14 689 007**

The variation in the caption Fees and commissions income – Fees and commissions on ATM and POS and in the caption Fees and commissions expense – Fees and commissions on cards, compared to the same period of the previous year, is due to the increase in EMIS prices.

22. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS/(LOSSES)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Changes in exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency	9 508 613	6 916 117
Foreign exchange spot and forward transactions	(8 103 631)	(2 452 590)
Foreign currency purchase and sale transactions	60 985 046	14 554 465
	62 390 028	**19 017 992**

The caption Changes in exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency essentially refers to the foreign exchange gains/(losses) related to the exchange revaluation of the Bank's assets and liabilities in foreign currency on the reporting date.

In the period ended December 31, 2024, the entity recorded an increase in foreign exchange gains/(losses) from foreign currency purchase and sale operations as a result of the pricing effect associated with these transactions.

23. NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON SALE OF OTHER ASSETS

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net gains/(losses) on sale of assets		
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	159 088	145 684
Losses on sale of property, plant and equipment	(5 122)	(176)
	153 966	**145 508**

24. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSE)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Operating income:		
Recovery of administrative and commercial expenses	7 670 092	6 888 192
Gain on expenses charged	95 890	3 760 264
Gains on credit recovery	449 212	342 381
Other	738 636	8 136 448
	8 953 830	**19 127 285**
Operating expense:		
Taxes and fees not levied on income	(11 358 899)	(9 256 183)
Contribution to Deposits Guarantee Fund	(1 643 004)	(1 370 658)
Penalties applied by regulatory authorities	(159 504)	(131 887)
Other	(2 212 782)	(296 309)
	(15 374 189)	**(11 055 037)**
	(6 420 359)	**8 072 248**

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Taxes and fees not levied on income includes a balance for value added tax in the amount of AOA 9,797,042 thousand and AOA 7,214,461 thousand, respectively.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Other operating income – Recovery of administrative and commercial expenses refers, essentially, to: (i) the reimbursement of communication and shipping expenses originally borne by the Bank, namely in execution of payment order operations and (ii) other miscellaneous income.

25. STAFF COSTS

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies		
Monthly remuneration	4 280 986	3 241 641
Additional remuneration	2 601 045	2 820 538
Mandatory social charges	578 475	421 945
	7 460 506	**6 484 124**
Staff		
Monthly remuneration	48 022 403	40 305 204
Additional remuneration	7 671 310	6 386 234
Mandatory social charges	4 124 519	3 567 025
Optional social charges	4 554 811	4 130 113
Other	490 334	230 103
	64 863 377	**54 618 679**
Pension costs		
Supplementary pension plan	2 915 696	2 407 792
	2 915 696	**2 407 792**
	75 239 579	**63 510 595**

The caption Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies - Additional Remuneration includes the variable remuneration awarded to the Bank's Board of Directors. In accordance with its remuneration policy for this body, the Bank defers the settlement of 40% of it for 3 years. The amounts not yet paid are shown under Other liabilities - Liabilities of an administrative and marketing nature - Corporate Bodies - Performance bonus (see note 18).

In 2013, with reference to the last day of the year, the Bank set up the BFA Pension Fund to cover the liabilities with retirement pensions for old age, disability, and survival that the Bank granted to its Angolan employees registered with the Social Security, having used the provisions previously set up as an initial contribution to the BFA Pension Fund (defined contribution plan). In accordance with the contract for the set-up of the Fund, BFA will contribute annually with 10% of the salary subject to Angolan Social Security charges, applied on fourteen salaries.

In November 2022, Order 3923/22 ((Official Gazette) 123 of Series II) published the Addendum to the BFA Pension Fund and the New Pension Plan. The new Pension Plan defines a mixed contribution system between the Associate (BFA) and the Employees and establishes the associate's rate at 7.5% on the pensionable salary, also defining a variable employee contribution between 2.5% and 10% on the pensionable salary.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank's contribution to the BFA Pension Fund amounted to AOA 2,915,696 thousand and AOA 2,407,792 thousand, respectively.

In period ended December 31, 2024, BFA Pensões – Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. is responsible for managing the BFA Pension Fund. The Bank assumes the role of depositary of the Fund. Until December 31, 2023, Fénix - Pensões, S.A. was in charge of managing the BFA Pension Fund.

26. EXTERNAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Audit, advisory and other specialised technical services	20 047 205	12 399 250
Safety, maintenance and repair	15 404 582	10 649 546
Sundry materials	3 053 527	3 648 382
Advertising and marketing	2 284 578	3 258 867
Transport, travel and accommodation	3 775 459	2 678 167
Communication	2 903 232	2 559 277
Water and energy	610 123	478 553
Insurance	939 605	760 636
Rentals	410 823	167 809
Other external supplies and services	743 254	488 054
	50 172 388	**37 088 541**

The fees for services rendered by the external auditor during 2024 and 2023 are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
External audit services		394 469
Other assurance services as part of the external auditor's duties		93 665
	566 292	**488 134**

27. OFF-BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES

These captions are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Liabilities to third parties:		
Guarantees provided	52 250 850	68 560 046
Commitments to third parties		
- Open documentary credits	62 536 836	42 558 525
Undrawn limits	158 556 481	45 101 700
	273 344 167	**156 220 271**
Liabilities for services rendered:		
Services rendered by the Bank		
- Safekeeping of securities	1 041 982	200 279 059
- Check clearing on foreign banks	1 252 738	440 513
- Documentary remittances	(104 016 979)	(95 157 799)
	(101 722 259)	**105 561 773**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank has set up provisions to cover the credit risk assumed on the granting of guarantees, documentary credits and irrevocable credit facilities (Undrawn limits), in the amounts of AOA 294,132 and 479,791 thousand, respectively (Notes 9 and 17).

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the notional amounts of the forwards are recognized under off-balance sheet captions in the amounts of AOA 3,444,221 and AOA 7,703,799 thousand, respectively. (Note 7)

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Safekeeping of securities refers essentially to securities of customers in the custody of the Bank.

28. RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with IAS 24, the following are considered entities related to the Bank:

- the entities that exercise, directly or indirectly, a significant influence over the management and financial policy of the Bank – Shareholders;
- those over which the Bank exercises, directly or indirectly, a significant influence over their financial management and policy – Associates and joint ventures and the Pension Fund;
- key management personnel of the Bank, considering for this purpose executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors and companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have control or joint control;
- subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates of the shareholder holding control over the Bank;
- key personnel of the shareholder with control over the Bank (executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors); and
- entities controlled or jointly controlled by key personnel of the shareholder with control over the Bank.

In the six-month period ended December 31, 2024 and in the period ended December 31, 2023, the Bank's related parties with which it had balances or transactions are as follows:

BFA shareholders

BPI Group

Unitel

Members of Corporate Bodies - UNITEL	Companies in which Members of Corporate Bodies have significant influence
Aguinaldo Jaime	• MULTINVEST-INVEST.E PARTICIPACOES, Lda.
Osvaldo António Inácio	
António Miguel Ferreira Geraldes	
Amilcar Frederico Safeca	• NODIBRAND-SISTEMAS, TECNOLOGIA E CONSULTORIA
Eliana Maria Fortes dos Santos	
Arlindo Ngueva Narciso das Chagas Rangel	• TRANSLUX EXPRESS, Lda.
José Manuel Rela dos Santos Bento	

Unitel investees	
• ANGOLA CABLES, S.A. • UNITEL INTERNATIONAL, B.V. • HOLDFINANCE • UNI TELECOMUNICAÇÕES • UNITEL SOCIEDADE IMOBILIÁRIA • TELEACE JLT	• UNICANDA – AGRO-INDUSTRIAL (SU), S.A. • UNITEL SPM – SERVIÇOS DE PAGAMENTOS MÓVEIS (SU) S.A. • UNITEAL SOCIEDADE IMOBILIÁRIA, S.A. (USI – MOBILIÁRIA, S.A.)

BFA – Members of Corporate Bodies and Companies in which Members have Control

Board of Directors	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Maria do Carmo Bastos Corte Real Bernardo	• GRUPO REAL
Rui Manuel de Sousa Malaquias	• PRIME OMEGA - INVESTIMENTOS E CONSULTORIA FINANCEIRA
Divaldo Kienda Feijó Palhares	
Jacinto Manuel Veloso	• BLENDGEST CONSULTING, Lda.
Filomeno da Costa Alegre Alves de Ceita	
Laura Maria Alcântara Monteiro	
Maria Amélia da Conceição Freitas Montenegro Duarte	• MON LARAMA ET ALLL SERVIÇOS, S.A.
Luís Roberto Fernandes Gonçalves	
Natacha Sofia da Silva Barradas	• LEAD ADVOGADOS - SOCIEDADE DE ADVOGADOS RL
Sebastião Machado Francisco Massango	• SEILMA, Lda.
Paulo Lélis de Freitas Alves	
José Alves do Nascimento	
Francisca Ferrão Costa	• MOONEMPIRE UNIPESSOAL, Lda.
Paulo Valódia de Carvalho Moreira da Silva	• SC - BUSINESS CONTINUITY SERVICES, Lda.

Supervisory Board	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Alcides Horácio Frederico Safeca	• ARLUNDA - COMÉRCIO E SERVIÇOS, Lda.
Adilson de Jesus Manuel Sequeira	• AUDFISCO, Lda.
Valdir de Jesus Lima Rodrigues	

BFA Investees
• BFA GESTÃO DE ACTIVOS SGOIC. S.A.
• BFA PENSÕES SOCIEDADE GESTORA DE FUNDOS DE PENSÕES S.A.
• BFA CAPITAL MARKETS, SDVM, S.A.
• FUNDO DE KIMBO

Qualified Parties

Unitel Shareholders	Qualified Parties
MS TELCOM - MERCURY, SERVIÇOS DE TELECOMUNICAÇÃO, S.A. – 25% ESTADO ANGOLANO (IGAPE – INSTITUTO DE GESTÃO DE ACTIVOS E PARTICIPAÇÕES DO ESTADO) – 50% PT VENTURES, SGPS, S.A. – 25%	• Sonangol E.P.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the main balances and transactions maintained by the Bank with related entities are as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024							
	BFA Shareholders							
	BPI	Unitel	Members of the BFA's Board of Directors	Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence	Investes	BFA Pension Fund	Related parties via Unitel	Total
Cash and deposits								
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 055 106	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 055 106
Short-term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans to credit institutions	125 022 065	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 022 065
Loans granted	-	-	229 960	-	-	-	3 934 246	4 164 205
Other assets	1 525 764	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 525 764
Deposits from other credit Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	683 895	498 478	873	303 407	350 656	21 359 305	23 196 614
Demand deposits	-	228 647 377	4 325 541	-	4 846 326	13 281 583	875 453	251 976 280
Term deposits	-	-	-	-	3 898 047	-	-	3 898 047
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and similar income	11 156 357	-	11 596	-	-	-	51 105	11 219 058
Interest and similar expense	889 133	6 887 839	248 520	-	236 514	1 138 890	18 041	9 418 937
Fees and commissions	-	-	-	-	173	-	-	173
Securities used as deposits	-	18 731 860	4 230 106	-	2 699 474	65 107 326	3 356 025	94 124 791
Participation units	-	2 825 000	104 500	-	-	-	558 000	3 487 500
Documentary credits	-	6 332 898	-	-	-	-	57 355 680	63 688 578
Bank guarantees	-	6 680 805	-	-	-	-	-	6 680 805

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023							
	BFA Shareholders							
	BPI	Unitel	Members of the BFA's Board of Directors	Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence	Investes	BFA Pension Fund	Related parties via Unitel	Total
Cash and deposits								
Loans and advances to credit institutions	14 465 892	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 465 892
Short-term investments								-
Other loans to credit institutions	318 808 428	-	-	-	-	-	-	318 808 428
Loans granted	**5 950**	**-**	**253 322**	**-**	**563 013**	**-**	**3 499 500**	**4 321 785**
Other assets	**-**	**-**	**-**			**2 061 628**	**-**	**2 061 628**
Deposits from other credit Institutions	**22 522 960**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22 522 960**
Deposits from customers								-
Demand deposits	-	2 599 941	537 175	201 008	216 402	1 746 377	21 370 558	26 671 461
Term deposits	-	272 239 656	2 789 749	-	3 844 360	13 191 747	1 669 454	293 734 966
Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Interest and similar income	**12 738 507**	**-**	**12 261**	**13**	**39 333**	**-**	**63**	**12 790 177**
Interest and similar expense	**1 830 512**	**6 005 573**	**333 116**	**-**	**258 565**	**2 999 010**	**163 604**	**11 590 380**
Fees and commissions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Securities used as deposits	**-**	**3 779 219**	**323 223**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 931 048**	**6 033 490**
Participation units	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Documentary credits	**-**	**400 047**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52 121 723**	**52 521 770**
Bank guarantees	**-**	**22 941 497**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22 941 497**

The balances relating to the shareholder BPI include the amounts of La Caixa Group, BPI's parent company.

The information presented in respect of the Members of BFA's Board of Directors includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Bank with:

- Members of BFA's Board of Directors; and
- Close family members of the members of BFA's Board of Directors.

The information presented in respect of the Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have a significant influence includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Bank with:

- Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have a significant influence; and
- Companies in which close members of the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence.

The information presented regarding the Related parties via Unitel includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Bank with:

- Members of the Board of Directors of Unitel;
- Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors of Unitel have a significant influence;
- Close family members of the members of the Board of Directors of Unitel; and
- Unitel investees.

29. BALANCE SHEET BY CURRENCY

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance sheets by currency have the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	3/12/2024					
	Kwanzas	**United States Dollar**	**Euro**	**Indexed to the US Dollar**	**Other currencies**	**Total**
Cash and deposits at central banks	227 372 185	279 320 187	132 959 786	-	440 620	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 000	30 455 635	15 262 432	-	5 148 151	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 307 495	257 310 256	115 602 556	-	6 859 679	730 079 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	82 791 169	4 005 223	48 723	-	-	86 845 115
Investments at amortized cost	911 222 638	615 514 293	-	-	-	1 526 736 931
Loans and advances to customers	638 296 596	55 741 657	36 372 010	-	3	730 410 266
Non-current assets held for sale	170 786	-	-	-	-	170 786
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1 117 215	-	-	-	-	1 117 215
Property, plant and equipment	47 580 505	-	-	-	-	47 580 505
Intangible assets	13 143 903	-	-	-	-	13 143 903
Current tax assets	177 347	-	-	-	-	177 347
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30 935 593	330 467	183 567	-	-	31 449 627
Total Assets	**2 303 124 432**	**1 242 677 718**	**300 429 074**	**-**	**12 448 453**	**3 858 679 677**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	19 975 204	41 132	3 887 136	-	11 696	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 535 654 367	1 171 913 154	304 033 670	-	5 908 984	3 017 510 175
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Provisions	27 993 379	14 212 385	21 085	-	-	42 226 849
Current tax liabilities	14 093 647	-	-	-	-	14 093 647
Lease liabilities	4 677 004	-	-	623 189	-	5 300 193
Other liabilities	48 665 970	9 284 052	-	-	5 141 135	63 091 157
Total Liabilities	**1 654 009 603**	**1 195 450 723**	**307 941 891**	**623 189**	**11 061 815**	**3 169 087 221**
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	**649 114 829**	**47 226 995**	**(7 512 817)**	**(623 189)**	**1 386 638**	**689 592 456**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023					
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	Indexed to the US Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks	174 592 294	202 399 538	179 099 199	-	555 764	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	21 717 823	15 331 017	-	4 582 426	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	612 530 148	74 637 483	-	8 431 198	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	43 442 375	2 998 452	47 004	-	-	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost	1 115 385 023	296 556 103	-	-	-	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	509 909 204	19 788 240	20 405 332	-	3	550 102 779
Non-current assets held for sale	180 980	-	-	-	-	180 980
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	1 117 215	-	-	-	-	1 117 215
Property, plant and equipment	38 752 340	-	-	-	-	38 752 340
Intangible assets	12 424 952	-	-	-	-	12 424 952
Current tax assets	192 964	-	-	-	-	192 964
Other assets	23 413 473	-	-	-	-	23 413 473
Total Assets	**2 125 314 501**	**1 155 990 304**	**289 520 035**	**-**	**13 569 391**	**3 584 394 231**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	25 763 869	37 379	2 034 451	-	5 224	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 447 227 612	1 120 074 296	282 736 242	-	7 627 333	2 857 665 483
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Provisions	29 180 315	25 444 470	899 861	-	-	55 524 646
Current tax liabilities	14 257 036	-	-	-	-	14 257 036
Lease liabilities	4 722 006	-	-	603 016	-	5 325 022
Other liabilities	37 469 951	7 092 957	4 729 420	-	4 425 331	53 717 659
Total Liabilities	**1 561 158 239**	**1 152 649 102**	**290 399 974**	**603 016**	**12 057 888**	**3 016 868 219**
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	**564 156 262**	**3 341 202**	**(879 939)**	**(603 016)**	**1 511 503**	**567 526 012**

30. RISK MANAGEMENT

BFA's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risk factors, including the effects of changes in market prices: foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risks associated with interest rate risk, among others.

BFA's risk management is controlled by the Risk Management Department, in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has defined, in writing, the main global risk management principles, as well as specific policies for some areas, such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Board of Directors defines the principles for risk management as a whole and policies that cover specific areas, such as exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments, as well as the investment of excess liquidity.

Main Risk Categories

Credit – Credit risk is the uncertainty of recovery of an investment and its return, due to the debtor's inability (and that of his/her guarantor, if any) to fulfill its financial commitments, thus causing a financial loss to the creditor. Credit risk is reflected in debt securities or other receivables.

Market – Market risk reflects the potential loss that can be recorded by a given portfolio as a result of changes in rates (interest and exchange rates) and/or the prices of the different financial instruments that comprise it, considering both the correlations between them and the respective volatilities. Accordingly, Market Risk encompasses interest rate risk, exchange rate and other price risks.

Liquidity – Liquidity risk reflects the inability of the Bank to meet its liabilities associated with financial liabilities on each maturity date without incurring significant losses as a result of a deterioration in the conditions of access to financing (financing risk) and/or sale of its assets for amounts lower than the amounts usually practiced in the market (market liquidity risk).

Real Estate - Real estate risk is the probability of negative impacts on the Bank's income or capital level due to fluctuations in the market price of real estate assets.

Operational – Operational risk is the potential loss resulting from failures or inadequacies in internal processes, information systems, human behavior or external events.

30.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk corresponds to the risk of default by counterparties, with which the Bank maintains open positions in financial instruments, as a creditor. In accordance with the BFA's General Credit Regulations, the granting of credit in the Bank is based on the following fundamental principles:

Formulation of proposals

Loan operations, or guarantees, subject to the decision of BFA:
- Are adequately characterized in the Technical Data Sheet, containing all the essential and accessory elements necessary for the formalization of the operation;
- Respect the specific product sheet;
- Are accompanied by a duly substantiated credit risk analysis;
- Contain the signatures of the proposing bodies.

Credit risk analysis

In the credit risk analysis, the total exposure of the Bank to the customer, or to the group to which the customer belongs, is considered, according to the terms of the legislation applicable at any time. Exposures in respect of the same customer or economic group are classified, having as reference those that represent the greatest risk.

Currently, considering the regulations of the Banco Nacional de Angola:

- For a single customer, all its liabilities vis-à-vis the Bank, in force or potential, already contracted or committed, for financing and guarantees are considered (total exposure of the Bank to the customer);
- For a group of customers, the sum of the liabilities of each customer that comprises the group is considered (total exposure of the Bank to the group); and
- The existence of guarantees with State risk, or with immediate liquidity, has an impact on the calculation of the value of the Global Exposure.

Classification of Risk

The Bank classifies loan operations in ascending order of risk, according to the following grades:

Grade A: Minimum risk
Grade B: Very low risk
Grade C: Low risk
Grade D: Moderate risk
Grade E: High risk
Grade F: Very high risk
Grade G: Maximum risk

The individual classification of the exposure considers the characteristics and risks of the operation and of the borrower, and is initially classified based on the following criteria adopted by the Bank:

Grade A: operations that are:

(i) assumed by the Angolan State, encompassing its central and provincial administrations;

(ii) assumed by central administrations, central banks of countries, included in group 1 (defined in Instruction No. 1/2015, of January 14, of the Banco Nacional de Angola), international organizations and multilateral development banks;

(iii) fully guaranteed by cash deposits, or certificates of deposit, constituted or issued by the lending institution, or by institutions in a controlling or group relationship with the lending institution and having their head office in Angola, or a country included in group 1, multilateral development banks and international organizations, provided that the exposure and the deposit or certificate are denominated in the same currency;

(iv) fully guaranteed by cash deposits or certificates of deposit constituted or issued by the lending institution or by branches of the lending institution, not covered by the preceding paragraph, provided that the exposure and the deposit or certificate are denominated in the same currency;

(v) fully guaranteed by securities or bonds issued by the Angolan State, or by the Banco Nacional de Angola.

Grade B and others: remaining loans.

The classification of exposures is revised whenever there are signs of impairment in late payments.

Within the scope of the regular review of loan operations, including loan operations overdue, BFA reclassifies overdue loan operations into those that are due, based on an analysis of the economic prospects of collectability, namely considering the existence of guarantees, the borrowers' or guarantors' assets and the existence of operations whose risk BFA equates to State risk, or even when the situation of delay results from the Bank's exclusive responsibility due to a one-off failure in its processes.

Association of Guarantees

When granting loans to Retail customers or small companies with a maturity of more than 36 months, in the absence of short-term financial investments, BFA requires, as a rule, the provision of a real guarantee on property.

Loan operations are associated with guarantees considered adequate to the risk of the borrower, the nature and term of the operation, which are duly substantiated, in terms of sufficiency and liquidity.

Real guarantees are assessed prior to the loan decision, and these assessments are periodically reviewed. Exceptions to this rule (with decisions being conditional on a subsequent assessment) imply that disbursement will only occur after the Bank has obtained the guarantee assessment.

The main types of collateral for loans and advances to customers are:
- Mortgages on residential properties;
- Encumbrances on Company assets, such as facilities, inventory or accounts receivable;
- Encumbrances on financial instruments, such as debt securities or shares; and
- Encumbrances on term deposits at the institution.

Long-term financing and loans to corporate entities usually have an associated guarantee. On the contrary, revolving credit products do not generally have an associated guarantee.

Collaterals obtained as a guarantee for financial assets, other than loans and advances to customers, always depends on the type of financial instrument. Debt instruments do not normally have an associated guarantee, with the exception of securitized instruments, which have portfolios of financial instruments as collateral. On the other hand, derivative instruments have associated guarantees.

The Bank's policies on collateral obtained as guarantee have not changed significantly during the reporting period, nor have there been any significant changes in the quality of the collateral held by the Bank since the previous period.

The Bank monitors collateral obtained as security for impaired loans and advances to customers as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take ownership of such collateral to mitigate possible credit losses. Loans to impaired customers (stage 3) and the collaterals obtained as guarantee are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			
	Gross loans	Impairment	Net loans	Value of collateral
Retail				
Credit cards	532 684	482 703	49 981	-
Current accounts	0	0	0	-
Loans	2 687 608	1 899 080	788 528	2 328 980
Leasing	3 961 123	2 439 449	1 521 674	3 720 253
Overdrafts	66 752	49 128	17 624	-
	7 248 167	**4 870 360**	**2 377 807**	**6 049 233**
Corporate				
Current accounts	32 985	17 801	15 184	-
Loans	53 096 269	37 600 706	15 495 563	2 328 980
Leasing	43 515	23 852	19 663	4 116 183
Overdrafts	104 681	50 713	53 968	-
	53 277 450	**37 693 072**	**15 584 378**	**6 445 163**
Total	**60 525 617**	**42 563 432**	**17 962 185**	**12 494 396**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023			
	Gross loans	Impairment	Net loans	Value of collateral
Retail				
Credit cards	424 888	374 646	50 242	-
Current accounts	21 478	11 998	9 480	-
Loans	2 777 112	1 876 215	900 897	3 201 055
Leasing	4 326 503	3 061 980	1 264 523	4 153 914
Overdrafts	144 524	101 998	42 526	-
	7 694 505	**5 426 837**	**2 267 668**	**7 354 969**
Corporate				
Current accounts	69 869	31 070	38 799	1 263 920
Loans	53 285 226	31 861 693	21 423 533	58 731 713
Leasing	70 210	34 537	35 673	2 591 342
Overdrafts	68 915	32 960	35 955	-
	53 494 220	**31 960 260**	**21 533 960**	**62 586 975**
Total	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**23 801 628**	**69 941 944**

Exclusions due to incidents

The Bank does not grant loans and advances to customers who have registered material incidents in the last 24 months known to BFA, nor to other companies that are part of a group with customers in that situation. The following are considered material incidents:

- Delays in making payments of principal or interest owed to a credit institution, social security, AGT, court or State Inspectorate for more than 45 days;
- Irregular use of means of payment for which that person or entity is responsible;
- Pending legal actions against that person or entity that have potential adverse effects on their economic or financial position.

Exceptions to these rules have specific decision rules under the Bank's general credit regulation, which are stricter.

Restructurings

In principle, BFA only formalizes ongoing loan restructuring operations, after assessing the customer's ability to comply with the new plan, if the following criteria are met:

- New guarantees (more liquid and/or more valuable) are presented for the new operation;
- Interest and late payment fees are paid in advance (in the event of a non-performing operation); and
- There is a significant partial settlement of the outstanding principal (performing and/or non-performing).

Exceptionally, and if none of the above assumptions are met, BFA admits formalizing the formal restructuring of Retail customers' debts, if it is verified that in the last 6 months, deposits were made of a minimum amount equal to the installment amount foreseen for the restructured operation.

Loan operations restructured due to the customer's financial difficulties are defined in the General Credit Regulation and comply with the regulator's specific regulations in this matter.

Restructuring operations are classified, for the purpose of increasing risk, and periodically monitored as to compliance with the established plan and are only unclassified when certain conditions of regularity in complying with the plan are met.

Operations subject to renegotiation are maintained at least at the same risk level in which they were classified in the month immediately prior to the renegotiation. Reclassification to a lower risk level only occurs if there is regular and significant repayment of the operation, payment of interest due and on arrears, or depending on the quality and value of new guarantees presented for the renegotiated operation.

Monitoring of non-performing loans

Non-performing loans are monitored by the commercial teams, as a rule until it is 60 days overdue, with monitoring being done by a specialized team. After 60 days of default, the management of the relationship is transferred to this specialized team, which has the mission of collaborating in loan recovery actions, being able to take over negotiations and restructuring proposals.

The restructuring negotiations follow the principles mentioned above.

This team is responsible for the management and relationship with the customer, with the aim of recovering the loan, resorting to the enforcement, through the courts, if necessary.

Impairment

BFA implemented a model to calculate impairment losses of the loan portfolio, in accordance with the requirements set out in IFRS 9.

BFA calculates the impairment losses of the loan portfolio monthly based on the implemented model, with the amount of impairment determined being approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

The first application and the respective outcomes of this model were calculated with reference to January 1, 2018. Since that reference date, monthly calculations have been carried out. The half-yearly results are approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Securities and bonds

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, BFA's securities portfolio complies with the principle of the high credit quality of its issuers, consisting mainly of securities issued by the Angolan State and by the Banco Nacional de Angola.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gross book value	Impairment	Net book value	Gross book value	Impairment	Net book value
On-balance sheet						
Cash and deposits at central banks (Note 4)	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit instititutions (Note 5)	50 879 448	(4 230)	50 875 218	41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	730 227 313	(147 327)	730 079 986	901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	86 845 115	-	86 845 115	46 487 831	-	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	1 542 808 199	(16 071 268)	1 526 736 931	1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers (Note 9)	788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266	598 689 318	(50 268 076)	548 421 242
Other assets (Note 14)	31 449 627	-	31 449 627	23 413 473	-	23 413 473
	3 870 538 765	**(74 048 844)**	**3 796 489 921**	**3 593 740 394**	**(63 696 151)**	**3 530 044 243**
Off-balance sheet						
Guarantees provided, open documentary credits and undrawn facilities (Note 9)	273 344 167	(294 132)	273 050 035	156 220 271	(479 791)	155 740 480
Total	**4 143 882 932**	**(74 342 976)**	**4 069 539 956**	**3 749 960 665**	**(64 175 942)**	**3 685 784 723**

For financial assets recognized in the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the book value net of impairment. For off-balance sheet items, the maximum exposure from guarantees is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay should the guarantees be forfeited and of loan and other credit-related commitments of an irrevocable nature is the total amount of commitments entered into.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the credit quality of financial assets is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

			31/12/2024		
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Cash and deposits at central banks	External rating	B+ to B-	608 738 348	-	608 738 348
	Unrated	N/ D	31 354 430	-	31 354 430
			640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	3 772 540	-	3 772 540
		A+ to A-	30 622 434	(1 048)	30 621 386
		BBB+ to BBB-	10 788 887	(515)	10 788 372
		BB+ to BB-	5 590 936	(2 502)	5 588 434
		B+ to B-	104 651	(165)	104 486
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			50 879 448	(4 230)	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	-	-	-
		A+ to A-	233 280 707	(65 364)	233 215 343
		BBB+ to BBB-	137 502 581	(79 750)	137 422 831
		BB+ to BB-	9 136 530	(2 213)	9 134 317
		B+ to B-	350 307 495	-	350 307 495
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			730 227 313	(147 327)	730 079 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	External rating	AAA a AA-	4 005 223	-	4 005 223
		B+ a B-	75 224 486	-	75 224 486
	Unrated	N/ D	7 615 406	-	7 615 406
			86 845 115	-	86 845 115

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

			31/12/2024		
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Investments at amortized cost	External rating	AAA to AA-	-	-	-
		A+ to A-	-	-	-
		BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
		BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
		B+ to B-	1 542 808 199	(16 071 268)	1 526 736 931
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			1 542 808 199	(16 071 268)	1 526 736 931
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	331 543 874	(4 671 093)	326 872 781
		Grade B	409 131 517	(35 596 102)	373 535 415
		Grade C	20 267 808	(506 255)	19 761 553
		Grade D	419 807	(114 943)	304 864
		Grade E	518 988	(247 854)	271 134
		Grade F	390 812	(130 620)	260 192
		Grade G	25 963 479	(16 559 152)	9 404 327
			788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	107 987 689	(3 822)	107 983 867
		Grade B	165 036 532	(284 286)	164 752 246
		Grade C	267 181	(391)	266 790
		Grade D	9 522	(118)	9 404
		Grade E	12 699	(1 289)	11 410
		Grade F	2 035	(188)	1 847
		Grade G	28 509	(4 038)	24 471
			273 344 167	(294 132)	273 050 035
		Total	**4 112 433 305**	**(74 342 976)**	**4 038 090 329**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Cash and deposits at central banks	External rating	B+ to B-	529 748 218	-	529 748 218
	Unrated	N/ D	26 898 577	-	26 898 577
			556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	5 102 103	-	5 102 103
		A+ to A-	9 241 993	(207)	9 241 786
		BBB+ to BBB-	19 618 488	(1 140)	19 617 348
		BB+ to BB-	7 619 159	(2 833)	7 616 326
		B+ to B-	53 703	-	53 703
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	70 900 041	-	70 900 041
		A+ to A-	148 343 459	(34 347)	148 309 112
		BBB+ to BBB-	466 669 374	(292 484)	466 376 890
		BB+ to BB-	10 061 079	(48 293)	10 012 786
		B+ to B-	205 903 681	-	205 903 681
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	External rating	B+ to B-	39 010 592	-	39 010 592
	Unrated	N/ D	7 477 239	-	7 477 239
			46 487 831	-	46 487 831

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Cash and deposits at central banks	External rating	B+ to B-	8 600 355	-	8 600 355
	Unrated	N/ D	8 231 473	-	8 231 473
			-	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	-	-	-
		A+ to A-	1 408 158 069	(13 048 771)	1 395 109 298
		BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
		BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
		B+ to B-	-	-	-
		CCC+ to CCC	1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
		CCC to CC-	262 382 073	(3 204 340)	259 177 733
	Unrated	N/ D	306 035 368	(29 115 051)	276 920 317
			2 967 047	(217 310)	2 749 737
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	1 060 708	(306 215)	754 493
		A+ to A-	1 897 163	(634 721)	1 262 442
		BBB+ to BBB-	348 143	(139 454)	208 689
		BB+ to BB-	25 680 353	(16 650 985)	9 029 368
		B+ to B-	600 370 855	(50 268 076)	550 102 779
		CCC+ to CCC	11 546 292	(6 046)	11 540 246
		CCC to CC-	144 565 302	(467 896)	144 097 406
	Unrated	N/ D	42 281	(258)	42 023
			15 927	(119)	15 808
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	External rating	B+ to B-	14 655	(1 299)	13 356
	Unrated	N/ D	4 405	(414)	3 991
			31 409	(3 759)	27 650
			156 220 271	(479 791)	155 740 480
		Total	3 728 228 729	(64 175 942)	3 664 052 787

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, interest income and expenses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net of impairment, are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/(losses)	Gains	Losses	Net gains/(losses)
Assets						
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	92 842 237	(1 184 569)	91 657 668	52 549 820	(692 128)	51 857 692
Investments at amortized cost	178 270 473	(4 683 435)	173 587 038	179 430 515	(3 501 587)	175 928 928
Loans and advances to customers	104 487 345	(10 569 553)	93 917 792	80 952 838	(4 562 615)	76 390 223
	375 600 055	(16 437 557)	359 162 498	312 933 173	(8 756 330)	304 176 843
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	(74 592 836)	(74 592 836)	-	(63 684 054)	(63 684 054)
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	(1 538 304)	(1 538 304)	-	(2 220 981)	(2 220 981)
	-	(76 131 140)	(76 131 140)	-	(65 905 035)	(65 905 035)
Off-balance sheet						
Guarantees provided, documentary credits and undrawn limits	4 791 216	(516 415)	4 274 801	3 549 302	(697 869)	2 851 433
	4 791 216	(516 415)	4 274 801	3 549 302	(697 869)	2 851 433
	380 391 271	**(93 085 112)**	**287 306 159**	**316 482 475**	**(75 359 234)**	**241 123 241**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024					
	Against profit or loss			Against equity		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)	Ganhos	Perdas	Resultados
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5 193 342	(858 236)	4 335 106	-	-	-
	6 332 070	(1 996 964)	4 335 106	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	412 582	(1 156 876)	(744 294)	-	-	-
	412 582	**(1 156 876)**	**(744 294)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023					
	Against profit or loss			Against equity		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)	Ganhos	Perdas	Resultados
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5 433 505	(4 124 119)	1 309 386	-	-	-
Investments at amortised cost	8 508 936	-	8 508 936	-	-	-
	13 942 441	(4 124 119)	9 818 322	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	371 728	(1 991 926)	(1 620 198)	-	-	-
	371 728	**(1 991 926)**	**(1 620 198)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the geographical concentration of credit risk exposure presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	14 821 813	28 915 343	7 138 062	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 307 495	87 027 136	292 745 355	-	730 079 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	82 791 169	-	-	4 053 946	86 845 115
Investments at amortized cost	1 526 736 931	-	-	-	1 526 736 931
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	-	-	730 410 266
Total	**3 330 338 639**	**101 848 949**	**321 660 698**	**11 192 008**	**3 765 040 294**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	9 221 684	32 072 120	337 462	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	61 993 582	633 605 247	-	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	40 726 655	-	-	3 045 456	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost	1 395 109 298	-	8 231 473	8 600 355	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	550 102 779	-	-	-	550 102 779
Total	**2 748 489 208**	**71 215 266**	**673 908 840**	**11 983 273**	**3 508 312 307**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sectoral concentration of loans and advances to customers is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024						
	Loans and advances to customers					Imparidade	
	Falling due	Overdue	Loans and advances to customers - off-balance sheet	Total exposure	Relative weight	Value	Total impairment / exposure
Corporate							
Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies	178 142	195	943 960	1 122 297	0%	2 165	0%
Other collective, social and personal service activities	3 170	55	-	3 225	0%	262	8%
Central Government	268 818 921	59 697	92 549 120	361 427 738	34%	4 169 993	1%
Agriculture, livestock, game and forestry	75 766 735	1 038 494	6 075 326	82 880 555	8%	29 210 391	35%
Accommodation and catering	1 156 238	10 841	100 000	1 267 079	0%	43 411	3%
Financial activities	1 254 736	5 889	23 092 616	24 353 241	2%	9 535	0%
Wholesale and retail trade	72 886 501	294 656	37 491 271	110 672 428	10%	1 157 351	1%
Construction	108 672 557	81 912	31 414 701	140 169 170	13%	4 455 126	3%
Education	1 546 943	181 428	74 361	1 802 732	0%	263 716	15%
Extractive industries	53 965 233	86	4 085 531	58 050 850	5%	808 168	1%
Manufacturing industries	55 054 741	946 110	33 820 477	89 821 328	8%	6 499 266	7%
Other service companies	9 133 088	4 695 687	13 731 104	27 559 879	3%	4 819 858	17%
Production and distribution of energy, gas and water	100 279	30	1 113 394	1 213 703	0%	1 401	0%
Health and social services	1 386 085	114 542	637 066	2 137 693	0%	216 738	10%
Transport, storage and communication	6 703 198	8 281	16 977 399	23 688 878	2%	100 616	0%
	656 626 567	**7 437 903**	**262 106 326**	**926 170 796**		**51 757 997**	
Retail							
Consumer	94 956 705	3 456 090	-	98 412 795	9%	3 585 393	4%
Mortgages	23 220 974	343 315	592 454	24 156 743	2%	2 035 638	8%
Other purposes	3 477 723	787 830	10 645 387	14 910 940	1%	741 123	5%
	121 655 402	**4 587 235**	**11 237 841**	**137 480 478**		**6 362 154**	
Total	**778 281 969**	**12 025 138**	**273 344 167**	**1 063 651 274**		**58 120 151**	

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023						
	Loans and advances to customers					Imparidade	
	Falling due	Overdue	Loans and advances to customers - off-balance sheet	Total exposure	Relative weight	Value	Total impairment / exposure
Corporate							
Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies	553 699	174	918 320	1 472 193	0%	10 056	0%
Other collective, social and personal service activities	999 776	17 182	551 080	1 568 038	0%	54 477	0%
Central Government	198 988 981	60	-	198 989 041	26%	2 424 675	5%
Agriculture, livestock, game and forestry	69 938 541	617 370	4 733 279	75 289 190	10%	22 843 254	45%
Accommodation and catering	2 274 933	13 482	100 000	2 388 415	0%	42 946	0%
Financial activities	10 227	-	3 014 955	3 025 182	0%	405	0%
Wholesale and retail trade	65 452 792	349 449	21 091 809	86 894 050	11%	1 095 435	2%
Construction	71 009 413	627 471	10 277 093	81 913 977	11%	4 011 386	8%
Education	1 037 582	355 718	7 000	1 400 300	0%	212 891	0%
Extractive industries	8 880 111	61	21 000	8 901 172	1%	189 492	0%
Manufacturing industries	15 404 608	253 647	12 930 343	28 588 598	4%	5 023 702	10%
Other service companies	45 478 036	5 138 586	62 552 789	113 169 411	15%	7 768 935	15%
Production and distribution of energy, gas and water	348 728	81 214	31 000	460 942	0%	46 655	0%
Health and social services	233 302	60 969	320 000	614 271	0%	111 802	0%
Transport, storage and communication	476 418	10 403	29 876 054	30 362 875	4%	44 929	0%
	481 087 147	**7 525 786**	**146 424 722**	**635 037 655**		**43 881 040**	
Retail							
Consumer	82 523 777	3 085 764	-	85 609 541	11%	3 078 256	6%
Mortgages	22 119 018	591 888	-	22 710 906	3%	3 103 917	6%
Other purposes	2 703 174	734 301	9 795 549	13 233 024	2%	684 654	1%
	107 345 969	**4 411 953**	**9 795 549**	**121 553 471**		**6 866 827**	
Total	**588 433 116**	**11 937 739**	**156 220 271**	**756 591 126**		**50 747 867**	

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the exposure to credit risk by class of financial assets, rating level and stage, presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks:				
B+ a B-	608 738 348	-	-	608 738 348
N/ D	31 354 430	-	-	31 354 430
	640 092 778	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	3 772 540	-	-	3 772 540
A+ a A-	30 622 434	-	-	30 622 434
BBB+ a BBB-	10 788 887	-	-	10 788 887
BB+ a BB-	5 590 936	-	-	5 590 936
B+ a B-	104 651	-	-	104 651
CCC+ a CCC	-	-	-	-
CCC a CC-	-	-	-	-
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	50 879 448	-	-	50 879 448
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ a A-	233 280 707	-	-	233 280 707
BBB+ a BBB-	137 502 581	-	-	137 502 581
BB+ a BB-	9 136 530	-	-	9 136 530
B+ a B-	350 307 495	-	-	350 307 495
CCC+ a CCC	-	-	-	-
CCC a CC-	-	-	-	-
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	730 227 313	-	-	730 227 313
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
AAA a AA-	4 005 223	-	-	4 005 223
BB+ a BB-	75 224 486	-	-	75 224 486
N/ D	7 615 406	-	-	7 615 406
	86 845 115	-	-	86 845 115

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Investments at amortised cost:				
B+ a B-	1 542 808 199	-	-	1 542 808 199
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	1 542 808 199	-	-	1 542 808 199
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet:				
Grade A	331 113 073	430 801	-	331 543 874
Grade B	322 336 849	48 077 595	38 717 073	409 131 517
Grade C	18 915 137	1 218 368	134 303	20 267 808
Grade D	48 100	330 481	41 226	419 807
Grade E	14 046	51 752	453 190	518 988
Grade F	-	70 058	320 754	390 812
Grade G	1 865	5 261 137	20 700 477	25 963 479
	672 429 070	55 440 192	60 367 023	788 236 285
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet:				
Grade A	107 974 464	8 550	4 675	107 987 689
Grade B	161 457 233	3 470 070	109 229	165 036 532
Grade C	245 644	20 038	1 499	267 181
Grade D	168	8 374	980	9 522
Grade E	17	358	12 324	12 699
Grade F	-	-	2 035	2 035
Grade G	481	3 613	24 415	28 509
	269 678 007	3 511 003	155 157	273 344 167
Total gross book value	**3 992 959 930**	**58 951 195**	**60 522 180**	**4 112 433 305**
Accumulated impairment / Provision	(25 205 989)	(6 559 877)	(42 577 110)	(74 342 976)
Net book value	**3 967 753 941**	**52 391 318**	**17 945 070**	**4 038 090 329**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks:				
B+ a B-	529 748 218	-	-	529 748 218
N/ D	26 898 577	-	-	26 898 577
	556 646 795	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	5 102 103	-	-	5 102 103
A+ a A-	9 241 993	-	-	9 241 993
BBB+ a BBB-	19 618 488	-	-	19 618 488
BB+ a BB-	7 619 159	-	-	7 619 159
B+ a B-	53 703	-	-	53 703
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	41 635 446	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	70 900 041	-	-	70 900 041
A+ a A-	148 343 459	-	-	148 343 459
BBB+ a BBB-	466 669 374	-	-	466 669 374
BB+ a BB-	10 061 079	-	-	10 061 079
B+ a B-	205 903 681	-	-	205 903 681
	901 877 634	-	-	901 877 634
Investments at amortised cost:				
AAA a AA-	8 600 355	-	-	8 600 355
A+ a A-	8 231 473	-	-	8 231 473
B+ a B-	1 408 158 069	-	-	1 408 158 069
	1 424 989 897	-	-	1 424 989 897

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet:				
Grade A	262 382 073	-	-	262 382 073
Grade B	239 022 811	29 136 314	37 876 243	306 035 368
Grade C	2 369 772	481 583	115 692	2 967 047
Grade D	16 206	250 019	794 483	1 060 708
Grade E	10 572	110 700	1 775 891	1 897 163
Grade F	141	34 446	313 556	348 143
Grade G	7 092	5 360 401	20 312 860	25 680 353
	503 808 667	35 373 463	61 188 725	600 370 855
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet:				
Grade A	11 534 966	6 951	4 375	11 546 292
Grade B	144 021 456	477 588	66 258	144 565 302
Grade C	50	40 864	1 367	42 281
Grade D	-	14 969	958	15 927
Grade E	-	963	13 692	14 655
Grade F	109	-	4 296	4 405
Grade G	1 037	3 936	26 436	31 409
	155 557 618	545 271	117 382	156 220 271
Total gross book value	**3 584 516 057**	**35 918 734**	**61 306 107**	**3 681 740 898**
Accumulated impairment / Provision	20 324 502	6 711 374	37 400 882	64 436 758
Net book value	**3 604 840 559**	**42 630 108**	**98 706 989**	**3 746 177 656**

30.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk corresponds to the risk of the Bank presenting difficulties in obtaining the financial resources it needs to meet its financial commitments when they become due. Liquidity risk may consist, for example, in the inability to sell a financial instrument quickly for an amount representative of its fair value, because of its large size, in relation to the volume normally traded, or because of some discontinuity in the market.

Within the scope of the Bank's internal policies with respect to exposure to liquidity risk, the respective follow-up and monitoring of the established principles and limits is ensured by the Risk Management Department.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the contractual cash flows related to capital together with the respective accrued interest are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	-	583 085 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 879 448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 879 448
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	453 187 169	99 626 246	106 217 949	71 195 949	-	-	-	-	730 227 313
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	430 926	28 601	2 389 726	759 474	52 256 938	19 713 884	56 971	11 208 595	86 845 115
Investments at amortized cost	-	287 039 663	83 583 172	53 010 067	280 364 159	369 819 078	359 356 746	109 635 314	-	1 542 808 199
Loans and advances to customers	-	25 588 698	14 262 406	19 733 438	26 105 814	123 096 336	248 135 338	333 385 078	-	790 307 107
Total Assets	**107 886 628**	**766 246 456**	**780 586 023**	**181 351 180**	**378 425 396**	**545 172 352**	**627 205 968**	**443 077 363**	**11 208 595**	**3 841 159 960**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	-	1 525 763	-	-	-	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 285 813 537	256 011 202	505 155 067	551 899 885	389 221 184	29 409 300	-	-	-	3 017 510 175
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Total Liabilities	**1 308 202 942**	**258 961 234**	**505 155 067**	**551 899 885**	**390 746 947**	**29 409 300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 044 375 375**
Liquidity Gap	**1 200 316 314**	**507 285 222**	**275 430 956**	**(370 548 705)**	**(12 321 551)**	**515 763 052**	**627 205 968**	**443 077 363**	**11 208 595**	**796 784 585**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**1 200 316 314**	**(693 031 092)**	**(417 600 137)**	**(788 148 842)**	**(800 470 393)**	**(284 707 341)**	**342 498 627**	**785 575 990**	**796 784 585**	**796 784 585**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	323 289 697	245 373 367	181 829 870	151 384 700	-	-	-	-	901 877 634
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1 975 388	187 573	223 555	16 832 973	19 791 103	-	7 477 239	46 487 831
Investments at amortised cost	-	129 636 357	294 340 746	27 998 217	151 943 416	359 257 519	276 733 123	185 080 519	-	1 424 989 897
Loans and advances to customers	-	32 363 690	2 574 911	57 578 003	13 986 643	83 758 395	132 056 173	266 115 301	11 937 739	600 370 855
Total Assets	**199 928 717**	**485 289 744**	**544 264 412**	**267 593 663**	**317 538 314**	**858 202 411**	**428 580 399**	**451 195 820**	**19 414 978**	**3 572 008 458**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963	-	-	22 522 961	-	-	-	-	-	27 840 924
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 200 521 375	319 962 006	568 681 808	458 128 242	293 466 801	16 905 251	-	-	-	2 857 665 483
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Total Liabilities	**1 205 839 338**	**322 499 456**	**568 681 808**	**480 651 203**	**293 466 801**	**16 905 251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 888 043 857**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 910 621)**	**162 790 288**	**(24 417 396)**	**(213 057 540)**	**24 071 513**	**841 297 160**	**428 580 399**	**451 195 820**	**19 414 978**	**683 964 601**
Accumulated Gap Liquidity	**(1 005 910 621)**	**(843 120 333)**	**(867 537 729)**	**(1 080 595 269)**	**(1 056 523 756)**	**(215 226 596)**	**213 353 803**	**664 549 623**	**683 964 601**	**683 964 601**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the contractual cash flows related to capital are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	-	-	-	-	583 085 598	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 879 448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 879 448
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	434 535 957	92 924 315	95 294 799	68 600 000	-	-	-	-	691 355 071
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	429 671	27 269	2 331 210	718 318	49 605 370	18 541 952	54 955	11 208 595	82 917 340
Investments at amortized cost	-	286 041 715	82 751 850	52 222 044	276 493 360	356 080 322	348 565 511	105 579 040	-	1 507 733 842
Loans and advances to customers	-	25 499 368	14 161 822	19 480 490	25 895 445	121 585 702	246 577 984	321 609 980	-	774 810 791
Total Assets	**107 886 628**	**746 506 711**	**189 865 256**	**169 328 543**	**371 707 123**	**1 110 356 992**	**613 685 447**	**427 243 975**	**11 208 595**	**3 747 789 270**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	-	1 514 068	-	-	-	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 285 813 537	252 376 801	500 299 380	546 554 470	384 285 819	28 425 239	-	-	-	2 997 755 246
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Total Liabilities	**1 308 202 942**	**255 326 833**	**500 299 380**	**546 554 470**	**385 799 887**	**28 425 239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 024 608 751**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 316 314)**	**491 179 878**	**(310 434 124)**	**(377 225 927)**	**(14 092 764)**	**1 081 931 753**	**613 685 447**	**427 243 975**	**11 208 595**	**723 180 519**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 316 314)**	**(709 136 436)**	**(1 019 570 560)**	**(1 396 796 487)**	**(1 410 889 251)**	**(328 957 498)**	**284 727 949**	**711 971 924**	**723 180 519**	**723 180 519**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	322 719 916	244 557 394	179 455 475	144 545 192	-	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1 883 985	181 767	215 058	16 060 070	18 579 487	-	7 477 239	44 397 606
Investments at amortized cost	-	129 217 972	292 418 713	27 831 267	150 039 627	348 551 823	262 288 111	179 741 988	-	1 390 089 501
Loans and advances to customers	-	31 778 594	2 542 193	57 140 021	13 877 870	83 163 591	130 386 060	256 270 094	11 834 318	586 992 741
Total Assets	**199 928 717**	**483 716 482**	**541 402 285**	**264 608 530**	**308 677 747**	**846 129 008**	**411 253 658**	**436 012 082**	**19 311 557**	**3 511 040 066**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963			22 442 173						27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 200 515 381	317 036 161	562 183 893	452 986 761	291 248 837	16 272 925	-	-	-	2 840 243 958
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Total Liabilities	**1 205 833 344**	**319 573 611**	**562 183 893**	**475 428 934**	**291 248 837**	**16 272 925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 870 541 544**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**164 142 871**	**(20 781 608)**	**(210 820 404)**	**17 428 910**	**829 856 083**	**411 253 758**	**436 012 082**	**19 311 557**	**640 498 622**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**(841 761 756)**	**(862 543 364)**	**(1 073 363 768)**	**(1 055 934 858)**	**(226 078 775)**	**185 174 883**	**621 186 965**	**640 498 522**	**1 280 997 044**

30.3 Market risk

Market risk corresponds to the possible fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument, due to changes in market prices. Market risk encompasses interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk corresponds to the risk arising from adverse movements in interest rates resulting in a mismatch in the amount, maturities or interest-fixing dates observed in financial instruments with interest receivable and payable.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, financial instruments by exposure to interest rate risk were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest risk	Derivatives	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate			
Assets	**3 734 594 310**	**1 574 331**	**11 208 595**	**412 034**	**3 747 789 270**
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 879 448	-	-	-	50 879 448
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	691 355 071	-	-	-	691 355 071
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	71 296 711	-	11 208 595	412 034	82 917 340
Investments at amortized cost	1 507 733 842	-	-	-	1 507 733 842
Loans and advances to customers	773 236 460	1 574 331	-	-	774 810 791
Liabilities	**3 002 913 027**	**-**	**18 745 692**	**2 950 032**	**3 024 608 751**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 157 781	-	18 745 692	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 997 755 246	-	-	-	2 997 755 246
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2 950 032	2 950 032
Total	**6 737 507 337**	**1 574 331**	**29 954 287**	**3 362 066**	**6 772 398 021**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest risk	Derivatives	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate			
Assets	**3 501 027 741**	**2 535 086**	**6 733 492**	**-**	**3 511 040 066**
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	891 277 977	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	36 920 367	-	6 733 492	743 747	44 397 606
Investments at amortized cost	1 390 089 501	-	-	-	1 390 089 501
Loans and advances to customers	584 457 655	2 535 086	-	-	586 992 741
Liabilities	**2 864 702 259**	**-**	**3 302 235**	**2 537 450**	**2 870 541 944**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	24 457 901	-	3 302 235	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 840 244 358	-	-	-	2 840 244 358
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-		2 537 450	2 537 450
Total	**6 365 730 000**	**2 535 086**	**10 035 727**	**3 281 197**	**6 381 582 010**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the capital of financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk by maturity date or prefixing date are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024								
	Refixing dates/Maturity dates								
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets	**854 393 339**	**189 865 256**	**169 328 543**	**371 707 123**	**1 110 356 992**	**613 685 447**	**427 243 975**	**11 208 595**	**3 747 789 270**
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	583 085 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 879 448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 879 448
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	434 535 957	92 924 315	95 294 799	68 600 000	-	-	-	-	691 355 071
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	429 671	27 269	2 331 210	718 318	49 605 370	18 541 952	54 955	11 208 595	82 917 340
Investments at amortized cost	286 041 715	82 751 850	52 222 044	276 493 360	356 080 322	348 565 511	105 579 040	-	1 507 733 842
Loans and advances to customers	25 499 368	14 161 822	19 480 490	25 895 445	121 585 702	246 577 984	321 609 980	-	774 810 791
Liabilities	**1 560 579 743**	**500 299 380**	**546 554 470**	**385 799 887**	**28 425 239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 021 658 719**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	1 514 068	-	-	-	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 538 190 338	500 299 380	546 554 470	384 285 819	28 425 239	-	-	-	2 997 755 246

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023								
	Refixing dates/Maturity dates								
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets	**683 645 199**	**541 402 285**	**264 608 530**	**308 677 747**	**846 129 008**	**411 253 658**	**436 012 082**	**19 311 557**	**3 511 040 066**
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	322 719 916	244 557 394	179 455 475	144 545 192	-	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1 883 985	181 767	215 058	16 060 070	18 579 487	-	7 477 239	44 397 606
Investments at amortized cost	129 217 972	292 418 713	27 831 267	150 039 627	348 551 823	262 288 111	179 741 988	-	1 390 089 501
Loans and advances to customers	31 778 594	2 542 193	57 140 021	13 877 870	83 163 591	130 386 060	256 270 094	11 834 318	586 992 741
Liabilities	**1 522 869 505**	**562 183 893**	**475 429 334**	**291 248 837**	**16 272 925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 868 004 494**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963	-	22 442 173	-	-	-	-	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 517 551 542	562 183 893	452 987 161	291 248 837	16 272 925	-	-	-	2 840 244 358

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the average interest rates for the main financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			31/12/2022		
	Average balance of the period	Interest for the period	Average interest rate	Average balance of the period	Interest for the period	Average interest rate
Investments						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	791 316 524	91 394 755	12%	808 823 027	51 752 748	6%
Loans and advances to customers	54 108 539	7 943 913	15%	69 166 605	8 183 746	12%
Investments at amortized cost	1 279 016 793	168 359 869	13%	1 004 439 585	177 256 751	18%
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	680 901 766	103 100 788	15%	529 204 895	78 311 362	15%
	2 805 343 622	**370 799 325**	**13%**	**2 411 634 112**	**315 504 607**	**13%**
Deposits						
Deposits from customers	14 807 841	1 538 304	10%	13 779 552	2 220 981	16%
Interbank deposits	2 918 999 802	74 592 836	3%	2 440 264 781	63 684 054	3%
Other deposits	5 312 608	1 358 540	26%	4 973 816	685 996	14%
	2 939 120 251	**77 489 680**	**3%**	**2 459 018 149**	**66 591 031**	**3%**
Net interest income		**293 309 645**			**248 913 576**	

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sensitivity analysis of the results generated by financial instruments to changes in interest rates presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024					
	Change in interest rate					
	-150bps	-100bps	-50bps	50bps	100bps	150bps
Interest and similar income	(42 080 154)	(28 053 436)	(14 026 718)	14 026 718	28 053 436	42 080 154
Interest and similar expense	(44 086 804)	(29 391 203)	(14 695 601)	14 695 601	29 391 203	44 086 804
Total	**(86 166 958)**	**(57 444 639)**	**(28 722 319)**	**28 722 319**	**57 444 639**	**86 166 958**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023					
	Change in interest rate					
	-150bps	-100bps	-50bps	50bps	100bps	150bps
Interest and similar income	(178 623 261)	(172 919 953)	(167 229 361)	167 229 361	172 919 953	178 623 261
Interest and similar expense	(48 545 901)	(43 540 125)	(38 546 567)	38 546 567	43 540 125	48 545 901
Total	**(227 169 162)**	**(216 460 078)**	**(205 775 928)**	**205 775 928**	**216 460 078**	**227 169 162**

Currency risk

Currency risk is the fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in exchange rates.

The securities portfolio of the Bank is divided between securities denominated in national currency and in foreign currency, taking into consideration the overall structure of its balance sheet, in order to avoid incurring, in this manner, currency risk.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, financial instruments by currency are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	227 372 185	279 320 187	132 959 786	440 620	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 000	30 455 635	15 262 432	5 148 151	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 307 495	257 310 256	115 602 556	6 859 679	730 079 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	82 791 169	4 005 223	48 723	-	86 845 115
Investments at amortized cost	911 222 638	615 514 293	-	-	1 526 736 931
Loans and advances to customers	638 296 596	55 741 657	36 372 010	3	730 410 266
	2 209 999 083	**1 242 347 251**	**300 245 507**	**12 448 453**	**3 765 040 294**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	19 975 204	41 132	3 887 136	11 696	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 535 654 367	1 171 913 154	304 033 670	5 908 984	3 017 510 175
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	-	2 950 032
	1 558 579 603	**1 171 954 286**	**307 920 806**	**5 920 680**	**3 044 375 375**
	651 419 480	**70 392 965**	**(7 675 299)**	**6 527 773**	**720 664 919**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	174 592 294	202 399 538	179 099 199	555 764	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	21 717 823	15 331 017	4 582 426	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	612 530 148	74 637 483	8 431 198	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	43 442 375	2 998 452	47 004	-	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost	1 115 385 023	296 556 103	-	-	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	509 909 204	19 788 240	20 405 332	3	550 102 779
	2 049 232 577	**1 155 990 304**	**289 520 035**	**13 569 391**	**3 508 312 307**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	25 763 869	37 379	2 034 451	5 224	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 447 227 612	1 120 074 296	282 736 242	7 627 333	2 857 665 483
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	-	2 537 450
	1 475 528 931	**1 120 111 675**	**284 770 693**	**7 632 557**	**2 888 043 856**
	573 703 646	**35 878 629**	**4 749 342**	**5 936 834**	**620 268 451**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sensitivity analysis (considering Treasury Bonds indexed to the US dollar and currency forwards) of the asset value of financial instruments to changes in exchange rates, has the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	5%	10%	20%
United States Dollar	(14 078 593)	(7 039 297)	(3 519 648)	3 519 648	7 039 297	14 078 593
Euro	1 535 060	767 530	383 765	(383 765)	(767 530)	(1 535 060)
Other currencies	(1 305 555)	(652 777)	(326 389)	326 389	652 777	1 305 555
Total	**(13 849 088)**	**(6 924 544)**	**(3 462 272)**	**3 462 272**	**6 924 544**	**13 849 088**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	30/06/2023					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	5%	10%	20%
United States Dollar	(7 175 726)	(3 587 863)	(1 793 931)	1 793 931	3 587 863	7 175 726
Euro	(949 868)	(474 934)	(237 467)	237 467	474 934	949 868
Other currencies	(1 187 367)	(593 683)	(296 842)	296 842	593 683	1 187 367
Total	**(9 312 961)**	**(4 656 480)**	**(2 328 240)**	**2 328 240**	**4 656 480**	**9 312 961**

30.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Bank classified the financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value in accordance with the hierarchy established in IFRS 13.

Instruments listed in active markets (level 1)

This category includes financial instruments with available quoted prices in official markets and those in which there are entities that usually disclose prices of transactions for these instruments traded in liquid markets.

Priority in the prices used is given to those observed in official markets, in cases where there is more than one official market the option falls on the main market where these financial instruments are traded.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) derivatives traded on an organized market and (ii) listed shares.

Valuation methods with observable market parameters/prices (level 2)

This category includes financial instruments valued through internal models, namely discounted cash flow models, which require judgments that vary according to the complexity of the products being valued and use assumptions similar to those that an unrelated party would use in estimating the fair value of the same financial instrument. The Bank uses as inputs in its models variables provided by the market, such as interest rate curves and credit spreads. It also includes instruments whose valuation is obtained through quotations disclosed by independent entities but whose markets have the lowest liquidity.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) unlisted bonds; and (ii) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Valuation methods with non-observable parameters in the market (level 3)

This level includes the valuations determined by the use of internal valuation models or quotations provided by third parties but where the parameters used are not observable in the market. The bases and assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value are in accordance with the principles of IFRS 13.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) debt securities valued using inputs that are not observable in the market; (ii) unquoted shares; (iii) over-the-counter (OTC) market derivatives with quotes provided by third parties.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the book value of financial instruments is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Impairment	Net value
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	50 879 448	(4 230)	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	730 227 313	(147 327)	730 079 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	86 845 115	-	-	86 845 115
Investments at amortized cost	-	1 542 808 199	(16 071 268)	1 526 736 931
Loans and advances to customers	-	788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266
	86 845 115	**3 752 244 023**	**(74 048 844)**	**3 765 040 294**
Liabilities				
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	23 915 168	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	3 017 510 175	-	3 017 510 175
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	2 950 032
	2 950 032	**3 041 425 343**	**-**	**3 044 375 375**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023			
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Impairment	Net value
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46 487 831	-	-	46 487 831
Investments at amortized cost	-	1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	-	600 370 855	(50 268 076)	550 102 779
	46 487 831	**3 525 520 627**	**(63 696 151)**	**3 508 312 307**
Liabilities				
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	27 840 923	-	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	2 857 665 483	-	2 857 665 483
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	2 537 450
	2 537 450	**2 885 506 406**	**-**	**2 888 043 856**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of the Bank's financial instruments is presented as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
	Net book value	Fair value of financial instruments		Total	Difference
		Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value	Recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost		
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	640 092 778	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 875 218	-	50 875 218	50 875 218	-
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	730 079 986	-	730 079 986	730 079 986	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	86 845 115	86 845 115	-	86 845 115	-
Investments at amortized cost	1 526 736 931	-	1 545 264 031	1 545 264 031	18 527 100
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	735 026 117	735 026 117	4 615 851
	3 765 040 294	**86 845 115**	**3 701 338 130**	**3 788 183 245**	**23 142 951**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	23 915 168	-	23 915 168	23 915 168	-
Deposits from customers and other loans	3 017 510 175	-	3 017 510 175	3 017 510 175	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	2 950 032	-	2 950 032	-
	3 044 375 375	**2 950 032**	**3 041 425 343**	**3 044 375 375**	**-**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
	Net book value	Fair value of financial instruments		Total	Difference
		Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value	Recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost		
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	556 646 795	556 646 795	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 631 266	-	41 631 266	41 631 266	-
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	901 502 510	-	901 502 510	901 502 510	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46 487 831	46 487 831	-	46 487 831	-
Investments at amortized cost	1 411 941 126	-		1 477 651 434	65 710 308
Loans and advances to customers	550 102 779	-	547 098 501	547 098 501	(3 004 278)
	3 508 312 307	**46 487 831**	**2 046 879 072**	**3 571 018 337**	**62 706 030**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	27 840 923	-	27 840 923	27 840 923	-
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 857 665 483	-	2 857 665 483	2 857 665 483	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	2 537 450	-	2 537 450	-
	2 888 043 856	**2 537 450**	**2 885 506 406**	**2 888 043 856**	**-**

The fair value of financial instruments should be estimated, whenever possible, using quotations on an active market. A market is considered active, and therefore liquid, when it is accessed by equally knowledgeable counterparties and where transactions are carried out on a regular basis. Almost all the financial instruments of the Bank are not listed on active markets.

In view of the absence of quotations on active markets, the valuation of financial instruments is performed in the following terms:

a) Financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value:

Treasury Bonds in national currency that are non-adjustable and Treasury Bonds in national currency indexed to the US dollar exchange rate issued by the Angolan State and held by the Bank for trading in the secondary market with other banks are revalued based on a discounted cash-flows model. The discount curve used can be observed directly on BODIVA's daily report, which the Bank considers to be an active market.

Currency forwards are revalued using a discounted cash-flows model. The amounts in foreign currency are updated with an interest rate curve directly observed from Bloomberg and the amounts in national currency are updated with a curve built with interbank money market yields and reference rates (Luibor) observed on the BNA website.

Since they are not listed on a stock exchange and provided that there is observable market data, the equity instruments, with the exception of Visa Incl, are valued by the equity method and the Participation Units by the quotation made available by the fund management company.

b) Financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost:

For financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost, the Bank calculates their fair value using valuation techniques based on the conditions applicable to similar transactions on the reference date of the financial statements, namely the value of the respective discounted cash flows based on the interest rates considered most appropriate, i.e.:

- Non-adjustable Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds in national currency issued by the Angolan State are valued, for disclosure purposes, based on a discounted cash-flows model, using the curve provided by BODIVA - Boletim Oficial for national currency. As at the reference date, the curve is as follows:

2024	
Maturity	Current Yield Rate
3M	18,32%
6M	18,05%
1Y	18,22%
2Y	17,63%
3Y	17,25%
4Y	17,95%
5Y	16,81%
6Y	16,21%
7Y	17,24%
8Y	18,48%
9Y	19,02%
10Y	20,49%

2023	
Horizon	Current
3M	15,61%
6M	15,11%
1A	14,86%
2A	14,74%
3A	14,70%
4A	14,67%
5A	14,66%
6A	14,65%
7A	14,65%

- Treasury Bonds in US dollars issued by the Angolan State are valued, for disclosure purposes, based on a discounted cash-flow model, using the curve provided by BODIVA - Boletim Oficial for US dollars. As at the reference date, the curve is as follows:

2024	
Maturity	**Current Yield Rate**
3M	0,79%
6M	3,43%
1Y	2,75%
2Y	3,76%
3Y	5,80%
4Y	7,29%

2023	
Horizon	**Current**
3M	6,45%
6M	7,62%
1A	8,20%
2A	8,49%
3A	8,58%
4A	8,63%
5A	8,66%
6A	8,68%
7A	8,69%

- For disclosure purposes, Eurobonds are valued using the Reuters bid price on the reference date (Instruments listed in active markets - level 1 in the fair value hierarchy)

- For loans and advances to customers, the average interest rates charged by the Bank in the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, were used for operations with similar characteristics and net of accumulated impairment losses; and

- Regarding Cash and deposits at central banks, Loans and advances to other credit institutions repayable on demand, Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions, Deposits from central banks and Deposits from other credit institutions and Deposits from customers and other loans, as they are essentially short-term investments, the balance sheet value was considered a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

It should be noted that the fair value presented does not correspond to the realization value of these financial instruments in a sale or liquidation scenario and was not calculated for that purpose.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value presents the following detail by valuation methodology:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024			
	Level 1 Prices on active markets	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4 005 223	75 636 520	7 203 372	86 845 115
Debt securities issued by the State				
Non-adjustable Treasury Bonds in national currency	-	75 224 486	-	75 224 486
Equity instruments				
VISA	4 005 223	-	-	4 005 223
Other equity instrumens	-	-	4 709 329	4 709 329
Participation units	-	-	2 494 043	2 494 043
Derivatives	-	412 034	-	412 034
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	2 950 032
Derivatives	-	2 950 032	-	2 950 032

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023			
	Level 1 Prices on active markets	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2 998 452	39 754 339	3 735 040	46 487 831
Debt securities issued by the State				
Non-adjustable Treasury Bonds in national currency	-	39 010 592	-	39 010 592
Equity instruments				
VISA	2 998 452	-	-	2 998 452
Other equity instrumens	-	-	3 325 229	3 325 229
Participation units	-	-	409 811	409 811
Derivatives	-	743 747	-	743 747
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	2 537 450
Derivatives	-	2 537 450	-	2 537 450

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the movement in financial instruments valued at level 3 was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	
	Equity instruments Other equity instruments	Participation units
Balance as at January 1, 2024	3 325 229	409 811
Acquisition	278 263	2 564 912
Exits by maturity	-	(339 584)
Exits by disposal	-	(176 645)
Transfers by entries	-	-
Transfers by exits	-	-
Other movements and exchange rate differences	1 105 837	35 549
Balance as at December 31, 2024	4 709 329	2 494 043

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023	
	Equity instruments Other equity instruments	Participation units
Balance as at January 1, 2023	1 398 588	193 687
Acquisition	-	989 130
Exits by maturity	-	(192 294)
Exits by disposal	-	(641 921)
Transfers by entries	-	-
Transfers by exits	-	-
Other movements and exchange rate differences	1 926 641	61 209
Balance as at December 31, 2023	3 325 229	409 811

Fair value of financial instruments recorded at amortized cost

The fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost is analyzed as follows. These were estimated based on the main methodologies and assumptions described below:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024				
		Fair Value			
	Book value	Level 1 Prices on the active market	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 875 218	-	50 875 218	-	50 875 218
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	730 079 986	-	730 079 986	-	730 079 986
Investments at amortized cost	1 526 736 931	206 064 697	1 339 199 334	-	1 545 264 031
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	-	735 026 117	735 026 117
	3 678 195 179	**206 064 697**	**2 760 247 316**	**735 026 117**	**3 701 338 130**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other institutions	23 915 168	-	23 915 168	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	3 017 510 175	-	3 017 510 175	-	3 017 510 175
	3 041 425 343	**-**	**3 041 425 343**	**-**	**3 041 425 343**

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2023				
		Fair Value			
	Book value	Level 1 Prices on the active market	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 631 266	-	41 631 266	-	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	901 502 510	-	901 502 510	-	901 502 510
Investments at amortized cost	1 411 941 126	104 836 290	1 372 815 144		1 477 651 434
Loans and advances to customers	550 102 779	-	-	547 098 501	547 098 501
	3 461 824 476	**104 836 290**		**547 098 501**	**3 524 530 506**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other institutions	27 840 923	-	27 840 923	-	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 857 665 483	-	2 857 665 483	-	2 857 665 483
	2 885 506 406	**-**	**2 885 506 406**	**-**	**2 885 506 406**

Cash and deposits at central banks and other demand deposits, Other loans and advances to credit institutions and Deposits from central banks

These assets and liabilities are very short-term, and therefore the balance sheet value is a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

Securities at amortized cost

The fair value of securities recorded at amortized cost is estimated in accordance with the methodologies followed for valuing securities that are recorded at fair value, as described at the beginning of this Note.

Loans and advances to customers

The fair value of loans and advances to customers is estimated based on the discounted expected cash flows of principal and interest, considering that the installments are paid on the contractually agreed dates. Discount rates used are the current rates for loans with similar characteristics. For stage 2 loans via the individual analysis model, the fair value considered is the balance sheet value.
For stage 3 loans, for which recovery is via foreclosure of the collateral, the Balance Sheet value was considered.

Deposits from customers

The fair value of deposits from customers and other loans is short-term, and therefore the balance sheet value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

30.5 Capital management

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank's capital and the regulatory capital ratio (solvency) are determined in accordance with the applicable regulatory standards, namely with Notice No. 8/2021.

Angolan credit institutions should hold a level of capital compatible with the nature and scale of operations, duly weighted by the risks inherent to the operations, with a minimum regulatory capital ratio of 8%, a minimum Tier 1 (T1) capital ratio of 6% and a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5%.

Regulatory capital ratio comprises:

1. Tier 1 capital – comprises: i) Paid-up share capital; ii) Positive retained earnings from previous periods; iii) Legal, statutory and other reserves arising from non-distributed profits, or set up to increase capital; iv) Net profit of the previous period; v) Provisional net profit of the current period; vi) Equity instruments; and vii) Share premium.

2. The negative elements of Tier 1 capital – comprise: (i) Own shares in the portfolio, at book value in the balance sheet; (ii) Losses carried forward from previous periods; (iii) Net loss of the previous period; (iv) Provisional net loss of the current period; (v) Intangible assets net of amortization, including goodwill included in the valuation of significant investments of the institution; vi) Expenses with deferred costs related to pension liabilities; vii) Deferred tax assets depending on future profitability; viii) Adjustments on impairment losses on financial instruments in relation to that determined by the Banco Nacional de Angola in the prudential supervision; ix) Positive revaluation differences arising from the application of the equity method; x) Actuarial losses not recognized in profit and loss; xi) The amount of the items that need to be deducted from additional Tier 1 capital items that exceed the Institution's additional Tier 1 capital items; xii) The exposure value of incomplete transactions; (xiii) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; (xiv) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held by the Institution directly, indirectly and synthetically where the Institution does not have a significant investment in such entities; (xv) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held by the Institution directly, indirectly and synthetically where the Institution has a significant investment in such entities, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less (xvi) Any tax on Common Equity Tier 1 items that is foreseeable at the time it is calculated, except where the Institution appropriately adjusts the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 items to the extent that such tax reduces the amount by which those items may be used to hedge risks or losses.

3. Additional Tier 1 capital – comprises (i) Preference shares; ii) Hybrid and/or convertible instruments; iii) Other instruments whose issue conditions have been previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; and iv) Share premium relating to the items included in the previous sub-paragraphs.

4. The negative elements of additional Tier 1 capital – comprise: i) Additional Tier 1 instruments held directly, indirectly and synthetically, including additional Tier 1 instruments that the Institution may be required to acquire as a result of existing contractual obligations; ii) Additional Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; iii) The applicable amount of additional Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, where the Institution does not have a significant investment in those credit institutions; (iv) The applicable amount of additional Tier 1 capital instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically by the Institution, where the institution has a significant investment in such credit institutions, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less; (v) The amount of items required to be deducted from Tier 2 capital items in excess of the Institution's Tier 2 capital items; and, (vi) Any tax on additional Tier 1 capital items that is foreseeable at the time it is calculated, except where the Institution appropriately adjusts the amount of additional Tier 1 capital items to the extent that such tax reduces the amount by which those items may be used to hedge risks or losses.

5. Tier 2 capital – comprises: i) Redeemable preference shares; ii) Reserves from the revaluation of real estate for own use; iii) Subordinated debt, in the form of loans or bonds issued, whose issue conditions were previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; iv) Other instruments whose issue conditions were previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; and, v) Share premium relating to the items included in the previous points.

6. The negative elements of Tier 2 capital – comprise: i) Common Equity Tier 2 instruments held directly, indirectly and synthetically, including Tier 2 instruments that the Institution may be required to acquire as a result of existing contractual obligations; ii) Tier 2 instruments of directly, indirectly and synthetically held credit institutions with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; (iii) The applicable amount of Tier 2 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, where the Institution does not have a significant investment in such credit institutions; and, (iv) Tier 2 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically by the Institution, where the Institution has a significant investment in such entities, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less.

Net profit for the previous period and for the current period referred to in the previous paragraphs can only be considered whenever they are certified by the expert accountant who is a member of the supervisory body or single auditor and by the external auditor.

The table below shows the capital and the solvency ratio of the Bank as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Amounts stated in thousands of Kwanzas – AOA thousand

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Regulatory capital ratio		
Tier I capital	572 421 088	470 142 948
Tier II capital	-	-
Total	**572 421 088**	**470 142 948**
Regulatory Capital Requirements		
Credit risk requirements	59 159 423	47 048 554
Market risk requirements	6 827 805	1 884 471
Operational risk requirements	46 585 477	39 614 075
Excesses of prudential limits for large exposures	188	188
Total	112 572 893	88 547 288
Regulatory Solvency Ratio	**40,68%**	**42,48%**

31. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Clarification of the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current and non-current.

The amendments clarify a criterion in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The amendments:

a. specify that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period;
b. clarify that the ratios that the company must meet after the balance sheet date (i.e., future ratios) do not affect the classification of a liability on the balance sheet date. However, where non-current liabilities are subject to future ratios, companies must disclose information that enables users to understand the risk that these liabilities may be repaid within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
c. clarify requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments (e.g., convertible debt).

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2024.

The Bank does not estimate any significant impacts resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction (amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases)

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases in September 2022 that introduce a new accounting model for variable payments in a sale and leaseback transaction.

These amendments confirm that:

- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement.

Under IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered since the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments.

The Bank does not estimate any significant impacts resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements

On May 25, 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published Supplier Finance Arrangements with amendments to IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments Disclosures.

The amendments address disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements – also known as supply chain finance, trade payables finance or reverse factoring arrangements.

The new requirements complement those already included in IFRS standards and include disclosures on:
- Terms and conditions of supplier finance arrangements;
- The amounts of liabilities covered by such agreements, the extent to which suppliers have already received payments from the finance providers and under which caption those liabilities are presented in the balance sheet;
- The ranges of payment due dates; and
- Information on liquidity risk.

The Bank has no impacts resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the Bank:

Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability

On August 15, 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) (the amendments).

The amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, the entity~ has to estimate a spot exchange rate.

According to the amendments, entities will have to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on financial statements. These disclosures may include:
- the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency;
- the spot exchange rate(s) used;
- the estimation process; and
- the risks for the company arising from the currency being convertible.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank did not apply any of these standards in advance in the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2024. No significant impacts are expected on the financial statements as a result of its adoption.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

On May 30, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or the Board) issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. The changes aim to resolve the diversity in the application of the standard, making the requirements more understandable and consistent.

The amendments:
- Clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar features since these features in loans can affect whether loans are measured at amortized cost or fair value. In order to resolve any potential diversity in practice, the amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flows of loans.

- Clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized when it is settled through electronic payment systems. There is an accounting policy option that allows the derecognition of a financial liability before delivering the cash on the settlement date if certain criteria are met.
- Improve the description of the term "non-recourse". According to the amendments, a financial asset has non-recourse features if the ultimate contractual right to receive cash flows from an entity is limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets. The presence of non-recourse features does not necessarily exclude the financial asset from complying with the SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest) requirement, but its features need to be carefully analyzed.
- Clarify the treatment of contractually linked instruments (CLI). CLI must feature a waterfall payment structure that creates concentration of credit risk by allocating losses disproportionately between different tranches. The underlying pool can include financial instruments not in the scope of IFRS 9 classification and measurement (e.g., lease receivables), but must have cash flows that are equivalent to SPPI criterion.

The IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements relating to equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features linked to ESG targets.

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank did not apply any of these standards in advance in the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2024. No significant impacts are expected on the financial statements as a result of its adoption.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Nature-dependent electricity contracts

On 18 December 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. Current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company's performance.

To allow companies to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements, the IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements;
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank did not apply any of these standards in advance in the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2024. No significant impacts are expected on the financial statements as a result of its adoption.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) issued the new standard, IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

The main amendments to this standard are:

- Providing a more structured income statement. Specifically, it introduces a new subtotal "operating profit or loss" (as well as its definition) and the requirement that all income and expenses be classified into three new separate categories based on an entity's main business activities: Operating, Investing and Financing.
- Requirement for entities to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or in combination.
- Requirement for some of the "non-GAAP" measures that the Company uses to be reported in the financial statements. IFRS 18 defines management-defined performance measure (MPM or non-GAAP Performance Measures) as a subtotal of income and expenses that an Entity uses:
  - in public communications outside financial statements; and
  - to communicate management's view of the financial performance.

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose information about all its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements. These include: how the measure is calculated; how it provides useful information; and a reconciliation to a value determined in accordance with IFRS.

- Introduction of improved guidelines on how entities group information in financial statements. It provides guidance on whether material information should be included in the primary financial statements or in the notes.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank did not apply any of these standards in advance in the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2024. No significant impacts are expected on the financial statements as a result of its adoption.

IFRS 19 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the new standard, IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, which allows eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS with reduced disclosures. The application of IFRS 19 will reduce the costs of preparing the financial statements of subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of the information for the users of their financial statements.

A subsidiary may elect to apply the new standard in its consolidated, individual or separate financial statements, provided that, at the reporting date:

- it has no public accountability;
- its parent prepares consolidated financial statements which comply with IFRS.

A subsidiary that applies IFRS 19 is required to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank has not early applied the standard.

Annual improvements

On 18 July 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued limited amendments to the IFRS and respective guidelines, resulting from the regular maintenance carried out on the Standards.

The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections, and modifications made with the aim of improving the consistency of various IFRS.

The IASB amended:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, to clarify certain aspects related to the application of hedge accounting by an entity that is preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the first time;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the respective Implementation Guidance, in order to clarify:
  - The application guidance, regarding Gain and loss on derecognition; and
  - o• The implementation guidance, namely its Introduction, Fair value paragraph (disclosures regarding the difference between fair value and transaction price) and Credit risk disclosure.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to:
  - Require companies to initially measure a receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15, and
  - Clarify that when a lease liability is derecognized, the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The amendment establishes that when lease liabilities are derecognized under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, clarification on the determination of a "de facto agent"; and
  - IAS 7 Cash Flow Statements, amendment of detail in the paragraph relating to Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Bank has not early applied the standard.

32. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no known events after December 31, 2024 that require adjustments or disclosures to the financial statements reported on that date.

33. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR TRANSLATION

These financial statements are a translation of the financial statements originally issued in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.

KPMG

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail.)

To the Shareholders of
Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying individual financial statements of **Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.** (the Bank), which comprise the Individual Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2024 (showing total assets of AOA 3,858,679,677 thousand and total equity of AOA 689,592,456 thousand, including a net profit of AOA 205,821,250 thousand), the Individual Income Statement and the Individual Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Individual Statement of Changes in Equity and the Individual Cash Flow Statement for the year ending on that date and the notes to the individual financial statements, including material information on the accounting policy.

In our opinion, the accompanying individual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.** as at December 31, 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by the Angolan Institute of Accountants and Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section below. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Angolan Institute of Accountants and Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola").

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of these individual financial statements and of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria in the circumstances; and,
- assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, any matters that may cast significant doubt on this matter.

The supervisory body is responsible for supervising the process of preparing and disclosing the Bank's financial information.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the individual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISA, we make professional judgments and maintain professional skepticism during the audit and also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the individual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the individual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to discontinue its activities;

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- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the individual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and the events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and,
- we communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and the significant findings of the audit including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit.

Luanda, February 27, 2025

KPMG Angola – Audit, Tax, Advisory, S.A.
Represented by
Maria Inês Rebelo Filipe (Registered Auditor with certificate no. 20140081)

BFA

SUPERVISORY BOARD

OPINION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD ON THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FY2024

(INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

In compliance with legal and regulatory provisions, njkrenoigroioijHKBIBUIHy article 441(g) of Law no. 1/04, dated 13th February - the Companies Act, article 71(2) of Law no. 14/21, dated 19th May, which approves the Financial Institutions Legal Framework, combined with article 15(1)(d) of Notice no. 1/22, dated 28th January - the Financial Institutions Corporate Governance Code, along with article 6(5) of Notice n.º 5/19, dated 30th August, concerning the Accounting Standardisation and Harmonisation Process for the Angolan Banking Sector, along with article 8(1) of BFA's Supervisory Board Rulebook, approved on 19th December 2023, it is incumbent upon the Supervisory Board to issue an opinion on the Individual Annual Financial Statements of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A., for the financial year 2024, as submitted by the Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Board within the scope of its powers, has reviewed and appraised the Individual Annual Financial Statements, which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st December 2024, which demonstrate that the Balance Sheet recorded as accounting entries Total Assets of AOA 3,858,679,677 thousand, Total Liabilities of AOA 3,169,087,221 thousand, Equity of AOA 689,592,456 thousand, and a Net Profit of AOA 205,821,250 thousand.

Furthermore, the Supervisory Board has reviewed and appraised the Proposal for the Appropriation of Profits drawn up and submitted by the Bank's Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Board when performing its duties, did not identify any matter that was not in accordance with the applicable legal standards and regulations, as well as with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and best accounting practices, and considers that the financial statements presents a true and fair view of the Bank's financial position and the financial results of its business activities and operations in all materially relevant respects.

BFA

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board acknowledged the Independent Auditor's Report on the Individual Annual Financial Statements auditing proceedings as at 31st December 2024, which was issued without any reservation, with the auditor stating that "the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. as at 31st December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)".

Accordingly, the Supervisory Board issues a favourable opinion on the approval of the Individual Annual Financial Statements as at 31st December 2024, combined with the approval of the Proposal for the Appropriation of Net Profits for the financial year 2024.

In closing, we would like to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors and all the Bank's personnel for their collaboration.

BFA's Supervisory Board, Luanda, 27th February 2025

Alcides Safeca

(Chairperson)

Adilson Sequeira

Adilson Sequeira

(Deputy Chair)

(Chartered Accountant nº 20130051)

Valdir Rodrigues

(Voting Member)

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BFA

Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest income and similar income	19	371 251 367	315 800 053
Interest and similar expense	19	(77 168 211)	(66 504 013)
Net interest income		**294 083 156**	**249 296 040**
Fees and commission income	20	55 675 367	33 118 149
Fees and comission expense	20	(27 293 074)	(16 224 010)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	7	3 569 033	(358 174)
Net gains/(losses) on investments at amortized cost	8	-	8 508 936
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	21	62 388 248	19 017 992
Net gains/(losses) on sale of other assets	22	153 966	145 508
Other operating income/(expenses)	23	(6 445 920)	7 419 172
Net operating income		**382 130 776**	**300 923 613**
Staff costs	24	(77 972 168)	(64 256 798)
External supplies and services	25	(51 522 144)	(37 488 406)
Depreciation and amortization for the period	11	(18 139 428)	(13 804 806)
Provisions, net of reversals	16	720 209	1 850 679
Impairment of loans and advances to customers net of reversals	16	(9 182 976)	(1 677 940)
Impairment of other financial assets net of reversals	16	(2 453 786)	(1 220 925)
Impairment of other assets net of reversals	16	(225 250)	11 917
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**223 355 233**	**184 337 334**
Income tax			
Current	12	(15 558 556)	(16 412 651)
Deferred	12	-	-
NET PROFIT/(LOSSES) FOR THE PERIOD		**207 796 677**	**167 924 683**
Non-controlling interests		1 317	730
Bank´s shareholders		207 795 360	167 923 953
INCOME RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		-	-
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**207 796 677**	**167 924 683**
Non-controlling interests		1 317	730
Bank´s shareholders		207 795 360	167 923 953
Average number of ordinary shares issued	18	9 000 000	5 153 425
Basic earnings per share (in Kwanzas)	18	23,09	32,58
Diluted earnings per share (in Kwanzas)	18	23,09	32,58

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

ASSETS	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and deposits at central banks	4	640 092 778	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	5	50 876 075	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	6	730 373 774	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	87 531 901	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost	8	1 528 471 803	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	9	730 410 266	548 421 242
Non-current assets held for sale	10	170 786	180 980
Property, plant and equipment	11	48 177 668	39 221 272
Intangible assets	11	13 651 592	12 956 217
Current tax assets	12	177 347	192 964
Deferred tax assets	12	-	-
Other assets	13	28 172 649	21 456 161
Total Assets		**3 858 106 639**	**3 582 719 372**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

'LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	14	23 915 168	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	15	3 011 827 561	2 855 206 125
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	2 950 032	2 537 450
Provisions	16	42 258 079	55 524 646
Current tax liabilities	12	14 662 593	14 435 152
Lease liabilities	17	5 300 193	5 325 022
Other liabilities	17	63 580 896	52 209 650
Total Liabilities		**3 164 494 522**	**3 013 078 968**
Share capital	18	45 000 000	45 000 000
Other reserves and retained earnings	18	440 811 039	356 713 308
Net profit for the period	18	207 795 360	167 923 953
Total equity attributable to the Bank´s shareholders		**693 606 399**	**569 637 261**
Non-controlling interests		5 718	3 143
Total Liabilities and Equity		**3 858 106 639**	**3 582 719 372**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	Notes	Share Capital	Other reserves and retained earnings	Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable tothe Bank´s Shareholders	Equity attributable to the Bank´s Shareholders	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2022		**15 000 000**	**330 090 946**	**140 895 497**	**485 986 443**	**2 410**	**485 988 853**
Appropriation of profit for 2022:							
Reserve requirement	18	-	56 622 362	(56 622 365)	(3)	3	-
Distribution of dividends	18	-	-	(84 273 132)	(84 273 132)	-	(84 273 132)
Capital increase		30 000 000	(30 000 000)	-	-	-	-
Net profit/(losses) for the period	18	-	-	167 923 953	167 923 953	730	167 924 683
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**45 000 000**	**356 713 308**	**167 923 953**	**569 637 261**	**3 143**	**569 640 404**
Appropriation of profit for 2023:							
Reserve requirement	18	-	84 169 147	(84 169 147)	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	18	-	-	(83 754 806)	(83 754 806)	-	(83 754 806)
Other movements		-	(71 416)	-	(71 416)	1 258	(70 158)
Net gains/(losses) for the period	18	-	-	207 795 360	207 795 360	1 317	207 796 677
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**45 000 000**	**440 811 039**	**207 795 360**	**693 606 399**	**5 718**	**693 612 117**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest, commissions and other similar income received		381 746 612	336 279 093
Interest, commissions and other similar costs paid		(102 543 022)	(79 595 953)
Payments to employees and suppliers		(122 068 664)	(98 052 976)
Payments and contributions to pension funds and other benefits		(3 226 780)	(2 536 625)
Recovery of loans written off		449 212	342 381
Other INCOME/(gains/(losses)		52 548 819	17 889 054
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**206 906 177**	**174 324 974**
Increases/decreases in operating assets:			
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions		260 504 733	91 891 986
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(35 757 280)	52 473 730
Financial investments at amortized cost		(85 816 354)	(309 115 265)
Loans to customers		(181 037 936)	(108 686 986)
Non-current assets held for sale		(101 427)	-
Other Assets		(8 033 941)	(7 609 952)
Net cash flow from operating assets		**(50 242 205)**	**(281 046 487)**
Increases/decreases in operating liabilities:			
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions		(4 840 667)	17 073 881
Customer deposits and other loans		26 437 163	224 261 660
Other liabilities		636 158	(3 227 914)
Net cash flow from operating liabilities		**22 232 654**	**238 107 627**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	Notes	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net cash from operating activities before income taxes		**178 896 626**	**131 386 114**
Income and capital taxes paid		(14 389 588)	(13 234 606)
Net cash from operating activities		**164 507 038**	**118 151 508**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of other property, plant and equipment, net of disposals		(14 975 785)	(10 025 412)
Acquisitions of intangible assets, net of disposals		(9 121 102)	(9 305 076)
Net cash from investing activities		**(24 096 887)**	**(19 330 488)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend distribution		(83 754 806)	(132 423 132)
Net cash from financing activities		**(83 754 806)**	**(132 423 132)**
Changes in cash and cash equivalents		**56 655 345**	**(33 602 112)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4 e 5	598 282 241	450 430 227
Effects of exchange rate variations on cash and cash equivalents		36 035 497	181 454 126
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4 e 5	**690 973 083**	**598 282 241**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. INTRODUCTION

Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. (hereinafter also referred to as Bank or BFA), was incorporated by Public Deed on August 26, 2002, following the transformation of the Angolan Branch of Banco BPI, S.A. into a bank under local law, and is fully owned by BPI.

In 2008, BPI sold 49.9% of its stake in the Bank to Unitel, S.A..

As indicated in Note 18, on January 5, 2017, in execution of the share purchase and sale agreement entered into 2016, the sale by Banco BPI to Unitel of the shareholding representing 2% of BFA's share capital was completed. Thus, on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, BFA was majority held by Unitel, S.A., with a stake of 51.9%.

The Bank is engaged in obtaining funds from third parties in the form of deposits or other funds, which it invests, together with its own funds, in the granting of loans, deposits in the Banco Nacional de Angola, investments in credit institutions and acquisition of securities or other assets, for which it is duly authorized. It also provides other banking services and performs various types of operations in foreign currency, having for this purpose, as at December 31, 2024, a national network of 159 branches, 11 investment centers, 7 large corporate centers, 4 Oil & Gas and Public Sector centers, 11 medium corporate centers, 1 Private Banking center and 1 customer service center.

As at December 31, 2024, the individual financial information of the companies that comprise the BFA Group is as follows:

	head office	Activity	Equity	Assets	Profit/(loss) for the period	BFA´s direct shareholding	BFA´s Group´s effective shareholding	Consolidation method
BFA (Individual)	Angola	Banking	689 592 456	3 858 679 677	205 821 250	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
BFA Gestão de Actico	Angola	Asset Management	2 486 729	3 786 138	315 962	99,90%	99,90%	Integral
BFA Capital Markets	Angola	Asset Management	1 962 493	4 125 346	1 352 013	94,94%	99,94%	Integral
BFA Pensões	Angola	Asset Management	727 158	2 891 877	314 455	97,44%	99,94%	Integral
Fundo Kimbo	Angola	Investment Fund	2 287 996	2 296 334	(7 004)	100,00%	100,00%	Integral

Following Instruction No. 05/CMC/03.23 on the Transfer of Services and Activities of Investment in Securities and Derivative Instruments, BFA Capital Markets started operating on June 8, 2023, with a share capital of AOA 200 million, focusing on securities trading and custody;
On May 10, 2023, the Angolan Agency for Insurance Regulation and Supervision (in Portuguese, *Agência Angolana de Regulação e Supervisão de Seguros* (ARSEG)) granted a license to BFA Pension Fund, with a share capital of AOA 900 million, endowing the Group with this type of pension fund management.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY OF MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of presentation

The Group's financial statements have been prepared on the going concern assumption and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), pursuant to Notice No. 5/2019, of August 30, of the Banco Nacional de Angola. IFRS includes accounting standards, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC).

The Group's financial statements now presented relate to the period ended December 31, 2024.

The accounting policies used by the Group in the preparation are consistent with those used in the preparation of the financial statements as at December 31,2023, except for the new standards issued.

The Group's financial statements are stated in thousands of Kwanzas, rounded to the nearest thousand. The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, modified by the application of the fair value to derivative financial instruments and financial assets and liabilities recognized at fair value through profit or loss. Other financial assets and liabilities and other non-financial assets and liabilities are recorded at amortized cost or historical cost.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS/IFRS requires the Group to make judgments and estimates and uses assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities. Changes or differences between such assumptions and reality may have impacts on the actual estimates and judgments. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where significant assumptions and estimates are made in preparing the financial statements are discussed in Note 3.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2024 were approved at the meeting of the Group's Board of Directors on February 27, 2025.

The recently issued accounting standards and interpretations that have not yet come into force and that the Group has not yet applied in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements can be analyzed in Note 30.

2.2 Perimeter of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements present the assets, liabilities, income, expenses, other comprehensive income and cash flows of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The accounting policies were applied consistently by all the Bank's subsidiaries for the periods covered by these consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with that entity, being able to seize those returns through the power it has over the entity (de facto control) and having the ability to affect those variable returns through its power over the relevant activities of the entity.

As established in IFRS 10, the Group analyzes the purpose and structure of the way in which an entity's operations are carried out when assessing control over it.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date the Group obtains control of their activities until that control ceases.

Third-party shareholdings in these companies are disclosed under Non-controlling interests. The accumulated losses of a subsidiary are attributed to non-controlling interests in the proportions held, which may lead to the recognition of negative non-controlling interests. Gains or losses arising from the dilution or sale of part of the shareholding in a subsidiary, with loss of control, are recognized by the Group in the income statement.

Balances and transactions eliminated in consolidation

Balances and transactions between Group companies, including any unrealized gains or losses resulting from intra-group operations, are eliminated in the consolidation process, except in cases where unrealized losses suggest impairment that should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency (Kwanza) at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in accordance with the principles of the multi-currency system, with each transaction being recorded according to the respective denomination currencies. Assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency are translated into Kwanzas at the exchange rate published by the Banco Nacional de Angola as at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate published by the Banco Nacional de Angola on the date the fair value is determined and recognized against profit or loss. Income and expenses related to exchange rate differences, whether realized or potential, are recorded in the income statement in the period in which they occur under Foreign exchange gains/(losses). The "forward currency position" transactions relate to currency forward contracts, and the related income and expenses are recorded under the caption Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the exchange rates of the Kwanza (AOA) against the United States Dollar (USD) and the Euro (EUR) were as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1 USD	912,000	828,800
1 EUR	949,483	915,990

Forward currency position

The forward currency position corresponds to the net balance of forward transactions pending settlement. All contracts related to these transactions are revalued at market forward exchange rates.

The difference between the equivalent in Kwanzas at the forward revaluation rates applied, and the equivalent at the contracted rates, is recorded under assets or liabilities, against income or expenses, respectively.

2.4 Financial instruments

2.4.1 Classification of financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, financial assets can be classified into three categories with different measurement criteria:

- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics (SPPI criterion).

Business model

The business models foreseen in the standard are as follows:

- Business model whose objective is achieved by holding the asset to maturity to collect the contractual cash flows therefrom (Held to collect);
- Business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting the contractual cash flows from the asset and selling it (Held to collect and sell); and
- Other business models (e.g., trading).

Evaluation of the business model

The business model reflects the way the Group manages its assets from a cash-flow generation standpoint. Thus, it is important to understand whether the objective of the Group is only to receive the contractual cash flows from the assets or whether it intends to receive the contractual cash flows and the cash flows resulting from the sale of the assets. If none of these situations apply (e.g., financial assets are held for trading), the financial assets are classified as part of "other business models" and recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

The factors considered by the Group in identifying the business model for a set of assets include past experience with respect to the way (i) cash flows are received, (ii) asset performance is assessed and reported to management, (iii) risks are assessed and managed and (iv) directors are remunerated.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are held essentially for the purpose of being sold in the short term, or to form part of a portfolio of jointly-managed financial instruments, for which there is clear evidence of a recent pattern of short-term gains. These assets are classified under “other business models” and recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

The evaluation of the business model does not depend on the intentions for an individual instrument, but for a set of instruments, and considers the frequency, the value, the sales calendar in previous periods, the reasons for the referred sales and the expectations regarding future sales. Sales that are infrequent, or insignificant, or close to the maturity of the asset and those motivated by an increase in the credit risk of the financial assets, or to manage concentration risk, among others, may be compatible with the model of holding assets to receive contractual cash flows.

If a financial asset contains a contractual clause that can modify the timing or the amount of the contractual cash flows (such as early amortization or extension of term clauses), the Group determines whether the cash flows that will be generated during the life of the instrument, due to the exercise of that contractual clause, are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In the event that a financial asset includes a periodic interest rate adjustment, but the frequency of such adjustment does not coincide with the benchmark interest rate (for example, the interest rate is adjusted every three months), the Group assesses, at the time of the initial recognition, this inconsistency in the interest component to determine whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Contractual conditions that, at the time of the initial recognition, have a minimal effect on cash flows or depend on the occurrence of exceptional or highly unlikely events (such as redemption by the issuer) do not prevent their classification in portfolios at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

SPPI assessment

When the business model involves holding assets in order to (i) collect contractual cash flows or (ii) collect contractual cash flows and sell these assets, the Group assesses whether the cash flows of the financial instrument correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test). In this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic loan agreement, that is, the interest includes only considerations regarding the time value of money, credit risk and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic loan agreement. When the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or variability in cash flows that are inconsistent with a basic loan agreement, the financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety, when determining whether the cash flows correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI test).

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Group measures a financial asset at amortized cost if it complies, simultaneously, with the following characteristics and if it is not designated at FVTPL by option (use of the Fair Value Option):

- the financial asset is held in a business model whose main purpose is to hold the assets to collect its contractual cash flows (HTC – Held to collect); and

- its contractual cash flows occur on specific dates and correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

These instruments are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently valued at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate method, and are subject to impairment tests.

This category of Financial assets at amortized cost includes Other loans and advances to credit institutions, Loans and advances to customers, debt securities and other financial instruments (Investments at amortized cost) managed based on a business model whose objective is to receive its contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Group measures a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive if it complies, simultaneously, with the following characteristics and if it is not designated at FVTPL by option (use of the Fair Value Option):

- the financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold the assets to collect its contractual cash flows and/or sell them (HTC and Sell – Held to collect and Sell); and
- its contractual cash flows occur on specific dates and correspond solely to payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI - Solely Payments of Principal and Interest).

On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably assign it to this category. This designation is made on a case-by-case, investment-by-investment basis and is only available for financial instruments that meet the definition of equity instruments under IAS 32 and may not be used for financial instruments classified as equity instruments at issuer level under the exceptions provided for in paragraphs 16A to 16D of IAS 32.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recorded at fair value. Gains and losses relating to subsequent changes in fair value are reflected in a specific item of equity (Reserves of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income) until they are sold, where they are reclassified to profit or loss for the period, except for equity instruments which are reclassified to retained earnings. Additionally, they are subject, since their initial recognition, to calculation of impairment losses (debt instruments only).

Interest income is calculated in accordance with the effective interest rate method and recognized in the income statement under the caption Interest income and similar income. Income from variable-income securities is recognized in the income statement caption Income from equity instruments on the date when it is attributed. In accordance with this criterion, prepaid dividends are recorded as income in the year the distribution is decided.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets that are not measured according to the methods described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments whose contractual cash flow characteristics do not meet the SPPI criterion, and which would otherwise be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This category also includes assets acquired for the purpose of realizing gains from short-term fluctuations in market prices. This category also includes derivative financial instruments, excluding those that comply with hedge accounting requirements. By default, equity instruments are also classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the entities opt for the irrevocable classification at fair value through other comprehensive income as referred to above.

In addition, at initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as at fair value through profit or loss if the classification significantly eliminates the accounting mismatch that would otherwise exist (Fair Value Option).

Financial assets classified in this category are initially recognized at fair value. Gains and losses arising from subsequent valuation at fair value are recognized in the income statement. Income is reflected in the respective captions of Interest and similar income.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of capital from the issuer’s perspective, which means, instruments that do not contain a contractual payment obligation and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer’s net assets. An example of equity instruments are ordinary shares.

Investments in equity instruments are an exception to the general measurement criteria described above. As a general rule, the Group has the option, on initial recognition, to designate, irrevocably, in the category of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the investments in equity instruments that are not classified as held for trading and that, in the event it did not exercise this option, would be classified as financial assets that are mandatorily accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

2.4.2 Classification of financial liabilities

An instrument is classified as a financial liability when there is a contractual obligation for its settlement to be realized through the delivery of cash or another financial asset, regardless of its legal form.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

i. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities correspond essentially to Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions and Deposits from customers and other loans. These liabilities are initially measured at fair value, which normally corresponds to the consideration received, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost, in accordance with the effective interest method.

ii. Financial liabilities held for trading

This category includes derivative financial instruments with a negative fair value.

iii. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Fair Value Option)

The Group designates, at initial recognition, certain financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Fair Value Option) provided that at least one of the following requirements is met:

- the financial liabilities are managed, measured and analyzed internally based on their fair value;
- derivative operations are contracted to hedge these assets or liabilities economically, thus ensuring consistency in the measurement of the assets or liabilities and the derivatives (accounting mismatch); and
- the financial liabilities contain embedded derivatives.

2.4.3 Recognition and initial measurement of financial instruments

At the time of their initial recognition, all financial instruments are recorded at their fair value. For financial instruments that are not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, fair value is adjusted by adding or subtracting transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue. In the case of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, the directly attributable transaction costs are immediately recognized in the income statement.

Transaction costs are defined as expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or disposal of a financial asset, or to the issue or assumption of a financial liability, which would not have been incurred if the Group had not carried out the transaction. These include, for example, commissions paid to intermediaries (such as promoters) and mortgage formalization expenses.

Financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet on the transaction date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase the assets, unless there is a contractual stipulation or applicable legal figure that determines that the transfer of rights occurs at a later date.

At initial recognition, when the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price, the Group should recognize this difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quotation on an active market of an equivalent asset or liability (that is, level 1 inputs) or based on a valuation technique that uses only observable market data, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss, and
- In the remaining cases, the difference is deferred, and the moment of initial recognition of the gain or loss is determined individually. This difference can then be (i) amortized over the life of the instrument, (ii) deferred until the fair value of the instrument can be determined using observable market data, or (iii) recognized through the liquidation of the asset or liability.

2.4.4 Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

After its initial recognition, the Group measures its financial assets at (i) amortized cost, at (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or at (iii) fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables from commercial operations that do not have a significant financing component and commercial loans and short-term debt instruments that are initially measured at the transaction price or by the principal outstanding, respectively, are valued at the aforementioned amount less impairment losses.

Immediately after initial recognition, an impairment is also recognized for expected credit losses (ECL), for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, resulting in the recognition of a loss in results when the asset is originated.

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value less transaction costs incurred and subsequently at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate method, with the exception of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, which are recorded at fair value.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is generally performed at amortized cost. There are some exceptions to this measurement basis, namely:

- Financial liabilities that are held for trading or when fair value option is applied – the subsequent measurement consists of fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial guarantees - the subsequent measurement consists of the higher of the corresponding expected credit losses and the amount of the initial fee received less the amounts already recognized as revenue in accordance with IFRS 15.

2.4.5 Income and expenses of financial instruments

Income and expenses from financial instruments at amortized cost are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Interest is recorded in the income statement under Interest and similar income and Interest and similar expense, using the effective interest rate of the transaction on the gross book value of the transaction (except for impaired assets where the interest is applied on the book value net of impairment) and the interest already recognized and unpaid relating to overdue loans for more than 90 days is reversed, being recognized only when received since it is considered that its recovery is remote, and recognized off balance sheet; and
ii. The remaining changes in value will be recognized in the income statement as income, or expenses, when the financial instrument is derecognized from the balance sheet under Net gains/(losses) on investments at amortized cost, when it is reclassified, and in the case of financial assets, when there are impairment losses or gains through recovery, which are recorded under Impairment of loans and advances to customers net of reversals and recoveries, in the case of loans and advances to customers or under Impairment of other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries, in the case of other financial assets.

In order to determine the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, without considering possible impairment losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received considered as part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts directly related with the transaction, except for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Treasury Bonds issued in national currency indexed to the exchange rate of the United States Dollar (hereinafter US Dollar) are subject to exchange rate adjustments. The result of the exchange rate adjustments is reflected in the income statement for the period in which it occurs. The result of the exchange rate adjustment of the nominal value of the security is recorded in the caption Foreign exchange gains/(losses) and the result of the exchange rate adjustment of the discount and accrued interest is recorded under Net interest income – Interest and similar income.

Income and expenses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Changes in fair value are recorded directly in the income statement, separating the portion attributable to the instrument's income, which is recorded as interest or dividends according to its nature under the captions Interest and similar income and Income from equity instruments, respectively, and the remainder, which is recorded as results of financial operations under the caption Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and

ii. Interest on debt instruments is recorded in the income statement under the caption Interest and similar income and is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Income and expenses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized according to the following criteria:

i. Interest or, when applicable, dividends are recognized in the income statement under the caption Interest and similar income and Income from equity instruments, respectively. For interest, the procedure is the same as for assets at amortized cost;
ii. Foreign exchange differences are recognized in the income statement under Foreign exchange gains/(losses), in the case of monetary financial assets, and in other comprehensive income, in the case of non-monetary financial assets;
iii. In the case of debt instruments, impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the income statement under the caption Impairment losses on other financial assets, net of reversals and recoveries; and
iv. The remaining changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Thus, when a debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amounts recognized in the income statement for the financial year are the same as those that would be recognized if measured at amortized cost.

When a debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized from the balance sheet, the gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the net profit/(loss) for the period. On the other hand, when an equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized from the balance sheet, the gain or loss recorded in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to the profit and loss account, remaining under a caption of reserves.

2.4.6 Reclassification between categories of financial instruments

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial assets are reclassified to other categories only if the business model used in their management is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets are reclassified. The reclassification is applied prospectively from the date of reclassification, and any previously recognized gains, losses (including those related to impairment) or interest are not restated. Financial assets, at the date of their reclassification, are measured at fair value.

The reclassification of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, is not allowed.

The reclassification of financial liabilities is not allowed.

During the period ended December 31, 2024, the Bank did not reclassify any financial instruments.

2.4.7 Fair value

In accordance with IFRS 13, financial instruments at fair value are measured according to the valuation levels described in Note 29.4.

2.4.8 Modification of loans and advances

The Group occasionally renegotiates or modifies contractual cash flows from loans and advances to customers. In this situation, the Group assesses whether the new terms of the contract are substantially different from the original terms. The Group performs this analysis considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the debtor is in financial difficulty, whether the modification only reduces the contractual cash flows to an amount that the debtor is expected to be able to pay;
- If any significant new term has been introduced, such as profit-sharing or an equity-based return, which substantially affects credit risk;
- Significant extension of the maturity of the contract when the debtor is not in financial difficulties;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency in which the loan was contracted; and
- Inclusion of a collateral, a guarantee or other improvement associated with the loan, which significantly affects the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms of the contract are significantly different, the Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes the new asset at fair value, calculating its new effective interest rate. The renegotiation date is considered the initial recognition date for the purpose of calculating the impairment, including for the purpose of assessing whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the newly recognized financial asset is impaired at initial recognition, especially when the renegotiation is related to the fact that the debtor has not made the payments originally agreed. Differences in the book value are recognized in the income statement, as a derecognition gain or loss.

If the terms of the contract are not significantly different, the renegotiation, or modification, does not result in derecognition and the Group recalculates the gross book value based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a gain or loss from this modification in the income statement.

The new gross book value is recalculated discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or adjusted effective interest rate for impaired financial assets, originated or acquired).

After the modification, the Group can determine that the credit risk has improved significantly and that the assets have moved from Stage 3 to Stage 2 (lifetime ECL) or from Stage 2 to Stage 1 (12 month-ECL). This situation can only occur when the performance of the modified asset is in accordance with the new terms of the contract for a period of twelve consecutive months. Additionally, the Group continues to monitor whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of these assets, applying specific models for modified assets.

2.4.9 Derecognition not resulting from a modification

Financial assets granted are derecognized when the associated cash flows are extinguished, collected or disposed of to third parties and (i) the Group substantially transfers all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor substantially holds all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset and does not hold control over the asset. Gains and losses obtained from the definitive sale of loans and advances to customers are recorded under Other operating income/(expenses). These gains or losses correspond to the difference between the sales value set and the book value of those assets, net of impairment losses.

The Group participates in transactions in which it has the contractual right to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards. These transactions result in the derecognition of the asset if the Group:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it receives equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Is obliged to remit any cash flow it receives from the assets without material delays.

The guarantees granted by the Group (shares and bonds) through repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing operations are not derecognized because the Group holds substantially all the risks and rewards based on the pre-established repurchase price, and therefore the derecognition criteria are not met (see Note 2.5).

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the underlying obligation is settled, expires, or is canceled.

2.4.10 Write-off policy

The Group writes off financial assets, in part or in whole, when it concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of collection. The indicators that demonstrate that there is no reasonable expectation of collection are (i) the shutdown of the activity and (ii) the cases in which the recovery depends on the collection of a collateral, but in which the value of the collateral is so low that there is no reasonable expectation of fully recovering the asset.

The rules implemented for the selection of loans that may be written off from assets are as follows:

- The loans cannot be under a risk-sharing protocol;
- The loans must be past due for more than 210 days; and
- The loans cannot be marked as overdue renegotiated loans or be part of an active payment agreement.

2.4.11 Impairment of financial assets

The Group determines impairment losses for debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as for other exposures that have an associated credit risk such as bank guarantees and commitments assumed.

The requirements of IFRS 9 aim to recognize expected losses from operations, assessed on an individual or collective basis, considering all reasonable, reliable, and duly substantiated information that is available, including information from a forward-looking perspective.

Impairment losses on debt instruments that are measured at amortized cost are recognized against an accumulated impairment caption in the balance sheet, which reduces the book value of the asset, while impairment of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized against other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses arising from the granting of loans and advances to customers are recognized in the income statement under the caption Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers, net of reversals and recoveries and those of the remaining financial assets under the caption Impairment losses on other financial assets, net of reversals and recoveries.

Impairment losses on exposures that have an associated credit risk and that are not positions recorded in assets are recorded as a provision under Provisions in liabilities, in the balance sheet. Charges for the period and reversals are recorded under the caption Provisions, net of reversals in the income statement.

Impairment model of loans and advances to customers

The methodology adopted by the Group foresees, in a first stage, the identification of Economic Groups (and Retail customers, hereinafter Retail) considered as individually significant. These are analyzed individually and the remainder collectively, according to homogeneous risk groups. The following criteria for selecting Groups (and Retail) that are individually significant are considered:
- Customers/economic groups with no signs of impairment with exposure greater than or equal to 0.1% of FPR;
- Customers/economic groups with signs of impairment with exposure greater than or equal to 0.02% of FPR; and
- Customers restructured due to financial difficulties with exposure above AOA 50 million.

In the collective analysis methodology, the Group groups customers into homogeneous risk segments, namely the following:
- Consumer credit
- Overdrafts
- Credit cards
- Car loans
- Mortgages
- Small and Medium-sized Businesses – Less significant exposures
- Large Businesses – significant exposures
- State
- Credit institutions

The amount of impairment losses is determined according to whether there is a significant deterioration of the risk since initial recognition, and whether a default event occurs. Consequently, the Group classifies financial instruments into three stages of impairment, as described below:
- Stage 1: Classification to be applied on initial recognition of the financial instruments or in the event of not meeting any of the classification criteria of the other impairment stages
- Stage 2: Classification to be applied to financial instruments that show a significant increase in credit risk (SIRC) since their origin
- Stage 3: All financial instruments that are in default according to the Group's internal definition and in line with Instruction No. 8/2019 will be classified under this stage.

The Stage 2 criteria for classification are as follows:

Classification
- Product contracts other than overdrafts, with credit more than 30 days overdue;
- Overdraft product contracts with credit more than 15 days overdue;
- Customer with at least one credit operation restructured due to financial difficulties in the last 6 months;
- Customers with an operation in litigation in the last 5 years;
- Customers with bounced checks and/or inhibited from using checks according to the information available at CIRC (Angolan Centralized Credit Register);
- Customers with unauthorized overdrafts;

- Customers with revolving operations (overdrafts, credit cards and escrow accounts) above the limit formally contracted, or revolving credit operations permanently used at, at least, 95% of the limit initially contracted in the last 6 months;
- Credit with a material decrease in the value of the collateral (greater than or equal to 20%) when this results in a funding-collateral ratio greater than 80%;
- Transactions restructured in default (stage 3 on the origination date) and which, on the reporting date, do not meet stage 3 classification criteria;
- Classification of Customer operations due to Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), whenever the Customer's exposure to these criteria is greater than 20% of the Customer's total exposure;
- POCI (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired) operations that do not have stage 3 classification criteria on the reporting date;
- Unrestructured operations that have not complied with the quarantine period in Stage 2 (6 months after clearing default); and
- Restructured operations that have not been restructured in default but have not yet been cleared of restructuring due to financial difficulties.

For individually analyzed customers the following additional criteria are considered:

- Customers with a credit operation in the financial system more than 90 days in arrears, principal or interest written off/ canceled or in litigation;
- Customer subject to Special Recovery Programs;
- Customers with overdue debts to the Tax Administration and/or Social Security;
- Bank pledges or expectation of insolvency or subject to a financial and/or operational recovery/reorganization process;
- Significant change in the Customer's operating results (Companies), for customers subject to Individual Analysis.

Propagation

- Propagation of all operations to Stage 2 if the total exposure of the operation in Stage 2 is greater than or equal to 20% of the Customer's exposure.

Applicable only to Stage 3 Customers, the default classification criteria, are as follows, provided they have (i) Absolute Materiality: >= AOA 5,000 of overdue loans; (ii) Relative materiality: 1% Corporate and 2.5% Retail, of the Customer's asset exposure.

Classification

- Contracts with overdue credit for more than 90 days;
- Restructured contracts with overdue credit for more than 30 days; and
- Restructurings with material loss or grace period of the principal or arising from contracts already at Stage 3.

For individually analyzed customers the following additional criteria are considered:

- Customers in bankruptcy/insolvency or with expectation of bankruptcy/insolvency.

Propagation

- Propagation of marking of default when the default exposure represents 20% of total customer exposure.

Declassification

- Contracts with overdue credit for more than 90 days: 12-month quarantine period (at least 6 months in Stage 3 and 6 months in Stage 2) with no default activation criteria; and
- Restructured credits: a quarantine period (at least 12 months) is applied with payment of principal and interest without overdue exposure for a period greater than 30 days.

In calculating collective impairment, the Group considers the following credit risk parameters:

a) Exposure: The exposure at default (EAD) is the estimated amount outstanding in the event of default. This component is relevant for financial instruments that have a variable amortization structure depending on the Customer use (credit current accounts, credit cards, in general any revolving product). The calculation of this estimate is based on the observation of historical data for debtors in respect of which default situations have been verified, relating the levels of use of the limits at the time of default with those in the previous 12 months. In this context, future levels of use are estimated according to the nature of the product, the current levels of use and the value of the cap.

b) Probability of default (PD): the Group applies a methodology for calculating the probability of default forecast for each borrower for the entire loan portfolio and for each risk segment. This parameter is used directly to calculate the ECL of operations in Stage 1 and 2 of impairment. Thus, for stage 1, the period of 12 months should be considered and, for stage 2, the residual maturity of the operation.

c) Loss given default (LGD): is the percentage of debt that will not be recovered in the event of a Customer default. The calculation of the LGD is performed based on historical internal information, considering the cash flows associated with the contracts from the time of default until their settlement or until the moment when there are no relevant recovery expectations.

The parameters considered for determining impairment are generally based on the internal historical experience of defaults and recoveries of the Group. The parameters are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect the economic position and to be representative of the current economic context at all times.

The models also incorporate prospects of future economic evolution (forward looking) to determine the expected loss considering the macroeconomic factors that are related to the probability of default and/or recoverability indicators of the Group, namely:

- Real GDP
- Growth rate of non-oil GDP
- (Parallel) USD/AOA exchange rate - end of period
- Luanda Consumer Price Index
- Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)

In the review processes, the necessary improvements will also be made as detected in the backtesting exercises.

Impairment model for other financial instruments (Deposits at other credit institutions and Investments at amortized cost)

The Group classifies exposures into stages of impairment with regard to financial instruments measured at amortized cost.

Stage 1 - Financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

Assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are classified in Stage 1. The calculation of impairment losses for these exposures with a maturity of 12 months.

In assessing the existence of a significant increase in the credit risk for the financial asset portfolio, an increase of more than two notches is considered for a significant increase in the credit risk, in accordance with the information published by the international rating agency Moody's.

Stage 2 - Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition

Whenever the existence of a significant increase in the counterparty's credit risk is determined, the exposure is classified as Stage 2.

For these exposures, the Group measures the impairment losses over the respective residual maturity.

Stage 3 - Financial assets in default

This stage includes all financial instruments for which events of default have been verified for more than 90 days.

Impairment losses for debt securities, investments and cash and cash equivalents in other credit institutions are calculated based on the credit risk parameters (probability of default and loss given default) provided by the international rating agency Moody's.

For the purposes of calculating impairment losses, the Group also considers risk mitigation through the fair value of financial collateral and mortgage collateral.

2.5 Operations with repurchase or resale agreement

Securities sold under repurchase agreements (repos) at a fixed price or at a price equal to the sale price plus interest over the term of the transaction are not derecognized from the balance sheet and are revalued in accordance with the accounting policy of the category to which they belong. The corresponding liability is accounted for under Deposits from customers or Deposits from other credit institutions, as appropriate. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is treated as interest and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective rate method and recorded under Net interest income.

Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos) at a fixed price or at a price equal to the purchase price plus interest over the term of the transaction, are not recognized in the balance sheet, and the purchase price is recorded under Loans and advances to customers or Other loans and advances to credit institutions, as appropriate. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price is treated as interest and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method under Net interest income. The amounts receivable are collateralized by the associated securities.

2.6 Derivative financial instruments

The Group can carry out derivative financial instrument operations, within the scope of its activity, to manage its own positions based on expectations of market developments or to meet the needs of its customers.

All derivative instruments are recorded on the trade date at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement unless they qualify as cash flow hedges or net investments in foreign operating units. Derivatives are also recorded in off-balance sheet accounts at their reference value (notional value).

Derivative financial instruments are classified as hedging (provided that all designation conditions are met) or trading instruments, depending on their purpose.

Hedging derivatives

The Group had no hedging derivatives at the date of the first adoption of IFRS 9, however it took the decision to continue to apply as a policy, the accounting treatment of IAS 39 as permitted by IFRS 9.

The Group designates derivatives and other financial instruments to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange risks, resulting from its business. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as trading instruments.

Hedging derivatives are recorded at fair value and the gains or losses resulting from their remeasurement are recognized in accordance with the hedge accounting model adopted.

A hedging relationship exists when:
- at the beginning of the relationship there is formal documentation of the hedge;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective;
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured;
- the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis and effectively determined to be highly effective over the financial reporting period; and
- in relation to the hedging of an anticipated transaction, the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to changes in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss.

When a derivative financial instrument is used to hedge foreign exchange changes arising from monetary assets or liabilities, no hedge accounting model is applied. Any gain or loss associated with the derivative is recognized in profit or loss for the period, as are the changes in the foreign exchange risk of the underlying monetary elements.

i. Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with changes in the fair value of the asset, liability or group of assets and liabilities to be hedged in respect of the risk covered. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the requirements of hedge accounting, the derivative financial instrument is transferred to the trading category and the hedge accounting is subsequently discontinued (the adjustment made to the book value of a hedging instrument, for which the effective interest rate method is used, is amortized through profit or loss for the period until its maturity and recognized in Net interest income). If the hedged asset or liability corresponds to a fixed-income instrument, the accumulated gains or losses in respect of changes in the interest rate risk associated with the hedging item until the date the hedging is discontinued, are amortized through profit or loss over the remaining period of the hedged item.

ii. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, which qualify as cash flow hedges, are recognized in equity - cash flow reserves - for the effective part of the hedging relationships. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion of hedging relationships are recognized in the income statement when they occur.

The amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item affects results.

When the hedging instrument is derecognized or when the hedging relationship no longer meets the hedge accounting requirements or is revoked, the hedging relationship is discontinued prospectively. Accordingly, changes in fair value accumulated in equity until the date the hedging is discontinued can be:

- deferred for the remaining period of the hedged instrument; and
- recognized immediately in profit or loss for the period if the hedged instrument has been extinguished.

In the case of the discontinuation of a hedging relationship of a future transaction, the changes in fair value of the derivative recorded in equity remains there until the future transaction is recognized in the income statement. When the transaction is no longer expected to occur, the accumulated gains or losses recorded in equity are immediately recognized in the income statement.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group had no hedging derivatives.

Derivatives held for trading

Derivatives that are not considered in an accounting hedging relationship are considered as other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. When the fair value of the instruments is positive, they are presented under assets, when their fair value is negative, they are classified under liabilities, in both cases under financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives

There is an embedded derivative when a part of the financial instrument traded by the Group trades contains a derivative and a non-derivative component. This component of the derivative is identified as an “embedded derivative”, while the remainder of the contract is described as a “host contract”.

Derivatives embedded in financial instruments are separately accounted for whenever:

- the risks and rewards of the derivative are not related to those of the main instrument (host contract);
- a separate instrument with the same terms meets the definition of a derivative; and
- the hybrid instrument (as a whole) is not initially recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are presented under the captions of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, being recorded at fair value with the changes being reflected in profit or loss.

2.7 Equity instruments

A financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument when it meets the definition of equity from the issuer’s perspective, i.e., there is no contractual obligation for its settlement to be made by delivering cash or another financial asset to a third party, regardless of its legal form, evidencing a residual interest in the assets of the issuing entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are recorded against equity, as a deduction from the amount of the issue. The amounts paid and received for purchases and sales of equity instruments are recorded in equity, net of transaction costs.

Income from equity instruments (dividends) is recognized when the right to receive it is established and are deducted to equity.

2.8 Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets are only recognized when: i) they are identifiable; ii) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the asset and iii) the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

The acquisition cost of intangible assets comprises: i) the purchase price, including costs with intellectual rights and fees and after deducting any discounts and ii) any cost directly attributable to the preparation of the asset for its intended use.

After the initial accounting, the Group measures its intangible assets according to the cost model.

Intangible assets, which correspond mainly to IT software, are recorded at acquisition cost, and are amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period.

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at acquisition cost less accrued amortization and impairment losses. The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the goods.

The acquisition cost of property, plant and equipment comprises the purchase price of the asset, expenses directly attributable to its acquisition and costs incurred in preparing the asset to be ready for its intended use. Financial costs incurred with loans obtained for the construction of qualifying tangible fixed assets are recognized as part of the construction cost of the asset.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, according to the useful life estimated by the Group, which corresponds to the following years of useful life:

	Years of useful life
Real Estate for own use (Buildings)	50
Improvements in leased buildings	10
Equipment:	
. Furniture and material	10
. IT equipment	3
. Indoor facilities	10
. Transport equipment	3 e 5
. Machines and tools	6 e 7
Automatic data processing system (software)	3

As mentioned in Note 2.18, this caption includes right-of-use assets arising from lease agreements.

2.9 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as non-current assets held for sale when their book value is intended to be realized mainly through a sale transaction rather than through their continued use in the Group's activities.

The value of assets received as payment in kind is initially recorded at the lower of the fair value net of selling costs and the book value of the loan at the date the payment in kind was made.

The value of assets received as payment in kind is initially recorded at the lower of the fair value net of selling costs and the book value of the loan at the date the payment in kind was made.

When the valuation of the asset is higher than the outstanding amount of the credit operation, the Bank records the asset at the value of the credit at the time. When the valuation of the assets is lower than the book value of the loan operation, the difference must be recognized as a cost for the period.

Assets recorded under this caption are not amortized and are valued at the lower of book value and fair value. The fair value of these assets is determined based on periodic valuations performed by independent valuers. Whenever the value resulting from these valuations (net of costs to sell) is lower than the book value, impairment losses are recorded under Impairment of other assets, net of reversals and recoveries.

In addition, as these are assets whose fair value level in the IFRS 13 hierarchy corresponds mainly to level 3, given the subjectivity of some assumptions used in the valuations and the fact that there are external indications with alternative values, the Group carries out internal analyses on the assumptions used, which may imply additional adjustments to their fair value.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

When there are signs that an asset may be impaired, IAS 36 requires that its recoverable amount is estimated, and an impairment loss shall be recognized whenever the net book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement and are reversed in subsequent reporting periods, when the reasons that led to their initial recognition cease. For this purpose, the new depreciated amount shall not exceed the book value that would be accounted, had no impairment losses been allocated to the asset, considering its depreciation.

The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, which is calculated based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be obtained from the continued use of the asset and its disposal at the end of its useful life.

On the date of derecognition of a non-financial asset, the gain or loss calculated as the difference between the fair value less costs to sell and the net book value is recognized in the income statement under Net gains/(losses) on sale of other assets.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the balance sheet date, including Cash and deposits at central banks and Deposits at other credit institutions (Notes 4 and 5), and do not include impairment losses.

2.12 Dividends

Dividends (income from equity instruments) are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive them is attributed. Dividends are recorded under Net gains/(losses) on financial operations, Net gains/(losses) on other financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss or other income, depending on the classification of the underlying instrument.

2.13 Commissions

Income from services and commissions is recognized as revenue from customer agreements to the extent that the performance obligations are satisfied:

- when they are obtained as the services are rendered, their recognition in profit or loss is made in the period to which they relate; and
- when they result from the rendering of services, their recognition is made when that service is completed.

When they are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, the income resulting from services and commissions are recorded in net interest income.

2.14 Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits are reflected under Staff costs in the period to which it relates, in accordance with the accrual accounting principle.

The Group grants variable remuneration to its employees and directors as a result of their performance (performance bonus). The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the respective allocation criteria for each employee, and the Remuneration Committee is responsible for establishing the criteria at director level. The variable remuneration paid to employees and directors is recorded against profit or loss in the period to which they relate, although payable in the following year (Note 24).

In November 2022, Order 3923/22 ((Official Gazette) 123 of Series II) published the Addendum to the BFA Pension Fund and the New Pension Plan. The new Defined Contribution Pension Plan defines a mixed contribution system between the Associate (BFA) and the Employees and sets the Associate's rate at 7.5% on the pensionable salary, also setting a variable employee contribution of between 2.5% and 10% on the pensionable salary.

For defined-contribution plans, the liabilities related to the benefit attributable to the Group's employees are recognized as an expense for the period when due (Note 24).

Long-term benefit

This type of long-term benefit is recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to pay its employees long-term benefits.

The Group grants variable remuneration to directors and 40% of this amount is paid over a 3-year period plus remuneration. In this respect, the remuneration is associated with the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market in the same currency and maturity as the deferral. The deferred charges are recorded under Interest and similar expense and the principal is recorded under Staff costs, against Other assets.

Termination benefits

This type of benefit is recognized when the Group terminates the employment contract before the employee reaches normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts the termination of employment in exchange for such benefit. The Group recognizes a liability for termination benefits on the earliest of the following dates: when the Group is no longer able to withdraw the offer of benefits or when the Group recognizes the costs of a restructuring, within the scope of the recognition of restructuring provisions. Benefits due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

2.15 Income tax and other taxes

The total income tax recorded in the income statement includes current and deferred taxes.

Current tax

Current tax is calculated based on the taxable income for the period, which differs from the accounting income due to adjustments to the tax base resulting from expenses or income not relevant for tax purposes, or which will only be considered in future periods according to the applicable tax laws (Corporate Tax Code).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax corresponds to the impact on tax recoverable/payable in future periods resulting from deductible or taxable temporary differences between the balance sheet value of assets and liabilities and their tax base, used to determine taxable income. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rate in force or substantially in force at the financial reporting date, and which is estimated to be applicable on the date of realization of deferred tax assets or on the date of payment of deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are normally recorded for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets are only recognized up to the amount by which it is probable that future taxable income will exist, to allow for the use of the corresponding deductible temporary differences or tax losses carried forward.

Additionally, deferred tax assets are not recorded in cases where their recoverability may be questionable due to other situations, including issues of interpretation of the tax legislation in force.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group has not recorded any deferred tax assets or liabilities in its financial statements.

Corporate Tax

As at December 31, 2024, the Group is subject to a Corporate Tax under the terms of the General Tax System. The taxation of its income is carried out under the terms of Law No. 26/20, of July 20 (which revoked Law No. 19/14, of October 22) and, currently, the applicable tax rate is 35%.

The income from public debt securities, resulting from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills issued by the Angolan State, whose issue is regulated by the Framework Law of Direct Public Debt (Law No. 16/02, of December 5) and by Regulatory Decrees No. 51/03 and 52/03, of July 8, as well as the other income obtained by the Group subject to Capital Gains Tax (IAC), are exempt from Corporate Tax, in accordance with the provisions of Article 47(1)(b) of the Corporate Tax Code. This article expressly states that in order to determine the taxable amount, income or gains subject to IAC must be deducted from the net profit calculated under the terms of the previous articles.

Moreover, this law enshrined, among other changes, the eligibility for tax purposes of favorable and unfavorable exchange rate variations as accepted income and costs for tax purposes, respectively. Likewise, provisions/impairment on secured loans are no longer accepted as a cost, except for the part not covered.

In addition, the Corporate Tax is subject to provisional assessment in a single installment to be made by the end of August, calculated by applying a rate of 2% on the result derived from financial intermediation operations, ascertained in the first six months of the previous tax year, excluding income subject to capital gains tax (taxpayers who have presented losses in the previous year are exempt from the provisional assessment).

Tax returns are subject to review and correction by tax authorities for 5 (five) years, which may result in possible amendments to the taxable income for the years 2020 to 2024.

The recording of the tax impacts of the transactions carried out by the Group corresponds to management's understanding of the tax treatment applicable under the legislation issued. In situations where the tax interpretation is questioned by the Tax Authorities (AGT), Management reassesses the probability (above or below 50%) that the adopted tax treatment will be accepted, and consequently determines the most likely or expected amount of tax assets or liabilities to be recorded.

Capital Gains Tax (IAC)

The new IAC Code, approved by Presidential Legislative Decree 2/2014, of October 20, came into force on November 19, 2014.

The IAC is generally levied on income from the Group's financial investments. The rate varies between 5% (in the case of interest received on debt securities which are admitted to trading on a regulated market and which have a maturity of three years or more) and 15%.

Notwithstanding the above, with respect to income from public debt securities, according to the understanding of the AGT and the Banco Nacional de Angola addressed to the Angolan Banks Association (in Portuguese, Associação Angolana de Bancos) (letter from the Banco Nacional de Angola dated September 26, 2013), only income arising from securities issued on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to this tax.

This income from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills, issued by the Angolan State after January 1, 2013, is subject to IAC at the rate of 10% (5% in the case of debt securities admitted to trading on a regulated market and which have a maturity of three years or more).

On August 1, 2013, the automation process to withhold tax was initiated, by the BNA, in respect of IAC, in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Legislative Decree 5/11, of December 31.

IAC is generally levied on the income from the securities identified above and is withheld by the Group. For these reasons, the Group considers that the conditions to consider IAC as an income tax under IFRS are fulfilled.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Law 7/19 introduced VAT, which has been in force since October 1, 2019, repealing the Consumption Tax Regulation (IC) and introducing relevant amendments to the Stamp Duty Code (IS).

Under the terms of the VAT Code approved by Law 7/19 and the amendments introduced by Law 17/19 of August 13, they are subject to this tax: (i) the transfer of goods and services carried out within national territory, for consideration, by a taxable person acting as such; and (ii) the import of goods.

Nevertheless, the VAT Code provides for the exemption of certain transactions, including the exemption applied to financial intermediation transactions, including those described in Annex III to this Code, except those which give rise to the payment of a specific and predetermined fee or consideration for their performance. This exemption does not entitle the taxable person to deduct the VAT incurred on the acquisition of goods and services connected with exempt transactions.

It should be noted that the VAT rate in force in Angola, applicable to transactions subject and not exempt from VAT, is 14%. Additionally, and in accordance with Article 21(2) of the VAT Code, commercial banks must withhold 50% of the tax included in the invoice or equivalent document issued by the taxpayer at the time of transfer of goods or rendering of services (except for the transfers of goods or services listed as excluded from this withholding tax). In this regard, the withholding of this tax must be made in the periodic VAT return for the month in which this tax becomes chargeable under the terms of Article 21(3) of the VAT Code (i.e., upon receipt of the respective invoice or equivalent document by the entities subject to the withholding VAT system).

However, Instruction No. 000003/DNP/DSIVA/AGT/2020, issued by the Angolan tax authorities, has clarified that transfers of goods to any withholding entities whose payment is made by debit in the account, with the exception of the State, are exempt from withhold. Examples of these situations are transfers of goods within the scope of banking and financial operations in which the Institutions debit the customer's account, namely: (i) the transfer of leased assets to the respective lessee when the stipulated purchase option is exercised, as well as (ii) the sale of point-of-sale (POS) systems as part of the institutions' provision of payment card acceptance services to their customers.

Under the terms of Article 10(1) of the VAT Code, for the purposes of this tax, and as a general rule, the rendering of services takes place within the national territory when the purchaser has domicile, head office or fixed establishment therein for which the services are acquired. In this context, Article 29(2) of the VAT Code, in conjunction with Article 2(1)(d) of the same tax compendium, provides for a reverse charge mechanism, whereby "whenever the purchaser is a taxable person, the tax is payable by that purchaser, in respect of services rendered within national territory, under Article 10 of the VAT Code, where the service provider is a non-resident taxable person and does not have a fixed establishment in national territory", i.e., the purchaser, a VAT taxpayer in Angola, must (self)assess the Angolan VAT due on the rendering of services in Angola, when these are rendered by non-resident suppliers.

Moreover, considering the Group is a taxable person that carries out transactions which grant the right to deduct (i.e., transactions subject to VAT) and transactions which do not grant the right to deduct (i.e., transactions which are exempt from this tax under the aforementioned terms), the VAT incurred by the Group on its purchases of goods and services is only partially deductible using the pro rata method.

Nevertheless, the Group, as a taxable person subject to the general VAT system, may, under the terms of Article 27(2) of the VAT Code, adopt the actual allocation method regarding the VAT incurred on goods for sale. This method of deduction consists of the possibility of deducting all the tax incurred in the acquisition of goods in transactions which give rise to a right to deduct, but excludes the possibility of deducting the tax incurred in transactions which do not give rise to this right, under the terms of Articles 22 and 24 of the VAT Code. The goods whose tax may be deducted according to the actual use method are subject to prior authorization by the Tax Authorities. Additionally, Instruction 000003/DNP/DSIVA/AGT/2020, referred to below, established that credit institutions may adopt the actual allocation method to deduct the VAT incurred on the acquisition of goods and services "exclusively used" to carry out:

I. Financial lease operations;
II. Financial operations carried out by institutions without head office or permanent establishment in national territory ("correspondent banks") for Angolan institutions;
III. Operations covered by the provisions of Article 6(3) of the VAT Code, namely the re-invoicing of goods and/or services acquired by the institutions in their own name, but on behalf of third parties, to whom the respective goods and/or services are re-invoiced, with a view to obtaining a refund (cost recovery).

For the purposes of VAT deduction according to the mentioned method, credit institutions must prepare a letter addressed to the VAT Services Department (in Portuguese, Direcção dos Serviços do IVA), requesting the amendment of the statement on the commencement of operations, as well as the respective compliance with the obligations foreseen in the VAT Code regarding the accounting record of the operations, in order to allow the control of the operations whose tax was deducted according to the actual allocation method.

Moreover, the Group is also required to comply with the invoicing rules under the Legal Regime of Invoices and Equivalent Documents (in Portuguese, *Regime Jurídico das Facturas e Documentos*

Equivalentes (RJFDE)), in force since April 2019. Within this scope, the economic agents with a turnover equal or superior to Kwanzas equivalent to USD 250 thousand must issue the invoices or equivalent documents through a certified invoicing system.

Property Tax

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 20/20, published on July 9, which approved the new Property Tax Code and revoked the previous law, the Group withholds Property Tax at a rate of 15% (considering that the taxable amount of these properties corresponds only to 60% of the value of the rents received during the year, since the applicable tax rate is 25%), on the payment or delivery of rents on rented property, with the exception of land for construction, for which Property Tax will be due at a rate of 0.6% of the asset value.

Property Tax will be due on non-rented property in accordance with the following ranges:

- A rate of 0.1% on the asset value, applicable to real estate with an asset value below AOA 5,000,000;
- A fixed value of AOA 5,000 for properties with an asset value above AOA 5,000,000 and below AOA 6,000,000;
- A rate of 0.5% on the asset value exceeding AOA 5,000,000, applicable to real estate with an asset value above AOA 6,000,000.

In the transfer with or without consideration of property, the taxable amount corresponds to the asset value as stated in the land registry at the date of transfer, the value determined by evaluation, in the case of an omitted building, or the declared value, whichever is greater. The transfer of real estate assets is subject to property tax at the rate of 2%, the charge and liability for settlement of which should fall on the Group whenever it acts as purchaser.

Other taxes

The Group is also subject to indirect taxes, namely customs duties, stamp duty, employment income tax, as well as other taxes, namely the Special Contribution on Foreign Exchange Transactions, which, in accordance with Law No. 15/23 of December 29, which came into force on January 1, 2024, is applicable to all transfers made with a national registered office or domicile, within the scope of contracts for the provision of services, technical assistance, consultancy and management, capital operations and unilateral transfers.

2.16 Provisions and contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions

A provision is set up when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event for which the future outflow of resources is probable and can be reliably measured. The provision amount corresponds to the best estimate of the amount to be disbursed to settle the liability, at the balance sheet date. Provisions are measured at the present value of the estimated costs to settle the obligation using a pre-tax interest rate, which reflects the market value, for the discount period and for the risk of the provision in question.

If the future expenditure of resources is not likely, it is a contingent liability, and is subject to the respective disclosure, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 37 – Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Provisions related to legal proceedings, opposing the Group to third parties, are constituted in accordance with internal risk assessments carried out by the Board of Directors, with the support and advice of its legal advisors.

Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees provided are measured according to the impairment model implemented as described in Note 2.4.11.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best estimate and are reversed against profit or loss in the proportion of the payments that are not probable.

Provisions are derecognized through their use for the obligations for which they were initially recognized or for the cases that the situations were no longer observed.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, being disclosed when it is probable that there will be a future economic inflow of resources.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements but are covered by IAS 37 and disclosed whenever the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefits is not remote. The Group records a contingent liability when:

i) it is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely within the Group's control; or,
ii) it is a present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognized because:
   a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or,
   b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Identified contingent liabilities are subject to disclosure unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

2.17 Financial and performance guarantees

Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make payments in order to compensate the holder for losses incurred, as a result of breaches of the contractual terms of debt instruments, namely the payment of the respective principal and/or interest.

Financial guarantees issued are initially recognized at their fair value. Subsequently, these guarantees are measured at the higher (i) of the fair value initially recognized and (ii) the amount of any obligation arising from the guarantee contract, measured at the balance sheet date. Any change in the amount of the obligation associated with financial guarantees issued is recognized in the income statement.

Financial guarantees issued by the Group usually have a defined maturity and a periodic fee charged in advance, which varies according to the counterparty risk, amount, and performance of the contract. On this basis, the fair value of the guarantees, on the date of their initial recognition, is approximately equivalent to the value of the initial commission received, considering that the agreed conditions are market conditions. Thus, the amount recognized on the contracting date equals the amount of the initial commission received, which is recognized in the income statement during the period to which it relates. Subsequent commissions are recognized in the income statement, in the period to which it relates.

Performance guarantees

Performance guarantees are contracts that result in one party being compensated if it fails to perform its contractual obligation. Performance guarantees are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally stated by the amount of commissions received over the life of contract. Upon breach of contract, the Group has the right to revert the guarantee, with the amounts being recognized in Loans and advances to customers, following the transfer of the loss compensation to the guarantee beneficiary.

2.18 Leases

IFRS 16 sets out requirements regarding the scope, classification/recognition and measurement of leases:

- from the lessor's perspective, leases continue to be classified as finance leases or operating leases;
- from the lessee's perspective, the standard defines a single accounting model for lease agreements that results in the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all lease agreements except for leases with a period of less than 12 months or for leases of low value assets in which cases the lessee may opt for the recognition exemption provided for in IFRS 16, and, in that case, should recognize the lease payments associated with those contracts as External supplies and services.

The Group has opted not to apply this standard to short-term lease agreements of less than or equal to one year and to lease agreements where the underlying asset has low value, and the option of not applying this standard to leases of intangible assets has also been used.

Definition of a lease

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, that is, obtaining substantially all of the economic rewards of its use, and the right to direct the use of that identified asset, for a certain period of time in exchange for consideration.

Impacts from the lessee's perspective

The Group recognizes for all leases, except for leases with a period of less than 12 months or for leases of low-value assets:

- a right-of-use asset, initially measured at cost, considering the Net Present Value (NPV) of the lease liability, plus payments made (fixed and/or variable) less lease incentives received, penalties for termination (if reasonably certain), as well as any cost estimates to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset and/or restoring the location where it is located. Subsequently, it is measured according to the cost model (subject to depreciation/amortization according to the lease term of each agreement and to impairment tests);
- a lease liability, initially recorded at the present value of the future lease cash flows (NPV), which includes
  - fixed payments, less leasing incentives receivable;
  - variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the start date of the agreement;
  - the amounts payable by the lessee as residual value guarantees;
  - the exercise price of a call-option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
  - sanction payments for the termination of the lease if the lease term reflects the exercise of a lease termination option by the lessee.

The Bank defines a reduced unit value as USD 5,000.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined (paragraph 26 of IFRS 16), the lease payments are discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate which incorporates the risk-free interest rate curve (swap curve), plus a risk spread of the Group, applied over the weighted average term of each lease agreement. For open-ended contracts, this date is considered to be the end date of the lease. For other open-ended contracts, the period within which the lease will be enforceable is assessed, as well as any economic penalties associated with the lease. When assessing enforceability, the specific clauses of the contracts are considered, as well as the legislation in force regarding Urban Leases.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured as follows:

- by an increase in its carrying amount to reflect interest thereon;
- by a decrease in its carrying amount to reflect lease payments; and
- the carrying amount is remeasured to reflect any revaluations or changes in the lease, as well as to incorporate the revision of lease payments fixed in substance and the revision of the lease term.

The Group remeasures a lease liability, and calculates the respective adjustment related to the right-of-use asset whenever:

- there is a change in the lease term or in the assessment of a call-option over the underlying asset, in which case the lease liability is remeasured, discounting the revised lease payments and using a revised discount rate;
- there is a change in the amounts payable under a residual value guarantee, or in the future lease payments resulting from the change in an index or rate used to determine those payments, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the change in the lease payments results from a change in variable interest rates, in which case a revised discount rate should be used); and
- a lease agreement is changed, but such lease change is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured, discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the lease start date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, or until the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier. If the lease transfers the ownership of the underlying asset, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the fact that the Group will exercise a call-option, the right-of-use asset should be depreciated/amortized from the lease start date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

The estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets is determined following the same principles as for Property, plant and equipment.

In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted by certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Depreciation/amortization begins on the date the lease takes effect. Accounting for leases from the lessee's perspective in the Group's financial statements is as follows:

In the income statement:

- the interest expense on lease liabilities is recorded under Net interest income;
- the amounts relating to short-term lease agreements and lease agreements for low-value assets are recorded under Other administrative expenses; and
- the cost of depreciation of right-of-use assets is recorded under Depreciation and amortization for the period.

In the balance sheet:

- right-of-use assets recognized under Property, plant and equipment; and
- the value of lease liabilities recorded under Other liabilities.

Impact from the lessor's perspective

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group has no lease agreements in which it is the lessor.

2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, excluding the average number of own shares held by the Group.

For the diluted earnings per share, the average number of ordinary shares outstanding is adjusted to reflect the effect of all potential ordinary shares treated as dilutive. Contingent or potential issues are treated as dilutive when their conversion into shares decreases earnings per share.

If earnings per share change as a result of an issue with a premium or discount or other event that changes the potential number of ordinary shares, or changes in accounting policies, the calculation of earnings per share for all periods presented is adjusted retrospectively (see Note 18).

2.20 Subsequent events

The Group analyzes events that occur after the balance sheet date, i.e., favorable and/or unfavorable events that occur between the balance sheet date and the date on which the financial statements were authorized for issue. In this context, two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date (adjusting events after the balance sheet date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date (non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date).

Events occurring after the date of the financial statements that are not considered as adjustable events, if material, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3. MAIN ESTIMATES AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPLICATION OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS establish several accounting treatments and require the Board of Directors to make judgments and prepare the necessary estimates to decide which accounting treatment is most appropriate. The main estimates and judgments used in the application of accounting principles by the Group are presented in this Note, with the objective of improving the understanding of how their application affects the Group's reported results and their disclosure, considering the context of uncertainty resulting from the impact of the devaluation of the functional currency. A broad description of the main accounting policies used by the Group is presented in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Considering that, in many situations, there are alternatives to the accounting treatment adopted by the Board of Directors, the results reported by the Group could be different should a different treatment be chosen. The Board of Directors considers that the choices made are appropriate and that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position and the result of its operations in all material respects.

3.1 Impairment losses of financial assets at amortized cost and debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Determining impairment losses for financial instruments involves judgments and estimates regarding the following aspects, among others:

a) Significant increase in credit risk:
Impairment losses correspond to the expected losses in the event of a default over a 12-month time horizon, for Stage 1 assets, and to the expected losses considering the probability of a default event occurring at some point up to the financial instrument's maturity date, for Stage 2 and 3 assets. An asset is classified as Stage 2 whenever there is a significant increase in the respective credit risk since its initial recognition. In assessing the existence of a significant increase in credit risk, the Group considers reasonable and sustainable qualitative and quantitative information.

b) Definition of groups of assets with common credit risk characteristics:
When expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis, financial instruments are grouped based on common risk characteristics. The Group monitors the adequacy of the credit risk characteristics on a regular basis to assess whether they remain similar. This procedure is necessary to ensure that, in the event of a change in credit risk characteristics, the asset segmentation is revised. This revision may result in the creation of new portfolios or in the transfer of assets to existing portfolios which better reflect their credit risk characteristics.

c) Probability of default:
The probability of default represents a determining factor in measuring expected credit losses. The probability of default corresponds to an estimate of the probability of default in a given period, which is calculated based on historical data, assumptions, and expectations about future conditions.

d) Loss given default:
Corresponds to an estimate of loss in a default scenario. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those that the Group expects to receive, either through the cash flows generated by the customer's business or loan collateral. The calculation of the estimated loss given default is based, among other aspects, on the different recovery scenarios, historical information and the estimated valuation of collaterals associated with loan operations.

This assessment is performed using internal and external information and includes the use of assumptions and judgments in its modeling, the change of which could determine different results.

Consequently, the use of different methodologies or different assumptions or judgments in measuring impairment could lead to different results from those reported and summarized in Notes 6, 8, 9 and 29.

Finally, the Group considers that the impairment determined based on this methodology allows an adequate reflection of the risk associated to its financial assets, considering the rules established by IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments.

3.2 Fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value is based on market quotations, when available, and, in their absence, on the use of prices of similar recent transactions carried out under market conditions or based on valuation methodologies, using discounted cash flow techniques, applied to the future cash flows considering market conditions, the effect of time, the yield curve and volatility factors. These methodologies may require the use of assumptions or judgments in estimating fair value.

Consequently, the use of different methodologies or different assumptions or judgments in the application of a given model could give rise to different financial results from those reported in Notes 7 and 29.4.

3.3 Provisions

The measurement of provisions considers the principles defined in IAS 37 regarding the best estimate of the expected cost, the most likely outcome of ongoing actions, and considers the risks and uncertainties inherent in the process. Different assumptions and judgments would have an impact on the determination of the amount of the provisions, which are presented in Note 16.

Changes to these assumptions could have a significant impact on the values determined.

4. CASH AND DEPOSITS AT CENTRAL BANKS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Cash and deposits at Central Banks is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash		
National currency - banknotes and coins	27 043 910	21 416 760
Foreign currency - banknotes and coins		
In United States Dollar	1 985 098	2 746 929
In Euro	1 884 802	2 179 124
In other currencies	440 620	555 764
	31 354 430	**26 898 577**
Deposits at the Central Bank		
Demand deposits at the Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA)		
In national currency	200 328 275	153 175 534
In United States Dollar	277 335 089	199 652 609
In Euro	131 074 984	176 920 075
	608 738 348	**529 748 218**
TOTAL	**640 092 778**	**556 646 795**

Demand deposits at the BNA in national and foreign currency aim to comply with the provisions in force regarding the reserve requirement to be maintained and are not remunerated. As at December 31, 2024, the minimum reserve requirements amounted to AOA 197,241,359 thousand in national currency and AOA 385,844,239 thousand in foreign currency (2023: AOA 100,838,260 thousand and AOA 297,515,264 thousand, respectively).

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the reserve requirements are calculated in accordance with BNA Instruction 06/2024 of June 13 and BNA Instruction 04/2023 of March 30, 2023, respectively, Directive 09/2024 of December 20, 2024 and Directive 12/2023 of November 28, 2023, respectively. The currencies for compliance with the minimum reserve requirements in Foreign Currency are the US Dollar, the Euro and the South African Rand, in accordance with Directive 03/DME/2023 of February 6, 2023.

As at December 31, 2024, the tax base for calculating reserve requirements in national currency (NC) and in foreign currency (FC) is every two weeks.

The reserve requirement in national currency is set at 21% for items that comprise the reserve base, in accordance with Directive 09/2024 of December 20, and 21% for the balances of local governments and municipal administrations, to be applied to the average fortnightly balances of the reserve base.

The reserve requirement in foreign currency was set at 22%, to be applied to the average monthly balances of items that comprise the reserve base, as defined in paragraph 3 of Instruction 06/2024 of June 12, and at 100% for the balances of local governments and municipal administrations, to be applied to the daily balances of the accounts.

Directive 12/2023, provides that regarding the reserve requirements in national currency, the balances of deposit accounts in foreign and national currency, opened at Banco Nacional de Angola on behalf of each banking financial institution, are eligible. The following assets are eligible for compliance with the reserve requirement in foreign currency:

- The balance of the foreign currency deposit account, opened at the Banco Nacional de Angola, on behalf of each Banking Credit Institution. Deducted from the corresponding 100% (one hundred percent) of deposits on behalf of the Central Government held at the financial institution.

The following are also eligible to meet the minimum reserve requirements:

- 80% (eighty percent) of the assets representing the value of loan disbursements in national currency, relating to projects in the agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing sectors, granted until April 14, 2021, provided that they have a residual maturity equal to or greater than 24 (twenty-four) months;
- Loans defined in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, of Notice 10/2022, of April 6, on Granting Credit to the Real Sector of the Economy, whatever the residual maturity; and
- Loans defined in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Notice 09/2023, of August 3, on the granting of mortgages, whatever the residual maturity.

5. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Loans and advances to credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits	50 880 305	41 635 446
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 17)	(4 230)	(4 180)
	50 876 075	**41 631 266**

The reconciliation of changes in the gross book value and impairment losses per stage of impairment of Loans and advances to credit institutions is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024 Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**41 635 446**	**4 180**
Originated or acquired financial assets	9 919 871	(45)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	(675 012)	95
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**50 880 305**	**4 230**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023 Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2023	**24 125 503**	**3 444**
Originated or acquired financial assets	2 045 510	(1 954)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	15 464 433	2 690
Balancer as at December 31, 2023	**41 635 446**	**4 180**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance, net of impairment, by currency under Loans and advances to credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In Dollars	30 455 635	21 717 823
In Euros	15 262 432	15 331 017
In other currencies	5 158 008	4 582 426
	50 876 075	**41 631 266**

6. OTHER LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CENTRAL BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other and advances to credit institutions abroad:		
In United States Dollars	256 396 662	610 262 015
In Euro	115 567 273	74 561 586
In Pound sterling	6 861 342	8 432 968
	378 825 277	**693 256 569**
Other loans and advances to central banks:		
In Kwanzas	312 818 616	198 021 408
	312 818 616	**198 021 408**
Other loans and advances to credit institutions in Angola:		
In Kwanzas	-	-
	-	-
	691 643 893	**891 277 977**
Income receivable	38 877 208	10 599 657
	730 521 101	901 877 634
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 16)	(147 327)	(375 124)
	730 373 774	**901 502 510**

The change in Loans and advances to credit institutions abroad - in US dollars is explained by the maturity of the liquidity provided by these entities.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the residual maturities of Other loans and advances to credit institutions abroad were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 3 months	527 749 094	798 548 255
3 to 6 months	95 294 799	44 545 023
More than six monhts	68 600 000	48 184 699
	691 643 893	**891 277 977**

Other loans and advances to central banks include reverse repos, which are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 2.5.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other loans and advances to credit institutions earned interest at the following annual weighted average rates:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In United States Dollars	4,29%	5,18%
In Euros	2,78%	3,58%
In Kwanzas	17,39%	9,58%
In Pound sterling	4,25%	4,75%

The reconciliation of changes in the book value and impairment losses per stage of Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024 Stage 1	
	Valor bruto de balanço	Perdas por imparidade
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**901 877 634**	**375 124**
Originated financial assets	731 558 775	112 211
Derecognized financial assets	(901 877 634)	(375 124)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	(1 037 674)	35 116
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**730 521 101**	**147 327**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023 Stage 1	
	Valor bruto de balanço	Perdas por imparidade
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**726 368 077**	**320 964**
Originated financial assets	898 336 170	216 020
Derecognized financial assets	(726 368 077)	(320 964)
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	3 541 464	159 104
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**901 877 634**	**375 124**

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024					
	Currency	Average Interest Rate	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Accrued Interest	Book Value
Debt securities						
Treasury bills in national currency	AOA	-	337 559	316 948	-	316 948
Treasury Bonds in national currency:						
Not indexed	AOA	16,75%	74 317 428	73 769 170	4 046 391	77 815 561
Treasury Bonds in national currency:	USD	5,96%	73 872	71 939	1 824	73 763
Derivatives	AOA	-	17 571 189	412 034	-	412 034
Equity instruments						
Visa Incl. - Class C (Series I)	USD	-	-	4 005 223	-	4 005 223
EMIS	AOA	-	-	4 660 267	-	4 660 267
IMC – Instituto de mercado de capitais	AOA	-	-	339	-	339
SWIFT	EUR	-	-	48 723	-	48 723
Participation units	AOA	-	-	199 043	-	199 043
			92 300 048	**83 483 686**	**4 048 215**	**87 531 901**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023					
	Currency	Average Interest Rate	Nominal Value	Fair Value	Accrued Interest	Book Value
Debt securities						
Treasury Bonds in national currency:						
Not indexed	AOA	16,35%	35 386 500	38 899 777	2 191 823	41 091 600
Derivatives	AOA	-	13 599 670	743 747	-	743 747
Equity instruments						
Visa Incl. - Class C (Series I)	USD	-	-	2 998 452	-	2 998 452
EMIS	AOA	-	-	3 277 888	-	3 277 888
IMC – Instituto de mercado de capitais	AOA	-	-	337	-	337
SWIFT	EUR	-	-	47 004	-	47 004
Participation units	AOA	-	-	409 811	-	409 811
			48 986 170	**46 377 016**	**2 191 823**	**48 568 839**

Debt securities

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group holds Treasury Bonds issued by the Angolan State to be traded on the secondary market with banks, or with its customers.

Equity instruments

As at December 31, 2024, the equity securities portfolio recorded at fair value through profit or loss, refers to:

Shares

- 13,896 Class C (Series I) shares of Visa Inc. (2023: 13,896 shares);
- shareholding in EMIS – Empresa Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.R.L. (20.00%) (2023: 18.81%); and
- shareholding in IMC – Instituto de Mercado de Capitais (2%) (2023: 2%).

Participation Units in Funds as at December 31, 2024:

- 50,000 (4.10%) participation units in Fundo BFA Futuro;
- 34,795 (0.19%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XXI; and
- 100,000 (1.52%) participation units in Fundo BFA Fundo Tesouraria.

Participation Units in Funds as at December 31, 2023:

- 5,529 (0.06%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XIX;
- 14,584 (0.26%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVII;
- 138,443 (1.26%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVIII;
- 133,290 (1.33%) participation units in Fundo BFA Oportunidades XVI;
- 17,180 (0.11%) participation units in Fundo BFA PRIVATE V; and
- 100,784 (3.36%) participation units in Fundo BFA Futuro.

EMIS

As at December 31, 2024, the shareholding corresponded to 20.00% of the share capital of EMIS. EMIS was set up in Angola to manage electronic means of payment and complementary services.

In the period ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 this Company did not distribute any dividends.

Derivatives

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Derivatives - Currency forwards is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Positive fair value (asset)	412 034	743 747
	412 034	743 747
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative Financial Instruments		
Negative fair value (liability)	(2 950 032)	(2 537 450)
	(2 950 032)	(2 537 450)
	(2 537 998)	**(1 793 703)**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the derivative financial instruments correspond to currency forwards contracted with non-financial entities.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the notional amounts of the currency forwards are recorded under off-balance sheet items, in the amount of AOA 3,444,221 thousand and AOA 7,703,799 thousand, respectively, as per Note 26.

The valuation model for financial instruments is described in Note 29.4.

The maturities of the financial instruments under this caption are detailed in Note 29.2.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, changes in the fair value of debt securities recorded at fair value through profit or loss and the capital gains realized by the Group, resulting from transactions in these securities are recorded under Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss in the income statement in the amount of AOA 3,569,033 thousand and capital losses of AOA 358,174 thousand, respectively.

Net gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net gains/(losses) on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities	2 478 632	(1 242 077)
Currency forwards	(744 294)	(1 620 198)
Equity Instruments	1 799 146	2 439 156
Participation Units	35 549	64 945
	3 569 033	**(358 174)**

8. INVESTMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Investments at amortized cost is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024											
	Internal risk level	Country	Currency	Nominal value	Acquisition cost	Premium/ cash discount	Changes in foreing exchange rates	Accrued interest	Gross value	Impairment (Nota 16)	Net book value	Average interest rate
Debt securities												
Treasury bills in national currency	A	Angola	AOA	236 654 383	207 840 500	8 279 481	-	-	216 119 981	(2 057 056)	214 062 925	-
Treasury bonds in national currency:												
. Not indexed	A	Angola	AOA	675 228 738	646 793 840	29 726 839	-	31 525 533	708 046 212	(9 151 627)	698 894 585	16,91%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Angola	USD	134 392 320	92 927 488	-	41 464 831	1 976 832	136 369 151	(1 395 631)	134 973 520	5,56%
Eurobond	A	Angola	USD	220 759 632	121 215 585	1 619 086	85 978 704	1 468 854	210 282 229	(3 135 159)	207 147 070	8,32%
Other financial instruments												
Reverse Repos	A	Angola	USD	273 601 284	273 601 284	-	-	124 214	273 725 498	(331 795)	273 393 703	4,85%
				1 540 636 357	**1 342 378 697**	**39 625 406**	**127 443 535**	**35 095 433**	**1 544 543 071**	**(16 071 268)**	**1 528 471 803**	

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023											
	Internal risk level	Country	Currency	Nominal value	Acquisition cost	Premium/ cash discount	Changes in foreing exchange rates	Accrued interest	Gross value	Impairment (Nota 16)	Net book value	Average interest rate
Debt securities												
Treasury bills in national currency	A	Angola	AOA	-	-	-		-	-	-		0,00%
Treasury bonds in national currency:	A	Angola	AOA	151 118 859	139 968 178	2 803 305	-	-	142 771 483	(716 910)	142 054 573	0,11%
. Not indexed												
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Angola	AOA	625 194 100	590 371 435	33 071 851	-	29 379 922	652 823 208	(8 360 168)	644 463 040	17,04%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Angola	USD	189 952 672	155 038 818	13 723	34 913 854	2 693 228	192 659 623	(2 410 681)	190 248 942	5,35%
Treasury bonds in foreign currency	A	Portugal	USD	8 107 322	4 927 780	(44 233)	3 260 614	86 563	8 230 724	-	8 230 724	5,13%
Eurobond	A	United States	USD	8 801 027	5 349 427	319 037	2 923 538	12 376	8 604 378	-	8 604 378	0,38%
Other financial instruments	A	Angola	USD	97 020 157	62 581 552	656 236	26 932 584	601 883	90 772 255	(1 300 196)	89 472 059	8,23%
Reverse Repos												
Reverse Repos	A	Angola	AOA	327 001 802	327 001 802	-	-	2 126 424	329 128 226	(260 816)	328 867 410	10,01%
				1 407 195 939	**1 285 238 992**	**36 819 919**	**68 030 590**	**34 900 396**	**1 424 989 897**	**(13 048 771)**	**1 411 941 126**	

In the period ended December 31, 2023, the Group sold Angolan sovereign debt securities recognized in the Investment portfolio at amortized cost, which were close to maturity and whose receivable amount corresponded approximately to the sale price. Therefore, as this is an infrequent transaction, the Board of Directors considers that it does not jeopardize the business model established.

This operation led to the recognition of a capital gain of AOA 8,508,936 thousand in 2023.

In 2023 and 2024, the Group contracted a set of short-term reverse repo operations with the Angolan state, negotiated through BODIVA. Given the nature of the operations, the Board of Directors recognizes their classification under Investments at amortized cost. Impairment recognized follows the model already implemented for other similar credit exposures.

The breakdown of investments at amortized cost, by residual maturity, is disclosed in Note 29.2.

The fair value and the detail by fair value hierarchy of the investment portfolio at amortized cost are presented in Note 29.4.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, impairment losses for Treasury Bonds, Treasury Bills, Eurobonds and foreign treasury bonds were calculated based on the credit risk parameters provided by the international rating agency Moody's.

The credit quality of the investment portfolio at amortized cost is disclosed in Note 29.1.

A reconciliation of changes in the gross book value and impairment losses per stage of investments at amortized cost is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	
	Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**1 424 989 897**	**13 048 771**
Impact on profit or loss		
Financial assets acquired in the period / changes in credit risk	705 523 768	3 657 149
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk	(603 338 411)	(1 955 276)
Derecognized financial assets	-	1 014 871
Subtotal	**1 527 175 254**	**15 765 515**
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	17 367 817	305 753
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**1 544 543 071**	**16 071 268**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023	
	Stage 1	
	Book value	Impairment losses
Balancer as at January 1, 2024	**958 579 426**	**10 211 818**
Impact on profit or loss		
Financial assets acquired in the period / changes in credit risk	864 933 882	8 827 415
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk	-	(2 565 145)
Derecognized financial assets	(495 162 306)	(4 934 447)
Subtotal	**1 328 351 002**	**11 539 641**
Changes in exchange rates and other movements	96 638 895	1 509 130
Balancer as at December 31, 2024	**1 424 989 897**	**13 048 771**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the impairment of investments at amortized cost is AOA 16,071,268 thousand and AOA 13,048,771 thousand, respectively (see Note 16).

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans falling due		
Credit Cards	1 999 005	1 806 782
Consumer credit	94 154 925	82 008 441
Motot vehicle loans	481 670	76 005
Mortgages	23 192 475	22 093 697
Overdrafts	960 304	764 283
Corporate - less significant Exposures	3 026 747	2 706 245
Corporate - significant Exposures	382 341 673	275 454 938
State	256 628 854	190 144 611
Total loans falling due	**762 785 653**	**575 055 002**
Loans and interest overdue		
Credit Cards	613 024	494 669
Consumer credit	3 456 090	3 085 764
Motot vehicle loans	395	-
Mortgages	343 315	591 888
Overdrafts	164 183	228 802
Companies Less Significant Exposures	230 465	260 660
Companies Significant Exposures	7 217 666	7 275 956
Total overdue loans and interest	**12 025 138**	**11 937 739**
Total loans granted	774 810 791	586 992 741
Income receivable from loans granted	15 496 316	13 378 114
	790 307 107	600 370 855
Deferred commissions	(2 070 822)	(1 681 537)
Impairment for loans and advances (Note 16)	(57 826 019)	(50 268 076)
	730 410 266	**548 421 242**

As at December 31, 2024, the growth in loans and advances to customers was essentially due to loans granted to the Companies with significant exposure segment and the State segment, in line with the lending strategy defined by the Bank in its strategic plan.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Loans and advances to customers earned interest at the following weighted average annual rates:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In Kwanzas	16,57%	16,12%
In United States Dollares	11,96%	12,09%
In Euros	7,00%	7,00%
In Other Currencies	1,00%	-

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the group of ten largest debtors represents 64.07% and 64.02%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio (excluding guarantees provided and documentary credits).

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, loans were written off in the amount of AOA 1,912,781 thousand and AOA 9,247,161 thousand (Note 16), respectively, in accordance with the criteria defined by the Group.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were recoveries of loans and interest previously written off or written down from assets, in the amounts of AOA 449,212 thousand and AOA 342,381 thousand (Note 23), respectively.

The loan portfolio, by segment, presents the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2024	Exposure												Impairment			
Segment	Total exposure (including interest)	Loans in Stage 1	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Loans in Stage 2	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Loans in Stage3	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Total impairment (Note 16)	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3
Credit cards	2 612 030	871 096	-	-	1 208 250	1 988	-	-	532 684	-	-	-	565 810	11 193	71 914	482 703
Consumer credit	98 412 795	91 738 135	-	-	2 388 304	5 067	36 024	-	4 286 356	-	208 110	-	3 585 393	618 102	164 856	2 802 435
Motor vehicle loans	483 896	470 994	-	-	12 902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 047	3 269	1 778	-
Mortgages	23 564 289	18 969 733	-	505 309	2 232 181	60 131	1 847 157	-	2 362 375	-	1 436 951	-	2 035 638	177 632	321 912	1 536 094
Overdrafts	1 124 486	691 136	-	-	366 598	1	-	-	66 752	-	-	-	124 445	35 360	39 957	49 128
Corporate - less significant exposures	3 325 698	2 490 223	-	-	359 607	2	156 695	-	475 868	-	228 698	-	362 923	69 585	71 147	222 191
Corporate - significant exposures	391 758 901	289 939 319	-	2 759 927	49 018 000	-	27 343 704	-	52 801 582	-	47 422 067	-	47 005 228	3 741 873	5 792 474	37 470 881
State	269 025 012	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 141 535	4 141 535	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**790 307 107**	**674 195 648**	**-**	**3 265 236**	**55 585 842**	**67 189**	**29 383 580**	**-**	**60 525 617**	**-**	**49 295 826**	**-**	**57 826 019**	**8 798 549**	**6 464 038**	**42 563 432**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided																
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	23 577 826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 400	6 400	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	91 209 860	88 281 159	-	-	2 928 701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229 102	134 121	94 981	-
Undrawn credit facilities	158 556 481	157 819 022	-	-	582 302	-	-	-	155 157	-	-	-	58 630	44 094	858	13 678
Off-balance sheet exposure	**273 344 167**	**269 678 007**	**-**	**-**	**3 511 003**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**155 157**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**294 132**	**184 615**	**95 839**	**13 678**
Total exposure	**1 063 651 274**	**943 873 655**	**-**	**3 265 236**	**59 096 845**	**67 189**	**29 383 580**	**-**	**60 680 774**	**-**	**49 295 826**	**-**	**58 120 151**	**8 983 164**	**6 559 877**	**42 577 110**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2023	Exposure												Impairment			
Segment	Total exposure (including interest)	Loans in Stage 1	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Loans in Stage 2	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Loans in Stage3	Of which no longer in default	Of which restructured	Of which purchased or originated credit impaired	Total impairment (Note 16)	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3
Credit cards	2 301 451	1 063 289	-	-	813 274	12 120	-	-	424 888	-	-	-	456 222	16 804	64 772	374 646
Consumer credit	85 609 541	80 187 364	-	-	1 715 306	5 177	6 114	-	3 706 871	-	11 099	-	3 078 256	577 137	79 947	2 421 172
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	385	-	-
Mortgages	22 710 906	17 671 884	-	1 048 764	1 645 297	198	1 333 627	-	3 393 725	-	1 392 342	-	3 103 917	292 532	295 915	2 515 470
Overdrafts	993 085	568 220	-	-	280 341	45	-	-	144 524	-	-	-	175 960	34 949	39 013	101 998
Corporate - less significant exposures	3 032 181	2 259 752	-	-	351 385	4	157 811	-	421 044	-	87 636	-	393 677	84 275	103 902	205 500
Corporate - significant exposures	286 658 455	202 992 922	-	2 758 032	30 567 860	-	19 528 972	-	53 097 673	-	41 634 282	-	40 635 014	2 739 953	6 126 750	31 768 311
State	198 988 971	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 424 645	2 424 645	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**600 370 855**	**503 808 667**	**-**	**3 806 796**	**35 373 463**	**17 544**	**21 026 524**	**-**	**61 188 725**	**-**	**43 125 359**	**-**	**50 268 076**	**6 170 680**	**6 710 299**	**37 387 097**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided																
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	51 318 231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 004	98 004	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	59 800 340	59 664 063	-	-	136 277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276 841	276 745	96	-
Undrawn credit facilities	45 101 700	44 575 324	-	-	408 994	11 886	-	-	117 382	350	-	-	104 946	90 182	979	13 785
Off-balance sheet exposure	**156 220 271**	**155 557 618**	**-**	**-**	**545 271**	**11 886**	**-**	**-**	**117 382**	**350**	**-**	**-**	**479 791**	**464 931**	**1 075**	**13 785**
Total exposure	**756 591 126**	**659 366 285**	**-**	**3 806 796**	**35 918 734**	**29 430**	**21 026 524**	**-**	**61 306 107**	**350**	**43 125 359**	**-**	**50 747 867**	**6 635 611**	**6 711 374**	**37 400 882**

The loan portfolio and impairment by range of days past due presents the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2024	Exposure								
	Exposures without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Exposures with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Exposures credit impaired (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	871 096	-	-	1 118 599	89 651	-	19 618	7 869	505 197
Consumer credit	91 738 135	-	-	1 584 890	803 414	-	196 856	25 440	4 064 060
Motor vehicle loans	470 994	-	-	-	12 902	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	18 969 733	-	-	2 002 271	135 719	94 191	1 133 505	46 883	1 181 987
Overdrafts	691 136	-	-	263 734	100 914	1 950	5 434	1 861	59 457
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 490 223	-	-	155 374	204 198	35	148 390	108 937	218 541
Corporate - significant exposures	289 939 319	-	-	48 664 204	353 796	-	43 035 104	-	9 766 478
State	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**674 195 648**	**-**	**-**	**53 789 072**	**1 700 594**	**96 176**	**44 538 907**	**190 990**	**15 795 720**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	88 281 159	-	-	2 928 701	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**157 819 022**	**-**	**-**	**556 326**	**25 976**	**-**	**129 751**	**2 377**	**23 029**
Off-balance sheet exposure	**269 678 007**	**-**	**-**	**3 485 027**	**25 976**	**-**	**129 751**	**2 377**	**23 029**
Total exposure	**943 873 655**	**-**	**-**	**57 274 099**	**1 726 570**	**96 176**	**44 668 658**	**193 367**	**15 818 749**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2024	Impairment								
	Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Impairment for credit in default (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	11 193	-	-	50 201	21 713	-	16 095	6 042	460 566
Consumer credit	618 102	-	-	21 811	143 045	-	66 168	11 591	2 724 676
Motor vehicle loans	3 269	-	-	-	1 778	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	177 632	-	-	250 865	33 376	37 671	668 502	29 158	838 434
Overdrafts	35 360	-	-	21 115	18 429	413	4 145	1 361	43 622
Corporate - less significant exposures	69 585	-	-	31 309	39 825	13	56 549	55 142	110 500
Corporate - significant exposures	3 741 873	-	-	5 764 713	27 761	-	30 433 098	-	7 037 783
State	4 141 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet impairment	**8 798 549**	**-**	**-**	**6 140 014**	**285 927**	**38 097**	**31 244 557**	**103 294**	**11 215 581**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	6 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	134 121	-	-	94 981	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**44 094**	**-**	**-**	**810**	**48**	**-**	**10 587**	**311**	**2 780**
Off-balance sheet impairment	**184 615**	**-**	**-**	**95 791**	**48**	**-**	**10 587**	**311**	**2 780**
Total impairment	**8 983 164**	**-**	**-**	**6 235 805**	**285 975**	**38 097**	**31 255 144**	**103 605**	**11 218 361**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2023	Exposure								
	Exposures without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Exposures with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Exposures credit impaired (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	1 063 289	-	-	747 323	65 951	-	19 089	9 078	396 721
Consumer credit	80 187 364	-	-	1 340 103	375 203	-	109 343	39 116	3 558 412
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	17 671 884	-	-	1 358 311	185 635	101 351	1 024 199	146 893	2 222 633
Overdrafts	568 220	-	-	190 022	87 757	2 562	6 042	1 414	137 068
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 259 752	-	-	236 122	115 225	38	16 610	30 771	373 663
Corporate - significant exposures	202 992 922	-	-	30 567 838	22	-	42 466 285	1 203 658	9 427 730
State	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**503 808 667**	**-**	**-**	**34 439 719**	**829 793**	**103 951**	**43 641 568**	**1 430 930**	**16 116 227**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	59 664 063	-	-	136 277	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**44 575 324**	**-**	**-**	**354 950**	**54 044**	**-**	**79 524**	**2 577**	**35 281**
Off-balance sheet exposure	**155 557 618**	**-**	**-**	**491 227**	**54 044**	**-**	**79 524**	**2 577**	**35 281**
Total exposure	**659 366 285**	**-**	**-**	**34 930 946**	**883 837**	**103 951**	**43 721 092**	**1 433 507**	**16 151 508**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2023	Impairment								
	Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)			Impairment without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and which are not credit impaired (Stage 2)			Impairment for credit in default (Stage 3)		
Segment	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days
Credit cards	16 804	-	-	45 562	19 210	-	14 386	6 557	353 703
Consumer credit	577 137	-	-	17 522	62 425	-	62 293	17 448	2 341 431
Motor vehicle loans	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	292 532	-	-	207 162	56 400	32 353	744 703	112 540	1 658 227
Overdrafts	34 949	-	-	18 902	19 459	652	4 514	1 037	96 447
Corporate - less significant exposures	84 275	-	-	60 924	42 964	14	10 534	16 538	178 428
Corporate - significant exposures	2 739 953	-	-	6 126 750	-	-	24 582 860	402 412	6 783 039
State	2 424 645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
On-balance sheet exposure	**6 170 680**	**-**	**-**	**6 476 822**	**200 458**	**33 019**	**25 419 290**	**556 532**	**11 411 275**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided									
Corporate - less significant exposures	98 004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate - significant exposures	276 745	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Undrawn credit facilities	**90 182**	**-**	**-**	**922**	**57**	**-**	**9 296**	**273**	**4 216**
Off-balance sheet impairment	**464 931**	**-**	**-**	**1 018**	**57**	**-**	**9 296**	**273**	**4 216**
Total impairment	**6 635 611**	**-**	**-**	**6 477 840**	**200 515**	**33 019**	**25 428 586**	**556 805**	**11 415 491**

The loan portfolio, by segment and by year, in which the operations were granted is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024														
	Credit Cards			Consumer Credit			Motor vehicle loans			Mortgages			Overdrafts		
Segment	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2019 and prior years	18 394	2 108 139	527 475	154	2 765 533	2 009 568	-	-	-	489	14 284 128	1 610 020	7 542	1 042 180	104 241
2020	9	57	-	406	337 035	75 160	-	-	-	41	1 465 666	138 454	290	17 162	2 264
2021	1 517	129 407	9 292	3 070	2 567 539	142 953	-	-	-	18	754 599	55 494	486	21 366	6 505
2022	1 950	150 251	20 844	6 570	12 734 110	406 674	-	-	-	29	1 329 135	18 011	442	16 790	2 759
2023	903	97 943	5 096	11 176	27 566 325	488 260	2	36 285	42	44	2 348 307	21 443	211	18 774	6 861
2024	1 608	126 233	3 103	14 244	52 442 253	462 778	25	447 611	5 005	56	3 382 454	192 216	137	8 214	1 815
Total	**24 381**	**2 612 030**	**565 810**	**35 620**	**98 412 795**	**3 585 393**	**27**	**483 896**	**5 047**	**677**	**23 564 289**	**2 035 638**	**9 108**	**1 124 486**	**124 445**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024														
	Corporate - less significant exposures			Corporate - significant exposures			State			Documentary credits and guarantees provided			Undrawn credit facilities		
Segment	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2019 and prior years	957	488 727	34 425	61	19 147 078	5 385 017	2	44 952 020	588 225	4	326 846	1 560	27 599	20 264 530	34 244
2020	343	14 104	6 582	8	1 274 475	17 792	-	-	-	3	21 387 493	36 135	1 097	697 625	1 683
2021	315	100 089	36 511	33	69 553 488	3 834 974	-	-	-	3	8 340 176	7 732	5 439	7 791 585	3 562
2022	1 451	493 096	92 048	46	71 777 337	31 370 230	4	112 259 693	1 780 176	12	11 289 717	54 300	10 492	92 819 868	2 272
2023	46	636 267	80 811	38	51 888 159	654 537	2	111 813 299	1 773 134	27	5 394 093	5 239	12 422	17 896 623	6 691
2024	93	1 593 415	112 546	96	178 118 364	5 742 678	-	-	-	407	68 049 361	130 536	16 259	19 086 250	10 178
Total	**3 205**	**3 325 698**	**362 923**	**282**	**391 758 901**	**47 005 228**	**8**	**269 025 012**	**4 141 535**	**456**	**114 787 686**	**235 502**	**73 308**	**158 556 481**	**58 630**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	31/12/2023														
	Credit Cards			Consumer Credit			Motor vehicle loans			Mortgages			Overdrafts		
	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2018 and prior years	17 534	1 721 617	429 534	5 043	2 635 118	1 851 112	67	-	-	229	3 420 715	1 299 362	6 788	842 995	110 254
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	1 597	125 179	5 655	3 382	2 349 902	196 018	2	629	-	515	14 886 269	1 694 040	715	50 412	9 431
2021	1 556	174 619	7 126	6 327	8 788 537	218 162	-	-	-	21	850 444	49 621	631	21 963	10 348
2022	2 063	178 471	11 563	13 144	25 983 377	379 000	1	21 189	184	29	1 381 802	36 449	606	23 184	9 825
2023	937	101 565	2 344	14 162	45 852 607	433 964	3	54 447	201	44	2 171 676	24 445	271	54 531	36 102
Total	**23 687**	**2 301 451**	**456 222**	**42 058**	**85 609 541**	**3 078 256**	**73**	**76 265**	**385**	**838**	**22 710 906**	**3 103 917**	**9 011**	**993 085**	**175 960**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	31/12/2023														
	Corporate - less significant exposures			Corporate - significant exposures			State			Documentary credits and guarantees provided			Undrawn credit facilities		
	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized	Number of transactions	Amount	Impairment recognized
2018 and prior years	947	460 643	83 617	210	6 433 806	1 334 531	4	60 653 345	629 096	2	564 246	3 517	30 822	23 476 227	67 008
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	650	170 261	42 295	23	15 767 234	7 704 331	-	-	-	1	20 093 856	58 935	6 885	3 157 695	6 918
2021	408	355 640	59 253	37	100 199 387	5 261 715	-	-	-	1	25 662 505	64 181	8 980	6 224 335	9 381
2022	407	709 801	100 092	51	71 464 836	25 382 663	3	81 243 536	1 034 041	7	14 646 985	121 045	16 304	3 684 968	10 914
2023	78	1 335 836	108 420	62	92 793 192	951 774	28	57 092 090	761 508	108	50 150 979	127 167	15 560	8 558 475	10 725
Total	**2 490**	**3 032 181**	**393 677**	**383**	**286 658 455**	**40 635 014**	**35**	**198 988 971**	**2 424 645**	**119**	**111 118 571**	**374 845**	**78 551**	**45 101 700**	**104 946**

The detail of the amount of the gross credit exposure and the amount of impairment set up for the exposures analyzed individually and collectively, by segment, corresponds to the following:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By segment: 31/12/2024	Credit cards		General Consumption		Car Loans		Home Loans		Overdrafts	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 610 696	565 791	93 233 584	1 740 120	483 896	5 047	21 165 893	1 326 852	1 124 486	124 445
Individual impairment	1 334	19	5 179 211	1 845 273	-	-	2 398 396	708 786	-	-
Total	**2 612 030**	**565 810**	**98 412 795**	**3 585 393**	**483 896**	**5 047**	**23 564 289**	**2 035 638**	**1 124 486**	**124 445**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By segment: 31/12/2024	Corporate - less significant exposures		Corporate - significant exposures		State		Documentary credits and guarantees provided		Undrawn credit facilities	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	3 096 918	288 709	17 459 705	311 230	-	-	24 219 473	31 236	25 559 062	38 961
Individual impairment	228 780	74 214	374 299 196	46 693 998	269 025 012	4 141 535	90 568 213	204 266	132 997 419	19 669
Total	**3 325 698**	**362 923**	**391 758 901**	**47 005 228**	**269 025 012**	**4 141 535**	**114 787 686**	**235 502**	**158 556 481**	**58 630**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By segment: 31/12/2023	Credit cards		General Consumption		Car Loans		Home Loans		Overdrafts	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 301 016	456 182	83 146 457	1 386 497	76 265	385	19 339 307	1 500 794	992 813	175 688
Individual impairment	435	40	2 463 084	1 691 759	-	-	3 371 599	1 603 123	272	272
Total	**2 301 451**	**456 222**	**85 609 541**	**3 078 256**	**76 265**	**385**	**22 710 906**	**3 103 917**	**993 085**	**175 960**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By segment: 31/12/2023	Corporate - less significant exposures		Corporate - significant exposures		State		Documentary credits and guarantees provided		Undrawn credit facilities	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	2 847 037	341 156	15 740 353	374 034	-	-	9 806 359	30 128	19 584 867	47 484
Individual impairment	185 144	52 521	270 918 102	40 260 980	198 988 971	2 424 645	101 312 212	344 717	25 516 833	57 462
Total	**3 032 181**	**393 677**	**286 658 455**	**40 635 014**	**198 988 971**	**2 424 645**	**111 118 571**	**374 845**	**45 101 700**	**104 946**

The detail of the amount of the gross credit exposure and the amount of impairment set up for the exposures analyzed individually and collectively, by sector of activity, corresponds to the following:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Public admistration, defense and mandatory social security		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Accommodation and catering	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	173 320	93	3 225	262	59 697	28 458	3 789 547	112 873	41 335	3 625
Individual impairment	5 017	101	-	-	268 818 921	4 141 535	73 015 682	29 097 441	1 125 744	39 779
Total	**178 337**	**194**	**3 225**	**262**	**268 878 618**	**4 169 993**	**76 805 229**	**29 210 314**	**1 167 079**	**43 404**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Banks and insurance		Wholesale and retail trade		Construction		Education		Extractive industries	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	372 853	63	5 441 827	166 361	805 483	58 270	416 125	37 945	362 157	2 689
Individual impairment	887 772	4 090	67 739 330	977 552	107 948 986	4 283 720	1 312 246	225 679	53 603 162	805 425
Total	**1 260 625**	**4 153**	**73 181 157**	**1 143 913**	**108 754 469**	**4 341 990**	**1 728 371**	**263 624**	**53 965 319**	**808 114**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2024	Manufacturing industries		Other service companies		Retail		Production and distribution of energy, water and gas		Health and social services		Transport, storage and communication	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	5 029 870	77 182	2 885 498	69 518	118 642 218	3 763 514	30	11	615 276	19 561	536 717	21 769
Individual impairment	50 970 981	6 323 326	10 943 277	4 727 158	7 600 419	2 566 057	100 279	921	885 351	197 173	6 174 762	73 868
Total	**56 000 851**	**6 400 508**	**13 828 775**	**4 796 676**	**126 242 637**	**6 329 571**	**100 309**	**932**	**1 500 627**	**216 734**	**6 711 479**	**95 637**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies		Cultural, recreational and sports activities		Public admistration, defense and mandatory social security		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Accommodation and catering	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	553 873	5 928	443 809	20 234	69	30	1 238 400	52 581	26 334	7 017
Individual impairment	-	-	573 149	33 042	198 988 972	2 424 645	69 317 511	22 779 933	2 262 081	35 863
Total	**553 873**	**5 928**	**1 016 958**	**53 276**	**198 989 041**	**2 424 675**	**70 555 911**	**22 832 514**	**2 288 415**	**42 880**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Banks and insurance		Wholesale and retail trade		Construction		Education		Extractive industries	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	-	-	2 022 390	83 889	404 406	55 485	1 037 714	20 211	8 880 172	189 478
Individual impairment	10 227	-	63 779 851	976 836	71 232 478	3 883 857	355 586	192 680	-	-
Total	**10 227**	**-**	**65 802 241**	**1 060 725**	**71 636 884**	**3 939 342**	**1 393 300**	**212 891**	**8 880 172**	**189 478**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

By business sector: 31/12/2023	Manufacturing industries		Other service companies		Retail		Production and distribution of energy, water and gas		Health and social services		Transport, storage and communication	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Collective impairment	232 650	1 842	2 814 984	204 251	105 901 054	3 521 784	429 942	46 635	102 934	1 158	354 517	24 213
Individual impairment	15 425 605	4 975 414	47 801 638	7 314 071	5 856 868	3 307 192	-	-	191 337	109 802	132 304	5
Total	**15 658 255**	**4 977 256**	**50 616 622**	**7 518 322**	**111 757 922**	**6 828 976**	**429 942**	**46 635**	**294 271**	**110 960**	**486 821**	**24 218**

The restructured loan portfolio by restructuring measure applied is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024											
	Loans in Stage 1			Loans in Stage 2			Loans in Stage 3			Total		
Measure applied	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment
Term extension	5	1 505 072	53 399	24	15 929 897	2 549 707	54	43 519 876	30 966 004	83	60 954 845	33 569 110
New loan	8	1 760 164	90 280	51	13 453 683	2 864 166	35	5 775 950	5 340 111	94	20 989 797	8 294 557
Total	**13**	**3 265 236**	**143 679**	**75**	**29 383 580**	**5 413 873**	**89**	**49 295 826**	**36 306 115**	**177**	**81 944 642**	**41 863 667**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023											
	Loans in Stage 1			Loans in Stage 2			Loans in Stage 3			Total		
Measure applied	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment	Number of transactions	Exposure	Impairment
Term extension	3	2 154 887	31 086	21	4 126 141	1 291 313	36	37 196 303	21 987 839	60	43 477 331	23 310 238
New loan	12	1 651 909	165 923	52	16 900 383	3 316 054	43	5 929 056	5 516 189	107	24 481 348	8 998 166
Total	**15**	**3 806 796**	**197 009**	**73**	**21 026 524**	**4 607 367**	**79**	**43 125 359**	**27 504 028**	**167**	**67 958 679**	**32 308 404**

The movement of inflows and outflows in the restructured loan portfolio was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening balance of restructured loans portfolio (gross of impairment + interest)	**67 958 679**	**72 756 618**
Restructured loans in the period	19 438 460	473 034
Accrued interest on the restructured loan portfolio	176 507	167 971
Settlement of restructured loans (partial or total)	(5 452 496)	(5 699 449)
Loans reclassified from "restructured" to "normal"		-
Other	(176 508)	260 505
Closing balance of restructured loans portfolio (gross of impairment + interest)	**81 944 642**	**67 958 679**

The detail of the guarantees underlying the loan portfolio of the corporate, construction and real estate development, and mortgage segments is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	30/06/2024											
	Corporate				Construction and Real Estate development				Mortgages			
	Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees	
	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount
< 50MAOA	8	275 574	81	1 470 946	-	-	5	151 331	55	1 558 598	1	38 271
> = 50MAOA and < 100 MAOA	13	870 776	16	1 083 586	-	-	1	91 200	96	7 375 264	1	54 720
> = 100 MAOA and < 500 MAOA	43	12 289 891	26	6 326 242	1	187 375	5	1 021 762	189	39 388 111	4	957 600
> = 500 MAOA and < 1000 MAOA	23	12 461 311	11	4 860 772	-	-	-	-	8	4 815 436	1	912 000
> = 1000 MAOA and < 2000 MAOA	18	26 913 894	5	7 116 149	2	2 368 876	-	-	4	4 035 720	-	-
> = 2000 MAOA and < 5000 MAOA	12	38 860 195	9	23 889 395	4	12 349 749	3	10 157 095	-	-	-	-
> = 5.000 MAOA	22	249 155 624	6	49 732 812	1	9 459 287	2	45 144 279	-	-	-	-
Total	**139**	**340 827 265**	**154**	**94 479 902**	**8**	**24 365 287**	**16**	**56 565 667**	**352**	**57 173 129**	**7**	**1 962 591**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023											
	Corporate				Construction and Real Estate development				Mortgages			
	Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees		Real Estate		Other real guarantees	
	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount	Number of properties	Amount
< 50MAOA	15	316 240	61	1 078 909	-	-	5	103 943	53	1 597 722	1	38 271
> = 50MAOA and < 100 MAOA	14	970 853	11	693 268	-	-	3	254 266	94	7 265 147	-	-
> = 100 MAOA and < 500 MAOA	36	9 196 859	42	9 001 274	1	187 375	3	660 879	180	37 326 239	4	870 240
> = 500 MAOA and < 1000 MAOA	10	6 774 765	10	4 195 910	-	-	-	-	8	4 929 941	2	1 408 960
> = 1000 MAOA and < 2000 MAOA	36	31 425 030	2	2 151 154	1	1 900 000	-	-	2	2 743 328	-	-
> = 2000 MAOA and < 5000 MAOA	7	19 889 757	8	25 190 674	3	10 545 557	-	-	2	2 023 257	-	-
> = 5.000 MAOA	22	287 973 590	13	131 428 249	2	62 557 879	5	59 881 644	-	-	-	-
Total	**140**	**356 547 094**	**147**	**173 739 438**	**7**	**75 190 811**	**16**	**60 900 732**	**339**	**55 885 634**	**7**	**2 317 471**

In order to mitigate the credit risk, credit operations have associated guarantees, namely mortgages or pledges. The fair value of these guarantees is determined on the date the loan is granted and is periodically reassessed.

The loan-guarantee ratio of the corporate, construction and real estate development, and residential segments has the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024					
	Number of properties	Number of other real guarantees	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3	Impairment
Corporate						
Without guarantee	-	-	60 216 018	801 862	46 938 787	35 927 574
< 50%	2	14	14 719 566	6 714	506 006	652 440
> = 50% and < 75%	4	55	51 818 857	17 480	96 693	643 176
> = 75% and < 100%	21	7	2 178 845	16 499 939	937 232	1 934 682
> = 100%	112	78	70 182 790	16 787 639	4 692 992	3 854 857
Construction and Real Estate development						
Without guarantee	-	-	10 706 506	801 862	46 938 787	1 959 321
< 50%	-	2	180 493	6 714	506 006	987
> = 50% and < 75%	-	4	78 313 567	17 480	96 693	1 211 278
> = 75% and < 100%	1	1	1 664 949	16 499 939	937 232	21 414
> = 100%	6	9	2 721 438	16 787 639	4 692 992	1 149 184
Mortgages						
Without guarantee	-	-	6 023 220	1 808 666	1 385 923	1 390 092
< 50%	6	-	116 159	-	1 115	1 258
> = 50% and < 75%	1	-	21 461	-	-	107
> = 75% and < 100%	5	-	214 477	-	-	4 424
> = 100%	335	7	12 594 418	423 514	975 336	639 757
Total	**493**	**177**	**311 672 764**	**70 459 448**	**108 705 794**	**49 390 551**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023					
	Number of properties	Number of other real guarantees	Loans in Stage 1	Loans in Stage 2	Loans in Stage 3	Impairment
Empresas						
Sem garantia associada	-	-	21 734 080	465 685	10 414 358	8 104 963
< 50%	2	12	18 245 332	8 214	505 140	571 570
> = 50% e < 75%	4	5	375 893	787 376	152 570	55 822
> = 75% e < 100%	4	17	516 390	7 841 842	36 704 984	22 023 558
> = 100%	130	113	100 897 170	14 897 466	5 089 719	6 313 271
Construção e promoção imobiliária						
Sem garantia associada	-	-	2 215 559	3 002 308	535 940	2 104 445
< 50%	-	1	-	-	-	-
> = 50% e < 75%	-	-	-	-	-	-
> = 75% e < 100%	-	5	41 309 950	-	-	60 072
> = 100%	7	10	21 119 139	3 916 353	91 507	1 780 753
Habitação						
Sem garantia associada	-	-	6 723 092	1 076 127	1 960 420	1 955 562
< 50%	5	-	101 071	-	2 568	3 290
> = 50% e < 75%	2	-	22 263	-	107 286	47 606
> = 75% e < 100%	6	-	197 422	-	-	1 202
> = 100%	326	7	10 628 035	569 169	1 323 451	1 096 256
Total	**486**	**170**	**224 085 396**	**32 564 540**	**56 887 943**	**44 118 370**

The distribution of the loan portfolio and impairment measured by internal risk levels is presented as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	Exposure as at 31/12/2024							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	1 977 922	30 803	24 465	16 819	5 797	556 224	2 612 030
Consumer credit	7 580 043	85 777 942	640 205	299 517	246 626	58 410	3 810 052	98 412 795
Motor vehicle loans	-	470 994	12 902	-	-	-	-	483 896
Mortgages	55 445	21 958 008	160 596	38 602	153 107	108 865	1 089 666	23 564 289
Overdrafts	-	1 017 033	26 909	17 661	12 688	4 931	45 264	1 124 486
Corporate - less significant exposures	96 640	2 693 387	270 705	40 606	91 071	4 526	128 763	3 325 698
Corporate - significant exposures	55 657 752	296 311 085	19 178 935	59	40	209 310	20 401 720	391 758 901
State	269 025 012	-	-	-	-	-	-	269 025 012
On-balance sheet exposure	**332 414 892**	**410 206 371**	**20 321 055**	**420 910**	**520 351**	**391 839**	**26 031 689**	**790 307 107**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	67 675	23 510 151	-	-	-	-	-	23 577 826
Corporate - significant exposures	3 395 876	87 813 984	-	-	-	-	-	91 209 860
Undrawn credit facilities	104 524 138	53 712 397	267 181	9 522	12 699	2 035	28 509	158 556 481
Off-balance sheet exposure	**107 987 689**	**165 036 532**	**267 181**	**9 522**	**12 699**	**2 035**	**28 509**	**273 344 167**
Total exposure	**440 402 581**	**575 242 903**	**20 588 236**	**430 432**	**533 050**	**393 874**	**26 060 198**	**1 063 651 274**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	Impairment as at 31/12/2024							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Impairment as at	-	68 033	6 597	7 409	8 108	3 111	472 552	565 810
Consumo Geral	37 081	660 722	74 797	74 258	102 785	24 674	2 611 076	3 585 393
Crédito Automóvel	-	3 269	1 778	-	-	-	-	5 047
Crédito Habitação	144	1 052 360	26 555	24 597	86 550	67 973	777 459	2 035 638
Descobertos	-	72 108	4 018	3 869	8 352	3 488	32 610	124 445
Empresas Exposições Menos Significativas	1 204	154 156	89 019	4 810	42 035	2 192	69 507	362 923
Empresas Exposições Significativas	491 129	33 585 454	303 491	-	24	29 182	12 595 948	47 005 228
Estado	4 141 535	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 141 535
Exposição patrimonial	**4 671 093**	**35 596 102**	**506 255**	**114 943**	**247 854**	**130 620**	**16 559 152**	**57 826 019**
Crédito documentários e Garantias Prestadas								
Empresas Exposições Menos Significativas	-	6 400	-	-	-	-	-	6 400
Empresas Exposições Significativas	-	229 102	-	-	-	-	-	229 102
Limites não utilizados	3 822	48 784	391	118	1 289	188	4 038	58 630
Exposição extrapatrimonial	**3 822**	**284 286**	**391**	**118**	**1 289**	**188**	**4 038**	**294 132**
Exposição total	**4 674 915**	**35 880 388**	**506 646**	**115 061**	**249 143**	**130 808**	**16 563 190**	**58 120 151**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	Exposure as at 31/12/2023							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	1 804 427	31 239	13 425	17 446	7 050	427 864	2 301 451
Consumer credit	2 601 659	78 880 431	367 876	130 804	204 165	106 230	3 318 376	85 609 541
Motor vehicle loans	-	76 265	-	-	-	-	-	76 265
Mortgages	58 773	19 995 621	169 732	124 113	125 506	91 718	2 145 443	22 710 906
Overdrafts	-	817 728	25 388	12 110	16 489	22 799	98 571	993 085
Corporate - less significant exposures	236 046	2 276 419	60 675	85 256	32 167	5 101	336 517	3 032 181
Corporate - significant exposures	60 496 624	202 184 477	2 312 137	695 000	1 501 390	115 245	19 353 582	286 658 455
State	198 988 971	-	-	-	-	-	-	198 988 971
On-balance sheet exposure	**262 382 073**	**306 035 368**	**2 967 047**	**1 060 708**	**1 897 163**	**348 143**	**25 680 353**	**600 370 855**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	180 643	51 137 588	-	-	-	-	-	51 318 231
Corporate - significant exposures	6 472 079	53 328 261	-	-	-	-	-	59 800 340
Undrawn credit facilities	4 893 570	40 099 453	42 281	15 927	14 655	4 405	31 409	45 101 700
Off-balance sheet exposure	**11 546 292**	**144 565 302**	**42 281**	**15 927**	**14 655**	**4 405**	**31 409**	**156 220 271**
Total exposure	**273 928 365**	**450 600 670**	**3 009 328**	**1 076 635**	**1 911 818**	**352 548**	**25 711 762**	**756 591 126**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Segment	Impairment as at 31/12/2023							
	Risk grade A	Risk grade B	Risk grade C	Risk grade D	Risk grade E	Risk grade F	Risk grade G	Total
Credit carts	-	66 571	8 335	5 614	9 016	3 586	363 100	456 222
Consumer credit	13 533	630 937	42 733	31 374	79 324	46 888	2 233 467	3 078 256
Motor vehicle loans	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	385
Mortgages	211	1 244 186	81 603	79 025	43 591	59 832	1 595 469	3 103 917
Overdrafts	-	71 719	5 365	3 248	11 065	15 740	68 823	175 960
Corporate - less significant exposures	290	155 438	26 010	33 457	13 707	2 438	162 337	393 677
Corporate - significant exposures	765 661	26 945 815	53 264	153 497	478 018	10 970	12 227 789	40 635 014
State	2 424 645	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 424 645
On-balance sheet impairment	**3 204 340**	**29 115 051**	**217 310**	**306 215**	**634 721**	**139 454**	**16 650 985**	**50 268 076**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	279	97 725	-	-	-	-	-	98 004
Corporate - significant exposures	654	276 187	-	-	-	-	-	276 841
Undrawn credit facilities	5 113	93 984	258	119	1 299	414	3 759	104 946
Off-balance sheet impairment	**6 046**	**467 896**	**258**	**119**	**1 299**	**414**	**3 759**	**479 791**
Total impairment	**3 210 386**	**29 582 947**	**217 568**	**306 334**	**636 020**	**139 868**	**16 654 744**	**50 747 867**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the risk levels presented in the table above, are in accordance with the classification of Instruction No. 9/2015 of the Banco Nacional de Angola.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the portfolio of loans and advances to customers according to credit risk categories (Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3) is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2024	Exposure				Impairment			
Segment	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit cards	871 096	1 208 250	532 684	2 612 030	11 193	71 914	482 703	565 810
Consumer credit	91 738 135	2 388 304	4 286 356	98 412 795	618 102	164 856	2 802 435	3 585 393
Motor vehicle loans	470 994	12 902	-	483 896	3 269	1 778	-	5 047
Mortgages	18 969 733	2 232 181	2 362 375	23 564 289	177 632	321 912	1 536 094	2 035 638
Overdrafts	691 136	366 598	66 752	1 124 486	35 360	39 957	49 128	124 445
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 490 223	359 607	475 868	3 325 698	69 585	71 147	222 191	362 923
Corporate - significant exposures	289 939 319	49 018 000	52 801 582	391 758 901	3 741 873	5 792 474	37 470 881	47 005 228
State	269 025 012	-	-	269 025 012	4 141 535	-	-	4 141 535
On-balance sheet exposure	**674 195 648**	**55 585 842**	**60 525 617**	**790 307 107**	**8 798 549**	**6 464 038**	**42 563 432**	**57 826 019**
Documentary credit and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	23 577 826	-	-	23 577 826	6 400	-	-	6 400
Corporate - significant exposures	88 281 159	2 928 701	-	91 209 860	134 121	94 981	-	229 102
Undrawn credit facilities	157 819 022	582 302	155 157	158 556 481	44 094	858	13 678	58 630
Off-balance sheet exposure	**269 678 007**	**3 511 003**	**155 157**	**273 344 167**	**184 615**	**95 839**	**13 678**	**294 132**
Total exposure	**943 873 655**	**59 096 845**	**60 680 774**	**1 063 651 274**	**8 983 164**	**6 559 877**	**42 577 110**	**58 120 151**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

31/12/2023	Exposure				Impairment			
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit carts	1 063 289	813 274	424 888	2 301 451	16 804	64 772	374 646	456 222
Consumer credit	80 187 364	1 715 306	3 706 871	85 609 541	577 137	79 947	2 421 172	3 078 256
Motor vehicle loans	76 265	-	-	76 265	385	-	-	385
Mortgages	17 671 884	1 645 297	3 393 725	22 710 906	292 532	295 915	2 515 470	3 103 917
Overdrafts	568 220	280 341	144 524	993 085	34 949	39 013	101 998	175 960
Corporate - less significant exposures	2 259 752	351 385	421 044	3 032 181	84 275	103 902	205 500	393 677
Corporate - significant exposures	202 992 922	30 567 860	53 097 673	286 658 455	2 739 953	6 126 750	31 768 311	40 635 014
State	198 988 971	-	-	198 988 971	2 424 645	-	-	2 424 645
On-balance sheet exposure	**503 808 667**	**35 373 463**	**61 188 725**	**600 370 855**	**6 170 680**	**6 710 299**	**37 387 097**	**50 268 076**
Documentary credits and guarantees provided								
Corporate - less significant exposures	51 318 231	-	-	51 318 231	98 004	-	-	98 004
Corporate - significant exposures	59 664 063	136 277	-	59 800 340	276 745	96	-	276 841
Undrawn credit facilities	44 575 324	408 994	117 382	45 101 700	90 182	979	13 785	104 946
Off-balance sheet exposure	**155 557 618**	**545 271**	**117 382**	**156 220 271**	**464 931**	**1 075**	**13 785**	**479 791**
Total exposure	**659 366 285**	**35 918 734**	**61 306 107**	**756 591 126**	**6 635 611**	**6 711 374**	**37 400 882**	**50 747 867**

The movement in the caption Loans and advances to customers, by stage, for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	30/06/2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses
Balance as at January 1, 2024	**503 808 667**	**6 170 680**	**35 373 463**	**6 710 299**	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**600 370 855**	**50 268 076**
Financial assets purchased in the period / changes in credit risk	343 803 778	4 603 921	-	-	-	-	343 803 778	4 603 921
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk		(46 458)	-	(133 052)		7 280 722	-	7 101 212
Derecognized financial assets	(101 905 526)	(650 553)	(1 056 665)	(112 697)	-	(1 758 907)	(102 962 191)	(2 522 157)
Transfers to:								
Stage 1	4 415 661	325 603	(3 549 908)	(304 850)	(865 753)	(20 753)	-	-
Stage 2	(29 318 039)	(860 235)	29 913 097	1 311 150	(595 058)	(450 915)	-	-
Stage 3	(868 987)	(3 398 426)	(1 191 346)	(95 304)	2 060 333	3 493 730	-	-
Loans written off from assets	-	-	-	-	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)	(1 899 977)
Settlements, changes in exchange rates and other	(45 739 906)	2 654 017	(3 902 799)	(911 508)	637 347	(1 467 565)	(49 005 358)	274 944
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**674 195 648**	**8 798 549**	**55 585 842**	**6 464 038**	**60 525 617**	**42 563 432**	**790 307 107**	**57 826 019**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses	Gross book value	Impairment losses
Opening balance as at 1 January 2023	**367 041 244**	**6 403 104**	**41 423 440**	**6 965 325**	**62 952 365**	**40 623 056**	**471 417 049**	**53 991 485**
Financial assets purchased in the period / changes in credit risk	259 837 617	2 108 053	-	-	-	-	259 837 617	2 108 053
Other financial assets / changes in credit risk		591 335		(548 615)		1 187 918	-	1 230 638
Derecognized financial assets	(59 439 140)	(632 214)	(872 401)	(39 944)	(1 398 438)	(745 394)	(61 709 979)	(1 417 552)
Transfers to:								
Stage 1	17 104 869	536 779	(17 014 887)	(453 522)	(89 982)	(83 257)	-	-
Stage 2	(14 446 624)	(775 406)	15 690 965	1 687 201	(1 244 341)	(911 795)	-	-
Stage 3	(3 618 601)	(431 767)	(1 584 274)	(133 578)	5 202 875	565 345	-	-
Loans written off from assets					(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)	(9 246 603)
Settlements, exchange rate changes and other	(62 670 698)	(1 629 204)	(2 269 380)	(766 568)	5 012 849	5 997 827	(59 927 229)	3 602 055
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**503 808 667**	**6 170 680**	**35 373 463**	**6 710 299**	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**600 370 855**	**50 268 076**

The risk factors associated with the impairment model, by segment, correspond to the following:

	Impairment in December 2024- Average parameters			
	PD		LGD	
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3
Credit cards	1,8%	9,8%	47,7%	79,6%
Consumer credit	2,1%	11,8%	44,6%	60,9%
Motor vehicle loans	2,1%	41,2%	44,7%	-
Mortgages	1,8%	55,5%	39,4%	76,1%
Overdrafts	6,4%	17,7%	70,5%	72,4%
Corporate - less significant exposures	20,4%	63,3%	47,4%	52,6%
Corporate - significant exposures	4,0%	25,7%	34,4%	56,2%

	Impairment in December 2023- Average parameters			
	PD		LGD	
Segment	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3
Credit cards	2,3%	13,2%	49,2%	72,4%
Consumer credit	2,3%	11,3%	43,7%	68,7%
Motor vehicle loans	2,6%	10,3%	43,6%	67,4%
Mortgages	2,6%	50,8%	41,2%	76,8%
Overdrafts	9,2%	26,2%	69,6%	70,5%
Corporate - less significant exposures	17,6%	66,1%	46,7%	48,8%
Corporate - significant exposures	6,5%	22,5%	32,3%	49,1%

10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-current assets held for sale		
Real Estate	888 998	787 572
Accumulated impairment losses (Note 17)	(718 212)	(606 592)
	170 786	**180 980**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the amounts disclosed refer to 15 and 14 properties received as payment, which are not in use and are available for immediate sale, respectively. The Bank has set up 100% impairment for 8 of the properties held in its portfolio.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the captions Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets presented the following movement:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024													
	Balances as at 31/12/2023								Amortization		Balances as at 31/12/2024			
	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets	Increases	Impairment	Transfers	Write-offs, disposals and other	for the period	Write-offs	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets
Property, plant and equipment														
Real Estate for own use	33 069 153	(12 565 292)	(396 875)	20 106 986	346 049	(113 630)	2 407 888	-	(1 039 214)	-	35 823 090	(13 604 506)	(510 505)	21 708 079
Furniture, tools, facilities and equipment	45 400 839	(31 724 992)	-	13 675 847	15 448 989	-	-	(5 343 135)	(6 995 162)	720 382	55 506 693	(37 999 772)	-	17 506 921
Assets under construction	1 780 766	-	-	1 780 766	5 374 784	-	(2 407 888)	-	-	-	4 747 662	-	-	4 747 662
Right-of-use assets:														
Branches	5 653 769	(3 515 596)	-	2 138 173	443 803	-	-	-	(721 748)	-	6 097 572	(4 237 344)	-	1 860 228
Offices and central services	4 160 231	(2 674 815)	-	1 485 416	1 268 799	-	-	-	(712 979)	-	5 429 030	(3 387 794)	-	2 041 236
Other	594 115	(560 031)	-	34 084	422 590	-	-	-	(143 132)	-	1 016 705	(703 163)	-	313 542
Subtotal	**90 658 873**	**(51 040 726)**	**(396 875)**	**39 221 272**	**23 305 014**	**(113 630)**	**-**	**(5 343 135)**	**(9 612 235)**	**720 382**	**108 620 752**	**(59 932 579)**	**(510 505)**	**48 177 668**
Intangible assets														
Automatic data processing systems (Software)	26 751 803	(13 795 586)	-	12 956 217	8 421 511	-	-	-	(8 527 193)	-	35 173 314	(22 322 779)	-	12 850 535
Assets under construction	-	-	-	-	801 057	-	-	-	-	-	801 057	-	-	801 057
Organization and expansion costs	101 571	(101 571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 571	(101 571)	-	-
Transfers	93 923	(93 923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 923	(93 923)	-	-
Other intangible assets	29	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-
Subtotal	**26 947 326**	**(13 991 109)**	**-**	**12 956 217**	**9 222 568**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8 527 193)**	**-**	**36 169 894**	**(22 518 302)**	**-**	**13 651 592**
Total	**117 606 199**	**(65 031 835)**	**(396 875)**	**52 177 489**	**32 527 582**	**(113 630)**	**-**	**(5 343 135)**	**(18 139 428)**	**720 382**	**144 790 646**	**(82 450 881)**	**(510 505)**	**61 829 260**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023													
	Balances as at 31/12/2022								Amortization		Balances as at 31/12/2023			
	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets	Increases	Impairment	Transfers	Write-offs, disposals and other	for the period	Write-offs	Gross assets	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net assets
Property, plant and equipment														
Real Estate for own use	32 780 042	(11 680 232)	(408 792)	20 691 018	289 111	11 917	-	-	(885 176)	116	33 069 153	(12 565 292)	(396 875)	20 106 986
Furniture, tools, facilities and equipment	39 350 049	(25 871 427)	-	13 478 622	6 752 470	-	-	(701 680)	(6 518 606)	665 041	45 400 839	(31 724 992)	-	13 675 847
Assets under construction	237 061	-	-	237 061	1 543 705	-	-	-	-	-	1 780 766	-	-	1 780 766
Right-of-use assets:														
Branches	4 875 889	(2 836 944)	-	2 038 945	777 880	-	-	-	(678 652)	-	5 653 769	(3 515 596)	-	2 138 173
Offices and central services	2 521 622	(2 094 287)	-	427 335	1 638 609	-	-	-	(580 528)	-	4 160 231	(2 674 815)	-	1 485 416
Other	627 432	(440 648)	-	186 784	-	-	-	(33 317)	(144 372)	24 989	594 115	(560 031)	-	34 084
Subtotal	**80 392 095**	**(42 923 538)**	**(408 792)**	**37 059 765**	**11 001 775**	**11 917**	**-**	**(734 997)**	**(8 807 334)**	**690 146**	**90 658 873**	**(51 040 726)**	**(396 875)**	**39 221 272**
Intangible assets														
Automatic data processing systems (Software)	17 234 121	(8 798 114)	-	8 436 007	9 517 682	-	-	-	(4 997 472)	-	26 751 803	(13 795 586)	-	12 956 217
Organization and expansion costs	101 571	(101 571)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 571	(101 571)	-	-
Transfers	93 923	(93 923)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93 923	(93 923)	-	-
Other intangible assets	29	(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	(29)	-	-
Subtotal	**17 429 644**	**(8 993 637)**	**-**	**8 436 007**	**9 517 682**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4 997 472)**	**-**	**26 947 326**	**(13 991 109)**	**-**	**12 956 217**
Total	**97 821 739**	**(51 917 175)**	**-**	**45 495 772**	**20 519 457**	**11 917**	**-**	**(734 997)**	**(13 804 806)**	**690 146**	**117 606 199**	**(65 031 835)**	**(396 875)**	**52 177 489**

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in furniture, fixtures, installations and equipment relates to the acquisition of IT equipment.

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in the fixed assets in progress caption is mainly due to construction work at the Group's various branches.

As at December 31, 2024, the increase in the automatic data processing systems (software) relates to the acquisition of software, mostly related to developments made in the Group's IT systems.

12. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balances of current tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current tax assets	177 347	192 964
Total - Current tax assets	**177 347**	**192 964**
Current tax liabilities:		
Imposto Industrial	2 358 786	1 280 082
VAT	10 022 320	11 862 568
On capital gains	1 139 119	698 351
On income from employment	47 307	68 169
On income from property	411 226	148 628
On corporate tax	4 784	0
Contributions to social security	584 908	377 354
CEOC	94 143	0
Total - Current tax liabilities	**14 662 593**	**14 435 152**

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the income tax expense recognized in the income statement, as well as the tax burden, measured by the ratio between the tax assessed and the profit for the period before that assessment, can be summarized as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Corporate tax	411 226	151 503
Capital gains tax	15 147 330	16 261 148
Total tax recorded in profit or loss	**15 558 556**	**16 412 651**
Profit before tax	**223 355 233**	**184 337 334**
Tax burden	6,97%	8,90%

The reconciliation between the nominal tax rate and the tax charge for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, can be analyzed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Taxe rate	Amount	Taxe rate	Amount
Profit before tax		223 355 233		184 337 334
Tax calculated using nominal tax rate	35,00%	78 174 332	35,00%	64 518 067
Income from public debt securities not subject to II (Subject to IAC)	-33,35%	(74 499 375)	-43,25%	(79 725 624)
Provisions and impairment	2,53%	5 652 419	2,42%	4 461 942
Paid and unpaid exchange variations	-17,06%	(38 113 932)	-23,72%	(43 727 933)
Capital Gains Tax (IAC)	0,18%	411 226	0,08%	151 503
Other permanent differences	6,78%	15 147 330	8,82%	16 261 148
Tax credits - Prior periods	4,46%	9 962 168	1,10%	2 029 925
Tax losses (used)/to be carried forward	13,31%	29 718 000	28,45%	52 443 623
Income tax	**6,78%**	**15 147 330**	**8,90%**	**16 412 651**

Corporate Tax

As mentioned in Note 2.15, the Group is subject to Corporate Tax, and the applicable tax rate is 35% for the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

Deferred taxes

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank did not have deferred tax assets and liabilities, since the Bank estimates that it will not present taxable income in the coming years and will therefore not be able to recover the tax losses carried forward.

As at December 31, 2024, tax losses carried forward from previous periods, by year of expiry, are analyzed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Year	Year of expired	Tax losses
2022	31/12/2027	21 838 961
2023	31/12/2028	154 477 132
2024	31/12/2029	69324597
		245 640 690

The tax authorities may review the Bank's tax position for a period of five years, and as a result of different interpretations of tax law, potential adjustments to the respective tax/tax losses assessed may arise.

The Group's Board of Directors believes that any additional settlements, which may result from these reviews, will not be significant for the financial statements.

13. OTHER ASSETS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other assets of a tax nature		
Other taxes receivable	3 250 016	2 780 768
	3 250 016	**2 780 768**
Other amounts of a civil nature		
Sundry debtors:		
Public sector - Government	1 430 717	1 319 137
Private sector – Corporate	2 625 087	1 673 006
Private sector – Staff	954 071	1 362 797
Private sector – Retail	286 584	296
Managment fee	355 396	353 876
Advances to fixed asset suppliers	11 277 023	8 336 615
	16 928 878	**13 045 727**
Other amounts of an administrative and commercial nature		
Prepaid expenses:		
Rents and leasing	44 049	19 659
Insurance	867 834	53 844
Other	2 080 135	1 093 772
	2 992 018	**1 167 275**
Office material	4 623 655	2 946 924
Other advances:		
Cash shortfalls	25 493	6 287
Active transactions pending settlement	47 488	1 111 583
Other	**305 101**	**397 597**
	378 082	**1 515 467**
	28 172 649	**21 456 161**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other taxes receivable essentially represents taxes recoverable through the provisional assessment of Corporate Tax and other taxes awaiting tax credit from AGT.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Other amounts of a civil nature – Sundry debtors: Advances to fixed assets suppliers refers to advances made to suppliers of property, plant and equipment in the course of the Group’s business, relating to the acquisition of goods and services, namely the acquisition of vehicles, IT equipment and real estate.

14. DEPOSITS FROM CENTRAL BANKS AND OTHER CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Transactions in the Interbank Money Market		
Deposits from Credit Institutions in the country - Loan (AOA)	39 411	35 762
Deposits from Credit Institutions abroad	5 130 065	24 502 926
Deposits from other entities		
Certified checks	253 168	419 514
ATM transactions - to be settled	18 156 862	2 882 721
Other	102 977	0
	23 915 168	**27 840 923**

In the period ended December 31, 2024, Deposits from credit institutions abroad included the amount of AOA 1,514,068 thousand, invested by BPI with BFA and bearing interest at the rate of 12%.

In the period ended December 31, 2023, Deposits from credit institutions abroad includes the amount of AOA 22,442,172 thousand (Note 27), relating to dividends distributed to the shareholder BPI which were not transferred outside the Bank's sphere on that date, bearing interest at a rate of 12% and maturing in June 2024. The amount recorded includes interest of AOA 80,788 thousand. This amount was transferred during 2024.

The breakdown of deposits from Other credit institutions, by residual maturity, is disclosed in Note 29.2.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance under Deposits from other entities relates essentially to interbank clearing values, namely, certified checks, ATM transactions, Multicaixa network transactions which were settled in the first days of the following month and import letters of credit.

15. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS AND OTHER LOANS

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Deposits from customers and other loans is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits from residents		
In national currency	891 072 230	803 138 258
In foreign currency	356 892 018	331 700 299
	1 247 964 248	**1 134 838 557**
Demand deposits from non-residents		
In national currency	30 456 127	57 749 394
In foreign currency	7 221 249	6 972 050
	37 677 376	64 721 444
Interest on demand deposits	9 674	5 994
Total demand deposits	**1 285 651 298**	**1 199 565 995**
Term deposits from residents		
In national currency	587 531 993	550 771 234
In foreign currency	1 109 583 726	1 064 057 579
	1 697 115 719	1 614 828 813
Term deposits from non-residents	9 406 990	23 395 786
Interest on term deposits	19 653 554	17 415 531
Total term deposits	**1 726 176 263**	**1 655 640 130**
Total deposits	**3 011 827 561**	**2 855 206 125**

In 2024, in accordance with the strategic plan, the Bank implemented its vision of growth by raising deposits from customers (the Bank's main source of funding), having raised a significant amount of funds.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, term deposits from customers have the following structure, according to the residual maturity of the operations:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 month	256 001 528	319 990 193
1 to 3 months	500 673 017	567 149 641
3 to 6 months	550 871 234	459 266 809
6 to 12 months	389 221 184	292 328 236
1 to 3 years	29 409 300	16 905 251
	1 726 176 263	**1 655 640 130**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, interest on customer term deposits earned interest at the following annual weighted average rates:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In Kwanzas	11,02%	10,69%
In US Dollars	1,59%	1,43%
In Pound Sterling	1,15%	0,69%
In Euros	1,48%	1,41%

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, demand and term deposits, by type of customer, presented the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits		
Demand deposits	78 948 537	99 847 345
Sector público empresarial	16 087 511	27 658 753
Empresas	742 554 125	663 720 943
Particulares	448 061 125	408 338 954
	1 285 651 298	**1 199 565 995**
Term deposits		
Demand deposits	114 584 955	31 532 471
Sector público empresarial	24 226 525	33 482 550
Empresas	829 611 624	828 602 232
Particulares	757 753 159	762 022 877
	1 726 176 263	**1 655 640 130**
	3 011 827 561	**2 855 206 125**

16. IMPAIRMENT AND PROVISIONS

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the movement in impairment and provisions was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024								
		Increases	Decreases						
	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Charge for the period	Refunds and write-offs	Impact on Profit or Loss	Write-offs	Charge-off	Exchange rate and other differences	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2024
Impairment of other financial assets									
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	4 180	15 302	(15 347)	(45)	-	-	95	-	4 230
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	375 124	1 184 569	(1 447 482)	(262 913)	-	-	35 116	-	147 327
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	13 048 771	4 683 435	(1 966 691)	2 716 744	-	-	305 753	-	16 071 268
	13 428 075	5 883 306	(3 429 520)	2 453 786	-	-	340 964	-	16 222 825
Impairment of other assets									
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 10)	606 592	111 620	-	111 620	-	-	-	-	718 212
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 12)	396 875	113 630	-	113 630	-	-	-	-	510 505
	1 003 467	225 250	-	225 250	-	-	-	-	1 228 717
Loan impairment (Note 9)	**50 268 076**	**10 569 533**	**(1 386 557)**	**9 182 976**	**(1 912 781)**	**-**	**287 748**	**-**	**57 826 019**
Provisions:									
Of a social or statutory nature	26 770 430	-	-	-	-	(14 179 966)	1 881 964	-	14 472 428
Of an administrative and commercial nature	28 274 425	1 744 025	(2 375 626)	(631 602)	-	(243 957)	61 423	-	27 460 289
Of tax and other natures	-	31 230	-	31 230					31 320
Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities (Note 9)	**479 791**	**516 415**	**(636 252)**	**(119 837)**	**-**	**-**	**(65 822)**	**-**	**294 132**
	55 524 646	**2 291 669**	**(3 011 878)**	**(720 209)**	**-**	**(14 423 923)**	**1 877 565**	**-**	**42 258 079**
	120 224 264	**18 969 758**	**(7 827 955)**	**11 141 803**	**(1 912 781)**	**(14 423 923)**	**2 506 277**	**-**	**117 535 640**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023								
		Increases	Decreases						
	Balance as at 31/12/2022	Charge for the period	Refunds and write-offs	Impact on Profit or Loss	Write-offs	Charge-off	Exchange rate and other differences	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2023
Impairment of other financial assets									
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	3 444	18 284	(20 238)	(1 954)	-	-	2 690	-	4 180
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	320 964	692 128	(797 072)	(104 944)	-	-	159 104	-	375 124
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	10 211 818	3 501 587	(2 173 764)	1 327 823	-	-	1 509 130	-	13 048 771
	10 536 226	4 211 999	(2 991 074)	1 220 925	-	-	1 670 924	-	13 428 075
Impairment of other assets									
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 10)	606 592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606 592
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 12)	408 792	-	(11 917)	(11 917)	-	-	-	-	396 875
	1 015 384	-	(11 917)	(11 917)	-	-	-	-	1 003 467
Loan impairment (Note 9)	**53 991 485**	**4 562 615**	**(2 641 476)**	**1 921 139**	**(9 247 161)**	**-**	**3 602 613**	**-**	**50 268 076**
Provisions:									
Of a social or statutory nature	18 236 028	-	-	-	-	(1 230 731)	9 765 133	-	26 770 430
Of an administrative and commercial nature	32 680 810	16 433 575	(18 284 254)	(1 850 679)	-	(4 465 809)	1 910 103	-	28 274 425
Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities (Note 9)	**661 325**	**697 869**	**(941 068)**	**(243 199)**	**-**	**-**	**61 665**	**-**	**479 791**
	51 578 163	**17 131 444**	**(19 225 322)**	**(2 093 878)**	**-**	**(5 696 540)**	**11 736 901**	**-**	**55 524 646**
	117 121 258	**25 906 058**	**(24 869 789)**	**1 036 269**	**(9 247 161)**	**(5 696 540)**	**17 010 438**	**-**	**120 224 264**

For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Group increased impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 2,716,744 thousand for the portfolio of Impairment of other financial assets – Investments at amortized cost (2023: AOA 1,327,823 thousand) (see Note 8).

In terms of Loan impairment, the Group increased impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 9,182,976 thousand (2023: AOA 1,921,139 thousand) (see Note 9).

In 2024 and 2023, the Group wrote off a set of operations, with an impairment amount of AOA 1,912,781 thousand and AOA 9,247,161 thousand, respectively.

As at December 31, 2024, the caption Guarantees provided and undrawn credit facilities, includes the impairment recognized for off-balance sheet captions of documentary credits, guarantees provided and undrawn limits included in the loan portfolio. The Group reversed impairment, on a net basis, in the amount of AOA 119,837 thousand (2023: reversal of AOA 243,199 thousand) (see Note 9).

In 2018, the Group created the Social Responsibility Department, which comprises the (i) monitoring of the "BFA Solidário" project and (ii) subsidies units and is responsible for the Group's social activities until the process of setting up the BFA Foundation is completed.

Since it is the intention of the Bank's Board of Directors that the provision existing as at December 31, 2024 in the amount of AOA 14,472,428 thousand (2023: AOA 26,770,430 thousand) is used as a monetary endowment for the assets of the Fundação BFA, the Bank, in 2024, as decided by the Board of Directors of BFA, advanced the initial endowment of the Fundação BFA in the amount equivalent to 50%, which amounted to AOA 12,920,014 thousand. The incorporation process for the Fundação is still underway.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Provisions of an administrative and commercial nature in the amount of AOA 27,460,289 and AOA 28,274,425, respectively, consists of provisions to cover several contingencies, frauds, ongoing legal proceedings and other liabilities, corresponding to the best estimate of the costs that the Group will bear in the future with these liabilities.

In 2023, the Bank settled the amount of AOA 4,183,789 thousand to deal with tax proceedings.

17. OTHER LIABILITIES AND LEASE LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Foreign exchange transactions		
Foreign exchange spot transactions	1 697	6 902
	1 697	**6 902**
Taxes payable - withheld from third parties		
On income	900 746	745 313
Other	8 848	6
	909 594	**745 319**
Liabilities of a civil nature	**12 939 536**	**5 912 161**
Liabilities of an administrative and commercial nature		
Staff – salaries and wages		
Holiday pay and holiday allowance	7 099 737	5 704 604
Performance bonus	9 256 861	9 016 005
Other staff costs	1 999 753	1 871 848
Corporate bodies - Performance bonus	3 072 979	1 192 288
Contributions to the Bank Employees Union	14 895	2 807
	21 444 225	**17 787 552**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other administrative and marketing costs payable		
Liabilities to be settled	37 482	4 853
Accrued costs	3 739 421	3 289 384
VAT payable	1 318 878	1 203 024
Deposit Fund Guarantee	1 643 004	1 370 658
Premium/Discount - Acquisition of securities	11 961 483	14 567 530
IAC Accrual - Own Portfolio	2 882 445	2 037 309
Other	6 703 131	5 284 958
	28 285 844	**27 757 716**
Total other liabilities	**63 580 896**	**52 209 650**
Lease liabilities	**5 300 193**	**5 325 022**
	68 881 089	**57 534 672**

The balance of the caption Tax charges payable – withheld on behalf of third parties includes amounts payable to the Tax Authorities in the month following the month to which it relates. The balance of the caption Liabilities of a civil nature corresponds to invoices for services rendered outstanding to the Group's suppliers.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance of the caption Liabilities of an administrative and marketing nature – Staff – Salaries and wages includes the amounts of holidays and holiday allowances, performance bonus and other staff costs.

On March 28, 2023, by Unanimous Written Resolution No. 3/2023 (and following the postponement of the decision taken at the General Meeting of March 30, 2023), the amount relating to 60% of the variable remuneration for 2022 was settled and 40% (AOA 1,035,229 thousand) of that amount deferred for a 3-year period, to be valued considering the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market, in the same currency and maturity as the deferral.

On April 1, 2024, the General Meeting decided to settle the amount relating to 60% of the variable remuneration for 2023 and to defer 40% (AOA 1,024,727 thousand) of that amount for a 3-year period, to be valued considering the interest rate of Angolan treasury bonds, traded on the secondary market, in the same currency and maturity as the deferral.

As at December 31, 2024, this caption includes the sum of AOA 1,029,105 thousand relating to 40% of the variable remuneration for 2022 and the sum of AOA 1,489,576 thousand relating to the variable remuneration for 2023, plus the remuneration described above.

The caption Premium/Discount – Acquisition of securities in the amount of AOA 11,961,483 and AOA 14,567,530 refer to the amount to be deferred to the gain on day 1, for the acquisition of public debt securities, considering that the fair value calculated by the Group at the time of acquisition does not derive from prices directly observed in the market (the operation was OTC), but based on curves (level 2), it was concluded that the difference between the fair value of the security acquired and the acquisition price (P&L of day 1) should be accrued over the maturity of the securities and/or recognized in profit or loss at the time of derecognition.

The balance of the caption Other administrative and marketing costs payable - Accrued Costs includes the amount of AOA 3,739,421 thousand (2023: AOA 3,289,384 thousand) related to accrued costs with external supplies and services rendered and not yet invoiced by the suppliers.

The caption Other administrative and marketing costs payable – IAC accruals – Own portfolio refers to the IAC payable to the BNA on the interest on securities in the own portfolio.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Lease liabilities corresponds to the present value of lease payments to be settled over the lease term, recognized under IFRS 16.

The detail of the lease liabilities by maturity is presented below:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Lease liabilities		
Up to 1 year	2 981 097	2 157 672
1 to 5 years	3 187 364	3 965 875
More than 5 years	1 152 629	1 193 481
	7 321 090	**7 317 028**
Interest accrued on net interest income	2 020 897	1 992 006
	5 300 193	**5 325 022**

Lease liabilities relate to the lease agreements for branches and offices used by the Group in the course of its business.

18. EQUITY

Share Capital

The Bank was incorporated with a share capital of AOA 1,305,561 thousand (equivalent to Euro 30,188,657 at the exchange rate in force on June 30, 2002), represented by 1,305,561 registered shares of one thousand Kwanzas each, having been subscribed and paid-up by incorporation of all assets and liabilities, including property or real estate rights of any nature, as well as all the rights and obligations of the former BFE Branch.

At the end of the 2004, 2003 and 2002, the Bank increased its share capital by AOA 537,672 thousand, AOA 1,224,333 thousand and AOA 454,430 thousand, respectively, through the incorporation of the special reserve for the maintenance of own funds, in order to maintain the counter value in kwanzas of the initial capital endowment in foreign currency.

By Unanimous Resolution of the General Meeting, of October 4, 2018, it was decided to increase BFA's share capital by incorporating reserves recorded under the caption Other reserves and Retained earnings in the amount of AOA 11,478,004 thousand. This capital increase was carried out within the scope of Notice No. 02/2018 of the Banco Nacional de Angola, which defines that the minimum value of fully paid-up share capital in national currency is AOA 7,500,000 thousand.

On November 26, 2018, there was an increase in share capital which corresponded to an increase in the shareholding of each shareholder in proportion to their respective holdings in the share capital of the Bank at that date, with 13,694,439 shares having been issued with a par value of AOA 1,000. Accordingly, at the end of December 31, 2018, the Bank had a total of 15,000,000 ordinary shares outstanding.

On March 30, 2023, the General Shareholders' Meeting decided on a share capital increase by incorporating Free Reserves in the amount of AOA 30,000,000 thousand, remaining above the minimum set by the BNA stipulated in BNA Notice No. 17/2022, raising the capital to AOA 45,000,000 thousand.

Following this resolution, Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A., in accordance with the Angolan Commercial Companies Code, registered the change in capital, which was registered after a public deed on August 22, 2023 and registered at the Commercial Registry Office on August 28, 2023. In addition, following a public deed on August 22, 2023 at the Commercial Registry Office, the General Shareholders' Meeting decided to regroup its shares representing its share capital by applying a regrouping ratio of 1:5, with each 5 shares prior to the regrouping corresponding to 1 share after the regrouping, with the regrouping applying to all shares in the same proportion. The Bank regrouped the 45,000,000 shares it had after increasing its capital by incorporating reserves into 9,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 5,000 each.

Consequently, on December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group's share capital amounts to AOA 45,000,000 thousand, represented by 9,000,000 registered shares of AOA 5,000 each, as a result of the grouping of the 45,000,000 shares it had after the capital increase.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the shareholder structure of the Group is as follows:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Unitel, S.A.	4 671 000	51,90%	4 671 000	51,90%
Banco BPI, S.A.	4 328 370	48,09%	4 328 370	48,09%
Other BPI Group entities	630	0,01%	630	0,01%
	9 000 000	**100%**	**9 000 000**	**100%**

On October 7, 2016, Unitel, S.A. (Unitel) entered into an agreement with Banco BPI, S.A. (Banco BPI) for the purchase of 2% of the share capital of BFA, which led to an increase in Unitel's stake in BFA from 49.9% to 51.9%. On that same date, the new shareholders' agreement concerning BFA was also signed.

The completion of this operation was dependent on the verification of the following suspensive conditions:

- Authorization from the Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA) for the increase in the qualified shareholding already held by Unitel in BFA and authorization for the capital transactions necessary for the payment to Banco BPI and the transfer to Portugal of the agreed price of Euro 28 million;
- Authorization from the BNA to change the Articles of Association of BFA; and
- Approval of the operation by the General Shareholders' Meeting of Banco BPI.

On December 12, 2016, the Banco Nacional de Angola communicated that it did not object to the practice of the following acts:

i) Partial amendment of BFA's Articles of Association;
ii) Increase in Unitel's qualified shareholding in the share capital of BFA through the acquisition from Banco BPI of 26,111 ordinary shares representative of 2% of share capital;
iii) Indirect acquisition of the qualified shareholding representative of 48.10% of BFA's share capital, following the settlement of the general and mandatory initial public offer (IPO) launched by Caixabank for all the shares representative of Banco BPI's share capital.

The BNA established as a condition that the three operations referred to above are indivisible, i.e., it is assumed that they must occur simultaneously or almost simultaneously or, if it is not possible for any reason to ensure their simultaneity, the operation referred to in (ii) must precede the operations referred to in (i) and (iii).

On January 5, 2017, pursuant to the share purchase and sale agreement entered into in 2016, the sale by Banco BPI to Unitel of the shareholding representing 2% of the share capital of BFA was completed.

On November 26, 2018, a share capital increase took place which corresponded to an increase in the shareholding of each shareholder in proportion to their respective shareholdings in the Bank's share capital at that date, with 13,694,439 shares with a nominal value of AOA 1,000 having been issued. Accordingly, at the end of December 31, 2018, the Bank had a total of 15,000,000 ordinary shares outstanding.

On August 22, 2023, the Bank formalized the share capital increase by incorporation of Free Reserves in the amount of AOA 30,000,000 thousand, grouping its shares to the amount of 9,000,000 shares, with a nominal value of AOA 5,000.

Other reserves and Retained earnings

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2023
Other reserves and retained earnings				
Legal reserve (free reserves)	45 280 450	6 835 808	-	38 444 642
Other reserves	395 530 589	77 261 923	-	318 268 666
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
	440 811 039	**84 097 731**	**0**	**356 713 308**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2022
Other reserves and retained earnings				
Legal reserve (free reserves)	38 444 642	21 068 283	-	17 376 359
Other reserves	318 268 666	35 554 079	(30 000 000)	312 714 587
Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
	356 713 308	**56 622 362**	**(30 000 000)**	**330 090 946**

Under current legislation, the Bank must set aside a legal reserve up to the amount of their capital. To this end, a minimum of 10% of the previous period's net profit is transferred to this reserve each period. This legal reserve can only be used to cover accumulated losses when the remaining reserves have been exhausted.

The General Meeting of March 30, 2023 unanimously resolved to increase the legal reserve by 15% of the net profit for 2022.

As at December 31, 2024, as provided for in Article 165 of the Legal Framework for Financial Institutions, the **legal reserve** set up by the Bank amounts to its entire share capital, considering that, by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, it was approved, on April 1, 2024, to increase the legal reserve by 4.05% of the profit achieved in 2023 (AOA 6,775,808 thousand to AOA 45,000,000 thousand). In addition, at the same General Shareholders' Meeting, it was also decided to transfer 45.95% of the profit for 2023 (AOA 76,978,998 thousand) to free reserves, resulting in a balance of other reserves, as at December 31, 2024, of AOA 393,771,206 thousand. The remaining 50% (AOA 83,754,806 thousand) was distributed to shareholders, as disclosed below.

Earnings and dividend per share

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the basic earnings per share and the dividend attributed, relating to the profit of the previous year, were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Average number of ordinary shares issued	9 000 000	5 153 425
Net profit/(loss) for the period	207 795 360	167 923 953
Dividends distributed in the period relating to the previous period	83 754 806	84 273 132
Basic earnings per share	23,09	32,58
Diluted earnings per share	23,09	32,58
Dividend per share attributed during the period	9,31	16,35

In 2024, the dividends distributed for 2023, amounting to AOA 83,754,806 thousand, were paid in full, so that as at December 31, 2024, BFA has no liability for dividends attributed for previous years and not paid to its shareholders.

In 2023, BFA paid dividends in the amount of AOA 132,423,132 thousand relating to (i) AOA 84,273,132 thousand relating to 2022 and (ii) AOA 48,150,000 thousand relating to the settlement of the last installment of prepaid dividends.

19. NET INTEREST INCOME

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Interest and similar income:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
For short-term investments:		
Term deposits with credit institutions abroad	31 520 699	28 236 811
Term deposits with credit institutions in the country	49 374 733	5 604 480
Other	1 571 681	1 148 934
Income from reverse purchase agreements	8 962 105	16 762 523
	91 429 218	**51 752 748**
From securities:		
From securities at fair value through profit or loss		
Treasury Bonds	8 303 312	8 479 192
From investments at amortized cost		
Treasury Bonds	138 887 589	161 010 200
Treasury Bills	20 710 465	4 746 887
Reverse Repos	8 819 995	11 499 664
	176 721 361	**185 735 943**
From loans granted		
Corporate and Government		
Loans	78 474 698	56 059 792
Credit current account	5 594 124	5 336 970
Other loans	21 331	6 771
Mortgage	692 426	388 199
Consumer credit	13 435 566	12 324 968
Other credit	4 299 407	3 680 558
Interest overdue	583 236	514 104
	103 100 788	**78 311 362**
Total interest and similar income	**371 251 367**	**315 800 053**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

Interest and similar income:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest and similar expense		
From deposits:		
Demand deposits	1 013 310	729 268
Term deposits	73 258 057	62 867 768
	74 271 367	**63 597 036**
Funding liquidity:		
From transactions in the Interbank Money Market	1 538 304	2 220 981
	1 538 304	**2 220 981**
Other interest and similar expense	1 358 540	685 996
	1 358 540	**685 996**
Total interest and similar expense		
	77 168 211	**66 504 013**
Net interest income	**294 083 156**	**249 296 040**

As at December 31, 2024, the growth in the net interest income is in line with the increase in the Bank's own assets and the pricing effect of the respective operations.

20. FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME/(EXPENSE)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fees and commissions income		
Fees and commissions on ATMs and TPAs	23 047 546	13 717 769
Fees and commissions on securities	4 679 400	4 533 104
Fees and commissions on cards	4 037 246	1 737 744
Fees and commissions on payment orders issued	3 904 312	2 693 227
Fees and commissions on open import documentary credits	2 893 309	1 562 209
Managment fee	2 828 906	1 042 264
Fees and commissions on currency sales	2 823 406	1 390 380
Fees and commissions on account maintenance and inactivity	1 881 479	422 197
Fees and commissions on interbank services	1 854 313	631 673
Fees and commissions on the insuance of checks	1 696 858	804 768
Fees and commissions on guarantees and sureties provided	1 261 655	1 046 025
Fees and commissions on services rendered	263 393	623 967
Other fees and commissions	4 503 544	2 912 822
	55 675 367	**33 118 149**
Fees and commissions expense	(22 856 429)	(13 096 346)
Fees and commissions on cards	(1 622 895)	(1 221 981)
Fees and commissions on ATMs and TPAs	(1 542 930)	(1 067 612)
Fees and commissions on securities - Liabilities	(1 270 820)	(838 071)
Other fees and commissions	(27 293 074)	(16 224 010)
	28 382 293	**16 894 139**
Total	**22 210 221**	**14 689 007**

The variation in the caption Fees and commissions income – Fees and commissions on ATM and POS and in the caption Fees and commissions expense – Fees and commissions on cards, compared to the same period of the previous year, is due to the increase in EMIS prices.

21. FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAINS/(LOSSES)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Changes in exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency	9 507 444	6 916 117
Foreign exchange spot and forward transactions	(8 103 631)	(2 452 590)
Foreign currency purchase and sale transactions	60 984 435	14 554 465
	62 388 248	**19 017 992**

The caption Changes in exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency essentially refers to the foreign exchange gains/(losses) related to the exchange revaluation of the Group's assets and liabilities in foreign currency on the reporting date.

In the period ended December 31, 2024, the Group recorded an increase in foreign exchange gains/(losses) from foreign currency purchase and sale operations as a result of the pricing effect associated with these transactions.

22. NET GAINS/(LOSSES) ON SALE OF OTHER ASSETS

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net gains/(losses) on sale of assets		
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	159 088	145 684
Losses on sale of property, plant and equipment	(5 122)	(176)
	153 966	**145 508**

23. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSE)

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Operating income:		
Recovery of administrative and commercial expenses	7 670 092	6 888 192
Gain on expenses charged	95 890	3 760 264
Gains on credit recovery	449 212	342 381
Other	788 636	7 616 631
	9 003 830	**18 607 468**
Operating expense:		
Taxes and fees not levied on income	(11 428 178)	(9 389 442)
Contribution to Deposits Guarantee Fund	(1 643 004)	(1 370 658)
Penalties applied by regulatory authorities	(159 504)	(131 887)
Other	(2 219 064)	(296 309)
	(15 449 750)	**(11 188 296)**
	(6 445 920)	**7 419 172**

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Taxes and fees not levied on income includes a balance for value added tax in the amount of AOA 9,833,069 thousand and AOA 7,214,461 thousand, respectively.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Other operating income – Recovery of administrative and commercial expenses refers, essentially, to: (i) the reimbursement of communication and shipping expenses originally borne by the Group, namely in execution of payment order operations and (ii) other miscellaneous income.

24. STAFF COSTS

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies		
Monthly remuneration	4 399 849	3 241 641
Additional remuneration	3 478 093	2 820 538
Mandatory social charges	681 733	421 945
	8 559 675	**6 484 124**
Staff		
Monthly remuneration	49 226 837	40 672 556
Additional remuneration	7 907 710	6 765 085
Mandatory social charges	4 183 925	3 567 025
Optional social charges	4 554 811	4 130 113
Other	623 514	230 103
	66 496 797	**55 364 882**
Pension costs		
Supplementary pension plan	2 915 696	2 407 792
	2 915 696	**2 407 792**
	77 972 168	**64 256 798**

The caption Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies - Additional Remuneration includes the variable remuneration awarded to the Bank's Board of Directors. In accordance with its remuneration policy for this body, the Bank defers the settlement of 40% of it for 3 years. The amounts not yet paid are shown under Other liabilities - Liabilities of an administrative and marketing nature - Corporate Bodies - Performance bonus (see note 17).

In 2013, with reference to the last day of the year, the Group set up the BFA Pension Fund to cover the liabilities with retirement pensions for old age, disability and survival that the Group granted to its Angolan employees registered with the Social Security, having used the provisions previously set up as an initial contribution to the BFA Pension Fund (defined contribution plan). In accordance with the contract for the set-up of the Fund, the Group will contribute annually with 10% of the salary subject to Angolan Social Security charges, applied on fourteen salaries.

In November 2022, Order 3923/22 ((Official Gazette) 123 of Series II) published the Addendum to the BFA Pension Fund and the New Pension Plan. The new Pension Plan defines a mixed contribution system between the Associate (BFA) and the Employees and establishes the associate's rate at 7.5% on the pensionable salary, also defining a variable employee contribution between 2.5% and 10% on the pensionable salary.

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group's contribution to the BFA Pension Fund amounted to AOA 2,915,696 thousand and AOA 2,407,792 thousand, respectively.

In period ended December 31, 2024, BFA Pensões – Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A. is responsible for managing the BFA Pension Fund. The Bank assumes the role of depositary of the Fund. Until December 31, 2023, Fénix - Pensões, S.A. was in charge of managing the BFA Pension Fund.

25. EXTERNAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

In the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, this caption is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Audit, advisory and other specialised technical services	20 338 378	12 992 875
Safety, maintenance and repair	15 405 474	10 649 546
Sundry materials	3 115 484	3 648 382
Advertising and marketing	2 410 352	3 258 867
Transport, travel and accommodation	3 880 819	2 678 167
Communication	2 919 157	2 559 277
Water and energy	610 745	478 553
Insurance	939 605	760 636
Rentals	680 239	167 809
Other external supplies and services	1 221 891	294 294
	51 522 144	**37 488 406**

The fees for services rendered by the external auditor during 2024 and 2023 are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
External audit services	459 585	439 282
Other assurance services as part of the external auditor's duties	142 549	93 665
	602 134	**532 947**

26. OFF-BALANCE SHEET DISCLOSURES

These captions are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Liabilities to third parties:		
Guarantees provided	52 250 850	68 560 046
Commitments to third parties		
- Open documentary credits	62 536 836	42 558 525
Undrawn limits	158 556 482	45 101 700
	273 344 168	**156 220 271**
Liabilities for services rendered:		
Services rendered by the Bank		
- Safekeeping of securities	1 090 458 301	952 531 732
- Check clearing on foreign banks	1 252 738	440 513
- Documentary remittances	(104 016 979)	(95 157 799)
	987 694 060	**857 814 446**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank has set up provisions to cover the credit risk assumed on the granting of guarantees, documentary credits and irrevocable credit facilities (Undrawn limits), in the amounts of AOA 294,132 and 479,791 thousand, respectively (Notes 9 and 16).

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the notional amounts of the forwards are recognized under off-balance sheet captions in the amounts of AOA 3,444,221 and AOA 7,703,799 thousand, respectively. (Note 7)

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the caption Safekeeping of securities refers essentially to securities of customers in the custody of the Bank and BFA Capital Markets.

27. RELATED PARTIES

In accordance with IAS 24, the following are considered entities related of the Group:

- the entities that exercise, directly or indirectly, a significant influence over the management and financial policy of the Group – Shareholders;
- those over which the Group exercises, directly or indirectly, a significant influence over their financial management and policy – Pensions Fund;
- key management personnel of the Group, considering for this purpose executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors and companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have control or joint control;
- subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates of the shareholder holding control over the Group;
- key personnel of the shareholder with control over the Group (executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors); and
- entities controlled or jointly controlled by key personnel of the shareholder with control over the Group.

In the six-month period ended December 31, 2024 and in the period ended December 31, 2023, the Group's related parties with which it had balances or transactions are as follows:

BFA shareholders	
BPI Group	
Unitel	
Members of Corporate Bodies – UNITEL	**Companies in which Members of Corporate Bodies have significant influence**
Aguinaldo Jaime	• MULTINVEST-INVEST.E PARTICIPACOES, Lda.
Osvaldo António Inácio	
António Miguel Ferreira Geraldes	
Amilcar Frederico Safeca	• NODIBRAND-SISTEMAS, TECNOLOGIA E CONSULTORIA
Eliana Maria Fortes dos Santos	
Arlindo Ngueva Narciso das Chagas Rangel	• TRANSLUX EXPRESS, Lda.
José Manuel Rela dos Santos Bento	

Unitel investees	
• ANGOLA CABLES, S.A. • UNITEL INTERNATIONAL, B.V. • HOLDFINANCE • UNI TELECOMUNICAÇÕES • UNITEL SOCIEDADE IMOBILIÁRIA • TELEACE JLT	• UNICANDA – AGRO-INDUSTRIAL (SU), S.A. • UNITEL SPM – SERVIÇOS DE PAGAMENTOS MÓVEIS (SU) S.A. • UNITEAL SOCIEDADE IMOBILIÁRIA, S.A. (USI – MOBILIÁRIA, S.A.)

BFA – Members of Corporate Bodies and Companies in which Members have Control

Board of Directors	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Maria do Carmo Bastos Corte Real Bernardo	• GRUPO REAL
Rui Manuel de Sousa Malaquias	• PRIME OMEGA - INVESTIMENTOS E CONSULTORIA FINANCEIRA
Divaldo Kienda Feijó Palhares	
Jacinto Manuel Veloso	• BLENDGEST CONSULTING, Lda.
Filomeno da Costa Alegre Alves de Ceita	
Laura Maria Alcântara Monteiro	
Maria Amélia da Conceição Freitas Montenegro Duarte	• MON LARAMA ET ALLL SERVIÇOS, S.A.
Luís Roberto Fernandes Gonçalves	
Natacha Sofia da Silva Barradas	• LEAD ADVOGADOS - SOCIEDADE DE ADVOGADOS RL
Sebastião Machado Francisco Massango	• SEILMA, Lda.
Paulo Lélis de Freitas Alves	
José Alves do Nascimento	
Francisca Ferrão Costa	• MOONEMPIRE UNIPESSOAL, Lda.
Paulo Valódia de Carvalho Moreira da Silva	• SC - BUSINESS CONTINUITY SERVICES, Lda.

Supervisory Board	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Alcides Horácio Frederico Safeca Adilson de Jesus Manuel Sequeira	• ARLUNDA - COMÉRCIO E SERVIÇOS, Lda. • AUDFISCO, Lda.
Valdir de Jesus Lima Rodrigues	

BFA Investees

BFA GESTÃO DE ACTIVOS SGOIC. S.A.

Board of Directors	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Rui Elvidio Gonçalves de Oliveira	• EUROCUANZA Lda. • SOCONCRETO CONSTRUÇÕES, S.A. • RUCATUR, Lda. • RUCATUR - RUCA'S PLACE
Carla Yessénia de Lousada L. E. de Jesus	• CNST-SERV, Lda.
Manuel André	

Supervisory Board	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Henrique Manuel Camões Serra	• C&S – ASSURANCE AND ADVISORY, S.A. • CE-MAGNUS - CONSULTORIA EMPRESARIAL S.A.
Catarino Eduardo César	• SIMPÓSIO DE AUDITORIA INTERNA • TCUL-TRANSPORTES COLECT.URB.DE LUANDA (PCA)
Ana Marisa Da Rocha Domingos	

BFA Investees

BFA PENSÕES SOCIEDADE GESTORA DE FUNDOS DE PENSÕES S.A.

Board of Directors	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
António José Simões Matias	• INSTITUTO DE FORMACAO BANCARIA DE ANGOLA
Paulo Alexandre Caldeira Lages Ferreira	
Neusa Lopes Pilartes Da Silva	
Rosário Manuel Alberto Dala	

Supervisory Board	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Mariana da Conceição Francisco Assis	
José Miguel da Costa Henriques Sardinha	
Euclides Firmino Capitamolo	
Valentim Joaquim Manuel	
Henrique Manuel Camões Serra	• &S – ASSURANCE AND ADVISORY, S.A. • CE-MAGNUS - CONSULTORIA EMPRESARIAL, S.A. • PKF ANGOLA, AUDITORES E CONSULTORES, S.A.

BFA Investees

BFA CAPITAL MARKETS, SDVM, S.A.

Board of Directors	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Luís Roberto Fernandes Gonçalves*	
Francisca Ferrão Costa	
Deolinda Suzete e Bravo da Rosa	
Telmo José Pacavira Dias Van-Dúnem	• TINATEL INVESTMENTS, Lda.
Cláudia Rocha Cordeiro Almada Lourenço	• MUDIA-AGROINDUSTRIA,COM.PREST.DE SER. Lda. • MICLA-ENSINO GERAL TEC.PROFISSIONAL, Lda.

*Outros membros do Conselho de Administração são Administradores do BFA supra identificados.

Supervisory Board	Companies in which Members have control or joint control
Mirian Custódio Ferreira	
Catarino Eduardo César	
Mariana Conceição Francisco de Assis	

o Qualified Parties

Unitel Shareholders	Qualified Parties
MS TELCOM - MERCURY, SERVIÇOS DE TELECOMUNICAÇÃO, S.A. – 25% ESTADO ANGOLANO (IGAPE – INSTITUTO DE GESTÃO DE ACTIVOS E PARTICIPAÇÕES DO ESTADO) – 50% PT VENTURES, SGPS, S.A. – 25%	• Sonangol E.P.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the main balances and transactions maintained by the Group with related entities are as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024						
	BFA Shareholders						
	BPI	Unitel	Members of the BFA's Board of Directors	Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence	BFA Pension Fund	Related parties via Unitel	Total
Cash and deposits							
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 055 106	-	-	-	-	-	9 055 106
Short-term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans to credit institutions	125 022 065	-	-	-	-	-	125 022 065
Loans granted	-	-	229 960	-	-	3 934 246	4 164 205
Other assets	1 525 764	-	-	-	-	-	1 525 764
Deposits from other credit Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	-	683 895	498 478	873	350 656	21 359 305	22 893 207
Demand deposits	-	228 647 377	4 325 541	-	13 281 583	875 453	247 129 954
Term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and similar income	11 156 357	-	11 596	-	-	51 105	11 219 058
Interest and similar expense	889 133	6 887 839	248 520	-	1 138 890	18 041	9 182 423
Fees and commissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securities used as deposits	-	18 731 860	4 230 106	-	65 107 326	3 356 025	91 425 317
Participation units	-	2 825 000	104 500	-	-	558 000	3 487 500
Documentary credits	-	6 332 898	-	-	-	57 355 680	63 688 578
Bank guarantees	-	6 680 805	-	-	-	-	6 680 805

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023						
	BFA Shareholders						
	BPI	Unitel	Members of the BFA's Board of Directors	Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence	BFA Pension Fund	Related parties via Unitel	Total
Cash and deposits							
Loans and advances to credit institutions	14 465 892	-					14 465 892
Short-term investments							-
Other loans to credit institutions	318 918 561	-					318 918 561
Loans granted	5 950	-	253 321	-	-	3 499 500	3 758 771
Other assets					2 061 628	-	2 061 628
Deposits from other credit Institutions	22 522 957	-	-	-	-	-	22 522 957
Deposits from customers			537 175	201 008	1 746 377	21 370 558	-
Demand deposits		2 599 941	2 789 749	-	13 191 747	1 669 454	26 455 059
Term deposits		272 239 656	-	-	-	-	289 980 606
Other liabilities		-			-		-
Interest and similar income	12 738 507		12 261	13		63	12 750 844
Interest and similar expense	1 830 512	6 005 573	333 116	-	2 999 010	163 604	11 331 815
Fees and commissions		-		-	-		-
Securities used as deposits		3 779 219	323 223	-	-	1 931 048	6 033 490
Participation units			-	-	-		-
Documentary credits		400 035	-	-	-	52 121 723	52 521 758
Bank guarantees		22 940 833	-	-	-	-	22 940 833

The balances relating to the shareholder BPI include the amounts of La Caixa Group, BPI's parent company.

The information presented in respect of the Members of BFA's Board of Directors includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Group with:

- Members of BFA's Board of Directors; and
- Close family members of the members of BFA's Board of Directors.

The information presented in respect of the Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have a significant influence includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Group with:

- Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors have a significant influence; and
- Companies in which close members of the members of the Board of Directors have significant influence.

The information presented regarding the Related parties via Unitel includes the main balances and transactions maintained by the Group with:

- Members of the Board of Directors of Unitel;
- Companies in which the members of the Board of Directors of Unitel have a significant influence;
- Close family members of the members of the Board of Directors of Unitel; and
- Unitel investees.

28. BALANCE SHEET BY CURRENCY

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the balance sheets by currency have the following structure:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	3/12/2024					
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	"Indexed to the US Dollar"	Other currencies	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks	227 372 185	279 320 187	132 959 786	-	440 620	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 857	30 455 635	15 262 432	-	5 148 151	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 307 495	257 604 044	115 602 556	-	6 859 679	730 373 774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	83 404 192	4 078 986	48 723	-	-	87 531 901
Investments at amortized cost	912 957 510	615 514 293	-	-	-	1 528 471 803
Loans and advances to customers	638 296 596	55 741 657	36 372 010	-	3	730 410 266
Non-current assets held for sale	170 786	-	-	-	-	170 786
Property, plant and equipment	48 177 668	-	-	-	-	48 177 668
Intangible assets	13 651 592	-	-	-	-	13 651 592
Current tax assets	177 347	-	-	-	-	177 347
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	27 658 615	330 467	183 567	-	-	28 172 649
Total Assets	**2 302 183 843**	**1 243 045 269**	**300 429 074**	**-**	**12 448 453**	**3 858 106 639**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	19 975 204	41 132	3 887 136	-	11 696	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 529 971 753	1 171 913 154	304 033 670	-	5 908 984	3 011 827 561
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Provisions	28 024 609	14 212 385	21 085	-	-	42 258 079
Current tax liabilities	14 662 593	-	-	-	-	14 662 593
Lease liabilities	4 677 004	-	-	623 189	-	5 300 193
Other liabilities	49 155 709	9 284 052	-	-	5 141 135	63 580 896
Total Liabilities	**1 649 416 904**	**1 195 450 723**	**307 941 891**	**623 189**	**11 061 815**	**3 164 494 522**
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	**652 766 939**	**47 594 546**	**(7 512 817)**	**(623 189)**	**1 386 638**	**693 612 117**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023					
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	"Indexed to the US Dollar"	Other currencies	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks	174 592 294	202 399 538	179 099 199	-	555 764	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	21 717 823	15 331 017	-	4 582 426	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	612 530 148	74 637 483	-	8 431 198	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45 523 383	2 998 452	47 004	-	-	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost	1 115 385 023	296 556 103	-	-	-	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	509 909 204	19 788 240	20 405 332	-	3	550 102 779
Non-current assets held for sale	180 980	-	-	-	-	180 980
Property, plant and equipment	39 221 272	-	-	-	-	39 221 272
Intangible assets	12 956 217	-	-	-	-	12 956 217
Current tax assets	192 964	-	-	-	-	192 964
Deferred tax assets	21 456 161	-	-	-	-	21 456 161
Other assets						
Total Assets	**2 125 321 179**	**1 155 990 304**	**289 520 035**	**-**	**13 569 391**	**3 584 400 909**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	25 763 869	37 379	2 034 451	-	5 224	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 444 768 254	1 120 074 296	282 736 242	-	7 627 333	2 855 206 125
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Provisions	29 180 315	25 444 470	899 861	-	-	55 524 646
Current tax liabilities	14 435 152	-	-	-	-	14 435 152
Lease liabilities	4 722 006	-	-	603 016	-	5 325 022
Other liabilities	37 643 479	7 092 957	4 729 420	-	4 425 331	53 891 187
Total Liabilities	**1 559 050 525**	**1 152 649 102**	**290 399 974**	**603 016**	**12 057 888**	**3 014 760 505**
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	**566 270 654**	**3 341 202**	**(879 939)**	**(603 016)**	**1 511 503**	**569 640 404**

29. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risk factors, including the effects of changes in market prices: foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risks associated with interest rate risk, among others.

The Group's risk management is controlled by the Risk Management Department, in accordance with policies approved by the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has defined, in writing, the main global risk management principles, as well as specific policies for some areas, such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Board of Directors defines the principles for risk management as a whole and policies that cover specific areas, such as exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments, as well as the investment of excess liquidity.

Main Risk Categories

Credit – Credit risk is the uncertainty of recovery of an investment and its return, due to the debtor's inability (and that of his/her guarantor, if any) to fulfill its financial commitments, thus causing a financial loss to the creditor. Credit risk is reflected in debt securities or other receivables.

Market – Market risk reflects the potential loss that can be recorded by a given portfolio as a result of changes in rates (interest and exchange rates) and/or the prices of the different financial instruments that comprise it, considering both the correlations between them and the respective volatilities. Accordingly, Market Risk encompasses interest rate risk, exchange rate and other price risks.

Liquidity – Liquidity risk reflects the inability of the Group to meet its liabilities associated with financial liabilities on each maturity date without incurring significant losses as a result of a deterioration in the conditions of access to financing (financing risk) and/or sale of its assets for amounts lower than the amounts usually practiced in the market (market liquidity risk).

Real Estate - Real estate risk is the probability of negative impacts on the Group's income or capital level due to fluctuations in the market price of real estate assets.

Operational – Operational risk is the potential loss resulting from failures or inadequacies in internal processes, information systems, human behavior or external events.

29.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk corresponds to the risk of default by counterparties, with which the Group maintains open positions in financial instruments, as a creditor. In accordance with the BFA's General Credit Regulations, the granting of credit in the Group is based on the following fundamental principles:

Formulation of proposals

Loan operations, or guarantees, subject to the decision of the Group:
- Are adequately characterized in the Technical Data Sheet, containing all the essential and accessory elements necessary for the formalization of the operation;
- Respect the specific product sheet;
- Are accompanied by a duly substantiated credit risk analysis;
- Contain the signatures of the proposing bodies.

Credit risk analysis

In the credit risk analysis, the total exposure of the Group to the customer, or to the group to which the customer belongs, is considered, according to the terms of the legislation applicable at any time. Exposures in respect of the same customer or economic group are classified, having as reference those that represent the greatest risk.

Currently, considering the regulations of the Banco Nacional de Angola:

- For a single customer, all its liabilities vis-à-vis the Group, in force or potential, already contracted or committed, for financing and guarantees are considered (total exposure of the Group to the customer);
- For a group of customers, the sum of the liabilities of each customer that comprises the Group is considered (total exposure of the Group to the group); and
- The existence of guarantees with State risk, or with immediate liquidity, has an impact on the calculation of the value of the Global Exposure.

Classification of Risk

The Group classifies loan operations in ascending order of risk, according to the following grades:

Grade A: Minimum risk
Grade B: Very low risk
Grade C: Low risk
Grade D: Moderate risk
Grade E: High risk
Grade F: Very high risk
Grade G: Maximum risk

The individual classification of the exposure considers the characteristics and risks of the operation and of the borrower, and is initially classified based on the following criteria adopted by the Group:

Grade A: operations that are:

(i) assumed by the Angolan State, encompassing its central and provincial administrations;

(ii) assumed by central administrations, central banks of countries, included in group 1 (defined in Instruction No. 1/2015, of January 14, of the Banco Nacional de Angola), international organizations and multilateral development banks;

(iii) fully guaranteed by cash deposits, or certificates of deposit, constituted or issued by the lending institution, or by institutions in a controlling or group relationship with the lending institution and having their head office in Angola, or a country included in group 1, multilateral development banks and international organizations, provided that the exposure and the deposit or certificate are denominated in the same currency;

(iv) fully guaranteed by cash deposits or certificates of deposit constituted or issued by the lending institution or by branches of the lending institution, not covered by the preceding paragraph, provided that the exposure and the deposit or certificate are denominated in the same currency;

(v) fully guaranteed by securities or bonds issued by the Angolan State, or by the Banco Nacional de Angola.

Grade B and others: remaining loans.

The classification of exposures is revised whenever there are signs of impairment in late payments.

Within the scope of the regular review of loan operations, including loan operations overdue, the Group reclassifies overdue loan operations into those that are due, based on an analysis of the economic prospects of collectability, namely considering the existence of guarantees, the borrowers' or guarantors' assets and the existence of operations whose risk the Group equates to State risk, or even when the situation of delay results from the Group's exclusive responsibility due to a one-off failure in its processes.

Association of Guarantees

When granting loans to Retail customers or small companies with a maturity of more than 36 months, in the absence of short-term financial investments, the Group requires, as a rule, the provision of a real guarantee on property.

Loan operations are associated with guarantees considered adequate to the risk of the borrower, the nature and term of the operation, which are duly substantiated, in terms of sufficiency and liquidity.

Real guarantees are assessed prior to the loan decision, and these assessments are periodically reviewed. Exceptions to this rule (with decisions being conditional on a subsequent assessment) imply that disbursement will only occur after the Group has obtained the guarantee assessment.

The main types of collateral for loans and advances to customers are:
- Mortgages on residential properties;
- Encumbrances on Company assets, such as facilities, inventory or accounts receivable;
- Encumbrances on financial instruments, such as debt securities or shares; and
- Encumbrances on term deposits at the institution.

Long-term financing and loans to corporate entities usually have an associated guarantee. On the contrary, revolving credit products do not generally have an associated guarantee.

Collaterals obtained as a guarantee for financial assets, other than loans and advances to customers, always depends on the type of financial instrument. Debt instruments do not normally have an associated guarantee, with the exception of securitized instruments, which have portfolios of financial instruments as collateral. On the other hand, derivative instruments have associated guarantees.

The Group's policies on collateral obtained as guarantee have not changed significantly during the reporting period, nor have there been any significant changes in the quality of the collateral held by the Group since the previous period.

The Group monitors collateral obtained as security for impaired loans and advances to customers as it becomes more likely that the Group will take ownership of such collateral to mitigate possible credit losses. Loans to impaired customers (stage 3) and the collaterals obtained as guarantee are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			
	Gross loans	Impairment	Net loans	Value of collateral
Retail				
Credit cards	532 684	482 703	49 981	-
Current accounts	0	0	0	-
Loans	2 687 608	1 899 080	788 528	2 328 980
Leasing	3 961 123	2 439 449	1 521 674	3 720 253
Overdrafts	66 752	49 128	17 624	-
	7 248 167	**4 870 360**	**2 377 807**	**6 049 233**
Corporate				
Current accounts	32 985	17 801	15 184	-
Loans	53 096 269	37 600 706	15 495 563	2 328 980
Leasing	43 515	23 852	19 663	4 116 183
Overdrafts	104 681	50 713	53 968	-
	53 277 450	**37 693 072**	**15 584 378**	**6 445 163**
Total	**60 525 617**	**42 563 432**	**17 962 185**	**12 494 396**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023			
	Gross loans	Impairment	Net loans	Value of collateral
Retail				
Credit cards	424 888	374 646	50 242	-
Current accounts	21 478	11 998	9 480	-
Loans	2 777 112	1 876 215	900 897	3 201 055
Leasing	4 326 503	3 061 980	1 264 523	4 153 914
Overdrafts	144 524	101 998	42 526	-
	7 694 505	**5 426 837**	**2 267 668**	**7 354 969**
Corporate				
Current accounts	69 869	31 070	38 799	1 263 920
Loans	53 285 226	31 861 693	21 423 533	58 731 713
Leasing	70 210	34 537	35 673	2 591 342
Overdrafts	68 915	32 960	35 955	-
	53 494 220	**31 960 260**	**21 533 960**	**62 586 975**
Total	**61 188 725**	**37 387 097**	**23 801 628**	**69 941 944**

Exclusions due to incidents

The Group does not grant loans and advances to customers who have registered material incidents in the last 24 months known to the Group, nor to other companies that are part of a group with customers in that situation. The following are considered material incidents:

- Delays in making payments of principal or interest owed to a credit institution, social security, AGT, court or State Inspectorate for more than 45 days;
- Irregular use of means of payment for which that person or entity is responsible;
- Pending legal actions against that person or entity that have potential adverse effects on their economic or financial position.

Exceptions to these rules have specific decision rules under the Group's general credit regulation, which are stricter.

Restructurings

In principle, the Group only formalizes ongoing loan restructuring operations, after assessing the customer's ability to comply with the new plan, if the following criteria are met:

- New guarantees (more liquid and/or more valuable) are presented for the new operation;
- Interest and late payment fees are paid in advance (in the event of a non-performing operation); and
- There is a significant partial settlement of the outstanding principal (performing and/or non-performing).

Exceptionally, and if none of the above assumptions are met, the Group admits formalizing the formal restructuring of Retail customers' debts, if it is verified that in the last 6 months, deposits were made of a minimum amount equal to the installment amount foreseen for the restructured operation.

Loan operations restructured due to the customer's financial difficulties are defined in the General Credit Regulation and comply with the regulator's specific regulations in this matter.

Restructuring operations are classified, for the purpose of increasing risk, and periodically monitored as to compliance with the established plan and are only unclassified when certain conditions of regularity in complying with the plan are met.

Operations subject to renegotiation are maintained at least at the same risk level in which they were classified in the month immediately prior to the renegotiation. Reclassification to a lower risk level only occurs if there is regular and significant repayment of the operation, payment of interest due and on arrears, or depending on the quality and value of new guarantees presented for the renegotiated operation.

Monitoring of non-performing loans

Non-performing loans are monitored by the commercial teams, as a rule until it is 60 days overdue, with monitoring being done by a specialized team. After 60 days of default, the management of the relationship is transferred to this specialized team, which has the mission of collaborating in loan recovery actions, being able to take over negotiations and restructuring proposals.

The restructuring negotiations follow the principles mentioned above.

This team is responsible for the management and relationship with the customer, with the aim of recovering the loan, resorting to the enforcement, through the courts, if necessary.

Impairment

The Group implemented a model to calculate impairment losses of the loan portfolio, in accordance with the requirements set out in IFRS 9.

The Group calculates the impairment losses of the loan portfolio monthly based on the implemented model, with the amount of impairment determined being approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

The first application and the respective outcomes of this model were calculated with reference to January 1, 2018. Since that reference date, monthly calculations have been carried out. The half-yearly results are approved by the Board of Directors.

Securities and bonds

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Group's securities portfolio complies with the principle of the high credit quality of its issuers, consisting mainly of securities issued by the Angolan State and by the Banco Nacional de Angola.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gross book value	Impairment	Net book value	Gross book value	Impairment	Net book value
On-balance sheet						
Cash and deposits at central banks (Note 4)	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit instititutions (Note 5)	50 880 305	(4 230)	50 876 075	41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions (Note 6)	730 521 101	(147 327)	730 373 774	901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 7)	87 531 901	-	87 531 901	48 568 839	-	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost (Note 8)	1 544 543 071	(16 071 268)	1 528 471 803	1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers (Note 9)	788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266	598 689 318	(50 268 076)	548 421 242
Other assets (Note 14)	28 172 649	-	28 172 649	21 456 161	-	21 456 161
	3 869 978 090	**(74 048 844)**	**3 795 929 246**	**3 593 864 090**	**(63 696 151)**	**3 530 167 939**
Off-balance sheet						
Guarantees provided, open documentary credits and undrawn facilities (Note 9)	273 344 167	(294 132)	273 050 035	156 220 271	(479 791)	155 740 480
Total	**4 143 322 257**	**(74 342 976)**	**4 068 979 281**	**3 750 084 361**	**(64 175 942)**	**3 685 908 419**

For financial assets recognized in the balance sheet, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the book value net of impairment. For off-balance sheet items, the maximum exposure from guarantees is the maximum amount that the Group would have to pay should the guarantees be forfeited and of loan and other credit-related commitments of an irrevocable nature is the total amount of commitments entered into.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the credit quality of financial assets is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Cash and deposits at central banks	External rating	B+ to B-	608 738 348	-	608 738 348
	Unrated	N/ D	31 354 430	-	31 354 430
			640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	3 772 540	-	3 772 540
		A+ to A-	30 622 434	(1 048)	30 621 386
		BBB+ to BBB-	10 789 744	(515)	10 789 229
		BB+ to BB-	5 590 936	(2 502)	5 588 434
		B+ to B-	104 651	(165)	104 486
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			50 880 305	(4 230)	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	-	-	-
		A+ to A-	233 280 707	(65 364)	233 215 343
		BBB+ to BBB-	137 796 369	(79 750)	137 716 619
		BB+ to BB-	9 136 530	(2 213)	9 134 317
		B+ to B-	350 307 495	-	350 307 495
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			730 521 101	(147 327)	730 373 774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	External rating	AAA a AA-	4 005 223	-	4 005 223
		B+ a B-	78 206 272	-	78 206 272
	Unrated	N/ D	5 320 406	-	5 320 406
			87 531 901	-	87 531 901

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Investments at amortized cost	External rating	AAA to AA-	-	-	-
		A+ to A-	-	-	-
		BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
		BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
		B+ to B-	1 544 543 071	(16 071 268)	1 528 471 803
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			1 544 543 071	(16 071 268)	1 528 471 803
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	331 543 874	(4 671 093)	326 872 781
		Grade B	409 131 517	(35 596 102)	373 535 415
		Grade C	20 267 808	(506 255)	19 761 553
		Grade D	419 807	(114 943)	304 864
		Grade E	518 988	(247 854)	271 134
		Grade F	390 812	(130 620)	260 192
		Grade G	25 963 479	(16 559 152)	9 404 327
			788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	107 987 689	(3 822)	107 983 867
		Grade B	165 036 532	(284 286)	164 752 246
		Grade C	267 181	(391)	266 790
		Grade D	9 522	(118)	9 404
		Grade E	12 699	(1 289)	11 410
		Grade F	2 035	(188)	1 847
		Grade G	28 509	(4 038)	24 471
			273 344 167	(294 132)	273 050 035
		Total	**4 115 149 608**	**(74 342 976)**	**4 040 806 632**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Cash and deposits at central banks	External rating	B+ to B-	529 748 218	-	529 748 218
	Unrated	N/ D	26 898 577	-	26 898 577
			556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	5 102 103	-	5 102 103
		A+ to A-	9 241 993	(207)	9 241 786
		BBB+ to BBB-	19 618 488	(1 140)	19 617 348
		BB+ to BB-	7 619 159	(2 833)	7 616 326
		B+ to B-	53 703	-	53 703
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	External rating	AAA to AA-	70 900 041	-	70 900 041
		A+ to A-	148 343 459	(34 347)	148 309 112
		BBB+ to BBB-	466 669 374	(292 484)	466 376 890
		BB+ to BB-	10 061 079	(48 293)	10 012 786
		B+ to B-	205 903 681	-	205 903 681
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	External rating	B+ to B-	41 091 600	-	41 091 600
	Unrated	N/ D	7 477 239	-	7 477 239
			48 568 839	-	48 568 839

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Source of rating	Rating grade	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Investments at amortized cost	External rating	AAA to AA-	8 600 355	-	8 600 355
		A+ to A-	8 231 473	-	8 231 473
		BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
		BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
		B+ to B-	1 408 158 069	(13 048 771)	1 395 109 298
		CCC+ to CCC	-	-	-
		CCC to CC-	-	-	-
	Unrated	N/ D	-	-	-
			1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	262 382 073	(3 204 340)	259 177 733
		Grade B	306 035 368	(29 115 051)	276 920 317
		Grade C	2 967 047	(217 310)	2 749 737
		Grade D	1 060 708	(306 215)	754 493
		Grade E	1 897 163	(634 721)	1 262 442
		Grade F	348 143	(139 454)	208 689
		Grade G	25 680 353	(16 650 985)	9 029 368
			600 370 855	(50 268 076)	550 102 779
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet	Internal rating	Grade A	11 546 292	(6 046)	11 540 246
		Grade B	144 565 302	(467 896)	144 097 406
		Grade C	42 281	(258)	42 023
		Grade D	15 927	(119)	15 808
		Grade E	14 655	(1 299)	13 356
		Grade F	4 405	(414)	3 991
		Classe G	31 409	(3 759)	27 650
			156 220 271	(479 791)	155 740 480
		Total	**3 730 309 737**	**(64 175 942)**	**3 666 133 795**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, interest income and expenses from financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net of impairment, are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/(losses)	Gains	Losses	Net gains/(losses)
Assets						
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	92 876 700	(1 184 569)	91 692 131	52 549 820	(692 128)	51 857 692
Investments at amortized cost	170 384 740	(4 683 435)	165 701 305	179 430 515	(3 501 587)	175 928 928
Loans and advances to customers	104 487 345	(10 569 533)	93 917 812	80 952 838	(4 562 615)	76 390 223
	367 748 785	(16 437 537)	351 311 248	312 933 173	(8 756 330)	304 176 843
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	(74 271 367)	(74 271 367)	-	(63 597 036)	(63 597 036)
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	(1 538 304)	(1 538 304)	-	(2 220 981)	(2 220 981)
	-	(75 809 671)	(75 809 671)	-	(65 818 017)	(65 818 017)
Off-balance sheet						
Guarantees provided, documentary credits and undrawn limits	4 791 216	(516 415)	4 274 801	3 549 302	(697 869)	2 851 433
	4 791 216	(516 415)	4 274 801	3 549 302	(697 869)	2 851 433
	372 540 001	**(92 763 623)**	**279 776 378**	**316 482 475**	**(75 272 216)**	**241 210 259**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024					
	Against profit or loss			Against equity		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6 389 090	(2 075 763)	4 313 327	-	-	-
	6 389 090	(2 075 763)	4 313 327	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	412 582	(1 156 876)	(744 294)	-	-	-
	412 582	**(1 156 876)**	**(744 294)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023					
	Against profit or loss			Against equity		
	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)	Gains	Losses	Net gains/ (losses)
Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5 386 143	(4 124 119)	1 262 024	-	-	-
Investimentos ao custo amortizado	8 508 936	-	8 508 936	-	-	-
	13 895 079	(4 124 119)	9 770 960	-	-	-
Liabilities						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	371 728	(1 991 926)	(1 620 198)	-	-	-
	371 728	**(1 991 926)**	**(1 620 198)**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the geographical concentration of credit risk exposure presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	857	14 821 813	28 915 343	7 138 062	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 601 283	87 027 136	292 745 355	-	730 373 774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	83 477 955	-	-	4 053 946	87 531 901
Investments at amortized cost	1 528 471 803	-	-	-	1 528 471 803
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	-	-	730 410 266
Total	**3 333 054 942**	**101 848 949**	**321 660 698**	**11 192 008**	**3 767 756 597**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	9 221 684	32 072 120	337 462	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	61 993 582	633 605 247	-	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45 523 383	-	-	3 045 456	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost	1 395 109 298	-	8 231 473	8 600 355	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	548 421 242	-	-	-	548 421 242
Total	**2 751 604 399**	**71 215 266**	**673 908 840**	**11 983 273**	**3 508 711 778**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sectoral concentration of loans and advances to customers is as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024						
	Loans and advances to customers					Impairment	
	Falling due	Overdue	Loans and advances to customers - off-balance sheet	Total exposure	Relative weight	Value	Total impairment / exposure
Corporate							
Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies	178 142	195	943 960	1 122 297	0%	2 165	0%
Other collective, social and personal service activities	3 170	55	-	3 225	0%	262	8%
Central Government	268 818 921	59 697	92 549 120	361 427 738	34%	4 169 993	1%
Agriculture, livestock, game and forestry	75 766 735	1 038 494	6 075 326	82 880 555	8%	29 210 391	35%
Accommodation and catering	1 156 238	10 841	100 000	1 267 079	0%	43 411	3%
Financial activities	1 254 736	5 889	23 092 616	24 353 241	2%	9 535	0%
Wholesale and retail trade	72 886 501	294 656	37 491 271	110 672 428	10%	1 157 351	1%
Construction	108 672 557	81 912	31 414 701	140 169 170	13%	4 455 126	3%
Education	1 546 943	181 428	74 361	1 802 732	0%	263 716	15%
Extractive industries	53 965 233	86	4 085 531	58 050 850	5%	808 168	1%
Manufacturing industries	55 054 741	946 110	33 820 477	89 821 328	8%	6 499 266	7%
Other service companies	9 133 088	4 695 687	13 731 104	27 559 879	3%	4 819 858	17%
Production and distribution of energy, gas and water	100 279	30	1 113 394	1 213 703	0%	1 401	0%
Health and social services	1 386 085	114 542	637 066	2 137 693	0%	216 738	10%
Transport, storage and communication	6 703 198	8 281	16 977 399	23 688 878	2%	100 616	0%
	656 626 567	**7 437 903**	**262 106 326**	**926 170 796**		**51 757 997**	
Retail							
Consumer	94 956 705	3 456 090	-	98 412 795	9%	3 585 393	4%
Mortgages	23 220 974	343 315	592 454	24 156 743	2%	2 035 638	8%
Other purposes	3 477 723	787 830	10 645 387	14 910 940	1%	741 123	5%
	121 655 402	**4 587 235**	**11 237 841**	**137 480 478**		**6 362 154**	
Total	**778 281 969**	**12 025 138**	**273 344 167**	**1 063 651 274**		**58 120 151**	

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023						
	Loans and advances to customers					Impairment	
	Falling due	Overdue	Loans and advances to customers - off-balance sheet	Total exposure	Relative weight	Value	Total impairment / exposure
Corporate							
Real Estate, rental and services rendered by Companies	553 699	174	918 320	1 472 193	0%	10 056	0%
Other collective, social and personal service activities	999 776	17 182	551 080	1 568 038	0%	54 477	0%
Central Government	198 988 981	60	-	198 989 041	26%	2 424 675	5%
Agriculture, livestock, game and forestry	69 938 541	617 370	4 733 279	75 289 190	10%	22 843 254	45%
Accommodation and catering	2 274 933	13 482	100 000	2 388 415	0%	42 946	0%
Financial activities	10 227	-	3 014 955	3 025 182	0%	405	0%
Wholesale and retail trade	65 452 792	349 449	21 091 809	86 894 050	11%	1 095 435	2%
Construction	71 009 413	627 471	10 277 093	81 913 977	11%	4 011 386	8%
Education	1 037 582	355 718	7 000	1 400 300	0%	212 891	0%
Extractive industries	8 880 111	61	21 000	8 901 172	1%	189 492	0%
Manufacturing industries	15 404 608	253 647	12 930 343	28 588 598	4%	5 023 702	10%
Other service companies	45 478 036	5 138 586	62 552 789	113 169 411	15%	7 768 935	15%
Production and distribution of energy, gas and water	348 728	81 214	31 000	460 942	0%	46 655	0%
Health and social services	233 302	60 969	320 000	614 271	0%	111 802	0%
Transport, storage and communication	476 418	10 403	29 876 054	30 362 875	4%	44 929	0%
	481 087 147	**7 525 786**	**146 424 722**	**635 037 655**		**43 881 040**	
Retail							
Consumer	82 523 777	3 085 764	-	85 609 541	11%	3 078 256	6%
Mortgages	22 119 018	591 888	-	22 710 906	3%	3 103 917	6%
Other purposes	2 703 174	734 301	9 795 549	13 233 024	2%	684 654	1%
	107 345 969	**4 411 953**	**9 795 549**	**121 553 471**		**6 866 827**	
Total	**588 433 116**	**11 937 739**	**156 220 271**	**756 591 126**		**50 747 867**	

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the exposure to credit risk by class of financial assets, rating level and stage, presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks:				
B+ a B-	608 738 348	-	-	608 738 348
N/ D	31 354 430	-	-	31 354 430
	640 092 778	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	3 772 540	-	-	3 772 540
A+ a A-	30 622 434	-	-	30 622 434
BBB+ a BBB-	10 789 744	-	-	10 789 744
BB+ a BB-	5 590 936	-	-	5 590 936
B+ a B-	104 651	-	-	104 651
CCC+ a CCC	-	-	-	-
CCC a CC-	-	-	-	-
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	50 880 305	-	-	50 880 305
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ a A-	233 280 707	-	-	233 280 707
BBB+ a BBB-	137 796 369	-	-	137 796 369
BB+ a BB-	9 136 530	-	-	9 136 530
B+ a B-	350 307 495	-	-	350 307 495
CCC+ a CCC	-	-	-	-
CCC a CC-	-	-	-	-
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	730 521 101	-	-	730 521 101
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
AAA a AA-	-	-	-	-
A+ a A-	4 005 223	-	-	4 005 223
BB+ a BB-	78 206 272	-	-	78 206 272
N/ D	5 320 406	-	-	5 320 406
	87 531 901	-	-	87 531 901

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Investments at amortised cost:				
B+ a B-	1 544 543 071	-	-	1 544 543 071
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	1 544 543 071	-	-	1 544 543 071
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet:				
Grade A	331 113 073	430 801	-	331 543 874
Grade B	322 336 849	48 077 595	38 717 073	409 131 517
Grade C	18 915 137	1 218 368	134 303	20 267 808
Grade D	48 100	330 481	41 226	419 807
Grade E	14 046	51 752	453 190	518 988
Grade F	-	70 058	320 754	390 812
Grade G	1 865	5 261 137	20 700 477	25 963 479
	672 429 070	55 440 192	60 367 023	788 236 285
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet:				
Grade A	107 974 464	8 550	4 675	107 987 689
Grade B	161 457 233	3 470 070	109 229	165 036 532
Grade C	245 644	20 038	1 499	267 181
Grade D	168	8 374	980	9 522
Grade E	17	358	12 324	12 699
Grade F	-	-	2 035	2 035
Grade G	481	3 613	24 415	28 509
	269 678 007	3 511 003	155 157	273 344 167
Total gross book value	**3 995 676 233**	**58 951 195**	**60 522 180**	**4 115 149 608**
Accumulated impairment / Provision	(25 205 989)	(6 559 877)	(42 577 110)	(74 342 976)
Net book value	**3 970 470 244**	**52 391 318**	**17 945 070**	**4 040 806 632**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Cash and deposits at central banks:				
B+ a B-	529 748 218	-	-	529 748 218
N/ D	26 898 577	-	-	26 898 577
	556 646 795	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	5 102 103	-	-	5 102 103
A+ a A-	9 241 993	-	-	9 241 993
BBB+ a BBB-	19 618 488	-	-	19 618 488
BB+ a BB-	7 619 159	-	-	7 619 159
B+ a B-	53 703	-	-	53 703
N/ D	-	-	-	-
	41 635 446	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions:				
AAA a AA-	70 900 041	-	-	70 900 041
A+ a A-	148 343 459	-	-	148 343 459
BBB+ a BBB-	466 669 374	-	-	466 669 374
BB+ a BB-	10 061 079	-	-	10 061 079
B+ a B-	205 903 681	-	-	205 903 681
	901 877 634	-	-	901 877 634
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
AAA a AA-	-	-	-	-
BB+ a BB-	41 091 600	-	-	41 091 600
N/ D	7 477 239	-	-	7 477 239
	48 568 839	**-**	**-**	**48 568 839**
Investments at amortised cost:				
AAA a AA-	8 600 355	-	-	8 600 355
A+ a A-	8 231 473	-	-	8 231 473
B+ a B-	1 408 158 069	-	-	1 408 158 069
	1 424 989 897	**-**	**-**	**1 424 989 897**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023			
	Stage 1 (12 months)	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	Total
Loans and advances to customers - On-balance sheet:				
Grade A	262 382 073	-	-	262 382 073
Grade B	239 022 811	29 136 314	37 876 243	306 035 368
Grade C	2 369 772	481 583	115 692	2 967 047
Grade D	16 206	250 019	794 483	1 060 708
Grade E	10 572	110 700	1 775 891	1 897 163
Grade F	141	34 446	313 556	348 143
Grade G	7 092	5 360 401	20 312 860	25 680 353
	503 808 667	35 373 463	61 188 725	600 370 855
Loans and advances to customers - Off-balance sheet:				
Grade A	11 534 966	6 951	4 375	11 546 292
Grade B	144 021 456	477 588	66 258	144 565 302
Grade C	50	40 864	1 367	42 281
Grade D	-	14 969	958	15 927
Grade E	-	963	13 692	14 655
Grade F	109	-	4 296	4 405
Grade G	1 037	3 936	26 436	31 409
	155 557 618	545 271	117 382	156 220 271
Total gross book value	**3 633 084 896**	**35 918 734**	**61 306 107**	**3 730 309 737**
Accumulated impairment / Provision	(20 063 686)	(6 711 374)	(37 400 882)	(64 175 942)
Net book value	**3 613 021 210**	**29 207 360**	**23 905 225**	**3 666 133 795**

29.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk corresponds to the risk of the Group presenting difficulties in obtaining the financial resources it needs to meet its financial commitments when they become due. Liquidity risk may consist, for example, in the inability to sell a financial instrument quickly for an amount representative of its fair value, because of its large size, in relation to the volume normally traded, or because of some discontinuity in the market.

Within the scope of the Group's internal policies with respect to exposure to liquidity risk, the respective follow-up and monitoring of the established principles and limits is ensured by the Risk Management Department.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the contractual cash flows related to capital together with the respective accrued interest are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	-	583 085 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 880 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 880 305
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	453 187 169	99 920 034	106 217 949	71 195 949	-	-	-	-	730 521 101
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	431 461	200 932	2 603 320	1 102 133	54 046 717	19 889 265	344 478	8 913 595	87 531 901
Investments at amortized cost	-	287 039 663	83 583 172	53 010 067	280 673 820	371 244 289	359 356 746	109 635 314	-	1 544 543 071
Loans and advances to customers	-	25 588 698	14 262 406	19 733 438	26 105 814	123 096 336	248 135 338	333 385 078	-	790 307 107
Total Assets	**107 887 485**	**766 246 991**	**781 052 142**	**181 564 774**	**379 077 716**	**548 387 342**	**627 381 349**	**443 364 870**	**8 913 595**	**3 843 876 263**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	-	1 525 763	-	-	-	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 285 641 624	256 011 202	500 673 017	550 871 234	389 221 184	29 409 300	-	-	-	3 011 827 561
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Total Liabilities	**1 308 031 029**	**258 961 234**	**500 673 017**	**550 871 234**	**390 746 947**	**29 409 300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 038 692 761**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 143 544)**	**507 285 757**	**280 379 125**	**(369 306 460)**	**(11 669 231)**	**518 978 042**	**627 381 349**	**443 364 870**	**8 913 595**	**805 183 502**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 143 544)**	**(692 857 788)**	**(412 478 663)**	**(781 785 123)**	**(793 454 355)**	**(274 476 312)**	**352 905 037**	**796 269 907**	**805 183 502**	**805 183 502**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	322 719 916	244 557 394	179 455 475	144 545 192	-	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1 883 985	181 767	1 086 513	16 443 309	19 087 958	216 245	7 477 239	46 377 016
Investments at amortized cost	-	51 717 735	42 917 148	27 831 267	150 039 627	348 551 823	262 288 111	179 741 988	-	1 063 087 699
Loans and advances to customers	-	109 278 832	252 043 758	57 140 021	13 877 870	83 163 591	130 386 060	256 270 094	11 834 318	913 994 544
Total Assets	**199 928 717**	**483 716 483**	**541 402 285**	**264 608 530**	**309 549 202**	**846 512 247**	**411 762 129**	**436 228 327**	**19 311 557**	**3 513 019 477**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963	-	-	22 442 173	-	-	-	-	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 200 515 381	317 036 161	559 724 535	452 986 761	291 248 837	16 272 925	-	-	-	2 837 784 600
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Total Liabilities	**1 205 833 344**	**319 573 611**	**559 724 535**	**475 428 934**	**291 248 837**	**16 272 925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 868 082 186**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**164 142 872**	**(18 322 250)**	**(210 820 404)**	**18 300 365**	**830 239 322**	**411 762 129**	**436 228 327**	**19 311 557**	**644 937 291**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**(841 761 755)**	**(860 084 005)**	**(1 070 904 409)**	**(1 052 604 044)**	**(222 364 722)**	**189 397 407**	**625 625 734**	**644 937 291**	**1 289 874 582**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the contractual cash flows related to capital are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	-	583 085 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 880 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 880 305
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	434 535 957	93 213 137	95 294 799	68 600 000	-	-	-	-	691 643 893
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	430 560	198 606	2 539 745	1 050 390	51 310 501	18 708 873	331 416	8 913 595	83 483 686
Investments at amortized cost	-	286 041 715	82 751 850	52 531 705	276 493 360	357 484 457	348 565 511	105 579 040	-	1 509 447 638
Loans and advances to customers	-	25 499 368	14 161 822	19 480 490	25 895 445	121 585 702	246 577 984	321 609 980	-	774 810 791
Total Assets	**107 887 485**	**746 507 600**	**773 411 013**	**169 846 739**	**372 039 195**	**530 380 660**	**613 852 368**	**427 520 436**	**8 913 595**	**3 750 359 090**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	-	1 514 068	-	-	-	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 285 641 624	252 376 801	495 880 380	545 554 470	384 285 819	28 425 239	-	-	-	2 992 164 333
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 950 032
Total Liabilities	**1 308 031 029**	**255 326 833**	**495 880 380**	**545 554 470**	**385 799 887**	**28 425 239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 019 017 838**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 143 544)**	**491 180 767**	**277 530 633**	**(375 707 731)**	**(13 760 692)**	**501 955 421**	**613 852 368**	**427 520 436**	**8 913 595**	**731 341 252**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 200 143 544)**	**(708 962 777)**	**(431 432 144)**	**(807 139 875)**	**(820 900 568)**	**(318 945 146)**	**294 907 221**	**722 427 657**	**731 341 252**	**731 341 252**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023									
	Residual contract terms									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	322 719 916	244 557 394	179 455 475	144 545 192	-	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1 883 985	181 767	1 086 513	16 443 309	19 087 958	216 245	7 477 239	46 377 016
Investments at amortized cost		51 717 735	42 917 148	27 831 267	150 039 627	348 551 823	262 288 111	179 741 988	-	1 063 087 699
Loans and advances to customers	-	109 278 832	252 043 758	57 140 021	13 877 870	83 163 591	130 386 060	256 270 094	11 834 318	913 994 544
Total Assets	**199 928 717**	**483 716 483**	**541 402 285**	**264 608 530**	**309 549 202**	**846 512 247**	**411 762 129**	**436 228 327**	**19 311 557**	**3 513 019 477**
Liabilities										
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963	-		22 442 173	-	-	-	-	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 200 515 381	317 036 161	559 724 535	452 986 761	291 248 837	16 272 925	-	-	-	2 837 784 600
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 537 450
Total Liabilities	**1 205 833 344**	**319 573 611**	**559 724 535**	**475 428 934**	**291 248 837**	**16 272 925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 868 082 186**
Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**164 142 872**	**(18 322 250)**	**(210 820 404)**	**18 300 365**	**830 239 322**	**411 762 129**	**436 228 327**	**19 311 557**	**644 937 291**
Accumulated Liquidity Gap	**(1 005 904 627)**	**(841 761 755)**	**(860 084 005)**	**(1 070 904 409)**	**(1 052 604 044)**	**222 364 722**	**189 397 407**	**625 625 734**	**644 937 291**	**1 289 874 582**

29.3 Market risk

Market risk corresponds to the possible fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flows associated with a financial instrument, due to changes in market prices. Market risk encompasses interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk corresponds to the risk arising from adverse movements in interest rates resulting in a mismatch in the amount, maturities or interest-fixing dates observed in financial instruments with interest receivable and payable.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, financial instruments by exposure to interest rate risk were as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest risk	Derivatives	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate			
Assets	**3 739 459 131**	**1 574 331**	**8 913 595**	**412 034**	**3 750 359 091**
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 880 305	-	-	-	50 880 305
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	691 643 893	-	-	-	691 643 893
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74 158 057	-	8 913 595	412 034	83 483 686
Investments at amortized cost	1 509 447 638	-	-	-	1 509 447 638
Loans and advances to customers	773 236 460	1 574 331	-	-	774 810 791
Liabilities	**2 997 322 114**	**-**	**18 745 692**	**2 950 032**	**3 019 017 838**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 157 781	-	18 745 692	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 992 164 333	-	-	-	2 992 164 333
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2 950 032	2 950 032
Total	**6 736 781 245**	**1 574 331**	**27 659 287**	**3 362 066**	**6 769 376 929**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest risk	Derivatives	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate			
Assets	**3 503 007 151**	**2 535 086**	**6 733 492**	**743 747**	**3 513 019 476**
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	891 277 977	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	38 899 777	-	6 733 492	743 747	46 377 016
Investments at amortized cost	1 390 089 501	-	-	-	1 390 089 501
Loans and advances to customers	584 457 655	2 535 086	-	-	586 992 741
Liabilities	**2 862 242 501**	**-**	**3 302 235**	**2 537 450**	**2 868 082 186**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	24 457 901	-	3 302 235	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 837 784 600	-	-	-	2 837 784 600
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-		2 537 450	2 537 450
Total	**6 365 249 652**	**2 535 086**	**10 035 727**	**3 281 197**	**6 381 101 662**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the capital of financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk by maturity date or prefixing date are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024								
	Refixing dates/Maturity dates								
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets	**854 395 085**	**773 411 013**	**169 846 739**	**372 039 195**	**530 380 660**	**613 852 368**	**427 520 436**	**8 913 595**	**3 750 359 090**
Cash and deposits at central banks	57 007 180	583 085 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 880 305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 880 305
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	434 535 957	93 213 137	95 294 799	68 600 000	-	-	-	-	691 643 893
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	430 560	198 606	2 539 745	1 050 390	51 310 501	18 708 873	331 416	8 913 595	83 483 686
Investments at amortized cost	286 041 715	82 751 850	52 531 705	276 493 360	357 484 457	348 565 511	105 579 040	-	1 509 447 638
Loans and advances to customers	25 499 368	14 161 822	19 480 490	25 895 445	121 585 702	246 577 984	321 609 980	-	774 810 791
Liabilities	**1 560 407 830**	**495 880 380**	**545 554 470**	**385 799 887**	**28 425 239**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 016 067 806**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	22 389 405	-	-	1 514 068	-	-	-	-	23 903 473
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 538 018 425	495 880 380	545 554 470	384 285 819	28 425 239	-	-	-	2 992 164 333

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023 Refixing dates/Maturity dates								
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Undetermined	Total
Assets	**683 645 199**	**541 402 285**	**264 608 530**	**309 549 202**	**846 512 247**	**411 762 129**	**436 228 327**	**19 311 557**	**3 513 019 476**
Cash and deposits at central banks	158 293 271	-	-	-	398 353 524	-	-	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 635 446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 635 446
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	322 719 916	244 557 394	179 455 475	144 545 192	-	-	-	-	891 277 977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1 883 985	181 767	1 086 513	16 443 309	19 087 958	216 245	7 477 239	46 377 016
Investments at amortized cost	129 217 972	292 418 713	27 831 267	150 039 627	348 551 823	262 288 111	179 741 988	-	1 390 089 501
Loans and advances to customers	31 778 594	2 542 193	57 140 021	13 877 870	83 163 591	130 386 060	256 270 094	11 834 318	586 992 741
Liabilities	**1 522 869 505**	**559 724 135**	**475 429 334**	**291 248 837**	**16 272 925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2 865 544 736**
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	5 317 963	-	22 442 173	-	-	-	-	-	27 760 136
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 517 551 542	559 724 135	452 987 161	291 248 837	16 272 925	-	-	-	2 837 784 600

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the average interest rates for the main financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			31/12/2022		
	Average balance of the period	Interest for the period	Average interest rate	Average balance of the period	Interest for the period	Average interest rate
Investments						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	791 460 935	91 429 218	12%	805 510 528	51 752 748	6%
Loans and advances to customers	56 528 917	8 303 312	15%	70 156 310	8 479 192	12%
Investments at amortized cost	1 449 768 570	168 418 049	12%	1 004 439 585	177 256 751	18%
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	679 634 223	103 100 788	15%	529 204 895	78 311 362	15%
	2 977 392 645	**371 251 367**	**12%**	**2 409 311 318**	**315 800 053**	**13%**
Deposits						
Deposits from customers	14 807 841	1 538 304	10%	2 558 465	2 220 981	87%
Interbank deposits	2 914 974 467	74 271 367	3%	2 013 890 160	63 597 036	3%
Other deposits	5 312 608	1 358 540	26%	4 973 816	685 996	14%
	2 935 094 916	**77 168 211**	**3%**	**2 021 422 441**	**66 504 013**	**3%**
Net interest income		**294 083 156**			**249 296 040**	

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sensitivity analysis of the results generated by financial instruments to changes in interest rates presents the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024					
	Change in interest rate					
	-150bps	-100bps	-50bps	50bps	100bps	150bps
Interest and similar income	(44 660 890)	(29 773 926)	(14 886 963)	14 886 963	29 773 926	44 660 890
Interest and similar expense	(44 026 424)	(29 350 949)	(14 675 475)	14 675 475	29 350 949	44 026 424
Total	**(88 687 314)**	**(59 124 875)**	**(29 562 438)**	**29 562 438**	**59 124 875**	**88 687 314**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023					
	Change in interest rate					
	-150bps	-100bps	-50bps	50bps	100bps	150bps
Interest and similar income	(178 784 374)	(173 078 901)	(167 386 149)	167 386 149	173 078 901	178 784 374
Interest and similar expense	(48 492 915)	(43 490 125)	(38 499 547)	38 499 547	43 490 125	48 492 915
Total	**(227 277 289)**	**(216 569 026)**	**(205 885 696)**	**205 885 696**	**216 569 026**	**227 277 289**

Currency risk

Currency risk is the fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in exchange rates.

The securities portfolio of the Group is divided between securities denominated in national currency and in foreign currency, taking into consideration the overall structure of its balance sheet, in order to avoid incurring, in this manner, currency risk.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, financial instruments by currency are detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	227 372 185	279 320 187	132 959 786	440 620	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9 857	30 455 635	15 262 432	5 148 151	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	350 307 495	257 604 044	115 602 556	6 859 679	730 373 774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	83 404 192	4 078 986	48 723	-	87 531 901
Investments at amortized cost	912 957 510	615 514 293	-	-	1 528 471 803
Loans and advances to customers	638 296 596	55 741 657	36 372 010	3	730 410 266
	2 212 347 835	**1 242 714 802**	**300 245 507**	**12 448 453**	**3 767 756 597**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	19 975 204	41 132	3 887 136	11 696	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 529 971 753	1 171 913 154	304 033 670	5 908 984	3 011 827 561
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	-	2 950 032
	1 552 896 989	**1 171 954 286**	**307 920 806**	**5 920 680**	**3 038 692 761**
	659 450 846	**70 760 516**	**(7 675 299)**	**6 527 773**	**729 063 836**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Kwanzas	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	174 592 294	202 399 538	179 099 199	555 764	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	21 717 823	15 331 017	4 582 426	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	205 903 681	612 530 148	74 637 483	8 431 198	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45 523 383	2 998 452	47 004	-	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost	1 115 385 023	296 556 103	-	-	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	509 909 204	19 788 240	20 405 332	3	550 102 779
	2 051 313 585	**1 155 990 304**	**289 520 035**	**13 569 391**	**3 510 393 315**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	25 763 869	37 379	2 034 451	5 224	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	1 444 768 254	1 120 074 296	282 736 242	7 627 333	2 855 206 125
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	-	2 537 450
	1 473 069 573	**1 120 111 675**	**284 770 693**	**7 632 557**	**2 885 584 498**
	578 244 012	**35 878 629**	**4 749 342**	**5 936 834**	**624 808 817**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the sensitivity analysis (considering Treasury Bonds indexed to the US dollar and currency forwards) of the asset value of financial instruments to changes in exchange rates, has the following detail:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	5%	10%	20%
United States Dollar	(14 152 103)	(7 076 052)	(3 538 026)	3 538 026	7 076 052	14 152 103
Euro	1 535 060	767 530	383 765	(383 765)	(767 530)	(1 535 060)
Other currencies	(1 305 555)	(652 777)	(326 389)	326 389	652 777	1 305 555
Total	**(13 922 598)**	**(6 961 299)**	**(3 480 650)**	**3 480 650**	**6 961 299**	**13 922 598**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	30/06/2023					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	5%	10%	20%
United States Dollar	(7 175 726)	(3 587 863)	(1 793 931)	1 793 931	3 587 863	7 175 726
Euro	(949 868)	(474 934)	(237 467)	237 467	474 934	949 868
Other currencies	(1 187 367)	(593 683)	(296 842)	296 842	593 683	1 187 367
Total	**(9 312 961)**	**(4 656 480)**	**(2 328 240)**	**2 328 240**	**4 656 480**	**9 312 961**

29.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group classified the financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value in accordance with the hierarchy established in IFRS 13.

Instruments listed in active markets (level 1)

This category includes financial instruments with available quoted prices in official markets and those in which there are entities that usually disclose prices of transactions for these instruments traded in liquid markets.

Priority in the prices used is given to those observed in official markets, in cases where there is more than one official market the option falls on the main market where these financial instruments are traded.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) derivatives traded on an organized market and (ii) listed shares.

Valuation methods with observable market parameters/prices (level 2)

This category includes financial instruments valued through internal models, namely discounted cash flow models, which require judgments that vary according to the complexity of the products being valued and use assumptions similar to those that an unrelated party would use in estimating the fair value of the same financial instrument. The Group uses as inputs in its models variables provided by the market, such as interest rate curves and credit spreads. It also includes instruments whose valuation is obtained through quotations disclosed by independent entities but whose markets have the lowest liquidity.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) unlisted bonds; and (ii) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives.

Valuation methods with non-observable parameters in the market (level 3)

This level includes the valuations determined by the use of internal valuation models or quotations provided by third parties but where the parameters used are not observable in the market. The bases and assumptions used in the calculation of the fair value are in accordance with the principles of IFRS 13.

This category includes, among others, the following financial instruments: (i) debt securities valued using inputs that are not observable in the market; (ii) unquoted shares; (iii) over-the-counter (OTC) market derivatives with quotes provided by third parties.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the book value of financial instruments is detailed as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Impairment	Net value
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	50 880 305	(4 230)	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	730 521 101	(147 327)	730 373 774
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	87 531 901	-	-	87 531 901
Investments at amortized cost	-	1 544 543 071	(16 071 268)	1 528 471 803
Loans and advances to customers	-	788 236 285	(57 826 019)	730 410 266
	87 531 901	**3 754 273 540**	**(74 048 844)**	**3 767 756 597**
Liabilities				
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	23 915 168	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	3 011 827 561	-	3 011 827 561
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	-	-	2 950 032
	2 950 032	**3 035 742 729**	**-**	**3 038 692 761**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023			
	Valorizados ao justo valor	Valorizados ao custo amortizado	Imparidade	Valor líquido
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-	41 635 446	(4 180)	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	-	901 877 634	(375 124)	901 502 510
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	48 568 839		-	48 568 839
Investments at amortized cost	-	1 424 989 897	(13 048 771)	1 411 941 126
Loans and advances to customers	-	600 370 855	(50 268 076)	550 102 779
	48 568 839	**3 525 520 627**	**(63 696 151)**	**3 510 393 315**
Liabilities				
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	-	27 840 923	-	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	-	2 855 206 125	-	2 855 206 125
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	-	-	2 537 450
	2 537 450	**2 883 047 048**	**-**	**2 885 584 498**

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of the Group's financial instruments is presented as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
	Net book value	Fair value of financial instruments		Total	Difference
		Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value"	Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value		
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	640 092 778	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 876 075	-	50 876 075	50 876 075	-
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	730 373 774	-	730 373 774	730 373 774	-
Cash and deposits at central banks	87 531 901	87 531 901	-	87 531 901	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1 528 471 803	-	1 546 720 783	1 546 720 783	18 248 980
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	735 026 117	735 026 117	4 615 851
	3 767 756 597	**87 531 901**	**3 703 089 527**	**3 790 621 428**	**22 864 831**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	23 915 168	-	23 915 168	23 915 168	-
Deposits from customers and other loans	3 011 827 561	-	3 011 827 561	3 011 827 561	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 950 032	2 950 032	-	2 950 032	-
	3 038 692 761	**2 950 032**	**3 035 742 729**	**3 038 692 761**	**-**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
	Net book value	Fair value of financial instruments		Total	Difference
		Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value"	Recorded in the balance sheet at fair value		
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	556 646 795	556 646 795	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 631 266	-	41 631 266	41 631 266	-
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	901 502 510	-	901 502 510	901 502 510	-
Cash and deposits at central banks	48 568 839	48 568 839	-	48 568 839	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1 411 941 126	-	1 477 651 434	1 477 651 434	65 710 308
Loans and advances to customers	550 102 779	-	547 098 501	547 098 501	(3 004 278)
	3 510 393 315	**48 568 839**	**3 524 530 506**	**3 573 099 345**	**62 706 030**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions	27 840 923	-	27 840 923	27 840 923	-
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 855 206 125	-	2 855 206 125	2 855 206 125	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2 537 450	2 537 450	-	2 537 450	-
	2 885 584 498	**2 537 450**	**2 883 047 048**	**2 885 584 498**	**-**

The fair value of financial instruments should be estimated, whenever possible, using quotations on an active market. A market is considered active, and therefore liquid, when it is accessed by equally knowledgeable counterparties and where transactions are carried out on a regular basis. Almost all the financial instruments of the Group are not listed on active markets.

In view of the absence of quotations on active markets, the valuation of financial instruments is performed in the following terms:

a) Financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value:

Treasury Bonds in national currency that are non-readjustable and Treasury Bonds in national currency indexed to the US dollar exchange rate issued by the Angolan State and held by the Group for trading in the secondary market with other counterparties are revalued based on a discounted cash-flows model. The discount curve used can be observed directly on BODIVA's daily report, which the Group considers to be an active market.

Currency forwards are revalued using a discounted cash-flows model. The amounts in foreign currency are updated with an interest rate curve directly observed from Bloomberg and the amounts in national currency are updated with a curve built with interbank money market yields and reference rates (Luibor) observed on the BNA website.

Since they are not listed on a stock exchange and provided that there is observable market data, the equity instruments, with the exception of Visa Incl, are valued by the equity method and the Participation Units by the quotation made available by the fund management company.

b) Financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost:

For financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost, the Group calculates their fair value using valuation techniques based on the conditions applicable to similar transactions on the reference date of the financial statements, namely the value of the respective discounted cash flows based on the interest rates considered most appropriate, i.e.:

- Non-adjustable Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds in national currency issued by the Angolan State are valued, for disclosure purposes, based on a discounted cash-flows model, using the curve provided by BODIVA - Boletim Oficial for national currency. As at the reference date, the curve is as follows:

2024	
Maturity	**Current Yield Rate**
3M	18,32%
6M	18,05%
1Y	18,22%
2Y	17,63%
3Y	17,25%
4Y	17,95%
5Y	16,81%
6Y	16,21%
7Y	17,24%
8Y	18,48%
9Y	19,02%
10Y	20,49%

2023	
Horizon	**Current**
3M	15,61%
6M	15,11%
1A	14,86%
2A	14,74%
3A	14,70%
4A	14,67%
5A	14,66%
6A	14,65%
7A	14,65%

- Treasury Bonds in US dollars issued by the Angolan State are valued, for disclosure purposes, based on a discounted cash-flow model, using the curve provided by BODIVA - Boletim Oficial for US dollars. As at the reference date, the curve is as follows:

2024	
Maturity	Current Yield Rate
3M	0,79%
6M	3,43%
1Y	2,75%
2Y	3,76%
3Y	5,80%
4Y	7,29%

2023	
Horizon	Current
3M	6,45%
6M	7,62%
1A	8,20%
2A	8,49%
3A	8,58%
4A	8,63%
5A	8,66%
6A	8,68%
7A	8,69%

- For disclosure purposes, Eurobonds are valued using the Reuters bid price on the reference date (Instruments listed in active markets - level 1 in the fair value hierarchy);

- For loans and advances to customers, the average interest rates charged by the Group in the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, were used for operations with similar characteristics and net of accumulated impairment losses; and

- Regarding Cash and deposits at central banks, Loans and advances to other credit institutions repayable on demand, Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions, Deposits from central banks and Deposits from other credit institutions and Deposits from customers and other loans, as they are essentially short-term investments, the balance sheet value was considered a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

It should be noted that the fair value presented does not correspond to the realization value of these financial instruments in a sale or liquidation scenario and was not calculated for that purpose.

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the fair value of financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at fair value presents the following detail by valuation methodology:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024			
	Level 1 Prices on active markets	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4 005 223	78 618 306	4 908 372	87 531 901
Debt securities issued by the State				
Non-adjustable Treasury Bonds in national currency	-	77 815 561	-	77 815 561
Treasury Bonds in foreign currency	-	73 763	-	73 763
Treasury bills in national currency	-	316 948	-	316 948
Equity instruments				
VISA	4 005 223	-	-	4 005 223
Other equity instrumens	-	-	4 709 329	4 709 329
Participation units	-	-	199 043	199 043
Derivatives	-	412 034	-	412 034
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 950 032	-	2 950 032
Derivatives	-	2 950 032	-	2 950 032

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023			
	Level 1 Prices on active markets	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2 998 452	41 835 347	3 735 040	48 568 839
Debt securities issued by the State				
Non-adjustable Treasury Bonds in national currency	-	41 091 600	-	41 091 600
Equity instruments				
VISA	2 998 452	-	-	2 998 452
Other equity instrumens	-	-	3 325 229	3 325 229
Participation units	-	-	409 811	409 811
Derivatives	-	743 747	-	743 747
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2 537 450	-	2 537 450
Derivatives	-	2 537 450	-	2 537 450

During the periods ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the movement in financial instruments valued at level 3 was as follows:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	
	Equity instruments Other equity instruments	Participation units
Balance as at January 1, 2024	3 325 229	409 811
Acquisition	278 263	269 912
Exits by maturity	-	(339 584)
Exits by disposal	-	(176 645)
Transfers by entries	-	-
Transfers by exits	-	-
Other movements and exchange rate differences	1 105 837	35 549
Balance as at December 31, 2024	4 709 329	199 043

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023	
	Equity instruments Other equity instruments	Participation units
Balance as at January 1, 2023	1 398 588	193 687
Acquisition	-	989 130
Exits by maturity	-	(192 294)
Exits by disposal	-	(641 921)
Transfers by entries	-	-
Transfers by exits	-	-
Other movements and exchange rate differences	1 926 641	61 209
Balance as at December 31, 2023	3 325 229	409 811

Fair value of financial instruments recorded at amortized cost

The fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments recorded in the balance sheet at amortized cost is analyzed as follows. These were estimated based on the main methodologies and assumptions described below:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024				
		Fair Value			
	Book value	Level 1 Prices on the active market	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	640 092 778	-	640 092 778	-	640 092 778
Loans and advances to credit institutions	50 876 075	-	50 876 075	-	50 876 075
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	730 373 774	-	730 373 774	-	730 373 774
Investments at amortized cost	1 528 471 803	206 064 697	1 340 656 086	-	1 546 720 783
Loans and advances to customers	730 410 266	-	-	735 026 117	735 026 117
	3 680 224 696	**206 064 697**	**2 761 998 713**	**735 026 117**	**3 703 089 527**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other institutions	23 915 168	-	23 915 168	-	23 915 168
Deposits from customers and other loans	3 011 827 561	-	3 011 827 561	-	3 011 827 561
	3 035 742 729	**-**	**3 035 742 729**	**-**	**3 035 742 729**

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2023				
		Fair Value			
	Book value	Level 1 Prices on the active market	Level 2 Observable market inputs	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total fair value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	556 646 795	-	556 646 795	-	556 646 795
Loans and advances to credit institutions	41 631 266	-	41 631 266	-	41 631 266
Other loans and advances to central banks and credit institutions	901 502 510	-	901 502 510	-	901 502 510
Investments at amortized cost	1 411 941 126	104 836 290	1 372 815 144		1 477 651 434
Loans and advances to customers	550 102 779	-	-	547 098 501	547 098 501
	3 461 824 476	**104 836 290**	**2 872 595 715**	**547 098 501**	**3 524 530 506**
Liabilities					
Deposits from central banks and other institutions	27 840 923	-	27 840 923	-	27 840 923
Deposits from customers and other loans	2 855 206 125	-	2 855 206 125	-	2 855 206 125
	2 883 047 048	**-**	**2 883 047 048**	**-**	**2 883 047 048**

Cash and deposits at central banks and other demand deposits, Other loans and advances to credit institutions and Deposits from central banks
These assets and liabilities are very short-term, and therefore the balance sheet value is a reasonable estimate of their fair value.

Securities at amortized cost
The fair value of securities recorded at amortized cost is estimated in accordance with the methodologies followed for valuing securities that are recorded at fair value, as described at the beginning of this Note.

Loans and advances to customers
The fair value of loans and advances to customers is estimated based on the discounted expected cash flows of principal and interest, considering that the installments are paid on the contractually agreed dates. Discount rates used are the current rates for loans with similar characteristics. For stage 2 loans via the individual analysis model, the fair value considered is the balance sheet value.
For stage 3 loans, for which recovery is via foreclosure of the collateral, the Balance Sheet value was considered.

Deposits from customers
The fair value of deposits from customers and other loans is short-term, and therefore the balance sheet value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

29.5 Capital management

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Bank's capital and the regulatory capital ratio (solvency) are determined in accordance with the applicable regulatory standards, namely with Notice No. 8/2021.

Angolan credit institutions should hold a level of capital compatible with the nature and scale of operations, duly weighted by the risks inherent to the operations, with a minimum regulatory capital ratio of 8%, a minimum Tier 1 (T1) capital ratio of 6% and a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5%.

Regulatory capital ratio comprises:

1. Tier 1 capital – comprises: i) Paid-up share capital; ii) Positive retained earnings from previous periods; iii) Legal, statutory and other reserves arising from non-distributed profits, or set up to increase capital; iv) Net profit of the previous period; v) Provisional net profit of the current period; vi) Equity instruments; and, vii) Share premium.

2. The negative elements of Tier 1 capital – comprise: (i) Own shares in the portfolio, at book value in the balance sheet; (ii) Losses carried forward from previous periods; (iii) Net loss of the previous period; (iv) Provisional net loss of the current period; (v) Intangible assets net of amortization, including goodwill included in the valuation of significant investments of the institution; vi) Expenses with deferred costs related to pension liabilities; vii) Deferred tax assets depending on future profitability; viii) Adjustments on impairment losses on financial instruments in relation to that determined by the Banco Nacional de Angola in the prudential supervision; ix) Positive revaluation differences arising from the application of the equity method; x) Actuarial losses not recognized in profit and loss; xi) The amount of the items that need to be deducted from additional Tier 1 capital items that exceed the Institution's additional Tier 1 capital items; xii) The exposure value of incomplete transactions; (xiii) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; (xiv) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held by the Institution directly, indirectly and synthetically where the Institution does not have a significant investment in such entities; (xv) The applicable amount of Common Equity Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held by the Institution directly, indirectly and synthetically

where the Institution has a significant investment in such entities, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less (xvi) Any tax on Common Equity Tier 1 items that is foreseeable at the time it is calculated, except where the Institution appropriately adjusts the amount of Common Equity Tier 1 items to the extent that such tax reduces the amount by which those items may be used to hedge risks or losses.

3. Additional Tier 1 capital – comprises (i) Preference shares; ii) Hybrid and/or convertible instruments; iii) Other instruments whose issue conditions have been previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; and iv) Share premium relating to the items included in the previous sub-paragraphs.

4. The negative elements of additional Tier 1 capital – comprise: i) Additional Tier 1 instruments held directly, indirectly and synthetically, including additional Tier 1 instruments that the Institution may be required to acquire as a result of existing contractual obligations; ii) Additional Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; iii) The applicable amount of additional Tier 1 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, where the Institution does not have a significant investment in those credit institutions; (iv) The applicable amount of additional Tier 1 capital instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically by the Institution, where the institution has a significant investment in such credit institutions, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less; (v) The amount of items required to be deducted from Tier 2 capital items in excess of the Institution's Tier 2 capital items; and, (vi) Any tax on additional Tier 1 capital items that is foreseeable at the time it is calculated, except where the Institution appropriately adjusts the amount of additional Tier 1 capital items to the extent that such tax reduces the amount by which those items may be used to hedge risks or losses.

5. Tier 2 capital – comprises: i) Redeemable preference shares; ii) Reserves from the revaluation of real estate for own use; iii) Subordinated debt, in the form of loans or bonds issued, whose issue conditions were previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; iv) Other instruments whose issue conditions were previously approved by the Banco Nacional de Angola; and, v) Share premium relating to the items included in the previous points.

6. The negative elements of Tier 2 capital – comprise: i) Common Equity Tier 2 instruments held directly, indirectly and synthetically, including Tier 2 instruments that the Institution may be required to acquire as a result of existing contractual obligations; ii) Tier 2 instruments of directly, indirectly and synthetically held credit institutions with which the Institution has cross-holdings that the Banco Nacional de Angola considers to have been set up to artificially inflate the Institution's capital; (iii) The applicable amount of Tier 2 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically, where the Institution does not have a significant investment in such credit institutions; and, (iv) Tier 2 instruments of credit institutions held directly, indirectly and synthetically by the Institution, where the Institution has a significant investment in such entities, excluding underwriting positions held for a period of five (5) business days or less.

Net profit for the previous period and for the current period referred to in the previous paragraphs can only be considered whenever they are certified by the expert accountant who is a member of the supervisory body or single auditor and by the external auditor.

The table below shows the capital and the solvency ratio as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

Amounts stated in thousand of Kwanzas

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Regulatory capital ratio		
Tier I capital	572 421 088	470 142 948
Tier II capital	-	-
Total	**572 421 088**	**470 142 948**
Regulatory Capital Requirements		
Credit risk requirements	59 159 423	47 048 554
Market risk requirements	6 827 805	1 884 471
Operational risk requirements	46 585 477	39 614 075
Excesses of prudential limits for large exposures	188	188
Total	112 572 893	88 547 288
Regulatory Solvency Ratio	**40,68%**	**42,48%**

30. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Clarification of the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current and non-current.

The amendments clarify a criterion in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The amendments:

a. specify that an entity’s right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period;
b. clarify that the ratios that the company must meet after the balance sheet date (i.e., future ratios) do not affect the classification of a liability on the balance sheet date. However, where non-current liabilities are subject to future ratios, companies must disclose information that enables users to understand the risk that these liabilities may be repaid within 12 months after the balance sheet date; and
c. clarify requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments (e.g., convertible debt).

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2024.

The Group does not estimate any significant impacts resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction (amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases)

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases in September 2022 that introduce a new accounting model for variable payments in a sale and leaseback transaction.

These amendments confirm that:
- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction.
- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement.

Under IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, a seller-lessee will need to apply the amendments retrospectively to sale-and-leaseback transactions entered since the date of initial application of IFRS 16. This means that it will need to identify and re-examine sale-and-leaseback transactions entered into since implementation of IFRS 16 in 2019, and potentially restate those that included variable lease payments.

The Group does not estimate any significant impacts resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements

On August 15, 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates) (the amendments).

The amendments clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.
An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, the entity~ has to estimate a spot exchange rate.

According to the amendments, entities will have to provide new disclosures to help users assess the impact of using an estimated exchange rate on financial statements. These disclosures may include:
- the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency;
- the spot exchange rate(s) used;
- the estimation process; and
- the risks for the company arising from the currency being convertible.

The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

On May 30, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or the Board) issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. The changes aim to resolve the diversity in the application of the standard, making the requirements more understandable and consistent.

The amendments:

- Clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar features, since these features in loans can affect whether loans are measured at amortized cost or fair value. In order to resolve any potential diversity in practice, the amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flows of loans.
- Clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized when it is settled through electronic payment systems. There is an accounting policy option that allows the derecognition of a financial liability before delivering the cash on the settlement date, if certain criteria are met.
- Improve the description of the term "non-recourse". According to the amendments, a financial asset has non-recourse features if the ultimate contractual right to receive cash flows from an entity is limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets. The presence of non-recourse features does not necessarily exclude the financial asset from complying with the SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest) requirement, but its features need to be carefully analyzed.
- Clarify the treatment of contractually linked instruments (CLI). CLI must feature a waterfall payment structure that creates concentration of credit risk by allocating losses disproportionately between different tranches. The underlying pool can include financial instruments not in the scope of IFRS 9 classification and measurement (e.g., lease receivables), but must have cash flows that are equivalent to SPPI criterion.

The IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements relating to equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features linked to ESG targets.

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Nature-dependent electricity contracts

On 18 December 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. Current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company's performance.

To allow companies to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements, the IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments include

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements;
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

This amendment is effective for periods after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB or Board) issued the new standard, IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.

The main amendments to this standard are:

- Providing a more structured income statement. Specifically, it introduces a new subtotal "operating profit or loss" (as well as its definition) and the requirement that all income and expenses be classified into three new separate categories based on an entity's main business activities: Operating, Investing and Financing.
- Requirement for entities to analyze their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or in combination.
- Requirement for some of the "non-GAAP" measures that the Company uses to be reported in the financial statements. IFRS 18 defines management-defined performance measure (MPM or non-GAAP Performance Measures) as a subtotal of income and expenses that an Entity uses:
  - in public communications outside financial statements; and
  - to communicate management's view of the financial performance.

IFRS 18 requires entities to disclose information about all its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements. These include: how the measure is calculated; how it provides useful information; and a reconciliation to a value determined in accordance with IFRS.

- Introduction of improved guidelines on how entities group information in financial statements. It provides guidance on whether material information should be included in the primary financial statements or in the notes.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 19 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the new standard, IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, which allows eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS with reduced disclosures. The application of IFRS 19 will reduce the costs of preparing the financial statements of subsidiaries, while maintaining the usefulness of the information for the users of their financial statements.

A subsidiary may elect to apply the new standard in its consolidated, individual or separate financial statements, provided that, at the reporting date:

- it has no public accountability;
- its parent prepares consolidated financial statements which comply with IFRS.

A subsidiary that applies IFRS 19 is required to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The standard is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

Annual improvements

On 18 July 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued limited amendments to the IFRS and respective guidelines, resulting from the regular maintenance carried out on the Standards.

The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and modifications made with the aim of improving the consistency of various IFRS.

The IASB amended:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, to clarify certain aspects related to the application of hedge accounting by an entity that is preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the first time;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the respective Implementation Guidance, in order to clarify:
  - The application guidance, regarding Gain and loss on derecognition; and
  - The implementation guidance, namely its Introduction, Fair value paragraph (disclosures regarding the difference between fair value and transaction price) and Credit risk disclosure.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to:
  - Require companies to initially measure a receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15, and
  - Clarify that when a lease liability is derecognized, the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The amendment establishes that when lease liabilities are derecognized under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, clarification on the determination of a "de facto agent"; and
  - IAS 7 Cash Flow Statements, amendment of detail in the paragraph relating to Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

The Group has no impact resulting from the adoption of this standard.

31. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no known events after December 31, 2024 that require adjustments or disclosures to the financial statements reported on that date.

32. EXPLANATION ADDED FOR TRANSLATION

These financial statements are a translation of the financial statements originally issued in Portuguese. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version shall prevail.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail.)

To the Shareholders of
Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.** (the Bank), and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2024 (which shows total assets of AOA 3,858,106,639 thousand and total equity attributable to the Bank's shareholders of AOA 693,606,399 thousand, including a net profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders of AOA 207,795,360 thousand), the Consolidated Income Statement and Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ending on that date and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material information on the accounting policy.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of **Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A.** as at December 31, 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issued by the Angolan Institute of Accountants and Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section below. We are independent of the entities that make up the Group under the terms of the law and comply with the other ethical requirements under the code of ethics of the Angolan Institute of Accountants and Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola").

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements and of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- designing and maintaining an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria in the circumstances; and,
- assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, any matters that may cast significant doubt on this matter.

The supervisory body is responsible for supervising the process of preparing and disclosing the Group's financial information.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISA, we make professional judgments and maintain professional skepticism during the audit and also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the

related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to discontinue its activities;

- we assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- we plan and perform our audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the performance of the work carried out for the purposes of the Group audit and are ultimately responsible for our audit opinion; and,
- we communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and the significant findings of the audit including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit.

Luanda, February 27, 2025

KPMG Angola – Audit, Tax, Advisory, S.A.
Represented by
Maria Inês Rebelo Filipe (Registered Auditor with certificate no. 20140081)

BFA

SUPERVISORY BOARD

OPINION OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD ON THE ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FY2024

(CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

In compliance with legal and regulatory provisions, namely article 441(g) of Law no. 1/04, dated 13th February - the Companies Act, article 71(2) of Law no. 14/21, dated 19th May, which approves the Financial Institutions Legal Framework, combined with article 15(1)(d) of Notice no. 1/22, dated 28th January - the Financial Institutions Corporate Governance Code, along with article 6(5) of Notice n.º 5/19, dated 30th August, concerning the Accounting Standardisation and Harmonisation Process for the Angolan Banking Sector, along with article 8(1) of BFA's Supervisory Board Rulebook, approved on 19th December 2023, it is incumbent upon the Supervisory Board to issue an opinion on the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A., for the financial year 2024, as submitted by the Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Board within the scope of its powers, has reviewed and appraised the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the Consolidated Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st December 2024, which demonstrate that the Balance Sheet recorded as accounting entries Total Assets of AOA 3,858,106,639 thousand, Total Liabilities of AOA 3,164,494,522 thousand, Equity of AOA 693,606,399 thousand, and a Net Profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders of AOA 207,795,360 thousand.

The Supervisory Board when performing its duties, did not identify any matter that was not in accordance with the applicable legal standards and regulations, as well as with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and best accounting practices, and considers that the financial statements presents a true and fair view of the Bank's financial position and the financial results of its business activities and operations in all materially relevant respects.

BFA

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board acknowledged the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements auditing proceedings as at 31st December 2024, which was issued without any reservation, with the auditor stating that "the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. as at 31st December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)".

Accordingly, the Supervisory Board issues a favourable opinion on the approval of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements as at 31st December 2024.

In closing, we would like to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors and all the Bank's personnel for their collaboration.

BFA's Supervisory Board, Luanda, 27th February 2025

Alcides Safeca
(Chairperson)

Adilson Sequeira
(Deputy Chair)
(Chartered Accountant nº 20130051)

Valdir Rodrigues
(Voting Member)

9
ANNEXES

Glossary

- **Assets** - A set of financial resources and interests (i.e. 'goods and rights') held by an organisation that have economic value and can be converted into liquidity.

- **Property Assets** - A set of actual rights over real estate for the purposes of commercial, residential or industrial leasing.

- **ADPP** – Stands for 'Development Aid from People to People' and it is an Angolan NGO. The organisation operates in the areas of education, health, agriculture, environment and integrated community development.

- **Amortisation** - A write-off that reduces the book value of a company's fixed assets on the balance sheet, based on their use and deterioration and/or their economic life cycle.

- **ATM (Automatic Teller Machine)** - Equipment that allows authorised users (typically cardholders valid for financial transactions in a given payment system) to access financial and other related services, including banknote withdrawals.

- **Investments in Securities** - Investments in fixed-income assets issued by the National Treasury to finance the national public debt.

- **Balance of Trade** - It equates to the difference between the value of goods and services exported by a country and those that are imported.

- **Current Account** - The result of the balance of trade and financial flows, including interest paid to foreign holders of the country's issued debt and dividends paid to foreign investors.

- **Capital Account** - It consists of the balance between the capital invested in the country from abroad and, conversely, the investments made and the credits held by the country abroad.

- **Balance of Payments** - Includes the totality of a country's payments made abroad and all revenue earned abroad. It is split into the Current Account and the Capital Account.

- **Balance Sheet** - An accounting document consisting of a summary table of assets (fixed assets, receivables, cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities (capital, debts).

- **AML/CFT & PWMD** - Refers to Anti-Money Laundering, Counter Terrorist Financing and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

- **Treasury Bills (T-Bills)** - A short-term public debt security issued by the Treasury with a maturity of less than one year. It is a security issued at a discount and redeemed at its nominal value upon maturity.

- **Equity** - Financial resources and/or funds that belong to the company itself, as opposed to funds that have been raised through loans or borrowings.

- **Cash Flow for the Period** - Refers to the annual net profit plus amortisations and provisions. It represents the company's ability to generate funds for investment without resorting to borrowed capital.

- **Operating Cash Flow** - Comprises the operating income, excluding administrative charges.

- **Commodities** - Entails tradable goods, such as agricultural and livestock products and natural resources. In international trade relations, the term refers to a particular type of raw commodity or primary product of commercial value.

- **Cost-to-income** - A key financial metric that indicates the percentage of a company's operating expenses in relation to its operating income.

- **Deposit** - Banking operation to raise funds.

- **Term Deposit** - An investment of funds placed in a bank account for a specified period (one month, three months, six months, one year), yielding a fixed interest rate.

- **Down-time** - Period during which a system, machine, piece of equipment or process is inactive or unavailable for normal use.

- **EMIS** - An Angolan financial services company that provides alongside with commercial banks a range of financial services related to the use of banking cards. It manages the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and Automatic Payment Terminals (POSs) shared networks.

- **eMudar@BFA** - In-house system implemented by BFA, which consists of a front-end system deployed in the Branches, Corporate Centres and Investment Centres that introduced mechanisms based on standardised workflow methodologies, aiming to process a broad range of banking activities in the retail branches through digital means, enabling the branches to operate more efficiently and mitigating the level of operational risk.

- **EMV** - Chip technology for banking cards, which transmits a unique transaction code for each transaction, making card fraud more difficult and less likely.

- **Euribor** - An acronym for ‘Euro Interbank Offered Rate’. The Euribor rate is calculated daily by averaging the rates of 57 banks with a large weight in the euro economy and reflects the price of money at which these banks exchange money amongst themselves.

- **MT940 Statements** - SWIFT standard format used internationally for the electronic transmission of daily bank account movements and balances.

- **PSX Files** - Bulk transfer processing file, with the possibility of making payments abroad (mostly used for processing salaries and frequent payments to suppliers).

- **MT101 File Format** - SWIFT’s standardised file format, which makes it possible to transfer funds between two accounts held at two different banks, and which may be located in different countries.

- **H2H (Host to Host)** - A digital channel that enables customers of banking institutions, through internet banking and mobile banking provided by their financial institutions, to access the Payment for Services functionalities made available in the MULTICAIXA Network.

- **Inflation** - An economic and/or financial technical term which reflects the average rise in price levels and that is usually expressed as a percentage.

- **Financial Institution** - A business company whose corporate purpose is to enter into financial transactions and agreements and, as such, is subject to prudential regulation and supervision.

- **Financial Instruments** - Investment instruments which include transferable securities, derivative financial instruments and money market instruments.

- **Active Financial Instruments** - A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity (securities, receivables).

- **Passive Financial Instruments** - A contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity.

- **Non-Interest Income** - Sum of Net commissions, Income from financial transactions and Other operating income.

- **Net Interest Income** - The difference between the interest charged on loans granted (calculated using the lending rate) and the interest paid to savers on the amounts they entrust to the Banks (calculated using the deposit rate).

- **Operating Profit Margin** - It is calculated by dividing the operating profit by the turnover and multiplying by one hundred. It is a key performance financial indicator that measures a company’s operating profitability over a given period.

- **Interbank Money Market** - A monetary market where banks borrow or lend money to each other, depending on their business needs.

- **Minimum Viable Product (MVP)** - Initial version of a credit product with essential functionalities, aiming to assess its feasibility and meet customer needs.

- **SLA Control Model (Service Level Agreement)** - A set of guidelines and metrics for monitoring and guaranteeing compliance with the service levels agreed between a service provider and its customer base.

- **Treasury Bonds (TBs)** - Public debt security issued by the National Treasury with periodic coupon interest payments and redemption at nominal value.

- **Liabilities** - Entails the total of an organisation's debts and obligations. It is the opposite of assets, which represent the company's total assets.
- **Interest-bearing Liabilities** - Liabilities that require the payment of interest, such as bank loans and corporate bonds.
- **Monetary Policy** - A set of measures adopted to control the money and credit supply and, consequently, the interest rate in a given country's economy. The Central Bank is responsible for implementing the country's monetary policy.
- **Operating Income** - Total revenues received by a financial institution: commissions, interest, trading, interbank operations.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - The sum of all goods and services produced in a country within a specific period, usually one year.
- **Financial Income** - Entails interest charged on loans granted, calculated using the active interest rate.
- **Overdue Credit Ratio** - Ratio between the balance of Loans to Customers with instalments of principal or interest due and Gross Loans to Customers.
- **Capital Adequacy Ratio** - It measures the relative proportion of the company's assets financed by equity versus liabilities. The Capital Adequacy Ratio indicates a company's degree of financial stability.
- **Total Capital Ratio** - Corresponds to the ratio between Total Capital (Portuguese acronym: "FPR") and risk-weighted assets (takes into account pillar 1 risks, namely credit, market and operational risk).
- **Loan-to-Deposit Ratio** - Ratio between loans to customers (balance sheet value) and customer deposits.
- **Return On Assets (ROA)** - A key financial indicator, expressed in percentage terms, that compares net profit with the company's net assets, i.e. net of accumulated amortisation. It measures the profit generated by each monetary unit of assets.
- **Return On Equity (ROE)** - It measures a company's efficiency in generating profits from net assets ("equity"), i.e. it indicates the percentage of profit generated from using shareholders' equity.
- **Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)** - Daily benchmark interest rate that replaced LIBOR in dollars on the financial markets, providing a guaranteed overnight financing rate.
- **SPI** – International payment system that includes VISA Credit and Prepaid Cards.
- **Spread** - The difference between the price offered by buyers and the price sought by sellers within the scope of supply and demand on financial markets.
- **SPTR** - Angolan Real-Time Payment System, operated, managed and owned by the National Bank of Angola (BNA).
- **STC** - Credit Transfer Subsystem.
- **Stress Testing** – Risk management technique that aims to assess the potential effects on an institution's financial conditions of changes in risk factors or stress scenarios due to exceptional but plausible events.
- **SWIFT** - Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication, which provides the interbank communications service. SWIFT services are used in the foreign exchange, money and securities markets for both confirmation and payment messages.
- **Banking Services Usage Rate** - Rate of banking financial services usage by the population of a country.
- **Lending Facility Rate** - The rate at which a country's national bank buys or sells its currency to return it to its previous value.
- **Key Interest Rates** - Interest rates established by Central Banks, which serve as the basis for the interest rates applied in a country's economy.
- **Interest Rate** - Price of money that the borrower must pay to the owner of the borrowed capital over a given period of time, expressed as a percentage.
- **Main Refinancing Rate** - Minimum rate applied to liquidity-providing operations carried out through weekly auctions with a two-week maturity.

- **Automatic Payment Terminal (POS)** - A banking system network terminal that allows customers to carry out a wide range of self-service transactions without having to go to bank branches.

- **Net Present Value (NPV)** - Present value of the expected future cash flows from operations.

- **Write-offs** - The write-down of overdue credit recorded as an asset that is fully provisioned and for which there is no prospect of recovery. The write-off is made against provisions and therefore has no impact in the income statement.

- **Yields** - This is the key indicator in the real estate investment market. It should be understood as a measure of future profitability risk: the higher the yield, the higher the price, the greater the associated risk and the wider the opportunities for future profitability.

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(+244) 923 165 692

SOLAR DE ALVALADE

Emílio Mbidi Street, Alvalade Suburb
Maianga Urban District
Luanda City
Phone: No Phone

LOBITO CAPONTE

Salvador Correia Avenue,
Caponte Industrial Zone
Benguela City
Telefone: (+244) 923 165 692

BENGUELA CASSANGE

Comandante Cassange Street,
Benguela City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 691

CABINDA

Barbosa Bugalho Street
Cabinda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 688

ASSEMBLEIA

1st Congress Street,
Cidade Alta District
Phone: No Phone

TALATONA

S8 Convention Centre Street
Talatona Suburb, Casa dos Frescos
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 945413963

MAJOR KANHANGULO

Major Kanhangulo Street,
98/03, Ingombota District
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 483
(+244) 923 165 673

LUBANGO

Pinheiro Chagas Street, 117
Lubango City
Huíla Province
Phone: (+244) 923 165 689

Corporate Centres

VIANA ESTALAGEM

Lion's Inn, Main Road of Viana
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 693

MAJOR KANHANGULO

Major Kanhangulo Street, N. ° 93 / 103
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 603

SANTA BÁRBARA

Marginal Avenue n. ° 2
Ingombotas District
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 604

TALATONA

Kwanza Norte and Sul Building
Belas Business Park Condominium,
Unit E, Shop 4b - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 607

CACUACO

Straight Road of Cacuaco,
Church Square
Cacuaco District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 431

LOBITO CAPONTE

Salvador Correia Avenue,
Caponte Industrial Zone, 1st Floor
Benguela City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 429

MORRO BENTO

21st of January Street
Morro Bento Suburb
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 409

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel Bernardo, Ground Floor
of Domo Building, No. 86,
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 431

Corporate Centres

CABINDA - DEOLINDA RODRIGUES

Comendador Henriques Serrano Street, Deolinda Rodrigues Suburb
Cabinda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 671

BENGUELA CASSANGE

Comandante Cassange Street,
1st floor
Benguela City
Phone: No Phone

LUBANGO

4th of February Avenue, Laureanos
Lubango City
Huíla Province
Phone: (+244) 923 165 676

OIL & GAS OPERATORS

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel,
Ground Floor of Domo Building, No. 86
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 606

CORPORATE PUBLIC SECTOR

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel Bernardo, Ground Floor
of Domo Building, No. 86,
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 432

OIL & GAS VENDORS

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel,
Ground Floor of Domo Building, No. 86
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 434

BENFICA

Benfica Road,
Benfica District
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 600

Large Enterprise Centres

RAINHA GINGA

Rainha Ginga Street, No. 34,
1st floor
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 467

VIANA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Catete Road
Industrial Park KM 23
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 523

TALATONA

SIAC Street, Talatona Suburb,
Talatona District
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 677

CGE 1

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel,
Ground Floor of Domo Building, No. 86
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 475

CGE 2

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel,
Ground Floor of Domo Building, No. 86
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: No Phone

CGE 3

Corner of Lenine Avenue and Samuel,
Ground Floor of Domo Building, No. 86
Ingombotas District - Luanda City
Phone: No Phone

CGE PATRIOTA

Patriota Galleries Shop J,
Lar do Patriota Suburb
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 923 165 621

Companies

PRIVATE BANKING CENTRE

S10-Via A1 Avenue,
Belas Business Park Condominium,
Cuanza Norte and Sul Building,
Unit E, B, - Talatona District
Luanda City
Phone: (+244) 222 696 464 / 426

BFA GA

Zenith Towers Condominium,
10th floor, Tower 2 AL 16 Avenue
Talatona District
Phone: No Phone

BFA CM

Zenith Towers Condominium,
11th floor, Tower 2 AL 16 Avenue
Talatona District
Phone: (+244) 923 165 550
(+244) 923 165 551

BFA PENSÕES

Zenith Towers Condominium,
10th floor, Tower 2 AL 16 Avenue
Talatona District
Phone: (+244) 222 638 935