Banco de Fomento Angola
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Angola Weekly |29/09

Market Information

In July, oil exports averaged 0.90 million barrels per day (mbd), reflecting a yoy contraction of about 21.2%, in line with the 15.5% yoy drop in production during the same period. The average export price was USD 70.5 per barrel, which corresponds to a 14.1% yoy decrease, although it saw a recovery of 7.7% mom (+USD 5.0). Thus, the combination of price effect and quantity effect led to a 30.4% reduction in export revenues, which totaled USD 1.9 billion, the lowest amount since March 2021.

Oil prices in international markets saw a slight decline over the past week, reflecting the growing expectation that the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies (OPEC+) may announce a further increase in production in October. The anticipation of this decision has caused some instability in the markets, with investors reacting to the possibility of higher global supply, which historically tends to exert downward pressure on oil prices. At the beginning of the year, oil was trading just above USD 80 per barrel, driven by factors such as tense geopolitical context, sporadic supply disruptions, and relatively robust consumption by major world economies. However, since April, when OPEC decided to gradually ramp up production, prices began to retreat and show greater volatility. The first phase of this production increase took place in April, with an additional 130,000 barrels per day. In the following months, production was further boosted: in May, June, and July, there were monthly increases of about 411,000 barrels per day, while in August the increase reached 548,000 barrels per day. This upward trajectory contributed to a reversal in the Brent price trend, with prices stabilizing between USD 60 and USD 70 per barrel. As October approaches and the possibility of a new round of production increases looms, the market appears to be positioning itself in advance, already anticipating a new imbalance between supply and demand. If this scenario is confirmed, downward pressure on prices is expected to continue, especially if global demand does not keep pace with production growth. The International Energy Agency has warned that OPEC+'s strategy could lead the market to a record surplus by 2026, as supply growth outpaces demand.

An additional supplementary credit of USD 218.5 million has been authorized to cover expenses related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Universalization of the Identity Card.

Macroeconomic Forecasts

Indicator	2024*	2025**	2026**
GDP change (%)	4.4	1.9	2.9
Average Inflation (%)	28.2	20.2	13.9
Current Account (% GDP)	9.3	9.1	8.5

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

Sovereign Rating

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

Monetary and Forex data*

	26/09/2025	Change 7 days (%)	Change YTD (%)	Change 12 months (%)
LUIBOR O/N	18.98%	0.00%	-3.71%	-0.76%
USD/AOA	911.96	0.00%	0.00%	-2.99%
AOA/USD	0.00110	0.00%	0.00%	3.09%
EUR/AOA	1064.3	-0.52%	12.09%	1.58%
EUR/USD	1.170	-0.37%	13.03%	4.71%
USD/ZAR	17.34	-0.04%	-8.00%	0.94%

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

Weekly domestic debt securities auctions

Term	Yield	Offer	Demand	Allocated
BT (364 days)	16.00%	28,000	27,659	27,659
BT (364 days)	16.00%	4,000	3,500	3,500
OT AOA (4 years)	16.75%	10,000	11,685	11,685
OT AOA (6 years)	17.25%	10,000	2,300	2,300

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