

Market Information

In March, credit to the private sector in local currency stood at AOA 6.4 trillion, registering a nominal year-on-year growth of 17.0%. However, when adjusted for inflation, real growth was more moderate, at around 4.6% YoY, according to our calculations based on data from the Central Bank of Angola. On the public sector side, credit in local currency increased by 21.9% YoY in nominal terms, corresponding to a real expansion of approximately 9.4%. A sectoral breakdown reveals a heterogeneous pattern. Over the past six months, credit to the extractive industry has remained the most dynamic segment, posting a strong real growth of 43.6% in March compared to the same period last year. Credit to Public Administration ranks as the second fastest-growing segment, expanding by 34.5%. In contrast, developments across trade, households, and construction (which together account for around 44.7% of total credit) have been more mixed. Credit to trade contracted by 8.8% in real terms, while credit to households and construction grew by 3.1% and 14.4%, respectively.

In the interbank money market, interest rates have been on a downward trajectory. After several months fluctuating around 19%, rates are now declining. The overnight Luibor Overnight (O/N), the main indicator of liquidity conditions in the banking system, currently stands at around 17.6%, significantly below the recent peak of 20.8% recorded in early April and also below the annual average of approximately 19.3%. This behaviour reflects the current liquidity conditions in the system, in a context where banks have been able to transact at rates below the overnight benchmark. This dynamic has been driven, on the one hand, by large volumes of maturing government securities in the first quarter (around AOA 2.1 trillion, according to the Annual Borrowing Plan), and on the other, by increased liquidity following the reduction in the local currency reserve requirement ratio. Longer-term rates have also declined, with an average reduction of around 66 basis points (bps) since the beginning of the year. The 6-month Luibor recorded the largest drop (103 bps), while the overnight rate fell by approximately 115 bps over the same period. This movement in Luibor signals a reduction in the cost of funding in the economy, given its role as a benchmark in many credit contracts. As a result, this adjustment may support an increase in credit supply, while also reflecting improved risk perception and overall financial conditions in the banking system.

Macroeconomic Forecasts

Indicator	2025*	2026**	2027**
GDP change (%)	3.1	3.3	4.0
Average Inflation (%)	20.2	12.6	11.6
Current Account (% GDP)	5.3	4.5	3.8

*Inflation - INE/ GDP 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*

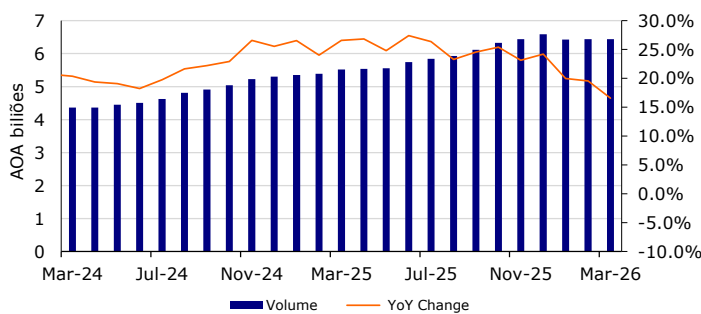
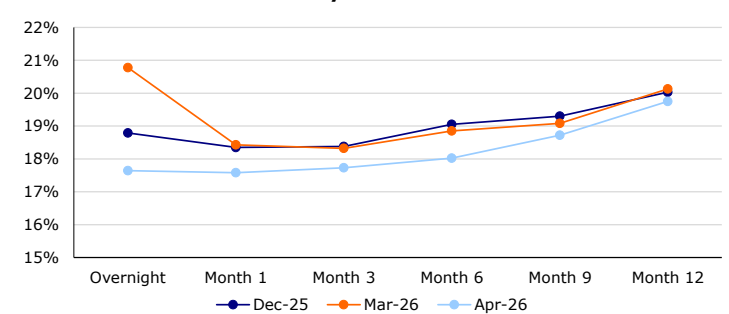
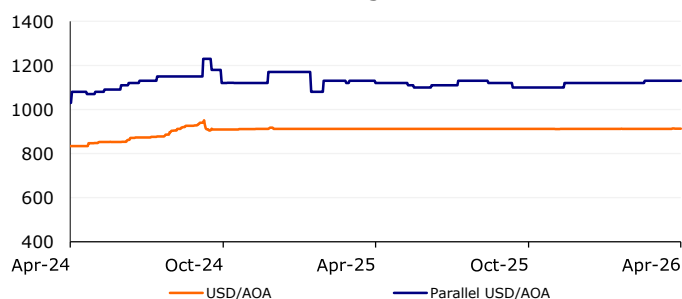
	24/04/2026	7 days (%)	Change	
			YTD (%)	12 months (%)
LUIBOR O/N	17.64%	-0.54%	-1.15%	-2.63%
USD/AOA	913.12	0.00%	0.09%	0.12%
AOA/USD	0.00110	0.00%	-0.09%	-0.12%
EUR/AOA	1067.2	-0.94%	-0.22%	2.08%
EUR/USD	1.172	-0.37%	-0.20%	2.91%
USD/ZAR	16.51	1.26%	-0.30%	-12.16%

*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
OT AOA (3 years)	16.75%	5,000	4,000	4,000
OT AOA (3 years)	16.75%	10,000	4,890	4,890
OT AOA (5 years)	17.25%	15,000	13,843	13,843
OT USD (5 years)	5.00%	44	44	44

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

Credit to the private sector

Interbank Money Market Interest Rates

Exchange Rate

Oil Prices (Brent) and Eurobond Yield 2032
