Investing together, Growing together.

Annual Report
2024

BancoBIC
Crescemos Juntos

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1.

Message from the Chair of the Executive Committee

Message from the Chair of the Executive Committee

We have entered the 20th year of existence of Banco BIC, in a time marked by international instability and economic uncertainties, with fluctuations in the financial markets, unpredictable trade disputes, and geopolitical tensions, as a result of conflicts on a global scale.

The time is now for decisions and flexible, adjustable strategic planning, given the modest economic growth that is expected and the need to diversify the real economy in Angola.

In a year of uncertainty, the challenges for banking (the engine of economic and financial sustainability) present opportunities to stimulate the sector and create innovative business solutions, in addition to strengthening the ability of the banks to become more competitive and innovative.

With the low purchasing power of the general population and global uncertainties, it will be essential to strengthen policies of risk management and financial prudence in order to face the challenges of 2025 with resilience and sustainability.

Stimulating investment in sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing is essential because it allows for economic growth and reduces dependence on imports.

Our ambition, characterised by being a benchmark bank, based on competitive principles, in an increasingly competitive market, with a presence in all the country's provinces, is to continue to be the financial institution that grants the most credit to the productive sector.

Banco BIC's commercial structure for 2025 has been adapted to market developments, taking into account the innovation of more comprehensive information technology units, centralised in the 2024 carried over plan, to improve efficiency in contingency scenarios against fraud and cyberattacks.

The Executive Committee was also readjusted with the addition of two new members, senior executives in the company, of recognized competence, based on the principle of gender equality, thus increasing the presence of women in leadership positions in the Bank's decision-making.

In the 2nd half of 2024, we commenced the recovery of profitability, following a period of financial market recession characterised by weak investment, exchange rate instability, high levels of debt and elevated inflation.

The Executive Committee responded to these adversities by reducing administrative and operational costs, strengthening risk analysis, recovering overdue loans through renegotiations and expanding digital services, in order to mitigate any negative impacts on the bank's assets.

In 2024, Banco BIC acquired all the shares in Bank BIC Namibia, which has its own structure of governing bodies and governance, acting as an independent financial entity that provides all types of banking services, under the direct supervision of the Bank of Namibia.

The Board of Directors' commitment for 2025 is to provide more personalised services to Clients (companies and individuals), under favourable conditions for investments in the productive economy, as well as to support strategic partnerships that translate into value synergies and ensure the monitoring of projects financed by Banco BIC.

> Banco BIC will continue to be an engine of economic development, transforming challenges into opportunities and writing the next chapters of our history with determination!

Our solvency ratio is 29%, much higher than that determined by the BNA, which positions us comfortably in terms of solidity to comply with the required prudential standards and operate safely in the Angolan financial market.

The financial statements accompanying this Annual Report and Accounts, which are being considered by the General Meeting of Shareholders, demonstrate the consistent performance and solidity of Banco BIC's financial results and assets.

In view of the current dynamic scenario, we reaffirm our commitment to excellence, innovation and responsibility, pillars that have underpinned our journey and will continue to guide our decisions. Certain that global and economic challenges represent opportunities for growth and diversification, we are committed to strengthening our position as a reference in the banking sector by promoting strategic partnerships and sustainable investments.

We believe that, with its continued investment in technology, internal restructuring and rigorous risk management, Banco BIC will continue to be an engine of economic development, transforming challenges into opportunities and writing the next chapters of our history with determination, to Grow Together!

Hugo da Silva Teles
Presidente da Comissão Executiva

2.

Main Activity Indicators

Main Activity Indicators

2,304,664

TOTAL NET ASSETS

3,137,789

TURNOVER

2,141

EMPLOYEES

116%

LEVERAGE RATIO

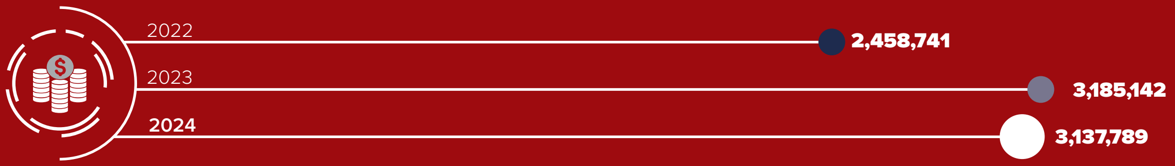
29%

REGULATORY SOLVENCY RATIO

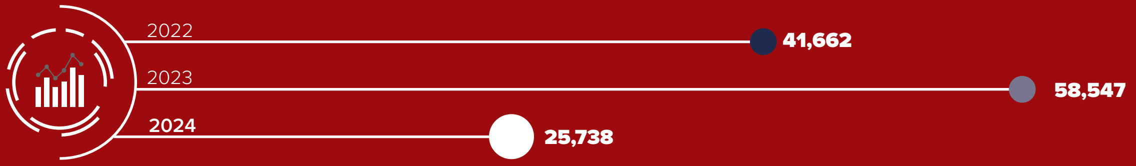
33%

NET LOANS OVER ASSETS

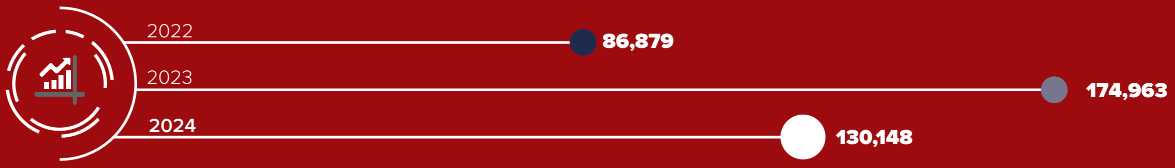
Turnover
(million AOA)



Net income for the year
(million AOA)



Operating income
(million AOA)



(Million AOA)

	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023	Δ 2024/2023	Δ% 2024/2023
Total net assets	**2,304,664**	2,291,512	13,152	1%
Turnover	**3,137,789**	3,185,142	(47,353)	-1%
Lending to the Economy	**1,713,207**	1,739,637	(26,431)	-2%
Loans to Customers	**1,164,609**	1,115,767	48,842	4%
Loans to the State	**488,232**	564,386	(76,154)	-13%
Off-balance Sheet	**60,366**	59,484	882	1%
Customer resources	**1,424,582**	1,445,504	(20,923)	-1%
Turnover per Employee	**1,466**	1,478	(12)	-1%
Financial intermediation result (operating income)	**130,138**	174,963	(44,824)	-26%
Financial intermediations result per Employee	**60,78**	81,19	(20)	-25%
Administrative and marketing costs/Financial intermediation result (less net monetary position)	**73,7%**	51,0%	-	-
Staff costs/Financial intermediation result (less net monetary position)	**44,6%**	32,1%	-	-
Net income for the year	**25,738**	58,547	(32,808)	-56%
Net position	**464,978**	466,693	(1,715)	0%
Pre-tax result/Average net assets	**1,1%**	2,8%	-	-
Financial intermediation result/Average net assets	**5,7%**	8,3%	-	-
Pre-tax result/Average equity	**5,5%**	13,1%	-	-
Regulatory solvency ratio	**28,9%**	31,5%	-	-
Number of branches[1]	**227**	232	(5)	-2%
Number of Employees	**2,141**	2,155	(14)	-1%
Number of Customers	**2,088**	1,919	169	9%

(Million USD)

	Dec. 2024	Dec. 2023	Δ 2024/2023	Δ% 2024/2023
Total net assets	**2 529**	2 764	(235)	-9%
Turnover	**3 440**	3 843	(403)	-10%
Lending to the Economy	**1 878**	2 099	(221)	-11%
Loans to Customers	**1 277**	1 346	(69)	-5%
Loans to the State	**535**	681	(146)	-21%
Off-balance Sheet	**66**	72	(6)	-8%
Customer resources	**1 562**	1 744	(182)	-10%
Turnover per Employee	**2.0**	2.0	-	0%
Financial intermediation result (operating income)	**143**	211	(68)	-32%
Financial intermediations result per Employee	**0.07**	0.10	(0)	-32%
Administrative and marketing costs/Financial intermediation result (less net monetary position)	**73.4%**	51.2%	-	-
Staff costs/Financial intermediation result (less net monetary position)	**44.8%**	32.2%	-	-
Net income for the year	**28**	71	(43)	-61%
Net position	**510**	563	(53)	-9%
Pre-tax result/Average net assets	**1.1%**	2.2%	-	-
Financial intermediation result/Average net assets	**5.4%**	6.4%	-	-
Pre-tax result/Average equity	**5.2%**	10.0%	-	-
Regulatory solvency ratio	**28.9%**	31.5%	-	-
Number of branches[1]	**227**	232	(5)	-2%
Number of Employees	**2 141**	2 155	(14)	-1%
Number of Customers	**2 088**	1 919	169	9%

[1] Inauguration of the Tômbua and Kikolo branches along with the Kikolo Company Centre in May and October 2024. We closed the following branches: Porto Seco, UPRA, Kikuxi, Praia do Bispo, Capalanca, Kilometro 12, Morro Bento II and the Alameda and Morro Bento I Company Centres in August, September, October and December 2024.

3.

Organizational structure

Organizational Structure

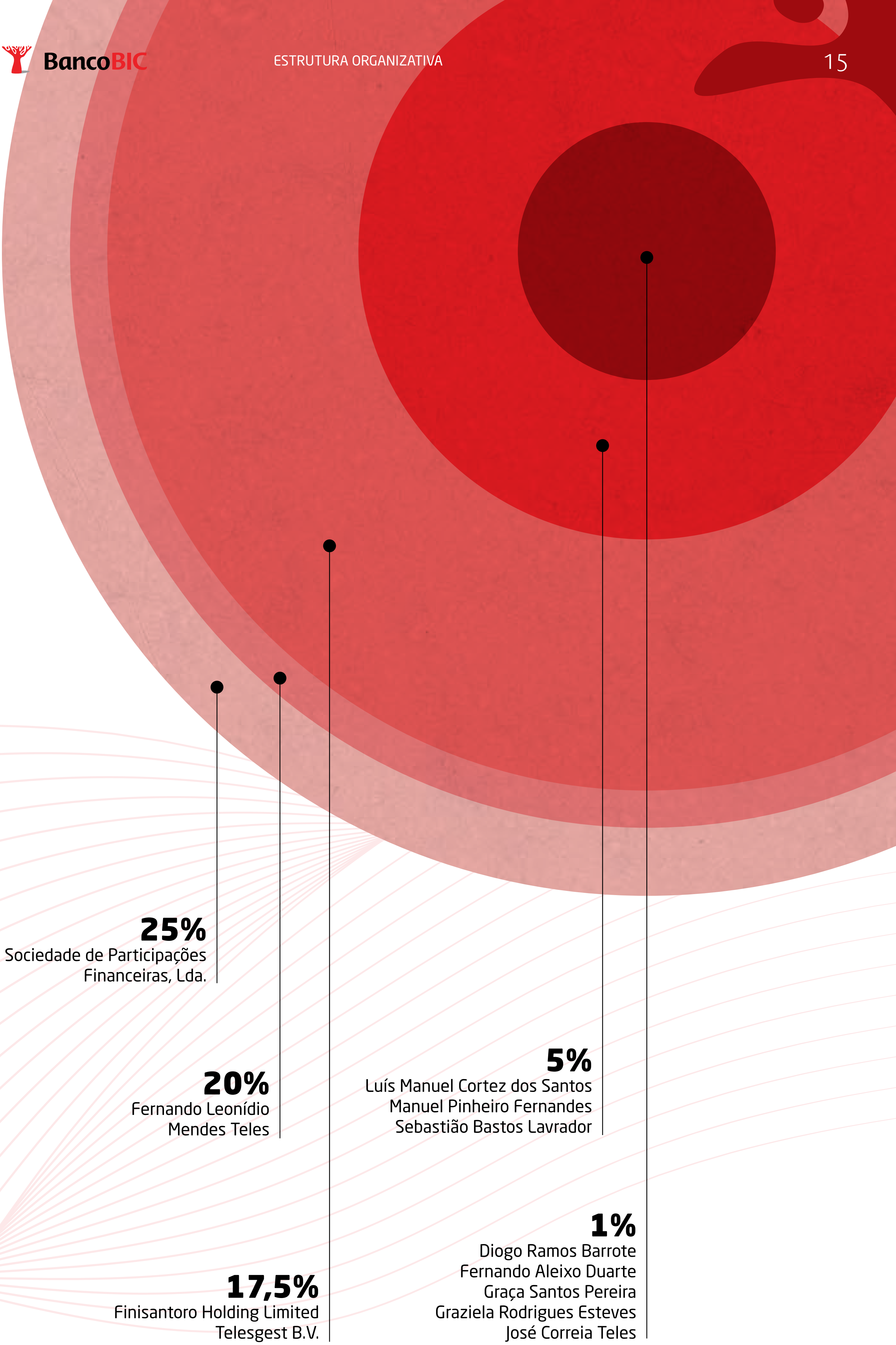
3.1. Governance Model

The Bank's governance model is established in its By-Laws and complies with the requirements of the Financial Institutions Act (Law No. 14/21 of 19 May). The Statutory Bodies are the Governing Bodies comprising the Board of the General Meeting and its Chair, the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, the Fiscal Board and the External Auditor.

Banco BIC, with headquarters in Edifício Banco BIC, located in Bairro de Talatona, Municipality of Talatona, in Luanda, was incorporated by public deed on 22 April 2005, following the following a communication from Banco Nacional de Angola of 19 April 2005, authorizing its incorporation.

The Bank's core business is obtaining resources from third parties in the form of deposits or others, which it uses, together with its own resources, to grant loans, make deposits at Banco Nacional de Angola, investments at credit institutions, acquire securities and other assets, for which it is duly authorized. It also provides other banking services and performs several types of foreign currency operations.

Banco BIC's share capital is broken down as follows:



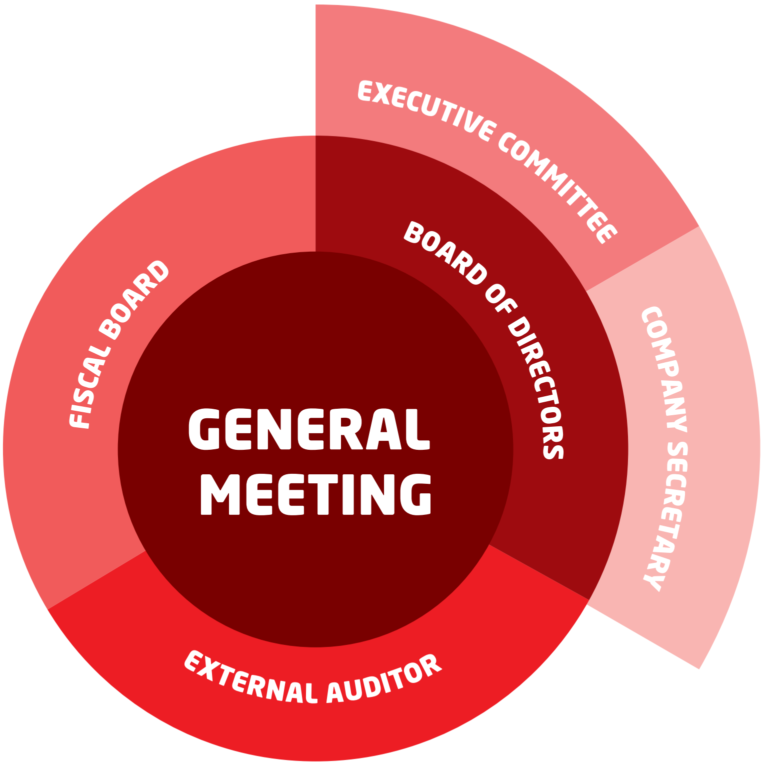
25%
Sociedade de Participações
Financeiras, Lda.

20%
Fernando Leonídio
Mendes Teles

17,5%
Finisantoro Holding Limited
Telesgest B.V.

5%
Luís Manuel Cortez dos Santos
Manuel Pinheiro Fernandes
Sebastião Bastos Lavrador

1%
Diogo Ramos Barrote
Fernando Aleixo Duarte
Graça Santos Pereira
Graziela Rodrigues Esteves
José Correia Teles



The members of the Governing Bodies were elected for the three-year term 2021/2024 at the General Meeting of 7 June 2021. On that date, the Board of Directors appointed, under the terms of the By-Laws, the composition of the Executive Committee and its Chair.

General Meeting

The General Meeting is the corporate body comprising all of the Bank's shareholders. Its operation is regulated by the by-laws. Its main competencies are:

- Election of the members of the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Board, the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Secretaries of the General Meeting Board, as well as the appointment of the External Auditor;
- Appraisal of the Board of Directors' annual report, discussion and voting on the Bank's balance sheet and accounts, taking into consideration the opinion of the Fiscal Board and External Auditor;
- Approval of the fixed and/or variable remuneration of members of the statutory bodies;
- Resolution on the distribution of the net income, as proposed by the Board of Directors;
- Resolution on changes to the By-Laws.

Board of Directors

Meetings of the Board of Directors are held at least monthly and whenever called by the Chair of the Board of Directors or by half of the Directors.

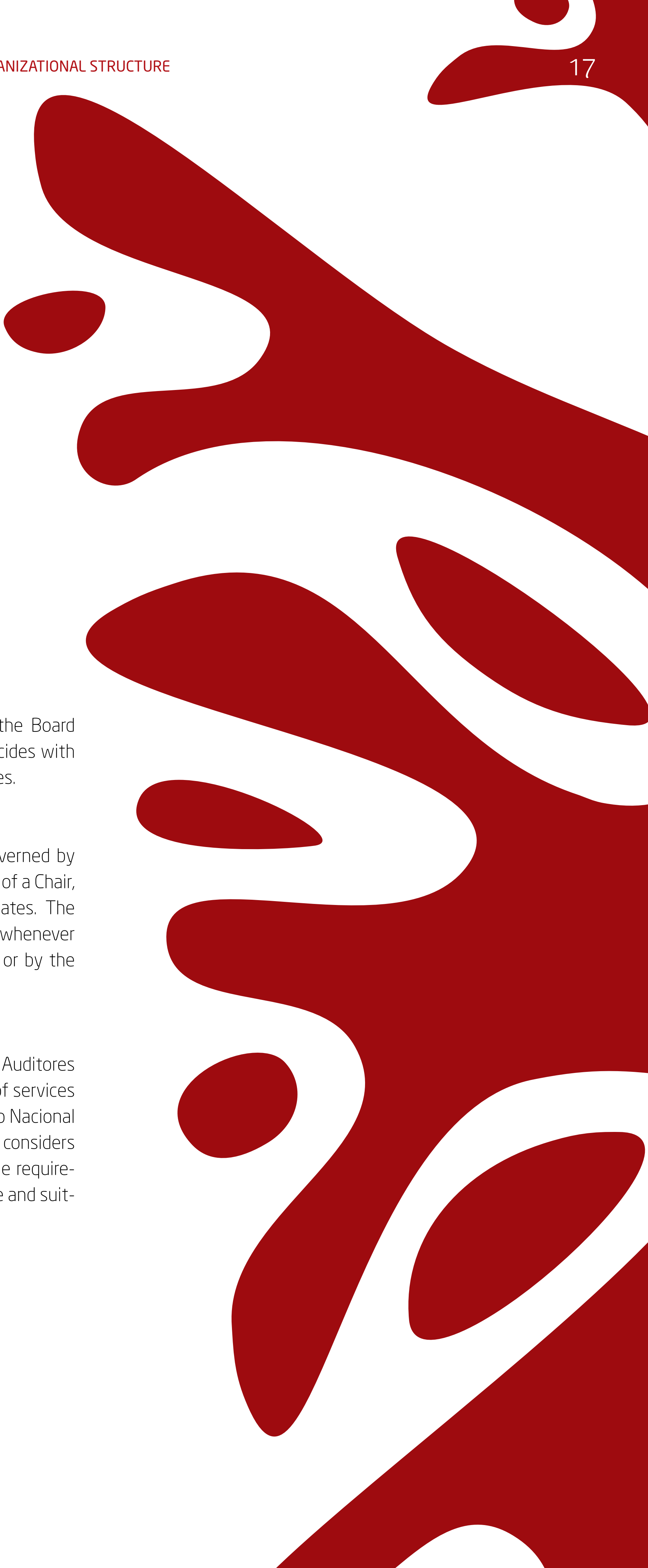
In order to ensure the Bank's executive management, the Board of Directors delegated this to Executive Committee, composed of four members.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, composed of a Vice-Chair and five members is, within the scope of its competencies, subordinated to the action plans and the annual budget, as well as to other measures and guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. It has broad management powers to conduct the Bank's day-to-day business, with its performance being permanently monitored by the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Board and the External Auditor.

All members of the Executive Committee play an active role in the day-to-day management of the Bank's business, with responsibility for one or more specific business areas in accordance with their individual profiles and specializations.

The Executive Committee holds meetings called by its Chair at least once a month.



Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is appointed by the Board of Directors and his/her term of office coincides with that of the members of the governing bodies.

Fiscal Board

The composition of the Fiscal Board is governed by the provisions of the By-Laws, and consists of a Chair, two permanent members and two alternates. The Fiscal Board holds quarterly meetings and whenever called by the Chair, the Board of Directors or by the Chair of the Board of the General Meeting.

External Auditor

The external audit is conducted by CROWE – Auditores e Consultores, S.A. The rules for provision of services by the External Auditor are defined in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 09/2021. The Bank considers that the current External Auditors meet the requirements of availability, knowledge, experience and suitability to fully perform their functions.

Composition of the Governing Bodies

GENERAL MEETING

Manuel Pinheiro Fernandes
Chair

Luís Manuel Cortez dos Santos
Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sebastião Bastos Lavrador
Chair of the Boards Directors

Hugo Miguel Silva Teles
Chair of the Executive Committee

Jaime Pedro Galhoz Pereira
Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee

José Manuel Cândido
Member

Jorge Manuel Gomes Veiga*
Member

Ricardo Jorge Godinho Cortez dos Santos
Member

Francisco Paulo Lourenço
Member

Aleixo Santana Arlindo Afonso
Member

Amadeu de Jesus Castelhano Maurício**
Member

José Agostinho Rodrigues**

Member

Gianni Policarpo Gaspar Martins***
Member

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hugo Miguel Silva Teles
Chair

Jaime Pedro Galhoz Pereira
Vice-Chair

José Manuel Cândido
Member

Jorge Manuel Gomes Veiga*
Member

Ricardo Jorge Godinho Cortez dos Santos
Member

Francisco Paulo Lourenço
Member

Aleixo Santana Arlindo Afonso
Member

FISCAL BOARD

Sérgio Henrique Borges Serra
Chair

José Nelson Rodrigues Carmelino
Member

Yolanda Vicência Fernandes dos Santos Ceita
Member

Hélder Jorge Araújo Nunes Varanda
Alternate Member

Rodrigo Piriquito Barros Ribas
Alternate Member

EXTERNAL AUDITOR

Crowe - Auditores e Consultores, S.A.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Marta Treyer Martins de Carvalho Cabral

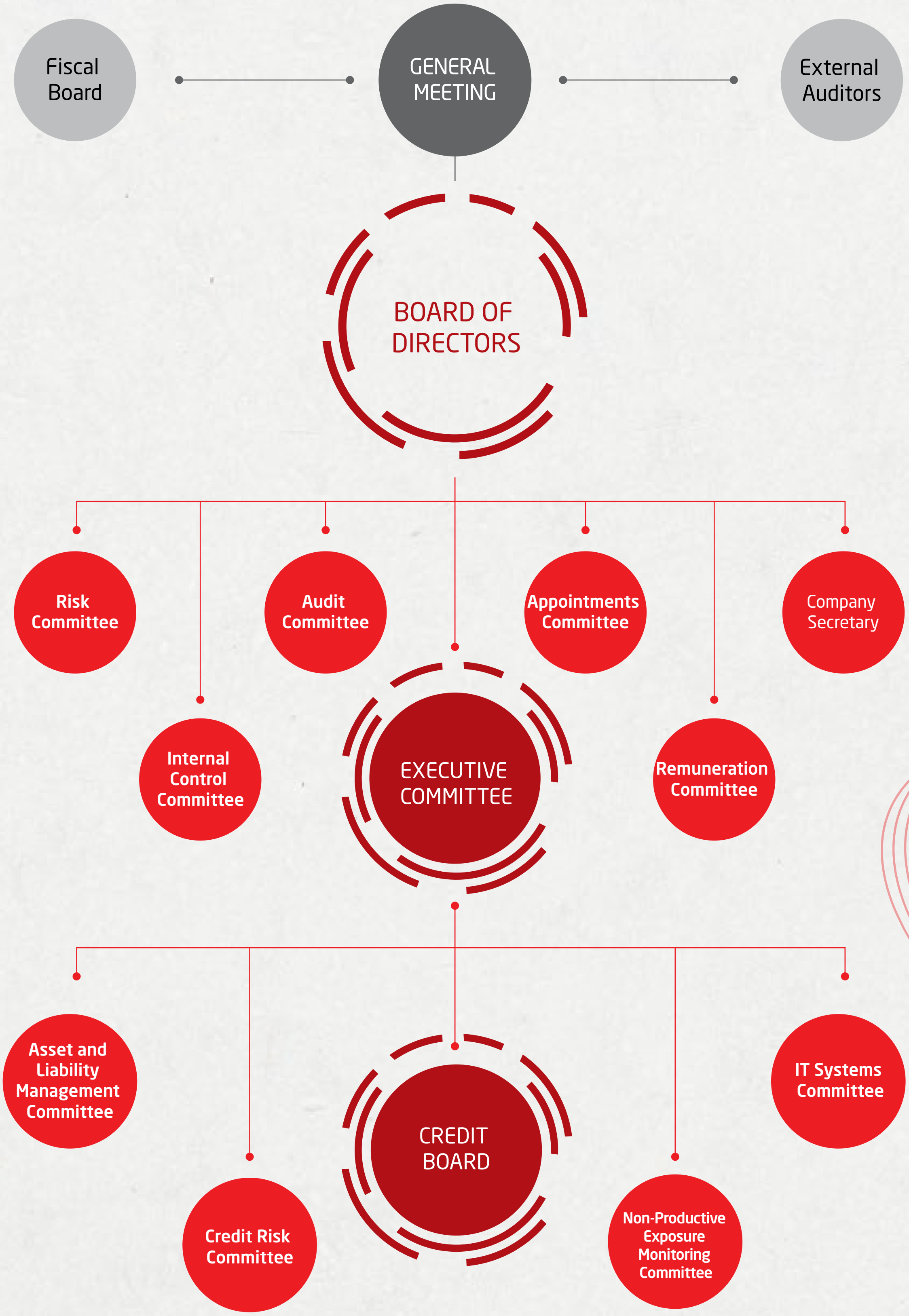
* Function ceased in September 2024

** Independent Director.

*** Non-Executive Director.

3.2. Functional Organizational Chart

The functional structure of the Bank allows a clear division of the areas and functions of each department and/or office, under the authority of each of the Executive Directors. The functional organization chart of the Bank is shown below:



Executive Committee

Jaime Pereira
DIRECTOR

DARC DEPARTMENT OF CREDIT RISK ANALYSIS

GMC CAPITAL MARKETS OFFICE

DCG MANAGEMENT CONTROL DEPARTMENT

DIF INTERNATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

DTC CENTRAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Hugo Teles
CHAIR OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DAP DEPARTMENT OF PROCUREMENT

DIP DEPARTMENT OF ASSETS

GF FIXING DEPARTMENT

DRHF DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND TRAINING

DM MARKETING DEPARTMENT

DPB DEPARTMENT OF PRIVATE BANKING

DE OIL & GAS

DCI DEPARTMENT OF INVESTMENT CENTERS

Aleixo Afonso
DIRECTOR

DJC LEGAL AND LITIGATION DEPARTMENT

DPN III DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES III

DPN VI DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES VI

DPN VII DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES VII

DCAC CREDIT CONTROL AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT

Ricardo Cortez
DIRECTOR

DCOMP COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT

DSI DDEPARTMENT OF IT SYSTEMS

DCAMP DEPARTMENT OF ALTERNATIVE CHANNELS AND PAYMENT METHODS

DR RISK DEPARTMENT

DAI AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS DEPARTMENT

Francisco Lourenço
DIRECTOR

DOQ DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND QUALITY

GPC CUSTOMER OMBUDSMAN OFFICE

DPN I DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES I

DPN II DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES II

DPN V DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES V

José Candido
DIRECTOR

DSO OPERATIONAL SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

DPE PAYMENTS AND OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

GCC OFFICE OF EXCHANGE RATE CONTROL

DPN IV DEPARTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES IV

Jorge Veiga
DIRECTOR

DC ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

DE II COMPANIES DEPARTMENT II

DE III COMPANIES DEPARTMENT III

DE IV COMPANIES DEPARTMENT IV

DE V COMPANIES DEPARTMENT V

DBA BIC AGRO DEPARTMENT

Composition of the Structural Units

DSO - Operational Support Department

Jerusa Guedes
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Sérgio Rogério
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **32**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Ensure the proper opening of personal and company accounts;
- Receive credit proposals sent by the legal counsel and the commercial network, and register them for monitoring and control purposes;
- Ensure that the legal documents required in the process associated with each operation (contracts and credit bonds) are checked, accurate and subsequently archived;
- Charge the client any commissions and contract expenses that may be incurred;
- In clearance sent: certify that the commercial network processes cheques drawn on other credit institutions and other securities subject to clearance, including the reading of the optical line and digitalization; proceed with the digital filing of cheques drawn on other credit institutions (when implemented); certify that the file with the cheques drawn on other credit institutions and other securities subject to clearance has been sent to Banco Nacional de Angola, via EMIS and process the returned cheques drawn on other credit institutions, through analysis of pending movements in the Central System.
- On received clearance: accept files of cheques drawn on the Bank, via the Department of Information Systems; check the formalities of the cheques drawn on the Bank; monitor the return of cheques drawn on the Bank (returned by the commercial network if their requirements show irregularities) and create a digital file of the returned cheques drawn on the Bank, through the Clearing Service of Banco Nacional de Angola.

DPE - Payments and Overseas Department

Inês Carvalho
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Paulo Brito
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Bartolomeu Sunda
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **29**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Opening, maintenance and settlement of documentary operations and external financing, Payment operations issued (OPE); Payment operations received (OPR), Credit Transfer System (STC) and Payment System in Real Time (SPTR);
- Ensure that legal documents that are part of the process associated with each operation are checked for precision, providing the respective physical file;
- Collaborate with the Bank's other organizational units on multidisciplinary projects;
- Ensure the Bank's representation at meetings with external entities, within its scope of activity;
- Meet consultation requests made by auditors and revisers from Banco Nacional de Angola or by any other external entity to which this type of request is applicable;
- Ensure the resolution of non-compliances and complaints.

GCC - Gabinete de Controlo Cambial

Lexter Soares
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **6**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Follow all the regulations published by BNA on foreign exchange operations;
- Have adequate control systems for compliance with legislation, regulations, and update them when necessary;
- Check the proper opening and operation of bank accounts held by foreign exchange non-residents, with the collaboration of the Compliance Office;
- Comply with foreign exchange laws and regulations for operations not subject to licensing, in cases where approval has been delegated by the Bank;
- Legitimate the correct constitution of the application files for licensing or registration of operations and their timely submission to BNA;
- Ensure the correct and timely execution of foreign exchange transactions, as well as their registration in the BNA accounting and reporting systems;
- Ensure the timely and correct reporting of all information to be sent to BNA;
- Represent the Bank at BNA for all foreign exchange issues, through the head of the foreign exchange control function;
- Verify the framework of foreign exchange operations in the business "legal person" Customers, considering their nature, size and financial situation among other factors and, in the cases of "individual clients", the framework of their circumstances and financial capacity, under the scope of the transaction monitoring process provided for in Law 34/11 on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

DPN IV - Department of Individuals and Businesses IV

Horácio Almeida / **Francisco Melo**
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Nelson Guilherme / **Felícia Fortes** / **Ana Cajada** / **Rui Caetano**
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **322**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DE II - Companies Department II

Regina Guimarães
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Ana Marques / **Alfredo Castro** / **Dinamene Monteiro**
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **39**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DE III - Companies Department III

Suzana Silva
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **9**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DE IV - Companies Department IV

Mafalda Carvalho
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Dácia Nascimento / **Luena Fundões** / **Telmo Bernardo**
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **41**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DE V - Companies Department V

António Silva
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Maria de Fátima Silva
COORDINATING MANAGERS

Number of Employees **4**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DBA - BIC Agro Department

Regina Guimarães
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Yolanda Almeida
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **8**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Provide all technical support to the commercial networks, whenever requested by them, for drawing up proposals or preparing commercial visits to Customers or potential Customers;
- Ensure the contracting of credit operations aimed at agriculture, livestock and fisheries;
- Conduct the analysis of the credit portfolio in terms of types of credit in the DBA area; issue or follow-up the issue of new contracts, as well as addenda to existing contracts;
- Monitor the loan and non-performing loan portfolio, being a member of the Non- performing Loan Monitoring Committee.

DC - Accounting Department

EDHILAYNE TAVARES
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Soraia Ramos
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **21**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Prepare the financial statements and all other elements that the Bank uses to present accounts;
- Produce and report accounting, prudential, statistical and tax information to the supervisory entities and tax authorities, respectively, ensuring compliance with accounting standards and regulatory and tax requirements;
- Manage third party billing and invoice payments.

DOQ - Organization and Quality Department

Augusto Silva
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Manuela Pereira
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **3**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Ensure the preparation and maintenance of internal regulations, in coordination with all the Bank's other organizational units, and their corresponding approval by the Board of Directors, their publication and archiving;
- Collaborate with the definition of the organizational structure and the competences of the Bank's organizational units, their corresponding approval by the Board of Directors, disclosure and archiving;
- Design and ensure the maintenance of the Bank's templates;
- Promote and collaborate in the sharing of information among the Bank's different functional structures.

GPC - Customer Ombudsman Office

Augusto Valente
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **3**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Management of complaints;
- Customer care and timely resolution of complaints presented by the Customers;
- Ensure the recording and control of compliance with the resolution time limits established by the Bank and BNA for treatment of complaints;
- Report the list of complaints received to superiors and the regulator.

DPN I - Department of Individuals and Businesses I

Justina Praça
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Pedro Marta / **Luzia Santos** / **Patrícia Faria**
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **225**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DPN II - Department of Individuals and Businesses II

José Assis
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Edgar Magalhães / **João Ivungo** / **Marcília Gonçalves**
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **260**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DPN V - Department of Individuals and Businesses V

Anabela Santinho / José Assis
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Armindo Cunha / Solange Martins / Edna Lopes
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **366**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DAP - Procurement Department

Yara Coelho / Célio Sousa
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **41**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Acquire, store and distribute goods and services;
- Coordinate the quality control process for the goods and services managed by the Procurement Department and compliance with the established service levels;
- Launch consultations with suppliers of goods and services, negotiate and implement contracts for the supply of goods and services;
- Ensure the compliance of the powers delegated for incurring costs and making investments by the Bank's various organizational units;
- Ensure that invoices for the Bank's acquisition of goods and services rendered are checked;
- Ensure the management of recovered vehicles and equipment.

DIP - Asset Department

Tiago Pacheco
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **20**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Ensure the management of the Bank's investment and recovered real estate, whether or not related to operations;
- Ensure the physical and environmental conditions of the facilities necessary for the Bank's proper operation, at all times guaranteeing both the operationality and safety of the infrastructure, and adequate levels of rationalization and efficiency in space management;
- Ensure safe conditions for people and property inside the Bank's facilities.

GF - Fixing Office

Helga Peres
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **9**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Ensure the checking and accuracy of legal documents that are part of the process associated with each operation;
- Perform the preliminary analysis of the operations approved in the decision- making circuit, validating the submitted documentation, as well as of the correct and adequate framework pursuant to the existing legislation and product and service manuals;
- Request the appropriate decision-making circuit to reassess the operations in the event of any flaws in their processing, suggesting the proper framework with a view to correctly formalizing the operations.

DRHF - Human Resources and Training Department

Telma Pinheiro
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Sarah Figueiredo
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **7**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Recruit human resources, which includes planning of human resources, market research of candidates, recruitment, selection and onboarding;
- Allocate human resources, which includes job analysis and description, horizontal, vertical or diagonal personnel movements, career planning and merit, and merit and performance assessment;
- Maintenance of human resources, which includes remuneration (salary management), welfare benefit plan (health), other benefits (loans), health and safety at work, records, staff controls and labour relations (declarations, work and other certificates);
- Human resource development, which includes training and personal development plans; Control of human resources, which includes management indicators, human resources IT systems (data search and processing, statistics, records, reports, tables and statements).

DM - Marketing Department

Inês Fernandes
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Marta Cabral
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **9**

PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES:

- Propose the launch of commercial stimulation campaigns to support the Bank's strategic objectives, especially those aimed at marketing new products and services, monitoring the achievement of the defined objectives;
- Keep content available on the intranet and internet up to date;
- Ensure and validate the execution by advertising agencies of all advertising materials and items for the implementation of campaigns (TV and radio spots, press advertisement, billboards, banners, leaflets, etc.);
- Coordinate and monitor the organization of events, specifically Board meetings, Conventions and Anniversaries;
- Implement the processes required for publishing the Annual Report and Accounts, ensuring coordination with the communication agency selected for editing and production;
- Analyse, negotiate and implement all sponsorships, making the return on investment profitable and ensuring that the brand identity is applied correctly across different materials.

DPB - Private Banking Department

Nkiniani Rangel
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Luzia Santos
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **9**

PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES:

- Collaborate with the Directors and Marketing Department in the definition of the overall commercial strategy and value proposition for the Private segment, promoting its execution and implementation;
- Support Private Bankers in visiting important Customers, in order to enhance business attraction, and in actions to attract high potential Customers.

DE - Oil & Gas

Regina Guimarães
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Ana Marques
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **5**

PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Department Director in writing of the measures taken.

DCI - Department of Investment Centres

Monalisa Dias
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Luzia Santos
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **12**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Develop best monitoring and prospecting practices to materialise the commitment to investors, aimed at achieving the successful completion of each project, building strategic partnerships and value synergies;
- Monitor the entire cycle of the investment project, together with the investor, from its design to the moment it becomes fully active;
- Study investment alternatives that are in line with the evolution of business circumstances, boosting the commercial network of economic agents that maintain financial relations with the Bank.

DARC - Credit Risk Analysis Department

Maria Franco
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **16**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Perform the analysis of credit operations concerning Customer or group risk, as defined in the general credit regulations;
- Prepare credit risk reports on Customer/group operations (credit reports), focusing on analyses that tend to be performed for the largest and new exposures, less typical and more complex credit situations, which are assessed by the Credit Board;
- Ensure the processes for creating risk balance and rating tables, guaranteeing their maintenance;
- Ensure the proper creation of economic groups and circles and their maintenance;
- Ensure that management information is obtained on matters within its competence.

GMC - Capital Markets Office

Irene Vezo
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **1**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Enable Customers to execute, through a single point of contact, the main capital market financial instruments, ensuring the necessary conditions of reliability, security and transparency at all times;
- Promote the range of investment consultancy services to the Bank's high net worth Customers;
- The organization and setting up of debt and capital market operations.

DCG - Management Control Department

Sara Teles
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **6**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Monitor the evolution of the balance sheet and income statement headings and key management indicators;
- Ensure the assessment and commercial activity of the Business Units and control the operating costs of the Central Services Departments, ensuring the coordination, preparation and execution control of the respective annual budget;
- Pursuant to the Bank's internationalization framework, ensure the timely provision of financial, accounting and operational information about the Bank and other BIC entities, on a consolidated basis, to the different supervisory entities, specifically to Banco Nacional de Angola.

DIF - International and Financial Department

Irene Vezo
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **13**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Coordinate the management of the Bank's foreign exchange position and risk, liquidity and compliance with mandatory reserve requirements;
- Monitor compliance with the limits of exposure to market and counterparty risks;
- Control and ensure the registration, in the appropriate IT systems, of counterparty operations that are performed, in a timely manner and according to the procedures established for the purpose;
- Collaborate in updating the Bank's price list for products and services related to the Department's activity;
- Monitor the evolution of markets.

DTC - Central Treasury Department

Inocêncio Almeida
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Afonso Nunda
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **18**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Ensure that valuables are collected from and delivered to the vaults of the branches within the deadlines set for the purpose;
- Ensure that the maximum stipulated ceiling for valuables in branch vaults is never exceeded, thereby mitigating operational risk;
- Ensure that the Bank's cash balances are never exceeded by arranging for them to be deposited at the Central Bank.

DJC - Legal and Litigation Department

Carlos Campos
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Isilda Tavares / **Roquy Veiga**
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees | **26**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Analyse processes sent by the Commercial Network;
- Prepare proposals for debt settlement agreements;
- Support, within the scope of its activities, all processes assigned to external lawyers;
- Respond to technical and legal queries from all Bank departments.

DPN III - Department of Individuals and Businesses III

Suzana Silva
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Carlos Santos / Hélio Lopes
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **132**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DPN VI - Department of Individuals and Businesses VI

António Silva
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Maria de Fátima Silva / Elizabeth Pina
COORDINATING MANAGERS

Fábio Leitão / José Antunes / Simão Finde
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **239**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DPN VII - Department of Individuals and Businesses VII

Francisco Melo
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Luís Camilo
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **80**

PRINCIPAIS FUNÇÕES:

- Define and implement the commercial performance policies, pursuant to the commercial strategy determined by the Bank's Board of Directors;
- Boost the attraction of business Customers in its target segment;
- Analyse market conditions;
- Establish commercial objectives in coordination with the Board of Directors and the Commercial Departments comprising the Branch Network;
- Monitor and control the Department's loans that are overdue and promote their recovery;
- Monitor and collaborate with measures to minimize latent risk in Customers that show warning signs, not only failure to comply with operations;
- Analyse reports from the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI) on commercial and administrative activities, monitor and promote the correction of anomalies and inform the Director of the Department in writing of the measures taken.

DCAC - Credit Control and Monitoring Department

Henrique Oliveira
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Paulo Jorge Manuel
AREA DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **6**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Manage Customer accounts assigned to pre-litigation;
- Ensure the pursuit of the function of recovery of non-performing loans;
- Define action strategies aimed at the settlement of situations of breach of contract;
- Prepare proposals for debt settlement agreements.

GC - Compliance Department

Dumilde Rangel
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **15**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Draft and submit to the Bank's Board of Directors and Supervisory Body a report, at least on an annual basis, identifying non-compliances and the measures taken to correct any flaws that may have been detected;
- Immediately provide the Management with information on any indications of breach of legal obligations, rules of conduct or relationships with Customers, or other duties, that may cause the Bank or its employees to commit a misdemeanour;
- Monitor and publicize the regulatory legislation published by the different supervisory and regulatory entities;
- Under Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism: ensure the updating of internal rules in view of changes to the current legislation and the reliability of software to combat the Financing of Terrorism. Anti-Money Laundering software.

DSI - Department of Information Systems

Luis Nikolai
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Rui Valente
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Ricardo Amorim
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **38**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Identify and promote the definition of strategic lines of intervention regarding IT systems and their technological supporting structures;
- Conduct the integrated management of the components of IT systems and technological infrastructure, to ensure that they are always in alignment with current needs, and identify the foreseeable impact arising from new requests from the different Business Units;
- Carry out the planning and development of the necessary actions for the adoption of means and methods based on a rigorous framework in terms of productivity, efficiency, quality, control, security, service levels and costs.

DCAMP - Department of Alternative Channels and Payment Methods

Márcia Lima
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Nelmo Costa
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **42**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and implement the operational processes concerning the following products and services: Bank cards (debit and credit), Automatic Payment Terminals (APT), Automated Teller Machines (ATM), Interactive Service (Netbanking – Personal and Business Netbanking), Other Alternative Channels (Mobile banking, Tablet banking, SMS banking and others);
- Contribute, in coordination with other Organizational Units, to the definition of new products and services, campaigns and promotional activities, new functionalities or improvements to existing ones;
- Guarantee the correct and permanent operation of APT and ATM.

DR - Risk Department

Lília Rangel
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Giovani Carlos
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **6**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Obtain a comprehensive vision of the risks to which the Bank is exposed in order to understand their various impacts, including the evolution of internal capital;
- Implement risk management and measurement methodologies suited to the material nature and characteristics of each type of risk;
- Ensure the implementation of a solid and reliable risk management and measurement system that enables the comprehensive and segmented treatment of risks, and understanding their impacts;
- Foster the internal level and control;
- Coordinate the development and maintenance of the Business Continuity Plan (PCN);
- Contribute to strengthening an internal culture of risk management and service quality improvement.

DAI - Audit and Inspection Department

Adilson Joaquim
CENTRAL DIRECTOR

Fernanda Pinto
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Number of Employees **24**

MAIN FUNCTIONS:

- Define and prepare the Audit Plan, ensuring its execution;
- Ensure the audit of all the Bank's branches, business centres, investment centres and central services;
- Draft audit reports, proposing therein the adoption of corrective measures for detected situations that are somewhat irregular or flawed;
- Analyse Customer complaints that justify the Audit and Inspection Department's intervention, articulating with Bank body involved and collaborating, when necessary, in drafting their response;
- Carry out, when necessary, inspections (analysis and technical assessment) of bodies or events that may show signs of irregularities or with a view to ascertaining responsibilities in situations that may show signs of unlawful or fraudulent procedures or that are in contravention of the established rules and guidelines, which may affect the property interests of the Bank or third parties.

3.3. Remuneration Policy

In compliance with the provisions of Article 21 of Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 01/2022 of 28 January, we hereby disclose that the remuneration earned during 2024 by the members of the Governing Bodies amounted to approximately 707 million kwanzas, distributed as follows:

- Board of Directors – AOA 654,125,000;
- Fiscal Board – AOA 52,875,000;
- Board of the General Meeting – did not earn any amount.

Annual remuneration policy statement

1. 1. Remuneration of the Governing Bodies

The Remuneration Policy for the Governing Bodies of Banco BIC, S.A. in force in 2024 was approved by the General Meeting on 25 April 2024, following a proposal by the Board of Directors.

1.1. No external consultants were involved in defining the Remuneration Policy, nor was there any existing Remuneration Committee;

1.2. The Remuneration Policy in 2024 was compatible with the Bank's long-term interests and did not encourage excessive risk-taking;

1.3. Non-executive directors only benefit from remuneration approved by the General Meeting;

1.4. The members of the Fiscal Board only benefit from fixed remuneration approved by the General Meeting;

1.5. Remuneration of the members of the Executive Committee:

a) All members of the Executive Committee receive a fixed remuneration, paid 14 times a year;

b) Every year, the General Meeting evaluates the Board of Directors, considering the meeting of objectives, the quantitative and qualitative results achieved, as well as their origin and nature, their sustainability or occasional nature, the risk associated with achieving them, compliance with regulations, added value for shareholders and the way in which the institution has related to other stakeholders.

1.6. Remuneration of the members of the General Meeting Board: The members of the General Meeting Board receive a fixed attendance fee for each participation in General Meetings, as defined by this Meeting.

2. Employee remuneration

2.1. The current Employee Remuneration Policy of Banco BIC, S.A. was approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 25 April 2024, following a proposal by the Board of Directors;

2.2. Employee performance is assessed at least once a year, carried out by the respective line manager, and the assignment of the variable component of remuneration depends on the assessment;

2.3. Employees who maintain a legal-employment relationship with the Bank through an employment contract do not benefit from any form of remuneration other than that arising from the normal application of labour law. They do not benefit from any annual bonus scheme or any other non-cash benefits, without prejudice to the possibility of receiving variable remuneration under the remuneration policy in force.

3.4. Mission, Vision and Values

Banco BIC acts as a solid, profitable and socially responsible financial institution. Its objective is to be an efficient, flexible bank, with a national presence and international representation, a partner of companies and families, that is distinguished by the demonstrated asset appreciation, Customer satisfaction and Employee fulfilment, combined with its highly ethical and socially responsible behaviour.

MISSION

Provide excellent services that help our Customers to achieve their business, personal and professional goals. To this end, the Bank builds lasting relationships with its Customers based on rigour, integrity and transparency. The dedication and commitment to its values means that the Customer know they can count on the Bank to provide the best solutions and services.

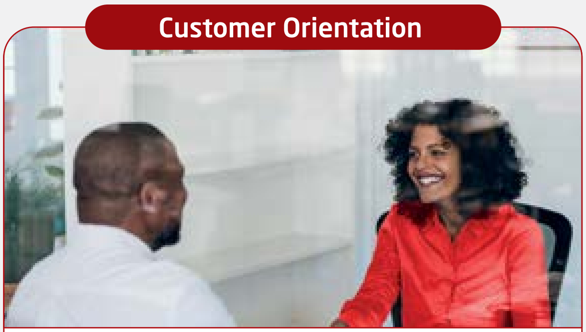
VISION

To be the best and largest private bank operating in Angola, growing in a sustained and innovative way while offering the best solutions to our Customers, with a permanent capacity for renewal, and actively contributing to the development and economic growth of Angola. For this purpose, the Bank permanently observes and interprets the market so that it can make a difference in a highly competitive environment, not only by anticipating solutions and acquiring new knowledge, but also by creating value.

VALUES

Transparency in all its behaviour, attitudes, and decisions; these are the Bank's guiding principles in fulfilling its responsibilities and pursuing goals:

Customer Orientation

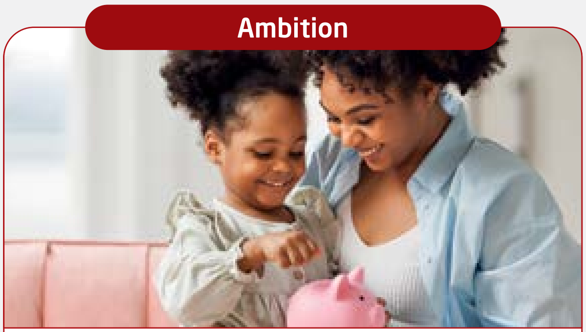


This is a fundamental principle in the banking context and represents a special concern for the Bank. In an increasingly competitive market, the Customers expect to receive personalised and efficient customer care.

In order to meet those expectations, Banco BIC is attentive to the needs and requirements of its Customers and offers solutions and services that are suited to each profile and moment of life. Furthermore, the Bank makes a point of cultivating a relationship of transparency and trust, by providing elucidative information about products and services, and always being available to clear up doubts and resolve problems.

Customer care is present in all aspects of the banking relationship, from the moment of opening the account up to the offer of loans, investments and insurance. For the Bank, it is fundamental to be flexible and swift in resolving problems and being open to Customer feedback, as a way to continuously improve its services and products.

Ambition



The ongoing union between personal humility and professional ambition leads us to believe that we can always do more and better. This statement is one of the driving forces behind the professional growth of every person in particular, and the team as a whole. The Bank believes that its ambition enables the achievement of increasingly greater goals and drives us to offer our Customers the best solutions.

Innovation

Banco BIC focuses on the development of new products and services, on the creation of more efficient processes and on the adoption of emerging technologies.

This last one is the key word for the Bank to remain competitive and relevant. The banking industry has been shaped by technological advances, regulatory changes and Customer preferences, where innovation is crucial to follow those changes and overcome challenges.

Recognition and appreciation

Banco BIC believes that its Employees are absolutely essential to achieve its strategic goals and ensure solid and sustainable growth. For this reason, it invests in creating a work environment that fosters everyone's satisfaction and motivation, offering appropriate conditions, individual career plans and opportunities for continuous training. The Bank acknowledges the value of each team member and encourages the development of their technical and behavioural skills, with a view to improved performance and contribution to the institution.

Teamwork

The Bank believes that collaboration and teamwork are fundamental to achieve its goals and surpass its actual ambitions. Thus, it endeavours to create effective teams that combine complementing talents and skills to generate innovative and quality solutions for its Customers. It encourages transparent communication and the exchange of ideas between team members, always aimed at achieving better results and creating a collaborative and productive work environment.

High standard of integrity

The Bank always acts according to high ethical standards strictly guided by the Central Bank's regulations and recommendations. Banco BIC believes that integrity is a fundamental value for the construction of trustworthy relations with its Customers and to maintain transparent and responsible action in the financial market. All the Customers are guided to act with transparency and ethics in all their actions and decisions, with a view to always acting in a responsible manner and contributing to society's sustainable development.

Social Responsibility and Sustainability

Banco BIC aims to support civil society, in its most diverse forms of intervention, such as in education, health, sports and culture, which is embodied in "Crescer Juntos" [Growing Together] programme. In its internal and external activity, it also follows the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

4.

Macroeconomic Framework

Macroeconomic Framework

4.1. World Economy

+3.2%
GDP

The world economy is growing moderately, and the medium-term outlook does not anticipate a substantial change in this situation. The World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) presented a upward revision of its forecasts, estimating that global gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 3.2% in 2024 and predicting growth of around 3.3% for 2025.

The global economic outlook has improved since June, after several years marked by recurrent negative shocks. Inflation is showing signs of slowing, with no significant deceleration in the main economies, while the easing of monetary policies has become widely adopted. In the coming years, it is expected that the slowdown in the two largest global economies (the United States and China) will be balanced by more robust growth in other regions, especially in Emerging and Developing Economies.

In general, the global economic recovery after the pandemic should follow a stable path. However, it seems to be stabilising at a level of relatively low growth, insufficient to drive lasting economic development and the recovery of per capita incomes. In addition, additional risks remain, such as increased political uncertainty, intensified trade fragmentation and a progress that is slower than expected.

Growth in the eurozone remained moderate, with Germany showing a lower performance than the other countries in the region. This result was largely due to the persistent fragility of the industrial sector and exports of goods. n Japan, production saw a slight contraction, caused by temporary interruptions in the supply of raw materials. On the other hand, the US economy remained robust, with growth driven by strong consumer spending.

GDP per capita in the two largest emerging countries, China and India, continues to move closer to the levels of the advanced economies, but at a slower pace. Growth in India slowed more than expected, because of a sharper than expected deceleration in industrial activity.

Growth continued to differ between Emerging and Developing Economies in 2024, with weaker than expected economic activity in some energy-exporting countries. Nevertheless, other economies generally had more solid conditions. In some of the main energy exporters, the weakening of global demand and continued production cuts by OPEC have affected negatively net exports, revenues and investments.

On the other hand, in energy-importing Emerging and Developing Economies, excluding China, growth remained mostly stable throughout 2024, driven by a broader recovery in consumption and investment.

Increased political instability and unfavourable changes in trade policy pose significant risks to the economic outlook. Other risk factors include intensifying geopolitical conflicts and tensions, higher inflation, extreme weather events related to climate change and slower growth in the major economies. On the other hand, there is a positive scenario: faster progress in controlling inflation and stronger demand in major economies could raise global economic activity beyond expectations.

Global activity

Based on the data release in the World Bank's Global Economic Prospect, it is estimated that the Global Economy has remained stable, reaching a growth of around 2.7% in 2024, a similar figure to the one recorded in the same period last year (2.7% in 2023). It is expected that this pace will continue in 2025 and 2026. Nonetheless, this forecast implies that global growth will remain 0.4 percentage points below the average from 2010 to 2019, with production falling short of its pre-pandemic trajectory. This reflects both the persisting effects of the adverse shocks of recent years and a structural decline in the main drivers of growth.

+2.7%
Global
Economy

At the Advanced Economies level, in 2024, growth of 2.8% is observed in the US and 0.7% in the Eurozone, with robust activity in the US offsetting weak growth in other regions. The global outlook is surrounded by worrying uncertainty, since global growth may be weaker than projected due to possible adverse changes in trade policies and raising political uncertainty.

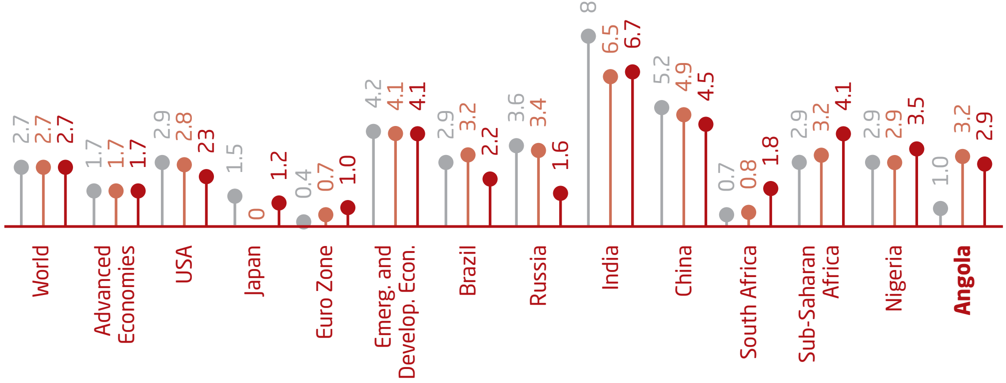
A worsening of trade-distorting measures, usually implemented by the advanced economies, tends to disproportionately affect Emerging and Developing Economies. Besides the potential inflationary effects of these changes, inflation may show to be more persistent than expected if prices in the services sector remain high, even with the improvement of the labour market.

In addition, disasters related to climate change, which are becoming more frequent and have more severe impacts, could compromise economic growth in the short term.

In the Emerging and Developing Economies, there was a slowdown to 4.1% in 2024, representing a decrease of 0.1 p.p. compared to 2023, with emphasis on the significant growth of the economies of India (6.5%), China (4.9%) and Brazil (3.2%), which remained resilient, presenting very promising performances. It is expected that the growth in India and China will remain unchanged in 2025, while growth in Brazil will slow down to 2.2%.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the pace of growth accelerated in 2024, with Nigeria's economy performing well and growing by 3.3%.

Real GDP variation (%)



Source: World Bank, Global Economic Prospect, January 2023; Bloomberg LP ● 2023 ● 2024 ● 2025

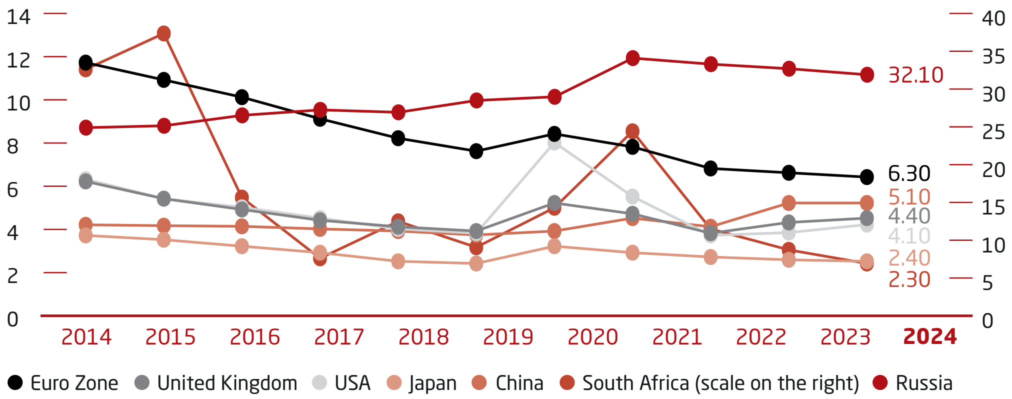
Labour Market

The unemployment rate in the advanced economies presented mixed outcomes. In the Eurozone, the unemployment rate fell by about 0.20 p.p. to 6.3%, while in the United Kingdom and USA it increased by 0.20 p.p. and 0.37 p.p., respectively.

According to the United States Labour Department, the economy had created 256 thousand jobs by December, on a net basis.

Among the emerging economies, there was a reduction of the unemployment rate in South Africa and in Russia (members of the group of emerging economies referred to as BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) to 32.1% and 2.3%, corresponding to reductions of 0.8 p.p. and 0,63 p.p., respectively. In China, on the other hand, there was no change in the unemployment rate, which remained at 5.10%.

Unemployment rate (%)



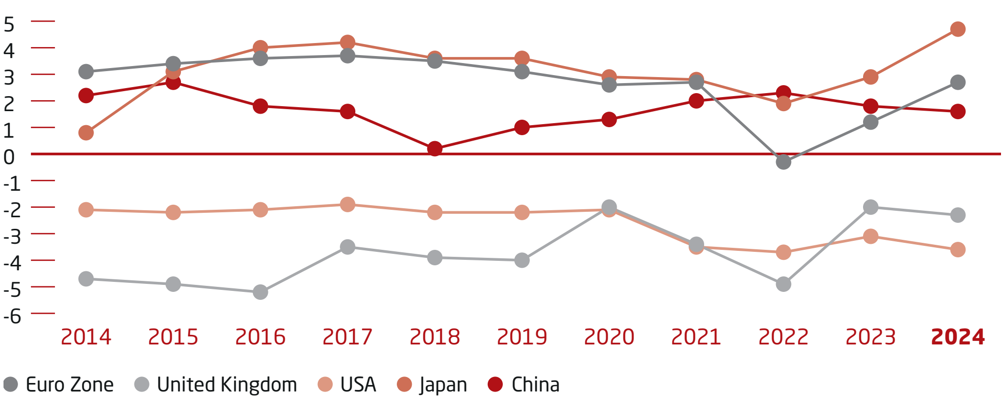
Source: Bloomberg LP

International Trade and Exchange Rates

The World Trade Organization (WTO) estimates that the growth of global trade has accelerated moderately.

The WTO recorded 102.7 points in the latest reading of the Goods Trade Barometer. According to this quarterly barometer, the most dynamic sectors include container shipping, with a leading index of 105.8 points, followed by the automotive sector (104) and air freight (102.9). Despite the current positive results, the WTO's forecasts for 2025 are uncertain, influenced by possible tariff disputes between major economies and changes in trade policies.

Current Account Balance (% GDP)



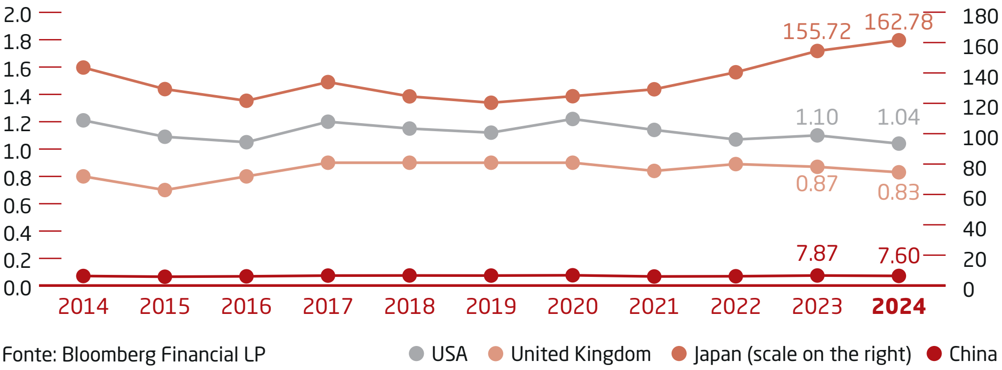
Source: FMI World Economic Outlook | Bloomberg Financial LP

After international trade accelerated to 2.7% in 2024 (an increase of around 1.9 p.p.), it is expected that growth will reach 3% in 2025. Asia stands out for the increase in exports, while the northern countries stand out for the increase in imports. On the other hand, Europe is recording decreasing imports and exports.

Advanced economies such as the UK and the US posted Current Account Deficits, while Japan, China and the Eurozone had surpluses.

In terms of the evolution of Euro exchange rates against several other markets, a depreciation of Euro exchange rates against the US Dollar (6.2%), Yuan (3.5%) and Pound (4.6%) was observed in 2024. In contrast, there was an appreciation in relation to the Yen of 4.5%.

EUR exchange rate



Fonte: Bloomberg Financial LP

Inflation Rate and Commodity Prices

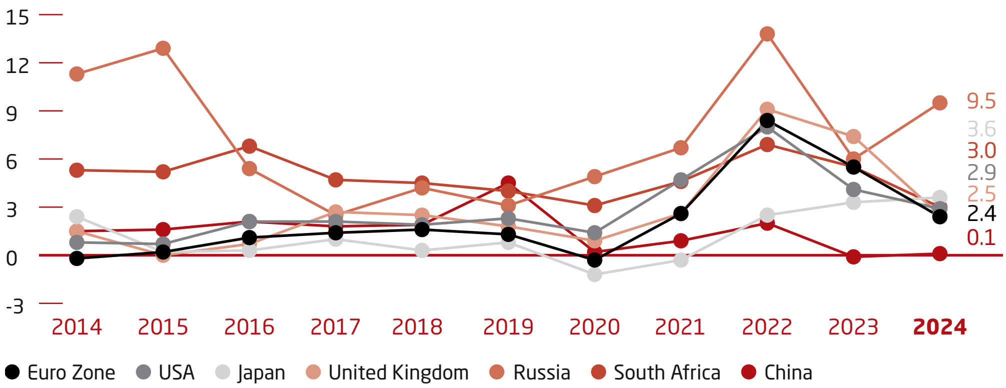
During cycles of prosperity, recession, or recovery of economies, inflation plays a preponderant role. In particular, in 2024, despite slowing down from 6.8 per cent in 2023 to 5.9 per cent in 2024, it is estimated that the rate will be 4.5 per cent in 2025, with advanced economies reaching their inflation targets earlier than Emerging and Developing Economies.

After a period of monetary tightening aimed at controlling inflation, Central Banks have begun to implement significant interest rate cuts with the aim of stimulating economic growth, constituting the biggest easing effort since 2009.

The inflation rate, measured by the annual change in the consumer price index, declined in many of the main economic blocks, particularly in the Eurozone, USA, United Kingdom and South Africa, to average figures above 2.7 p.p. In the case of the USA, this reduction was by 1.2 p.p. to 2.9%, while the Eurozone experienced an inflation rate of 2.4%, corresponding to a reduction of 3.1 p.p. in relation to 2023.

The inflation rate increased in 2024 in some of the most important emerging economies, specifically in China (0.2 p.p.) and Russia (3.6 p.p.). On the other hand, there was a decrease in the inflation rate of South Africa (-2.5 p.p.). The average (simple) inflation in these economies in 2024 was about 4.8%, while the average (simple) inflation in the same year for the Eurozone, USA, United Kingdom and Japan overall was about 2.9%.

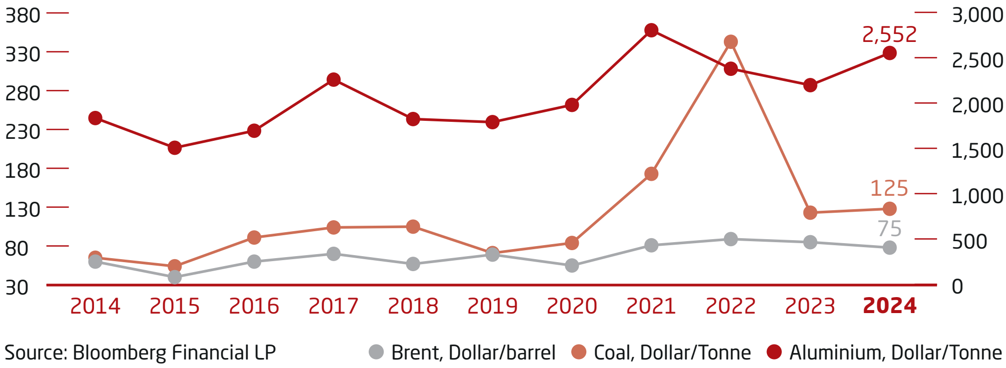
Inflation, annual rate of change of the consumer price index (%)



Source: AMECO database, European Commission | Bloomberg Financial LP

Raw materials registered divergent price movements. For example, the price of crude oil (Brent) fell by 8.5% compared to 2023, while the prices of aluminium and coal rose by 16.2% and 4.2% respectively.

Raw Material Prices in USD



Source: Bloomberg Financial LP

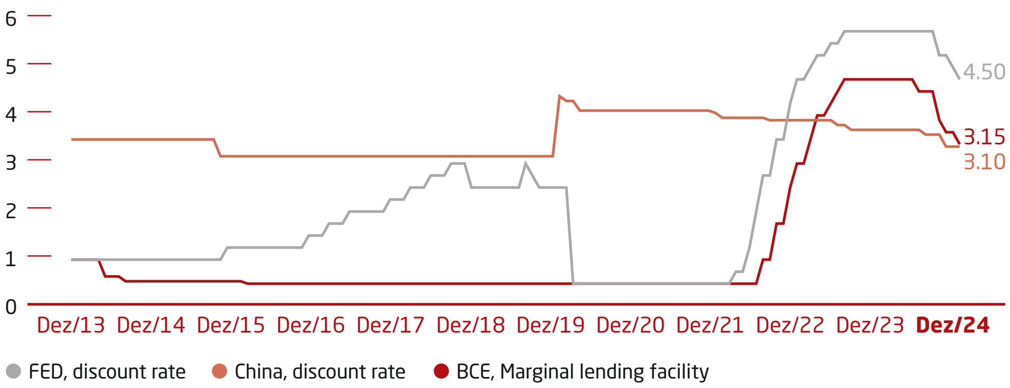
Monetary Policy and Interest Rates

The Federal Reserve (FED) in the US, decreased its fed funds rate, three consecutive times in 2024, to the range of [4.50% – 4.75%], as a consequence of the stabilisation of inflation, which allowed to somewhat ease monetary policies.

For its part, the European Central Bank (ECB) also continued to ease monetary conditions by reducing its main refinancing rate four times over the year and setting it at 3.15% at its December meeting.

The Central Bank of China made a minor downward adjustment to the main interest rate, aimed at supporting the growth of the economy.

Interest Rates and Central Banks' Monetary Policy (%)



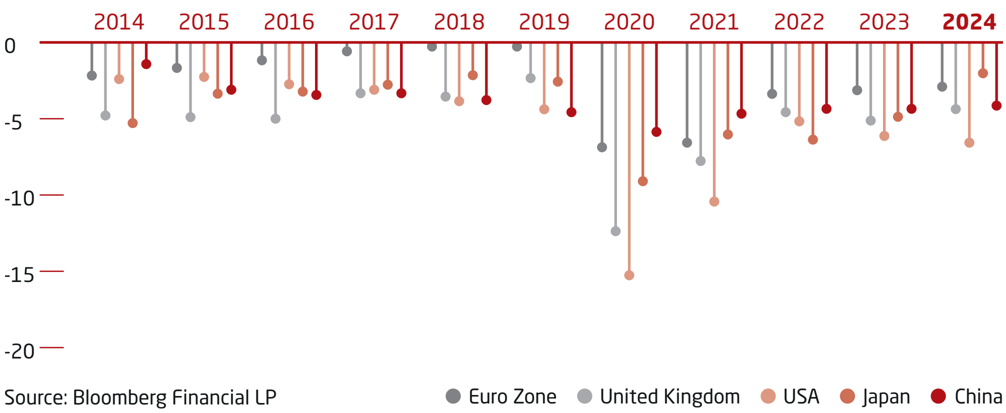
Fonte: Bloomberg Financial LP

Inflation is expected to continue on a downward trend in 2025, approaching central bank targets though remaining above pre-pandemic levels in certain regions. In this context, advanced economies are projected to continue gradually easing their monetary policies, including the USA, which has begun to reduce interest rates after one of the most aggressive tightening cycles since the 80s. Central banks in several emerging economies and developing countries have already gone ahead with interest rate cuts ahead of advanced economies, aiming to stimulate economic growth.

Public Accounts

In response to the slowdown in inflation, both the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank have embarked on more cautious monetary easing cycles, seeking to stimulate growth without reigniting inflationary pressures. However, budget deficits continued stable in relation to the previous year. For the Eurozone as a whole, the United Kingdom, Japan and the USA, the average budget balance stood at -5.1% of GDP in 2023, and in 2024 the average budget balance should have changed somewhat, standing at around -4.3% of GDP. A slight change was also observed in the case of China with -4.6% of GDP in 2023 and -4.5% of GDP in 2024.

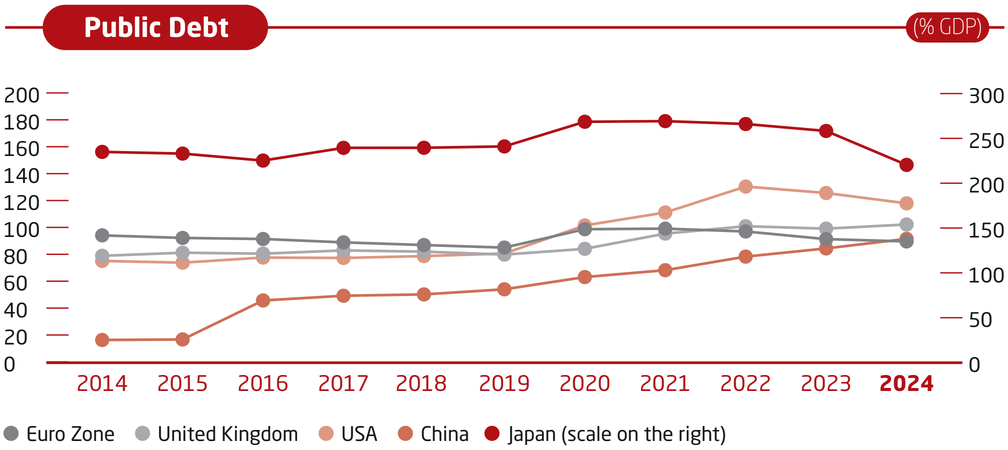
Budget Balance



Source: Bloomberg Financial LP

The fiscal policy followed in 2024 contributed to a reduction in public debt in some countries and an increase in others. Thus, in 2024, debt-to-GDP ratios above 100% were observed in the USA, the United Kingdom and Japan, with the Eurozone and China above 88% of GDP. Specifically, the change in the debt-to-GDO ratio in 2024 was (-1.7 p.p.) in the eurozone, (+3.1 p.p.) in the United Kingdom, (-7.7 p.p.) in the USA, (+7.1 p.p.) in China and (-37.84 p.p.) in Japan.

Public Debt



Source: Bloomberg Financial LP |Office for National Statistics United Kingdom

4.2. Angolan Economy

+3,2%
Angolan
Economy

Gross Domestic Product

In 2024, the Angolan showed a positive performance, driven essentially by the non-oil sector. Despite the recovery, the risk associated with the strong dependence on oil, which accounts for around 90% of exports and exposes the country to external shocks, due to the commodity's price volatility, still remains. On the other hand, there are major challenges in terms of economic diversification and large-scale infrastructure investments, including in the social sector.

Angola's economic growth was revised upwards in the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects, pointing to growth of around 3.2% in 2024 (previously 2.9%), which represents a stimulus for the market, given the current situation.

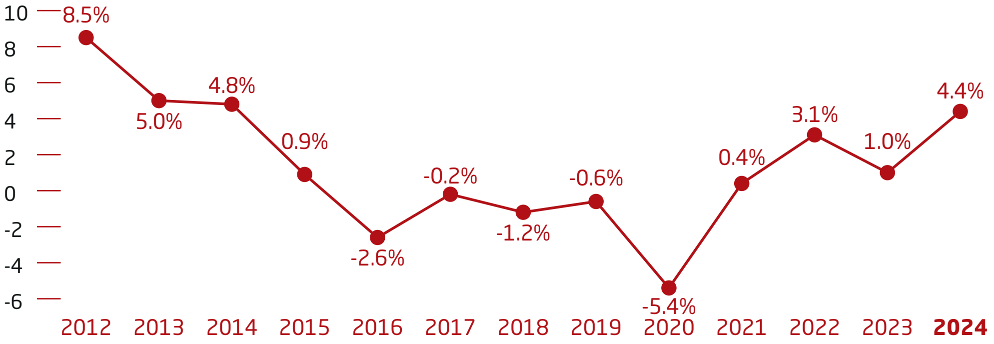
On the other hand, according to data released by the National Statistics Institute (INE), Gross Domestic Product showed a growth of 3.6% in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 2% in the same period of 2023.

Finally, following the release of the year-end data produced by INE, at the meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee on 17 and 18 March, the Gross Domestic Product grew by 4.4% in 2024, mainly justified by the expansion of oil and non-oil activity, by 2.9% and 4.9%, This growth surpasses the projected population growth for 2024 (around 3.0%, bringing the total to just over 35.1 million inhabitants).

The scenario presented is encouraging, since it increases the level of per capita income of the population, improving, in some way, the generation of wealth by families and companies. For this to happen, it is essential to eliminate regional asymmetries in order to give families living in rural areas a bigger purchasing power, balance population density and reduce the unemployment rate. According to the National Statistics Institute (INE)), the unemployment rate in the population aged 15 and over was estimated at around 32.8% in the third quarter of 2024).

Real growth of GDP

(%)



Source: World Bank Group: Global Economic Prospects | Bloomberg Financial LP | National Statistics Institute

The GDP performance in 2024 was primarily supported by growth in the diamond and other mining sectors (44.80%), fisheries and derivatives (12.20%), energy (6.5%), market services (4.60%), administrative public sector (4.30%), agriculture (3.50%), manufacturing (2.40%), construction (2.20%).

GDP MP (%)	**2024**	2023	2022	2021
Oil sector	**2.90**	-3.41	1.60	-10.60
Non-oil sector	**4.90**	2.17	3.08	5.20
Agriculture	**3.50**	2.70	3.80	5.20
Fisheries and derivatives	**12.20**	2.80	4.20	46.40
Diamonds and other	**44.80**	12.20	0.50	10.40
Manufacturing industry	**2.40**	1.40	2.50	0.80
Construction	**2.20**	-1.50	5.50	-6.70
Energy	**6.50**	5.30	4.70	1.80
Market services	**4.60**	2.40	1.00	14.00
Other	**4.30**	-0.20	7.50	2.60

Source: General State Budget Substantiation Report | National Statistics Institute

International Reserves and the Oil Sector

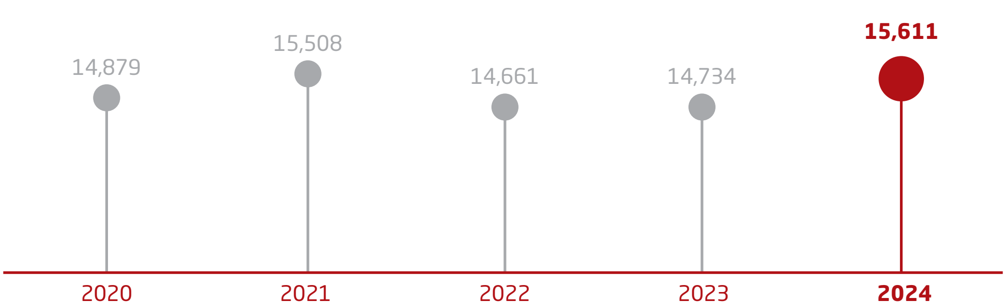
The considerable reforms undertaken in the foreign exchange market since 2018 have, to a certain extent, enabled the streamlining of the country's International Reserves. The country's International Reserves stood at 15,6 million US dollars as of 31 December 2024, representing an increase of approximately 6% compared to December 2023. The increase in international reserves, as made public by the Banco Nacional de Angola, was due to the appreciation of reserve assets, especially gold, as well as the return on financial investments.

The preservation of the level of International Reserves depends to a large extent on the inflows and outflows of foreign currency. On the inflow side, flows are essentially dependent on crude oil and diamond exports, whose revenues have been volatile and dependent on the average prices of these commodities on international markets, as well as national production levels. Revenues from oil and diamond exports continue to be the main drivers for the preservation of international reserves.

Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA), by managing local currency liquidity and taking on a monitoring role of the foreign exchange market, has sought to match the demand for foreign currency to supply, with the aim of maintaining the International Reserves at the desired levels, in order to ensure the country's solvency.

In December 2024, the volume of Net International Reserves guaranteed about 6 months of imports of goods and services, a level considered relatively comfortable.

International Reserves

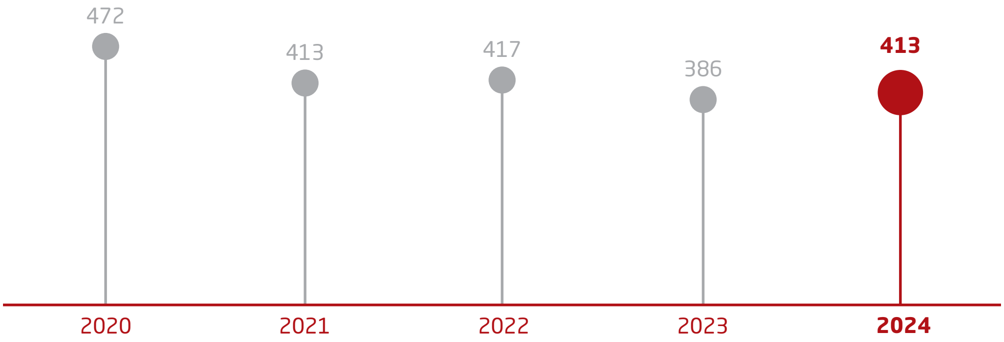


Source: bna.ao

The General State Budget for 2024 forecast the average price of a barrel of oil at 70 US dollars. The closing price in December 2024 stood at 74.84 US dollars.

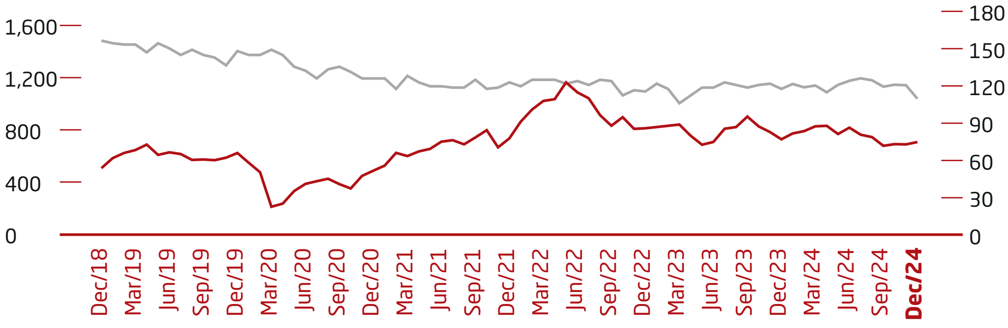
Based on statistics released by the Ministry of Finance, Angola exported about 413 million barrels of oil in 2024, which represents an increase of about 7% compared to 2023. Data released by the National Oil, Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANPG) points to an oil production of around 1.025 million barrels/day in December 2024.

Oil Exports



Source: Ministry of Finance

Oil_Brent



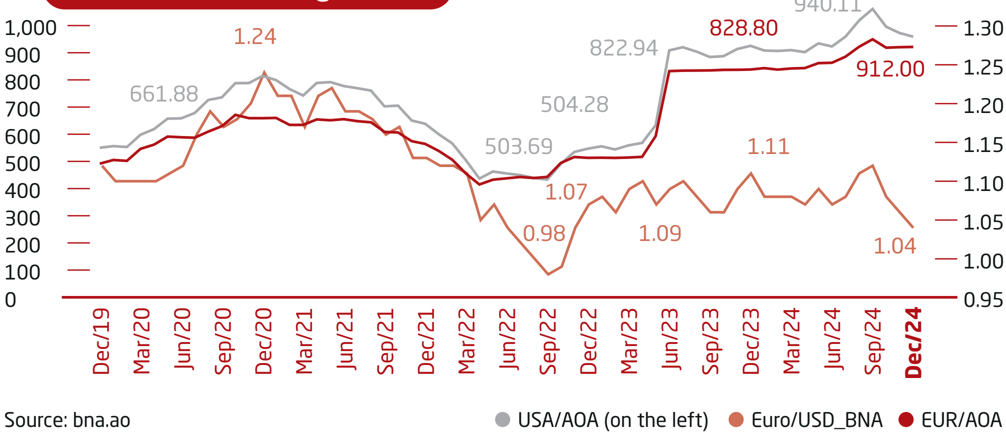
Source: Bloomberg LP

Foreign Exchange Market

The foreign exchange market remained initially stable in the first half of 2024, with the exchange rate of the Kwanza against the US Dollar hovering around 850, and some stability in the supply of foreign currency in the market. In September, a reduction in the level of foreign exchange supply was observed, which led to an increase in the exchange rate to the highest level during the year (exchange rate USD/AOA 940.11). However, with the correction made by the market at the end of the second half of the year, there was a new balance between supply and demand.

The kwanza exchange rate in relation to the US dollar and euro changed its trend, turning downwards, to stand at USD/AOA 912.00 and EUR/AOA 948.483, respectively, at the end of December 2024, corresponding to a cumulative depreciation of 9.81% and 4.27%, respectively. The year-end exchange rate (Kwanza against the US Dollar) was slightly above the moving average (USD/AOA moving average) but still showing market consolidation.

Evolution of Exchange Rates

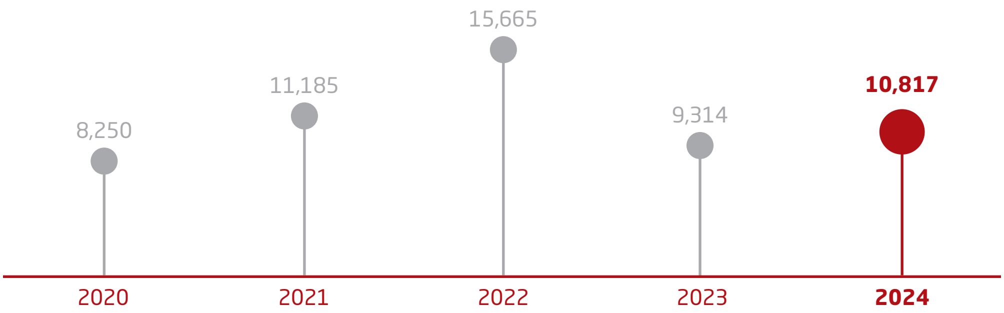


Source: bna.ao

The supply of foreign currency remained stable and balanced, due to the diversity of sources for acquiring foreign currency through the Bloomberg platform (FXGO). These sources included the oil sector (41%), the mining sector (10%), Others (22%), the National Treasury (18%), and the Banco Nacional de Angola (9%).

According to data extracted from Bloomberg, about 10,82 billion US dollars have been sold to the market until December 2024, which represents an increase of approximately 16% compared to December 2023.

Sale of Foreign Currency to the Market (Million USD)



Source: BNA | Bloomberg Finance LP

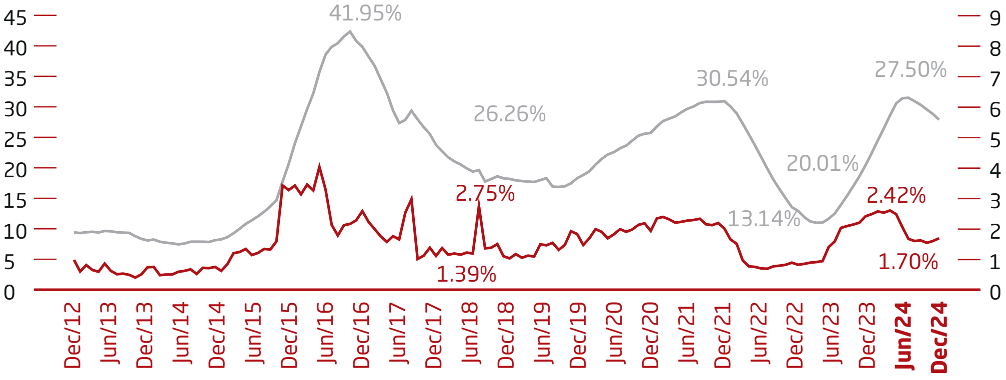
Inflation and the Money Market

The inflation rate, measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), showed an upward trend throughout the year, reaching a maximum in July (31.09%) and ending December at 27.5% (in accumulated terms), i.e. above the target set by the Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA), 23.4%. This can, in practice, translate to a reduction in families' purchasing power.

Year-on-year, inflation accelerated by 7.49 p.p. between December 2023 and December 2024. The pressure on domestic prices is primarily justified by the adjustment of urban public transport and collective passenger taxi fares by 200% and 33.33% respectively, by the adjustment of the price of diesel by 48.15%, by the revision of school fees, by the increase in the prices of telecommunications services by up to 25%, and by the reduction in the supply of agricultural goods due to the weather conditions.

Monthly inflation stood at 1.70% in December 2024, recording a year-on-year variation of 0.72 p.p.

Inflation Rate _ CPI (%)



Source: bna.ao

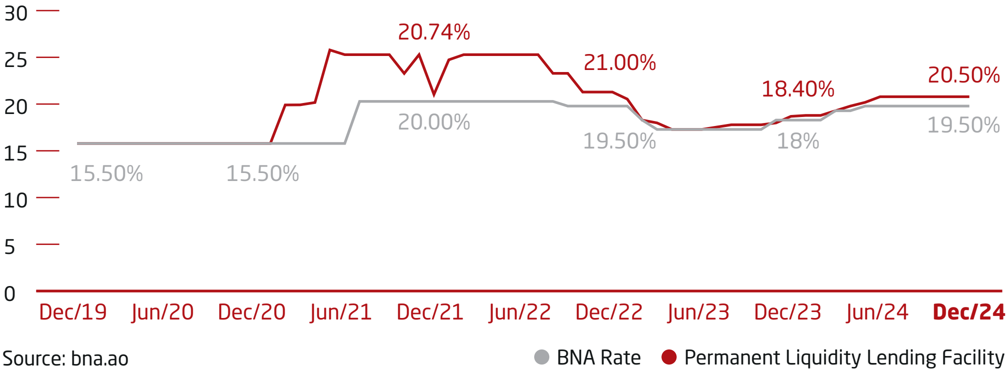
● Cumulative inflation rate ● Monthly inflation rate

Based on the statistics disclosed by Banco Nacional de Angola, the Monetary Base in domestic currency, the operational variable of monetary policy, expanded by 1.7% in monthly terms and 14.53% in accumulated terms. In turn, the monetary aggregates (M2) in domestic currency expanded by 1.15% in the month of December and 9.99% in cumulative terms.

With the objective of halting the rise in prices in the economy, combined with support for the exchange rate regime, the Banco Nacional de Angola adopted a restrictive monetary policy throughout the year.

The basic interest rate, BNA Rate, was set at 19.5% and the permanent liquidity-providing rate at 20.5% in December 2024, compared to 18% and 18.5% respectively in December 2023. On the other hand, the BNA decided to make the frequency of compliance with the Required Reserves more flexible to a fortnightly period and increased, in May, the Required Reserves coefficient for the National Currency (MN) to 21%. This measure may reduce the liquidity available for financing various investment projects, both for companies and individuals. Despite the reduction in immediate liquidity, this action aims to strengthen the financial stability of banks and, in the long term, promote a more solid and sustainable economic environment.

Monetary Policy

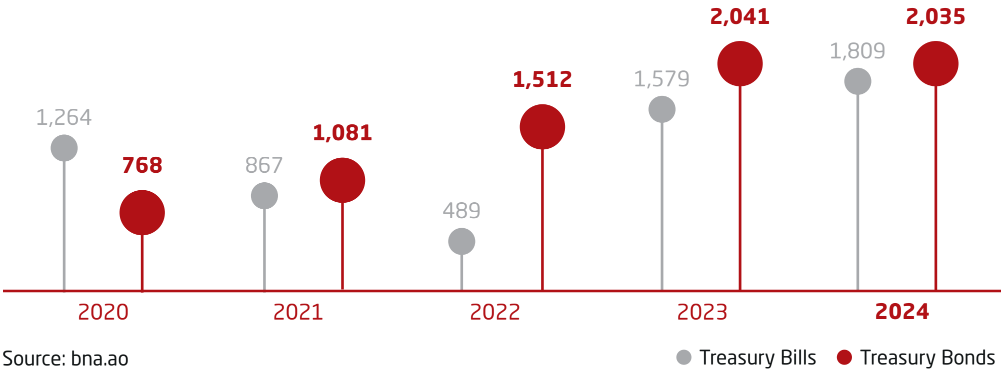


Source: bna.ao

The State resorted to the issuance of public debt securities to ensure its operations and accomplish several public projects.

The domestic securitized debt issued in 2024 amounted to 3,845 billion kwanzas, slightly above the value issued in the previous year (3,619 billion kwanzas). Of this amount, 1,809 billion kwanzas were in Treasury Bills (BT) and 2,035 billion kwanzas were in Treasury Bonds (OT).

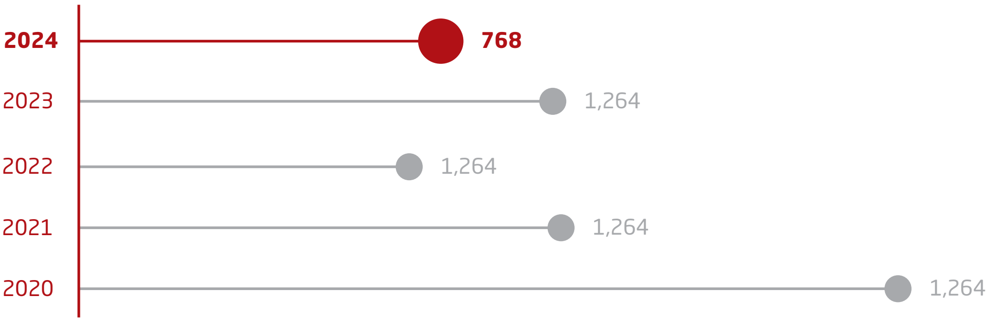
Issuance of Treasury Securities (Million AOA)



Source: bna.ao

In 2024, there was a 15% increase in the issuance of Treasury Bonds (BT) and 0.3% reduction in Treasury Bills (OT) in comparison to 2023. Overall, there was a slight increase of 6.2% in the issuance of domestic securitized debt, when compared to the same period in 2023.

Public Debt (% GDP)



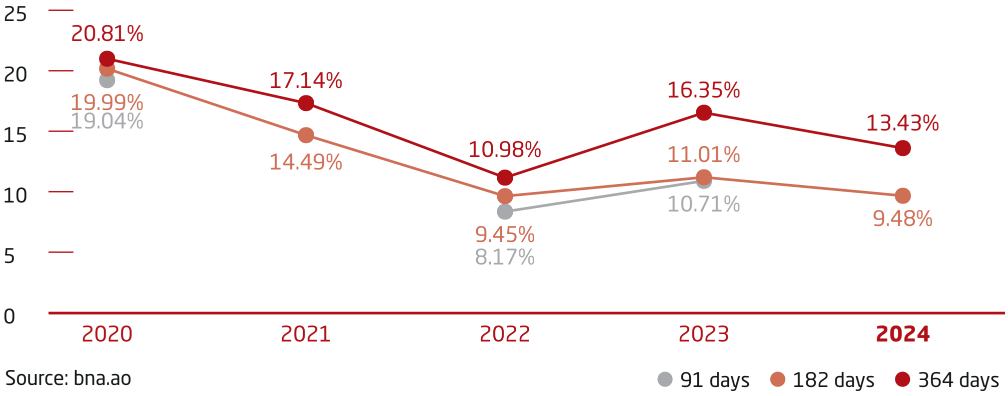
Source: Bloomberg LP

In December 2024, the average interest rate on Treasury Bills stood at 13.43% for maturities of 364 days, lower than in the same period of the previous year (16.35%), which translates into a reduction in the cost of short-term public debt.

The price of oil was above 74.84 US dollars per barrel in December, and the level of production of this commodity proved to be strong, positively affecting export earnings. In this way, the State secured financing in the domestic market through the issuance of securities (Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills) at lower costs.

Interest Rates - Treasury Bills

(%)

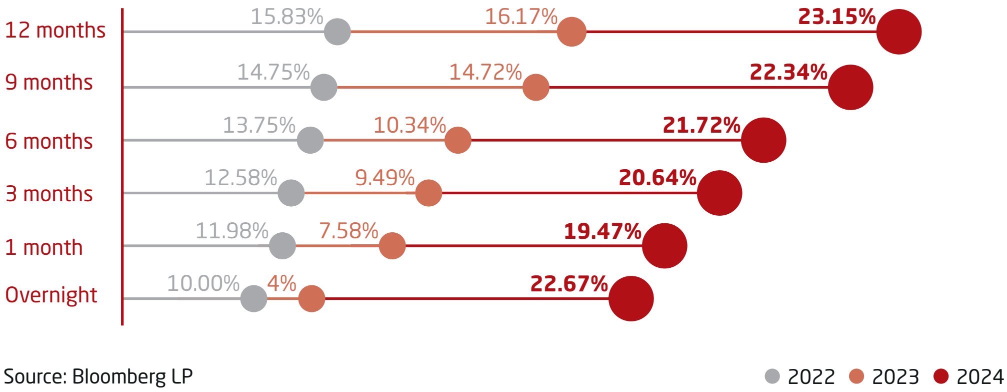


Source: bna.ao

The Angolan interbank (LUIBOR) rates at 3, 6 and 12 months fluctuated throughout the first half of the year. In December 2024, the rates were 20.64%, 21.72% and 23.15% (for 3, 6 and 12 months) respectively, while as at 31 December 2023 these figures were 9.49%, 10.34% and 16.17% for the same terms. The rise in the reference interest rate makes loans between banks and credit to the economy more expensive, as the LUIBOR is the reference rate for granting loans to corporate and individual customers.

Luibor

(%)



Source: Bloomberg LP

4.3. Positioning of Banco BIC in the Banking Sector

In 2024, the Angolan economy grew by 3.2%, based on statistics from the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects. The non-oil sector proved resilient throughout the year, with a significant performance in the growth observed.

The diversification of the economy, despite being a priority, remains slow, maintaining the strong dependence on the oil sector, and great risks in the face of the volatility of the oil price in international markets.

The unemployment rate worsened to 32.8% in the third quarter of 2024. In the same direction, a population growth of 3% was observed, still below the growth of GDP.

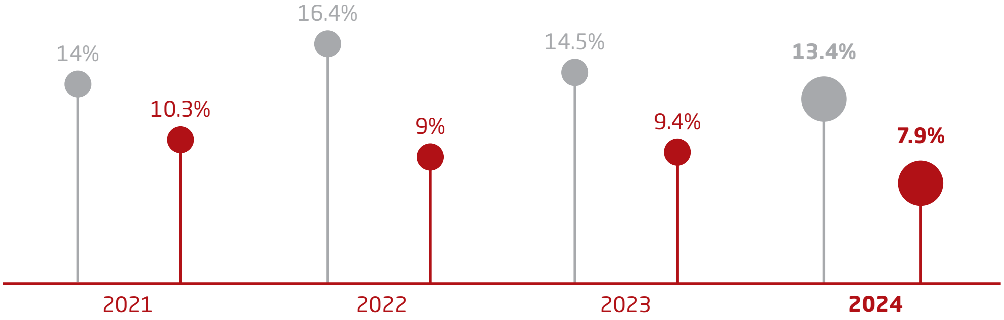
The domestic currency depreciated by around 10% against the US dollar, while the inflation rate (year-on-year) initially showed an upward trend, but with a correction in the second half of the year that led it to a downward trend, settling it at 27.5% in December 2024. This figure is well above the target set by the BNA (23.4%), which still represents a depreciation in household purchasing power.

In this highly demanding context, Banco BIC presents high financial solidity, confirmed by a Regulatory Own Funds ratio well above the minimum required (8%) defined in Notice No. 08/2021 of 18 June. With reference to December 31, 2024, the calculated ratio amounted to 29%.

In view of the above, the performance of Banco BIC in 2024 was entirely consistent with its defined strategy. Despite the challenges, Banco BIC kept its focus on the sustainability of its business, positioning itself as a Bank of trust, and strengthened prudence and rigour in terms of the granting and analysis of new loans. In addition, it has adopted liquidity management appropriate to market mismatches and has continuously strengthened its processes and policies for monitoring and controlling risk, namely operational risk and other market risks. Finally, in the face of the increasingly demanding international environment, the bank has maintained a constant adaptation to compliance requirements and the adoption of accounting standards.

As at 31 December 2024, Banco BIC's market share in loans to the economy was approximately 13.4%, while in Customer funds it was approximately 8%.

Market shares (%)



Source: BNA - Monetary and financial statistics

Under the support to the programme to boost domestic production and diversify the Angolan economy, Banco BIC joined the Credit Support Project (PAC) in 2019, framed under the Programme to Support Production, Diversification of Exports and Import Replacement (PRODESI), with permanent cooperation and loans granted.

BNA Notices No. 04/2019, 07/2019 and 10/2020 determined and imposed rules for the banking sector for granting loans to the real sector of the economy, which reinforced our reason for wanting to be part of the change, diversification and economic growth of the country.

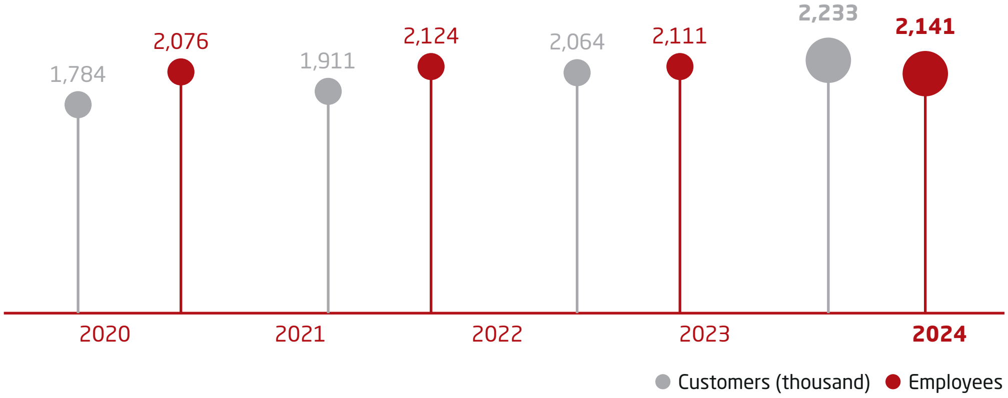
As it was necessary to update the application of Notice No. 10/20, on granting loans to the real sector of the economy, BNA published Notice No. 10/22 of 6 April, which establishes new modalities of eligible loans, with applicable requirements in terms of annual targets of their number and total value, as well as in terms of the treatment of the calculation of Mandatory Reserves Requirements.

Based on the credit statistics released by the BNA, in December 2024, gross loans directed towards the real economy sector totalled 1.6 trillion Kwanzas, representing an increase of 293 billion Kwanzas (22.40%) compared to the same period, primarily driven by the increase in resources allocated to the “Mining Industries” subsector, which saw an increase of 155.2 billion Kwanzas (43.84%).

Maintaining its ongoing commitment to support the programme for diversification of the economy, Banco BIC, pursuant to Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No.10/22, analysed 42 projects in 2024, of which 25 were approved for granting loans of the total value of approximately 44.98 million kwanzas for business activities related to agriculture, livestock, fisheries and production of essential goods. In the same period, 44.72 billion Kwanzas were spent, including amounts approved in previous years.

In terms of the commercial network, in view of the difficulties felt throughout the country, and taking into account the need to adapt the offer of banking services to the current volume, Banco BIC began a process of rationalisation of its branch network. In 2024, 6 business units were closed in the second half, with an additional 15 units expected to close in the first quarter of 2025. The staff remained stable, amounting to a total of 2,141 employees at the end of December 2024, however, it is expected that some efforts towards rationalisation will be considered in this domain throughout 2025.

Market Indicators



In very challenging context, Banco BIC maintained its identity as a benchmark Bank on the Angolan market, partially due to its management model, but mainly because of its primary focus on Customers, reaffirming its firm commitment to trust and service quality. Banco BIC's Customer base recorded a total of 2.233 million Customers, including close to 70 thousand companies.

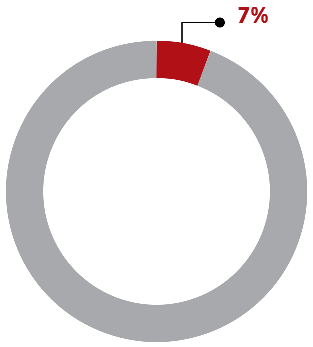
Banco BIC guarantees that the products and services that make up its value proposition are made available to its Customers, not only through digital channels, but also through its network of branches distributed throughout the country.

According to data published by the interbank service company Empresa Interbancária de Serviços S.A. (EMIS), the number of automated teller machines (ATM) and point of sale terminals (POS) in Angola continued to grow, both in terms of number that are active and registrations. Automated teller machines increased by approximately 17.61% (active) and 16.31% (registered) and point of sale terminals increased by 7.9% and 5.94%, respectively. It should also be noted that, at the end of the second half of the year, the market had 146,389 active APTs and 4,060 ATMs, which helped to increase the capacity and quality of service to national banking customers.

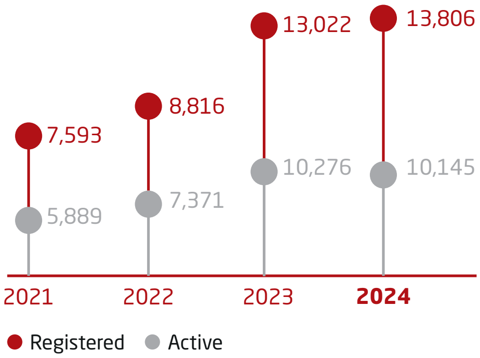
The permanent commitment to diversification and quality of the offer and provision of banking services by Banco BIC is visible with the availability of a total of 374 ATMs in the network in December 2024 (328 ATMs in December 2023), representing a growth of 46 units (14%). These ATMs are distributed throughout the national territory, covering 78 municipalities, which provides the population with greater possibility of carrying out their transactions at any time of the day, avoiding the need to resort to bank branches.

At APTs level, Banco BIC recorded, in December 2024, a total of 10,145 active terminals and 13,806 registered terminals (10,276 active and 13,022 registered terminals in December 2023), representing approx. 6.9% and 7.2% (for active and registered terminals, respectively) of the total available in the market. During the 2024 financial year, Banco BIC's number of registered APTs increased by 6.0%, corresponding to around 800 units in net terms.

Active APT Dec/24 (%)



BIC APT Evolution

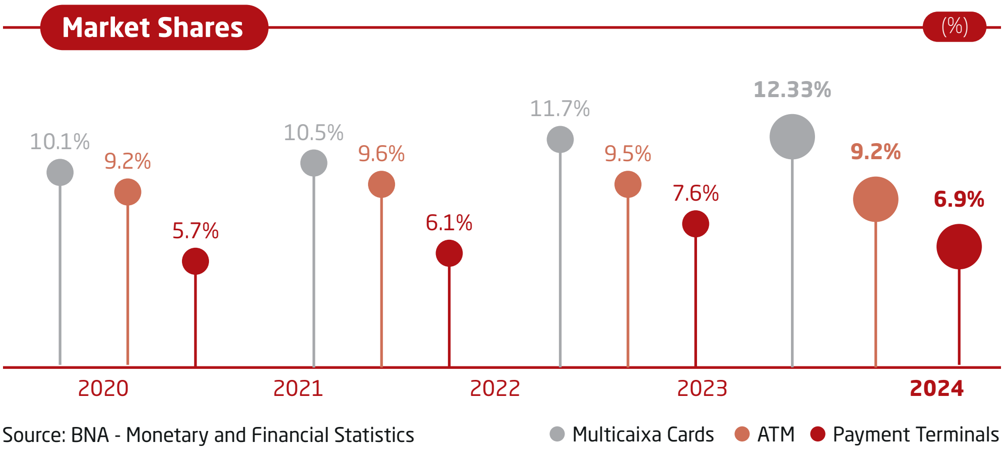


Source: EMIS - Monthly Statistical Report - MCX

Concerning Multicaixa debit cards, one of the segments of the products and services provided, a total of 845,737 cards were issued by December 2024, corresponding to a market share of 12.33%.

In a country like Angola where the bank usage rate is low, payment services based on electronic money make an indispensable contribution. Banco BIC is one of those responsible for the banking and financial inclusion process of the population in Angola. It has been a source of pride for us, ever since the days of the Bankita accounts to the Simplified Account, and we will continue along this path with conviction.

Market Shares



Source: BNA - Monetary and Financial Statistics

Banco Nacional de Angola recommends the use of alternatives to bank branches or ATMs, where long queues have been reported. Banco Nacional de Angola suggests the use of Internet and mobile banking solutions by commercial banks, as well as the Multicaixa card and Multicaixa Express app in order to simplify transactions in an increasingly more digital world.

4.4. Outlook for 2025

Given the relevant position it occupies in the financial sector, Banco BIC bases its growth strategy on sustainability, innovation, prudent management and effectiveness of the commercial structure, to face the challenges in an increasingly competitive market.

For 2025, faced with the challenges imposed by the country's economic context, Banco BIC is committed to maintaining the policy of supporting the growth of national production, especially in the primary non-oil sector.

Dependence on imports of consumer goods has a negative impact on the country's economic development.

Banco BIC has the second largest customer service network, made up of 227 banking points (branches, company centres, private banking) spread across 21 provinces.

Competitiveness and sustainability are intrinsically linked to Banco BIC's capacity for innovation and management and will continue to do so.

In 2025, the bank will seek to consolidate its reference position in Angola's financial sector, adopting a strategy focused on financing diversification, in line with the growth of the economy.

Lines of growth - main pillars:

- Strengthen competitive position in the market;
- Developing new products;
- Expand access to credit;
- Reinforcing financial provisioning capacity;
- Investing in emerging technology for operational automation;
- Intensify digital channels, with emphasis on mobile banking;
- Reinforcing risk management and internal control systems;
- Promoting customer confidence with qualified services;
- Strictly comply with the BNA's recommendations.

These are priority strategies aimed at maintaining competitiveness and sustainability, ensuring the fulfilment of the mission to be a benchmark bank - solid, profitable, and ambitious - that meets the needs of clients, whether individuals, companies, or investors.

5.

Framework of the activity

Framework of the Activity

5.1. Distribution Network and Geographic Presence

207

BRANCHES / FACILITIES / PRIVATE BANKING

3

INVESTMENT CENTRES

17

COMPANY CENTRES

	Branches	Company Centres	Investment Centres	Facilities	Private Banking
CABINDA	4				
BIÉ	4				
ZAIRE	2				
BENGUELA	17	2			
UÍGE	6			1	
HUAMBO	12				
LUNDA SUL	4				
LUANDA	102	14	3	1	1
HUÍLA	16	1			
CUANZA NORTE	5				
NAMIBE	3				
MALANGE	3				
CUNENE	4				
LUNDA NORTE	5				
BENGO	2				
MOXICO	3				
CUANZA SUL	11				
CUANDO CUBANGO	1				

● Branches
● Company Centres
● Investment Centres
● Facilities
● Private Banking


CABINDA
ZAIRE
UÍGE
BENGO
CUANZA NORTE
MALANGE
LUNDA NORTE
LUANDA
LUNDA SUL
CUANZA SUL
BIÉ
MOXICO
BENGUELA
HUAMBO
HUÍLA
NAMIBE
CUNENE
CUANDO CUBANGO

5.2. Milestones

Banco BIC is a benchmark financial institution on the Angolan banking market, with the largest private branch network in national territory. With a young dynamism and a team of 2,141 Employees, symbolized by the robustness of the baobab tree, the root of its growth.

This was how Banco BIC was born and grew.

2005

- Incorporation, by public deed, of Banco BIC S.A. with a share capital of USD 6 million;
- Opening of the 1st BIC branch in Luanda.

2006

- The commercial network of BIC branches expands to 15 provinces.

2007

- Authorization from Banco de Portugal for the opening of BIC Português;
- Funding of USD 150 million for reconstruction projects in the Province of Uíge.

2008

- Inauguration of BIC Português, the gateway to the Angola/ Portugal bilateral business;
- This is where the internationalization of the BIC brand begins, with the opening of BIC Português;
- BIC employs more than 1,000 employees, a fundamental pillar for the Bank's development;
- Distinguished as The Best Bank in Angola award by EuroMoney.

2009

- Strengthening of the BIC VISA, GOLD and PLATINUM campaigns, linked to the VISA network.

2010

- The Bank reaches 500 thousand Customers and is voted the 42nd Largest Bank in Africa by the Africa Business magazine;
- Increased number of branches to become the largest Angolan private bank in terms of geographical coverage.

2011

- BIC opens its central headquarters in Talatona, a 10-storey building, where it installed its main services;
- In 6 years of existence and with an initial capital of USD 6 million, Banco BIC exceeded USD 650 million of equity as at 31 December 2011.

2012

- BIC formalizes the purchase of the Portuguese bank BPN, expands its network of branches in Portugal and guarantees the maintenance of more than one thousand jobs on the Portuguese market;
- Its number of Customers increases to 800,000.

2013

- Expansion of the internationalization of the BIC brand, which began in 2008 in Portugal, with the entry into the financial system in Cape Verde;
- The Banker magazine of the Financial Times group distinguished it with the Best Bank in Angola Award.

2014

- Achieves one million Customers and pursues internationalization with the opening of a representation office in South Africa.

2015

- Ten years of life marked by growth and contribution to investment in Angola;
- Strong focus on Credit for the development of the Angolan economy;
- The number of branches of the commercial network throughout the country increases to 220;

2016

- Growth continues – 1 million and 300 Customers achieved;
- Strengthening of international activity, with the opening of an office in Angola and closer commercial relations with South Africa.

2017

- In the ups and downs of the adverse effects of the Angolan economy in the last 3 years, Banco BIC focused on diversifying the country's production;
- Banco BIC Portugal changes its brand name to EUROBIC and presents its new strategy.

2018

- The Bank increases its share capital 6 times, shifting from 3.3 billion kwanzas to 20 billion kwanzas;
- Starts a process of technological modernization by installing FOREX;
- Reinforcement of the Risk and Compliance management control areas by installing the Risk Management Application (SAGR), a digital data processing tool that automatically reports to BNA.

2019

- Becomes a benchmark partner of PAC, the Credit Support Project, providing a credit line of 30 billion kwanzas, aimed at financing domestic production;
- Approved and financed 26 projects valued at 33.4 billion kwanzas, under the PAC.

2020

- With the Banka 3G software, various solutions and concepts have been included in a fully integrated system;
- Banco BIC rated highly in the ranking of Angolan banks that have financed the most primary economy development projects of the PAC program, under PRODESI.

2021

- In the first quarter of 2021, Banco BIC was distinguished, under PRODESI, by the Ministry of the Economy and Planning with a diploma of merit for having contributed to the promotion of domestic products and to boosting the economy.

2022

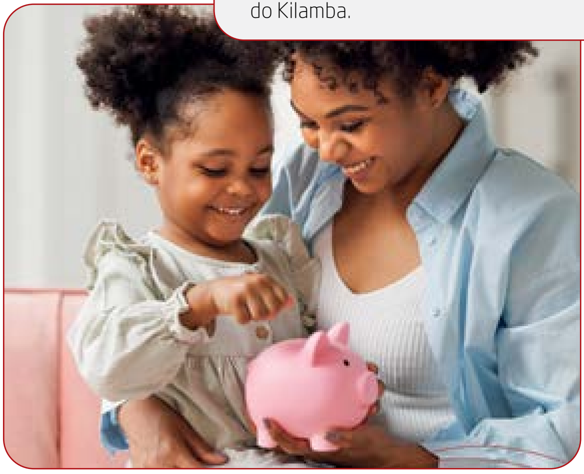
- In the first half of 2022, Banco BIC launched the Social Responsibility Project "Crescer Juntos" (Growing Together), aimed at supporting social organizations to pursue solutions to fight against poverty;
- Opening of two more branches, one in Huíla, municipality of Chipindo, and another in Luanda, Via Expressa, thus reaching a total of 235 Commercial Units.

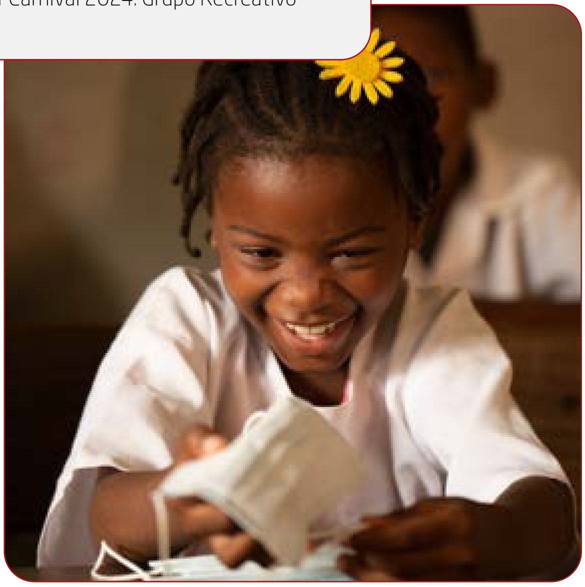
2023

- Beginning of the process of expansion of new business units;
- BIC awarded the Leão de Ouro [Golden Lion] award for the best brand at Luanda International Fair (FILDA) 2023;
- Opening of the Angomart Zango Branch and various ATM Centres.

2024

- Launching a savings account for minors;
- Launch of an interactive financial education game;
- Solution for granting salaries to civil servants;
- Signature of agreement with the FGC - Credit Guarantee Fund;
- Signing of Credit protocols with various concessionaires;
- Banco BIC takes the Futsal Team to the World Cup;
- Banco BIC was the financial institution that granted the most credit in 2024 (Source: Líder Magazine);
- Banco BIC's Growing Together project supported 25 NGOs;
- Banco BIC, sponsored the winning Group of Carnival 2024: Grupo Recreativo do Kilamba.





5.3. Marketing and Communication

The Marketing Department (DM) of Banco BIC plays an essential strategic role in creating and maintaining a solid and lasting relationship with its Customers. Through careful management of the Bank's communication and institutional image, DM aims not only to attract new Customers, but also to strengthen the loyalty and satisfaction of existing Customers. This work is based on building a solid reputation, which transmits trust and transparency, reflecting a positive perception of the brand among the public. This ongoing effort results in a mutually beneficial relationship, where Customers trust the solidity and capacity of Banco BIC to meet their financial needs.

Marketing relationships are a fundamental pillar of this strategy, in which Banco BIC is committed to a constant and close relationship with its customers. Over time, the Bank has invested in a culture of proximity, seeking to establish open and accessible communication, where the Customer feels that their voice is heard and their needs are met. This strategy is not limited to advertising campaigns but also involves continuous monitoring and adaptation to the different phases of the financial life of customers, be they individuals or companies. The customisation of financial solutions, whether through products tailored to specific needs or personalised communication, has proven to be one of the key factors in Customer loyalty.

Effective communication is undoubtedly one of the cornerstones of Banco BIC's marketing strategy. The institution recognises that, in order to create and maintain a relationship of trust, it is essential to ensure that the Bank's message is conveyed in a clear, transparent and consistent manner. This commitment is evident in all advertising campaigns which, in addition to promoting the Bank's products and services, seek to establish an emotional connection with the public The presence in traditional media such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines ensures that Banco BIC reaches a wider audience, including those who prefer conventional communication channels. At the same time, the Bank has strengthened its presence on digital platforms and social networks, channels that are currently fundamental for interacting with a younger and digitally connected audience. Online campaigns allow more dynamic and immediate communication, in addition to enabling the personalisation of messages according to the profile of each Customer.

In terms of Customer loyalty, Banco BIC has demonstrated a clear commitment to creating continuous value for its Customers. Rather than focusing exclusively on acquiring new Customers, it has sought to strengthen relationships with existing ones, recognising that while prospecting is important, a long-term relationship is significantly more valuable.

Market segmentation has been another strong point in Banco BIC's marketing strategy. The Bank invests in analysing its Customers, segmenting them according to demographic, behavioural and psychographic criteria. This allows for a more personalised and targeted offer, in which the Customer is treated in a special and unique way, with financial solutions adjusted to their moment of life and their priorities. The ability to anticipate Customer needs and proactively offer financial advice solutions has been one of the factors that has differentiated Banco BIC in the market. Segmentation goes beyond product customisation, also encompassing the creation of relevant content on financial education and savings aligned with Customers' goals, thereby contributing to a more informed decision-making.

Over the course of 2024, Banco BIC has developed a series of strategic actions focused at consolidating its position in the market and guarantying that its initiatives are always aligned with the needs and expectations of its Customers. The actions implemented include the launch of new financial products, the intensification of educational campaigns on financial management and the improvement of the Customer experience by simplifying processes and optimising service. In addition, the bank has sought to diversify its offerings to better adapt to the economic and financial reality of its Customers, be they individuals or companies.

The communication campaigns focused not only on promoting banking services, but also on relevant topics such as financial security, savings management and financial education, helping the public to make more informed decisions aligned with their long-term needs and goals.

Social responsibility has also been an area of focus for us. The Bank has invested, through the "Growing Together" Project, in various initiatives that seek to contribute to the well-being of the communities where it operates. The actions that Banco BIC has developed in this area reinforce the image of an Institution that is dedicated to society and acts ethically and responsibly, creating a stronger connection with Customers who share the same values.

In 2024, 454 applications were submitted to the Growing Together project, of which 13 were selected and presented to the Council, which added 2 more, totalling 15 new NGOs to be supported under this project. These 15 NGOs joined the other 10 already integrated and carried over into 2024, bringing the total number of social projects in the "Growing Together" portfolio to 25.

In summary, Banco BIC continues to be a benchmark in the market, not only for its banking products and services, but also for the way it communicates, personalises and gets closer to its Customers. The work of the Marketing Department is, therefore, a determining factor for the construction and maintenance of a relationship of trust, based on transparency, proximity and the creation of continuous added value for Customers. Banco BIC's success lies not only in its ability to attract new customers, but also in the way it manages to maintain and strengthen relationships with those who already trust its brand, driving them to grow together.

5.4. Information Technology

In 2024, the Department of Information Systems implemented technological security solutions that supported the execution of the Bank's Strategic Growth Plan, with investments in human resources, processes, and technologies, aligned with the Global Strategic Plan, resulting in the implementation of the following initiatives:

I. Ongoing initiatives

- **Digital Channels (Internet and Mobile Banking):** Modernise the digital platform with comprehensive functionalities for comfort and convenience, such as " password recovery", "new languages" (English and Mandarin), "selective authentication" (OTP or Coordinates Card), definition of "safe beneficiaries" and "international transfer requests".

- **Account Opening Workflow:** Systematise the "Account Opening" process, with greater efficiency within the compliance criteria and data quality, and integration with the Compliance tool.

- **Credit Workflow (new):** Automate the credit process and lifecycle, with visibility and traceability at each stage, in a robust, scalable and efficient solution for contracting, disbursement, and registration of guarantees.

- **Accounting Engine and Impairments:** Centralised accounting engine, with rules for calculating impairments, to automate financial records and reports.

- **Guarantee Management on the PFS Portal:** Registration, monitoring and analysis of guarantees, with validation, expiry alerts and review.

- **Management of invoices, savings and suppliers:** Develop modules for stock control, purchasing, contract management, payment control and invoicing.

- **ISO 20022 messages (SPTR):** Convert Swift messages into domestic currency, using the standard ISO 20022, by the Regulator guidelines.

- **Transversal Authorizations Module:** Manage the flow of deferrals and approvals centralised by hierarchy, with control over the process of authorising operations, for greater efficiency and secure handling.

II.Completed Initiatives

- ***X-Core Middleware:*** Intermediate integration layer that allows secure interconnectivity between applications.

- ***Complaints Workflow:*** Implementing a structured and transparent complaints flow, ensuring greater operational efficiency and Customer satisfaction.

- **Central Balance Sheet Database and Ratings:** Centralised platform for storing, analysing and evaluating Financial Statements, integrated with an automated rating system.

- **SPTR 24x7:** Ensure the continuity of Real-Time Payments operations, aligning them with the modernisation of the financial system.

- **Map of Credit Rights (new):** Adapt the report in accordance with the regulator's guidelines.

- **Datacentre migration:** Migrate the infrastructure to modern and efficient facilities, ensuring greater security, scalability and performance in business processes.

- **Processes and Policies:** Restructure and implement Information Technology processes, with the objective of improving the effectiveness and definition of standards, guidelines and components necessary to support operations, through International Standards.

- **Compliance tool:** The AML has been enhanced based on best practices in protecting against risks of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, in line with recent regulations. The tool highlights personalised alerts and risk histories of entities, transactions, and suspicious activities related to Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs), generates reliable Account Management reports, and enables the identification of patterns and trends indicative of suspicious activities, as well as Geographic Risk Management to mitigate risks associated with specific jurisdictions.

Risk analysis, treatment and disclosure processes

In the 2024 financial year, initiatives were carried out in processes and technologies to improve analysis and processing mechanisms, namely:

- Restructuring of Policies, Procedures and Manuals, with assessment of operational risks;

- Regulatory analysis of critical information and alerts linked to security, vulnerabilities with an impact on security and mitigation actions with corrective measures.

Access Control

- The Bank has implemented additional access management controls to reinforce security through good practices:

- Assignment of Authorities and Access Groups, based on the matrix in force, and constant monitoring;

- Application access using "Multi Factor Authentication".

Strategic Alignment

The Department of Information Systems planned, sensitised and executed transversal activities, in coordination with the different Departments, with the support of Policies and Procedures, for the prevention and reduction of Information Security events.

Information Security and Privacy

In 2024, with an increase in the number of security incidents, the financial sector faced Cybersecurity challenges, which affect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information. Banco BIC has adapted to the legislation with compliance and safeguard initiatives:

- Implementation of advanced threat detection technologies;
- Internal and external Information Security audits and penetration tests;
- Awareness-raising and training in cybersecurity;
- Continuous follow-up and monitoring of security events.

Continuity and Recovery

Continuity and recovery included:

- Updating the security-oriented Business Continuity Policy and Plan;
- Restructuring and improving infrastructure with Continuity and Recovery mechanisms;
- Daily, weekly and annual data backup;
- Performing semi-annual Business Continuity and Recovery tests;
- Penetration tests to identify vulnerabilities.

Banco BIC, within the scope of the Global Strategic Plan aligned with the Information Systems Strategic Plan, reaffirms its commitment to compliance with good practices in Technology Management and Information Security, compliance with current regulations and continuous improvement in the optimisation of Data and Identification Processes, as well as in the proactive mitigation of risks.

The Department of Information Systems met the Bank's strategic objectives, guaranteeing the continuity of services and introducing technological innovations. For 2025, it will strengthen security and implement solutions that will enable sustained growth.

5.5. Human Resources

Number of Employees

2,141
Employees

1,015
in 2024

1,057
in 2023

1,126
in 2024

1,098
in 2023

363
Central Services

1,778
Commercial Network

Age Group

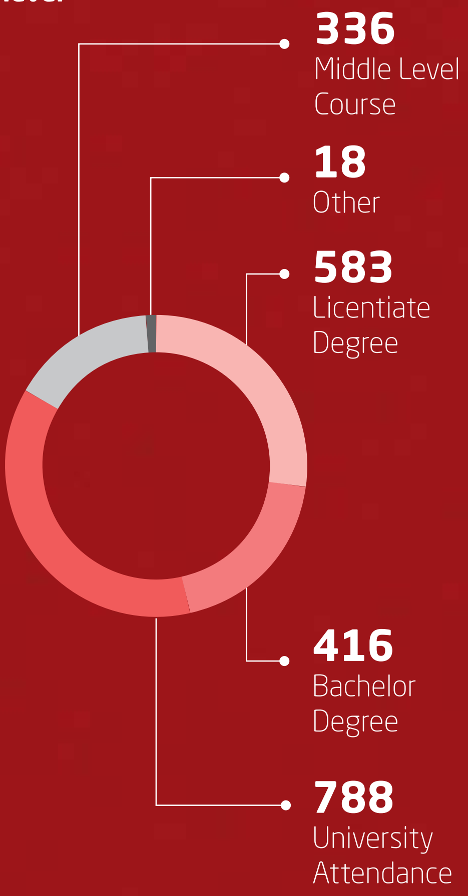
22
Employees
18-24 years

202
Employees
25-30 years

1731
Employees
31-45 years

186
Employees
>45 years

Education level



Training Activity

Number of Hours of Training

65,161
in 2024

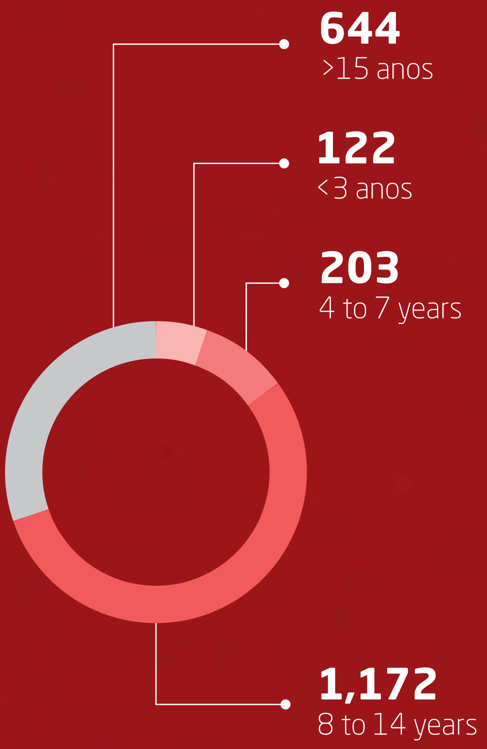
50,296
in 2023

Per Employee

31h
in 2024

24h
in 2023

Banking Experience



The Department of Human Resources and Training, as the unit responsible for establishing the policies and practices for human capital and promoting a healthy, balanced, competitive and results-driven work environment, has maintained People Management as the focus of its activities, even though it is acting in a new paradigm, promoting:

- The adjustment of its Human Resources to the business requirements;
- The strengthening of development programs for Banco BIC's Employees, taking into account the new challenges in the way knowledge is conveyed;
- The continued recognition of organizational and individual merit, in a sustained manner;
- The improvement of talent and performance recognition practices.

Profiling of Human Capital

In order to carry out its activities, Banco BIC had a total of 2,141 Employees as at 31 December 2024 (14 more than as at 31 December 2023), maintaining the trend towards greater representation of the female gender, with women representing 52% and men 48%.

The total of 2,141 Employees are distributed throughout the Bank's different areas, with 1,457 being in Luanda, 682 are distributed in the other provinces of the country and one (1) is in the representation office in South Africa.

84% of the Bank's total Employees are assigned to the commercial area, continuing the trend seen in previous years.

The ratios of experience in banking, age and higher education indicate that 84% of the Bank's Employees have more than 8 years of banking experience and approximately 79% have a Licentiate Degree.

After 19 years at the service of the Angolan people, the average age of our Employees is 38 years old.

Training

To ensure that the training reached the largest number of Employees in the various provinces, e-learning sessions were held through the distance e-learning platform.

In the period under review, several training courses were given, both in person and online. The topics addressed fall within the four pillars defined, with the objective of improving the performance of each Employee. In total, 10,840 participants took part in the training courses.

All training initiatives undertaken were fundamentally based on recognising the potential of each Employee, enabling the alignment of Human Resources policies with their expectations and the strategic objectives of the Institution. We are committed to continuous improvement and perfecting our banking techniques and knowledge, with the objective of guaranteeing increasingly efficient and high-quality Customer service.

Training in Internal Control Functions continued to be one of our main focuses, given the fundamental role this topic plays in guaranteeing safer processes and maintaining organisational integrity.


Última sessão 12:30 pm
Alterar contrato
Grelha
Lista
Pesquisa
POSIÇÃO INTEGRADA
Contas a Prazo
CONTAS À ORDEM
CONSULTA NIB E IBAN
OPERAÇÕES
CARTÃO
CARTÕES DE DÉBITO
CARTÕES DE CRÉDITO
PEDIDO DE CARREGAMENTO DE CARTÃO PRÉ PAGO
Kz

6.

Risk Management System

Risk Management System

6.1. Risk Management

The management of Banco BIC's risk is based on a governance model aligned with the best regulatory practices, ensuring the robustness and effectiveness of the processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling the financial and non-financial risks to which the Bank is, or may be, exposed.

The Bank's risk management culture is reinforced internally by the continuous improvement of methodologies and processes, considering all events that may impact the Business Model. In this context, the bank considers it essential that the risk management system ensures an appropriate balance between the risks incurred in its business and the levels of own funds, liquidity and profitability.

Risk management is aligned with the Bank's overall strategy and is embodied in the Risk Appetite Statement, which comprises a comprehensive set of key indicators representing the various risks classified as "material" within the formal risk identification and quantification process.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO), a member of the Bank's Executive Committee, is ultimately responsible for the Risk Management Function. It is responsible for monitoring the risk management framework, ensuring the effective and efficient functioning of this role and informing the Management and Supervisory bodies of the risks incurred, the Bank's overall risk profile and the degree of compliance with the defined tolerance levels.

The risk management system ensures segregation between the risk function and the risk-generating business activities, corresponding respectively to the second and first line of defence.

The Risk Management Function, a key element of the organizational structure, is carried out independently and autonomously by the Risk Department, involving other organic structures depending on the type of risk.

Within the scope of credit risk, the analysis and granting process ensures the segregation between the credit risk analysis structures and the units responsible for business origination.

With regard to Compliance risk, the Compliance Department carries out a transversal activity, supporting the institution in the development of its operations, standardising operating principles, systems and processes in accordance with regulatory requirements, and ensuring the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of the risk of non-compliance with regulations.

The Internal Audit Department, as the third line of defence, conducts independent and risk-oriented analyses on the activities carried out by the first and second lines, complementing the performance of the Risk Management System.

6.2. Main developments in 2024

The year 2024, like 2023, was characterised by a challenging macroeconomic context, marked by high uncertainty and increased regulatory requirements, as a result of the publication of new legislation. The Risk Department ensured full compliance with regulatory and supervisory requirements, maintaining an adequate internal structure for risk control and management. During this period, various activities were carried out with the objective of reinforcing and consolidating the risk management system, the following stand-out:

- Preparation, for the first time, of the report "Recovery Plan for Financial Institutions", a document whose main objective is to describe the Bank's strategic approach in the face of situations of contingency or financial adversity;

- Participation in the Resolution Planning Cycle promoted by the Banco Nacional de Angola, in fulfilling its mission to ensure the stability of the financial system;

- Start of the SupTech implementation project, which aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory, supervisory, monitoring and follow-up activities of institutions, through automation, making administrative and operational procedures more agile and digitising data and work tools;

- Review and continued implementation of the measures defined in the action plan, with the objective of complying with the guidelines of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

- Review of Policies (Investment Policy, Business Continuity Management Policy, Risk Policy), in coordination with the areas involved in the process;

- Assessment of capital adequacy and liquidity: completion of the reports on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), and regular monitoring of the respective processes;

- Monitoring the metrics defined in the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), by type of balance sheet risk;

- Strengthening of the actions to improve operative efficiency and business continuity management, ensuring compliance with the provisions established in Directive No.11/DSB/DRO/2021;

- Continuity of the plan for the integration of sustainability (ESG) topics into the Bank's risk management framework, with the creation, during 2024, of the ESG Group with ABANC;

- Ongoing review of internal regulations on policies and procedures related to risk management and control;

- Collaboration in the preparation of the Corporate Governance and Internal Control Systems Report;

- Follow-up of deficiencies identified by Internal Audit and external entities, in conjunction with the other internal control bodies;

- Preparation and publication of the Market Discipline Report, based on the regulatory guidelines issued by Banco Nacional de Angola, through Instruction No. 05/2022;

- Regular interaction with the Supervisor, within the scope of prudential supervision and financial stability, in matters of risk management;

- Participation in ABANC meetings relating to the Risk Management Working Group; and

- Technical and analytical capacity-building of the control functions.

6.3. Compliance

Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 1/2022 of 28 January establishes that the Internal Control System should have a unit of autonomous nature which is responsible, in the governance model, for controlling compliance with the financial institution's legal and regulatory obligations, duties, policies and internal guidelines. The Compliance Department was set up by service order no. 047/EFU - Organic-Functional Structure, which established the structure of the unit as a representative of the 2nd line of defence, reporting organically to the Management in an independent, ongoing and effective manner.

The Compliance Department is therefore the unit within Banco BIC's Internal Control System responsible for managing compliance risk, with special emphasis on all the regulations associated with Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (AML/CFT & WMD).

Compliance risk is the likelihood of negative impacts on results arising from violations of or non-compliance with laws, regulations, specific provisions, contracts, rules of conduct and ethical principles, which may result in legal sanctions, limited business opportunities, reduced expansion potential or the impossibility of demanding compliance with contractual obligations.

As a relevant Financial Institution in the national market, compliance risk represents one of the types of risk to which Banco BIC is highly exposed. Not only due to the risk inherent in its activity, but also due to the entire regulatory structure that has been emerging in the regulatory system for monitoring and follow-up of the Angolan financial system.

The Compliance Department currently consists of 15 employees, distributed across various functions, within a structure designed to ensure the efficient management of Compliance risk and that observes gender balance.

Banco BIC has been investing in the Compliance Department, providing it with resources, technological tools and access to relevant information to carry out its role. The segregation of functions with the different organic units of Banco BIC is guaranteed, in accordance with the principles of independence that govern this function.

Thus, the Compliance Department, in its management model and main objective of risk mitigation, divides its functional activity with emphasis on two main vectors, according to the characteristics of the market where it operates:

(i) Prevention and combat of money laundering, terrorist financing, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in line with the corresponding money laundering and terrorist financing risk model; and

(ii) Regulatory compliance, which includes the monitoring of compliance with internal and external regulations, including the follow-up of mandatory reports.

The Board is equipped with the appropriate technological tools and access to relevant information for the exercise of its function. In this regard, the main application solutions are highlighted below:

Tool	Description
EAGLE AML	Compliance risk management
FOREX	Workflow to support the execution of operations
Transaction Screening	Screening of sanctioned entities, within the scope of KYC
BANKA 3G	Core Banking
MMR	Management of mandatory reports

Since the systems are fully integrated and in real time, it allows, among other features, all operations to be recorded in EAGLE AML, as well as the various steps and respective approvals relating to AML/CFT & WMD risk management analysis. The risk control support system has precisely the functionality of permitting the addition of the respective documentation on the KYT processes carried out within the scope of transaction analysis.

Within the framework of operational support, FOREX allows the registration and respective tracking of the entire process associated with a specific transaction, from the moment of subscription to its execution. This workflow is integrated across various Bank applications, including both the core system and other satellite applications, where different analysis and/or validation processes are carried out as necessary. In terms of money laundering, this solution naturally also integrates with the EAGLE AML application, enabling a casuistic extraction of operations in progress and those already carried out at all times, with the respective support documents.

The Transaction Screening application works as a double validation tool to control and help identify sanctioned entities. This tool is based on a web platform and is currently shared by the Compliance Department and the Payments and Overseas Department. The solution is provided by SWIFT and has as its scope the scrutiny of all operations processed in real time through the SWIFT channel, using the international sanctions lists. With this tool, the Bank has an additional control mechanism for AML/CFT & WMD risks across all international and domestic transactions (processed via SWIFT).

The Management of Mandatory Reports (MMR) solution allows reports to be submitted to the tool by the responsible Departments and participants, promoting automation in the processes of monitoring reports, as well as the generation of control reports to measure the degree of regulatory compliance.

Thus, the Board of Directors of Banco BIC, within the scope of its corporate responsibility to disseminate the Compliance culture in the Institution, delegated to the Compliance Department, a second line of defence body of the Internal Control System, the responsibility for managing Compliance risk, intrinsically associated with reputational risk, risk of compliance within the regulatory framework, and the risk of prevention of money laundering.

However, Compliance risk management is a responsibility of all first line Bodies of the Bank, with the duty to, at all times and in all circumstances, guarantying compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions, including those relating to the Anti-money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism, as well as professional and deontological standards and practices, internal and statutory rules, rules of conduct and relationships with Customers and partner entities, and the guidelines of the Governing Bodies in order to protect the reputation of the institution and prevent it from being subject to sanctions.

Under its functions, the Compliance Department is responsible for the definition of the strategies, policies and processes related to the entire compliance risk management activity, in particular the activities associated with Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. This includes the responsibility for monitoring and disclosing relevant legislation and regulations, issuing guidelines and recommendations on compliance, regulatory reporting, and ensuring the suitability of control procedures, managing risks and promoting effective governance processes.

The specific duties of the Compliance Department (DCOMP) are:

a) Prepare the Annual Compliance Plan, with the main objective of ensuring compliance with the Bank's actions with the legal provisions, regulations, recommendations and guidelines of the applicable regulatory and supervisory bodies;

b) Immediately provide the Management with information on any indications or concrete situations of non-compliance with the rules of conduct and relationship with Customers and on situations in which the Institution or its Employees may be subject to transgressive processes;

c) To pronounce, prior to its introduction, on the new products and activities of the Institution, as well as on the respective risk management policies;

d) Keep a record of non-compliances and of the measures proposed and adopted to correct them;

e) Draft and submit to the Bank's Board of Directors a report, at least on an annual basis, identifying non-compliances and the measures taken to correct any flaws that may have been detected;

f) Prepare the Internal Control report, in the area that falls within its competence;

g) Collaborate with the Bank's Bodies on multidisciplinary projects;

h) Collaborate with the Management on all matters requested within their scope of action;

i) Establish and maintain a permanent and up-to-date record of the internal and external regulations to which the Bank is subject, alongside the identification of those responsible for their compliance.

j) Ensure the representation of the bank with External Entities, within the scope of its activities;

k) Monitor and publicize the regulatory legislation published by the different supervisory and regulatory entities;

l) Coordinate and dynamise multidisciplinary working groups in order to analyse the requirements introduced by new legislation versus legislation in force, and to define an implementation plan to ensure that the Bank is in compliance;

m) Prepare regular non-conformity reports as a result of analysing the Bank's procedures in the light of the legislation and regulations in force;

n) Participate in the preparation and updating of the Bank's Code of Conduct, as well as ensure that all Bank Employees read and comply with the rules stipulated in such document.

o) Perform other tasks delegated by the Compliance Officer, within the scope of their activity; and

p) As part of the scope of Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism:
- ensure the updating of internal standards in view of changes in the current legislation; and
- ensure the reliability of Anti-Money Laundering software and of software to combat the Financing of Terrorism.

6.4. Risk Management Policies and Processes

The risk management function is supported by a governance model that ensures the soundness of the processes of identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and control of credit, market, liquidity and operational risks.

The governance model promotes a risk conduct and culture in all areas of the Bank's activity, materialising in a comprehensive set of principles, strategies, policies, systems and functions.

The Board of Directors (BoD) is the highest governing body in this regard, responsible for defining strategic guidelines, risk profile and appetite, overall business objectives, and risk culture. Under the terms of the law and the articles of association, it has the broadest management powers, approves the organisational structure and guarantees the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of governance and internal control, assisted by specialised committees.

The daily management of the Bank is delegated to the Executive Committee (EC), which ensures the daily implementation of the strategy and policies approved by the BoD. To this end, the BoD has set up the following specialised committees:

Internal Control Committee

The Internal Control Committee monitors the internal control system, ensuring efficient execution of operations, control of the inherent risks of the Bank's activities, reliability of accounting and management support information, and compliance with legal regulations and internal guidelines.

This committee is composed of members appointed by the Board of Directors who do not perform executive functions, in addition to other Employees with relevant functions and/or technical knowledge for the committee's operation.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for supervising the activity and independence of the external auditors putting in place an effective communication channel aimed at assessing the reports issued by them.

This committee is composed of members appointed by the Board of Directors who do not perform executive functions, as well as other Employees with relevant functions and/or technical knowledge for the committee's operation.

Risk Committee

At the executive level, the Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring overall levels of credit, market, liquidity and operational risk, as well as all other risks considered materially relevant to the institution, as well as for ensuring that these risk levels are compatible with the objectives, available resources and strategies approved for carrying out the Bank's activity.

This committee is composed of members appointed by the Board of Directors who do not perform executive functions, as well as other Employees with relevant functions and/or technical knowledge required for its operation.

Appointments Committee

The Appointments Committee should draw up and convey to the Board of Directors recommendations on candidates for members of the management and supervisory bodies, whose profiles should be assessed in terms of knowledge, skills, diversity, and experience. This committee is also responsible for acting in accordance with the provisions in Article 184 of the Legal Framework of Financial Institutions, Law No. 14/21, and Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 01/2022.

This Committee is made up of members elected by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive directors or members of the supervisory body, including a Chairperson.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a management body, with powers to report, analyse and submit proposals to the Board of Directors within the scope of its functions described in the Bank's internal regulations, in line with Article 186 of the Legal Framework of Financial Institutions, Law No. 14/21, and Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 01/2022.

This Committee is made up of members elected by the Board of Directors from among the non-executive directors or members of the supervisory body, including a Chairperson.

Credit Risk Committee

This committee meets periodically, and its functions are to monitor the different phases of the credit risk cycle and ensure the monitoring of the credit portfolio. This process is conducted in accordance with the competences assigned by internal regulations.

All the members of the Executive Committee participate in the committee, along with a manager of the Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC), whose duty is to ensure compliance with and monitor the credit risk management policy, and all the other senior managers of the Bank's commercial areas.

Non-Productive Exposure Monitoring Committee

Considering the need to permanently monitor loans in default or at risk of default, the Executive Committee has decided that meeting to monitor non-performing loans will be held at least once a quarter. These meetings are held by the Non-Productive Exposure Monitoring Committee.

This Committee is chaired by the Director in charge of Credit Risk. The Operational Coordinators belong to the Legal and Credit Recovery Department (DJRC) and the Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC).

Also participating in this Committee are the Director in charge of Credit Recovery other members of the Executive Committee (optional presence) and the other senior managers of the Bank's commercial areas.

Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO)

This Committee is responsible for the overall capital management of the Bank and the structural management of its assets and liabilities, specifically interest rate and liquidity risks and including the following aspects, among others:

- Planning and defining capital allocation proposals;
- Monitoring and management of the interest rate risk associated with the asset and liability structure;
- Preparation of proposals for defining appropriate policies for managing liquidity and interest rate risks, at the level of the Bank's balance sheet;
- Development of capital management strategies and policies, both from a regulatory and economic perspective, in order to identify opportunities to optimize the balance sheet structure and the risk/return ratio.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee meets periodically and is composed of all the members of the Executive Committee, the managers of the International and Financial Department (DIF), Risk Department (DR), Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC), Management Control Department (DCG), Planning and Accounting Department (DPC), as well as other people who are invited, depending on the matters to be discussed.

Systems Committee

This committee is responsible for monitoring the Bank's systems risk and accompanies the Demand Management process of the Department of Information Systems (DSI). The Systems Committee meets periodically and is composed of all the members of the Executive Committee, the heads of the Information Systems Department, and other Departments and interlocutors as appropriate.

6.4.1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is considered one of the most relevant aspects of the activity of financial institutions. It takes the form of losses and uncertainty about future returns generated by the loan portfolio, due to the possibility of default by borrowers (and their guarantor, if any) or by issuers of securities or counterparties to contracts.

Credit risk management is based on our General Credit Regulation, which sets out the limits and procedures for granting and managing loan operations. Credit risk analysis and decision-making is distributed among the different levels of decision-making for the granting of loans.

The Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC) is responsible for ensuring the definition and monitoring of the credit risk management policy. Currently, the Bank has a set of manuals and complementary rules that ensure compliance with the above by defining competence levels for granting credit, the limits per type of operation, the assessment of the customer's capacity, the monitoring of compliance with financial plans and the analysis of the risk of uncollectibility and the need to renegotiate operations.

The Bank has been adopting and developing risk management methodologies, particularly with regard to the granting, monitoring and recovery of loans.

It should be noted that increasing use has been made of the Credit Risk Information Centre (CIRC3.0), for reporting the credit exposure of private and corporate Customers in the banking sector, contributing to more adequate credit risk management.

Decision

The Bank's Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC) is subdivided into:

- Major Risks – area in charge of the analysis of all credit operations or clients with general debt levels above 46.9 million kwanzas, equivalent to 50 thousand US dollars;

- Retail – area responsible for the analysis of all credit operations or clients with general debt levels below 46.9 million kwanzas, equivalent to 50 thousand US dollars.

Assessment

Credit risk assessment is based on the following weighting criteria:

- Internal ratings of non-financial entities:

  - Financial Elements of the Customer, assigning a Rating Level in quantitative terms;

  - Completion of a questionnaire by the commercial area (which may be revised at any time by DARC) including qualitative information that will define the Risk Level This should reflect the company's true value in qualitative terms.

- The type of loan, purpose and proposed amount;

- The credit Risk of the Economic Group as a whole;

- The overall debt level reflected in Banco Nacional de Angola's Credit Risk Information Centre (CIRC3.0);

- Existence of debts to the State or Social Security;

- Concentration of exposure;

- The existing business and credit relationship/experience;

- Asset Value of the Economic Group.

There are also different assessment processes for specific types of credit, such as:

- Loans to Construction which, in addition to the aforesaid considerations, is further supplemented with an analysis of:

  - Completed projects (Historical Record);

  - Works in progress;

  - Project to be financed (statement of operations, financial plan, project description, including persuasive aspects of the project and permits required for its accomplishment);

- Mortgage Loans, in addition to the aforesaid considerations, is further supplemented with an analysis of:

  - Assessment of the real estate property to be purchased;

  - Debt capacity.

Finally, the entire analysis process includes an assessment of collateral.

The CIRC3.0 has proven to be an essential tool for assessing the general debt levels of customers in the national banking system, thus allowing a deeper analysis of the risk level of credit operations.

Monitoring

Customer monitoring is associated with continuous observation work, giving us knowledge at any given time about the level of confidence of the possibility of the punctual repayment of the loan that has been granted, and/or providing a timely warning of any circumstances that could affect the successful execution of the operations.

The process of monitoring the granted loans starts after the contract is signed and continues until its full repayment, in order to guarantee its fulfilment. The Bank performs a characterization that involves classification into different levels of Special - Monitoring, according to the degree of concern regarding the possibility of default. VE4 – monitoring, VE3 – extra guarantees, VE2 – reduction and VE1 – termination.

Customers who are already in default and for whom the possibilities of negotiation by the commercial structure are considered to have been exhausted are also classified as: C- Litigation and PC- Pre-Litigation.

In monitoring of the portfolio of loans that are overdue, the Credit Risk Analysis Department ensures permanent control of loans overdue worth 5 thousand US dollars or more. This control takes the form of reports and monthly meetings with the respective commercial areas.

Central Archive

The Credit Risk Analysis Department includes the management of the archiving of loan processes above 41.4 million kwanzas, equivalent to USD 50 thousand. However, due to the existence of the Loan Workflow tool, this archive is being gradually replaced by the software, which enables the digitalization of the entire set of documentation inherent to approved loan proposals.

Central Balance Sheet Database - Ratings

Since 2014, the Bank has implemented a Central Balance Sheet Database in order to obtain a database of economic and financial information about its corporate Customers. The information is based on the annual financial statements of the companies as well as on qualitative data obtained through the Bank's Commercial Network. Special reference should be made to the evolutive process over the last few years, with a higher number of Customers submitting their Annual Reports and Management Reports, more frequently and of better quality.

The main objective of the Central Balance sheet database is to contribute to better knowledge/monitoring of the economic and financial situation of the companies (Customers) requesting and/or with loans in progress.

Loan Workflow

The loan workflow software continues to be an essential tool, enabling the Bank to retain gains in speed in terms of the duration of the loan granting procedure (proposal-decision formulation).

The loan workflow software has proven to be an effective and efficient tool for processing all of the Bank's loans, due to the following aspects:

Swiftness

The time taken to analyse loan operations has reduced considerably.

Document Management

The documentary support for credit operations is automatically circulated on the platform.

Standardization

Loan operations are executed in a standardized manner throughout the Bank's structure.

Automation

Collects pre-existing data from the Bank's central application related to the Customer.

Process Control

Loan Workflow enables all the participants in each phase of the circuit to know the exact status of the loan operation.

Restructured

In the year ended 31 December 2024, **111 restructuring** operations were identified in a balanced range of sectors, such as Services (Agriculture and Fisheries); Trade; Construction; Education, Industry; and among individual customers.

In comparative terms, there were 84 restructured operations in the same period of 2023.

Restructured Loan Module

The restructured loan module became operational in 2020, with the loans that were restructured after this period are marked in the system.

The amount of restructured loans (accumulated) with reference to 31 December 2024 amounts to 639,783 million kwanzas, as can be seen in the summary table below (information on the portfolio and history of restructured operations).

Restructured Loans	Contracts	Exposures
1	401	487,992,122,979
2	67	52,362,500,073
More than 2	44	99,428,951,280
	512	639,783,574,332

When compared with the year ended in December 2023, we find a lower number of restructured loans (573), amounting to 593,671 million kwanzas.

It should be noted that a significant part of the increase in the amount of total exposure is caused by the constant variation in the exchange rate.

The restructure loan module enables a more accurate ascertainment of the evolution of the total restructured exposure.

6.4.2. Market Risk

Market risk is reflected in potential negative impacts on the institution's results or equity, resulting from adverse movements in asset prices, exchange rates or interest rates.

The Bank recognizes the need for and importance of maintaining processes and procedures that are robust and appropriate for Market Risk management, taking into account its ongoing exposure to this risk, in particular with respect to Exchange Rate Risk and Interest Rate Risk.

In view of the above, the Bank establishes, through its Risk Management Policy, its positioning in relation to risk management, in particular:

Trading Book - the Bank aims to maintain a strategy based on a policy of not leveraging its activity by trading financial instruments, acknowledging that this should be based in the commercial and retail segment;

Exchange Rate Risk - the Bank pursues a prudent policy of managing foreign currency assets and liabilities, which minimizes exchange rate risk, with the objective being to obtain permanent coverage of foreign exchange positions in the different currencies.

Interest Rate Risk - guidelines are established by currency for positions with interest rate risk, seeking to promote the maintenance of low net exposure by currency.

6.4.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility of the Bank not meeting payment obligations on time or meeting them at excessive cost, either due to more onerous financing conditions (funding risk) or through forced sales of assets below market value (market liquidity risk).

The Bank has solid, effective and comprehensive strategies and processes for the ongoing assessment and maintenance of the amount of internal liquidity considered appropriate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which it is, or may be, exposed.

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Liquidity Risk Assessment

Liquidity is controlled on a daily basis by the International and Financial Department on the basis of internally defined metrics, which measure the maximum lending and borrowing needs that may occur, with the evolution of the Bank's liquidity position also being determined.

Additionally, pursuant to Instruction No. 01/2024 of 26 January – Liquidity Risk, the Risk Department, reports to Banco Nacional de Angola, on, a monthly basis, on the economic value of future cash flows in domestic and foreign currency, for the assessment and monitoring of the liquidity level.

Throughout 2024, the regulatory ratios were largely above the minimum regulatory requirements, demonstrating a resilient liquidity position supported by a robust buffer, even taking into consideration the increase in the minimum reserve requirements in domestic and foreign currency in the first half of 2024, which was partially reversed at the beginning of 2025.

Liquidity and Financing Contingency Plan

Liquidity management plays a relevant role in ensuring the Bank's sustainability, where the maintenance of appropriate levels of liquidity is essential to the proper operation of day-to-day activities, especially in situations of cash flow pressure, crisis or recession.

The Liquidity Contingency Plan seeks to anticipate and respond to the possibility of disturbances in the Bank's ability to comply with its obligations, supplementing and articulating the rules and principles defined in the Risk Management Principles and Policies, and the prudentially defined liquidity measures and indicators.

This plan includes the definition of a clear governance structure to respond to eventual adverse liquidity crisis scenarios, as well as the identification of measures to generate and conserve liquidity in a crisis situation.

Liquidity Stress Test

The liquidity management process also incorporates the analysis of scenarios in which the impact of possible adverse events on liquidity levels are assessed. The model used for this analysis stems from the Stress Test Programme, which assesses the Bank's financial structure and its ability to withstand and react to adverse market conditions.

The aim of the Stress tests is to enable the assessment of impacts on liquidity and, consequently, on the Bank's capacity to comply with its obligations or maintain its activity, simultaneously seeking to anticipate scenarios that could excessively jeopardise liquidity and identify possible solutions.

The scenarios are defined based on regulatory guidelines, analysis of market behaviour during previous crises, as well as future estimates.

Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment process (ILAAP)

The purpose of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) is to provide a risk management tool for the Bank to ensure that internally defined liquidity risk limits are complied with, and that the operational, governance and control processes for these limits are adequate.

During the ILAAP exercise relative to the financial year of 2024, no significant changes were identified in terms of liquidity risk management, although the Bank's entire internal governance and control of liquidity risk is reviewed, evaluated and improved on an ongoing basis, particularly in terms of formalising internal processes for identifying, quantifying, managing and monitoring risk, as well as identifying additional responsibilities of the different parties involved in risk management.

The conclusions of the ILAAP process reiterated the adequacy of the liquidity management process, its classification as low risk, as well as the compliance of its practices with the requirements defined by supervision.

6.4.4. Operational Risk

Operational risk materializes through the occurrence of losses resulting from failures of processes, systems or people, or even external events.

The effective management and control of Operational Risk is based on the establishment of processes and procedures that ensure that the Bank assesses, for all its processes, the risks to which these processes (and respective activities) are exposed, as well as the description and characterisation of the control actions defined to mitigate and reduce the residual risk.

Technological development, the complexity of banking operations, the high degree of competitiveness in the financial markets and the increase in the use of external services by banks are crucial factors in the growing complexity of Operational Risk, making it increasingly necessary to implement management processes that are suited to the dimension and complexity of financial institutions' activities.

Thus, it is imperative, both from the internal and regulatory perspective, to establish Operational Risk management and control processes and procedures aimed at the effective mitigation of the risks to which the Bank is exposed. Compliance with the regulatory framework must be ensured at all stages of operational risk management. The risk management process should cover all the relevant stages, from the identification and assessment of the risk up to its ongoing monitoring, control and reporting.

Operational Risk Management

Considering the need to ensure an integrated and structured approach in terms of Operational Risk Management, the Bank recognises the importance of maintaining robust and adequate processes and procedures, taking into account the likelihood of this risk occurring and the potential impacts on its activity.

The Operational Risk Management requires the involvement and commitment of all the Bank's

Employees and Governing Bodies. This risk is present in several of the Institution's activities, and it is fundamental to continually update existing procedures, as well as to effectively assess and mitigate controls related to this category of risk.

In this context, Banco BIC's objective, in a short-term perspective, is to ensure the continuity of the implementation and operationalization of all the initiatives developed under the review of the Operational Risk management process. This exercise is the responsibility of the Risk Department, but with the active and essential participation of all the Bank's Departments and Offices.

To ensure a complete, coherent mapping that supports the exercise developed by the Bank in relation to the risks to which it is exposed, a risk matrix was created, in line with the Risk Appetite Statement. This approach ensures the integration of risk management processes with the Bank's strategic and business processes, while also incorporating a forward-looking component through the identification of emerging risks.

Business Continuity Management

The Bank acknowledges, as a Financial Institution of the Angolan Financial System, it is fundamental to be prepared to respond to events that may compromise its ability to render services, as required by the principles ruling its activity. In this sense, it perceives its Business Continuity strategy as an investment in its processes, procedures, image, reputation and, above all, in its relationship with Customers, partners, regulator and market in general.

Business continuity management is a key requirement of all financial institutions, and comprises an integrated series of policies, processes and procedures aimed at ensuring the continuous operation of an institution and/or the fast recovery of its operational activity in the case of occurrence of events capable of disturbing its normal operation.

As a structural element of its risk management practices, the Bank has developed a series of guiding principles for the implementation, management and operationality of Business Continuity Management, in conformity with the regulatory guidelines issued by the Regulator.

6.4.5. Solvency Risk

The Solvency Risk refers to the possibility of the Bank not having enough capital to absorb unexpected losses.

The Bank has solid, effective and comprehensive strategies and processes that enable it to assess and maintain, on a constant basis, the amount, composition and distribution of Internal Capital, considered appropriate to covet he nature and level of risk to which it is, or may be, exposed.

In the second half of 2023, new regulatory requirements came into force, with transitional provisions applicable to exposures in foreign currency, Central Administrations and Financial Institutions, with an impact on the determination of Capital Requirements and Prudential Limits for Major Risks.

Given the transitional provisions in force until 2027, the new requirements did not have a significant impact on the ratios calculated with reference o 31 December 2024, and Banco BIC remained with comfortable capital levels that were appropriate to its risk profile.

Internal capital requirements

Pursuant to Basel Pillar II, the Bank conducts the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP) process, with the aim of identifying, measuring and allocating capital to the risks to which it is or may be exposed. The process covers all the risks defined in the Bank's taxonomy. Based on the materiality of each risk, internal methodologies and factors are used to quantify the capital needed to absorb unexpected losses, by category and, where applicable, by subcategory of risk.

The ICAAP is based on fundamental principles that guarantee the correct assessment of risks and the adequacy of Internal Capital to the Risk Profile of the Bank. Capital is determined in a prudent, consistent and comparable manner with its Own Funds, ensuring that it is available to absorb losses, even in adverse scenarios.

The ICAAP process with reference to 31 December 2024, concluded that the Bank has enough internal capital to cover the identified requirements and the capacity to withstand additional risks, in both a baseline or stress scenario.

Adequate Capitalisation and Strong Liquidity Levels

As of 31 December 2024, the Bank's equity amounted to around 450 billion kwanzas, demonstrating adequate capitalisation levels, with a Regulatory Own Funds Ratio of 29%, surpassing the regulatory minimum level (8%), and the SFA average (26.3% with reference to June 24, according to data published by the Banco Nacional de Angola).

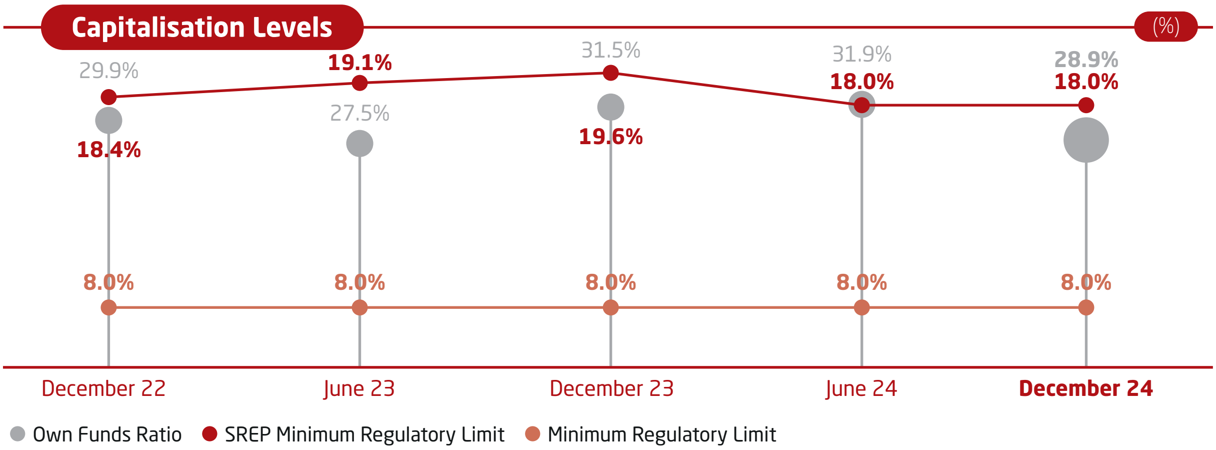
Additionally, the Bank presents robust liquidity indicators, directly associated with the size and adequacy of its liquid asset base, which is made up of highly liquid instruments, in particular Eligible Assets used as collateral in BNA credit operations and on deposits with financial institutions.

6.4.6. Concentration Risk

The control of Concentration Risk is an essential element in the management of the Bank's strategy. Periodically, the degree of concentration of loan portfolios is monitored across various relevant dimensions: by sector of economic activity and by groups of customers (individual analysis).

The Bank considers risk concentration in its risk management strategies, policies and processes, defines the responsibilities of relevant Employees. In addition, it develops processes for the identification, evaluation, monitoring, control and provision of information on concentration risk.

In the Portfolio Concentration Risk, the Bank's objective is to improve the level of diversification of counterparties, based on methodologies for assessing, monitoring and controlling credit limits, as well as compliance with the prudential limits established by Notice No. 08/2021 and Instruction No. 10/2023, of the Banco Nacional de Angola.



6.4.7. Reputational Risk

The Bank's image is managed by the Marketing Department, which throughout the year carries out advertising campaigns and actions with its Customers.

In addition, and under the scope of Reputational Risk management, the Compliance Department is responsible for coordinating and ensuring the proper implementation of procedures for anti-money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. These Departments, together with the Executive Committee, regularly monitor and assess situations that could compromise the Bank's reputation, taking the necessary measures to resolve them.

6.4.8. Conduct Risk

The Code of Conduct establishes a culture of integrity between the Bank and its Stakeholders, involving the observation of best Corporate Governance practices In this way, guarantees a conduct guided by high standards of integrity, professionalism and diligence, always in defence of the Customer's interests and in strict compliance with all the applicable legislation.

The Bank's Compliance Department is responsible for strengthening the culture of integrity and compliance with the standards established in the Code of Conduct, both by the Governing Bodies and Employees.

Conduct Risk management is built into an organizational structure and governance model that clearly distributes responsibilities between the first and second lines of defence. The Bank's Code of Conduct establishes and systematizes the principles and rules of conduct that must be strictly observed when carrying out all banking activity.

6.4.9. Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is defined by Banco BIC as the possibility of negative impacts on earnings or capital, due to non-compliance with laws, regulations, contracts and rules of conduct, which may lead to legal sanctions, restrictions on business opportunities or limitations on growth.

The Compliance Department is responsible for managing this risk through compliance with applicable legal and regulatory provisions, namely those related to Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, as well as the deontological standards and internal rules of the Institution. Protecting the Bank's reputation and preventing sanctions are the main objectives of this management.

The Compliance Department acts to mitigate the following key compliance risks:

- Anti-money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CFT & WMD);

- Operational Risk

- Institutional and Reputational Risk;

- Ethics and Conduct Risk;

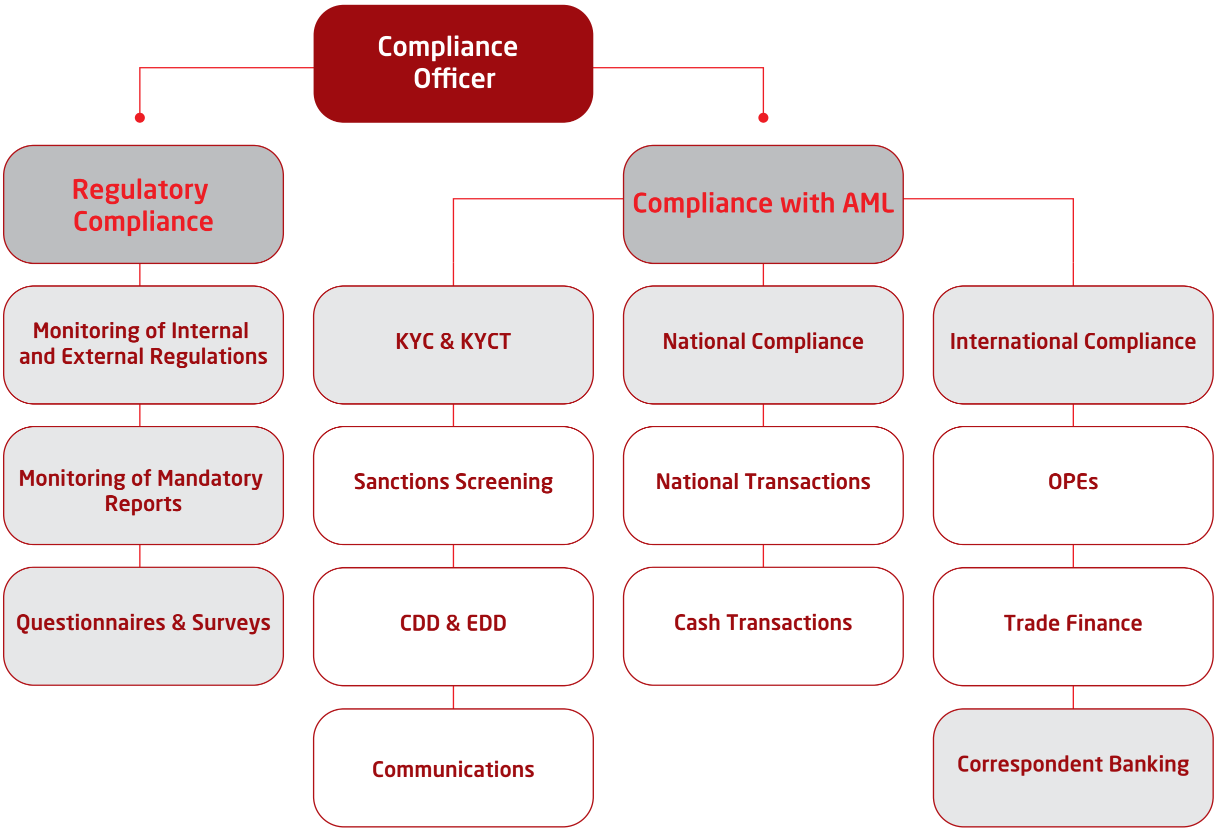
- Risk of Regulatory Non-Compliance;

- Risk of Conflicts of Interest;

Likewise, the Bank is also equipped with procedures and tools that enable the ongoing monitoring and assessment of risks relating to Anti-money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CFT & WMD), endorsing standards not only in accordance with current legal provisions, but also with the international best practice.

Banco BIC has implemented methodologies and tools that enable preventive and continuous action in the detection of Compliance risk events. These methodologies ensure the regular monitoring and assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the measures and procedures implemented to safeguard the pillars of the function, namely the mitigation, identification, detection and remediation of associated risks, including non-compliance with legal obligations and duties to which the Institution is subject.

The Compliance risk management model adopted by the Bank is multifaceted, covering several aspects, such as regulatory compliance and compliance with AML. This model goes beyond the functional structure outlined below, ensuring a comprehensive and dynamic approach to risk mitigation.



Accordingly, and as a result of the necessary ongoing adaptation of the implemented procedures, the Compliance Department has been monitoring different projects aimed at systematization of tasks, namely:

i) Implementation of improvements to the processes for monitoring mandatory reports;

ii) Optimisation of payment tools via alternative channels;

iii) Review of Customer onboarding;

iv) Review of various transaction monitoring processes.

6.5. Internal Control

In defining the Internal Control System, Banco BIC includes an integrated set of policies and processes, of permanent nature, transversal to the entire Bank, aimed at ensuring the following:

i) Efficiency in the execution of the operations;

ii) Risk control;

iii) Reliability of the accounting information supporting the management;

iv) Compliance with the legal regulations and internal guidelines.

The Internal Control System of Banco BIC is based on a series of assumptions aimed at, among others:

(i) Business continuity;

(ii) The existence of complete, reliable and timely accounting and management information to support decision-making;

(iii) Compliance with the legal provisions and on conduct;

(iv) The integrity, concordance and efficacy of processes.

In order to achieve its objective effectively, the Bank ensures that its Internal Control System and structuring of its Internal Control Policy incorporates, in addition to the respective regulatory framework, the work framework, which includes:

a) An appropriate control environment that reflects the importance of internal control and establishes the discipline and structure of the remaining elements of the Internal Control System;

b) A solid risk management system, aimed at identifying, evaluating, monitoring and controlling all risks that may influence the strategy and objectives defined by the Institution, ensuring their fulfilment and guaranteeing that the actions necessary to respond appropriately to undesired deviations are taken;

c) A robust set of control activities, focused on the types of risks they intend to mitigate, identifying evidence of their practical implementation, and connected with efficient and effective practices, reducing the risks to residual levels;

d) An efficient information and communication system, instituted to ensure the collection, processing and exchange of relevant, comprehensive and consistent data, within a time limit and in a manner that enables the effective and timely management and control of the institution's activity and risks;

e) An effective monitoring process, implemented with a view to ensuring the appropriateness and efficacy of the actual Internal Control System over time, that ensures, in particular, the timely identification of any flaws, whether potential or real, or opportunities to make improvements leading to the strengthening of the system.

Thus, the Internal Control System is adapted to the size, nature, complexity, structure and business model, risk profile, degree of centralization and delegation of powers and duties of the Bank, respecting the principle of proportionality. The system is periodically reviewed and updated so that measures related to risk that had not been previously identified are easily incorporated in due time in the ongoing process.

Governance Model of the Internal Control System

The governance model of the Internal Control System of Banco BIC is composed of a diversified series of bodies and units which share, among one another, the series of functional responsibilities and duties. This should, on its own, ensure the sound operation of the system, its relevance, pertinence, effective implementation and efficiency.

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for fostering a culture of rigour, care, honesty and ethics at the Bank, defining the applicable behavioural values and principles and, with this, establishing the entire Internal Control System, as well as the implementation, supervision and review of the governance of internal control.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring the follow-up of the management information related to Internal Control flaws, analysis of the assessment report on the Internal Control System, and issuance of an overall opinion on the adequacy and efficacy of the Internal Control System.

The Board of Directors has set up different committees for control which, in addition to providing support to the actual Board of Directors to fulfil its duties, monitor the internal control system both from the perspective of ensuring its effective implementation and its efficient operation.

The model of governance of the Internal Control System implemented at Banco BIC is based on an approach of three lines of defence, defined and composed as follows:

- **The first line of defence**, responsible for risk identification, management and controls, that includes, among others, the commercial area – due to its responsibility of executing the first-level controls;

- A **second line of defence**, which ensures the monitoring of risks, advising and supporting the first line of defence in the identification of risks and controls. The second line of defence is composed of the Compliance Office and Risk Department, which are responsible for the monitoring process, in this context conducting periodic, tests to the efficacy of the first line controls.

The Risk Department is responsible for identifying, monitoring, analysing, measuring, managing and reporting risks, forming a holistic vision of all the risks, and implements risk management measures by business lines, aimed at ensuring that the process and controls implemented in the first line of defence are appropriate.

The Compliance Office monitors the Bank's compliance with the requirements of the law, regulations and internal policies, including the protection of the Bank's reputation, provides advice on compliance matters and establishes policies and processes to manage compliance risks and ensure a culture of compliance at the Bank.

Moreover, the Bank's Internal Control System considers that the second line of defence includes the Credit Risk Analysis Department (DARC), which monitors credit risk, and the Department of Information Systems (DSI), which monitors risk of information systems.

- A **third line of defence**, which is carried out by the Audit and Inspection Department (DAI), responsible for examining and assessing, in an independent manner, the adequacy and efficacy of the policies, processes and procedures supporting the Internal Control System, particularly by testing the effectiveness of the implemented controls.

6.6. Recovery Plan

Under the terms of the applicable legislation, the Bank updates its Recovery Plan every year, in which it identifies a set of recovery measures that can be adopted to timely correct a situation of financial imbalance, which may be caused by one or more events of a different nature. This process is being carried out within the scope of Notice no. 01/2024, of February 21, and Instruction no. 03/2024, of March 6.

The Recovery Plan comprises a set of measures and strategies designed to ensure the Bank's resilience in the face of possible crisis situations, guaranteeing that, even in adverse scenarios, the Bank is prepared to respond effectively to any financial imbalance. The projections indicate that the Bank will maintain a robust position over the next three years, with adequate mechanisms in place to ensure the continuity of its operations and the fulfilment of its obligations, even in scenarios of extreme adversity.

6.7. Strategic Challenges for 2025

The Angolan Financial System faces significant global risks arising from factors that impact international economic dynamics. It is predicted that 2025 will continue to be a challenging year for the risk management areas, in terms of regulatory developments and prudential requirements, as well as the implementation of regulations within the deadlines set by the supervisor.

In this context, the following challenges for 2025 stand out:

Global Risk Environment

The year 2025 will bring several strategic challenges for the Bank, with a focus on adapting to new regulatory requirements and reinforcing risk management practices. The Bank will continue to work to ensure its operational robustness, while aligning itself with international best practices. We highlight the main challenges and prospects for the near future:

- The special audit or **assessment of the quality of data** will be a challenging project for the entire financial system, given the complexity and scope of the subjects involved. This theme cuts across several of the Bank's processes and areas and will require time and resources, also considering the low maturity of Banks in this area;

- The resolution **planning cycle** is ongoing, and it is expected that the first initial contribution to the resolution fund will take place during the year 2025 at a rate of 1% of banks' equity for FdR capital.

- **SUPTECH**, which will require investment by the banks for the transition from the submission of reports in XML format to JSON files, as well as knowledge and adaptation by the teams involved;

- **Strengthening cyber risk management practices**: Intensification of investments in cybersecurity and information systems, in the face of increasing digitalisation and associated risks; and

- **The reduction of non-performing loans:** The Bank will maintain its continuous efforts to reduce non-performing loans and improve the quality of the loan portfolio, as it represents the most significant risk to the Institution, given the substantial impact on internal capital requirements.

Organisation of the Risk Management Function

Throughout 2024, the Bank sought to respond effectively to internal requirements set by the Board of Directors, as well as to external demands, taking into account the evolution of risk management within the national financial system.

For this purpose, the Bank has been consolidating its Governance model, led by the Board of Directors, with the following aspects standing out:

- an increase in the frequency of meetings held by the Risk Committee;

- strengthening the day-to-day management and control of business and associated risks;

- preparation of an integrated risk management report, including a risk appetite statement (RAS);

- permanent adaptation to regulatory developments;

- regular interaction with the Supervisor in seeking to respond to recommendations within the scope of the SREP and inspections carried out at the Bank within the scope of Risk Management.

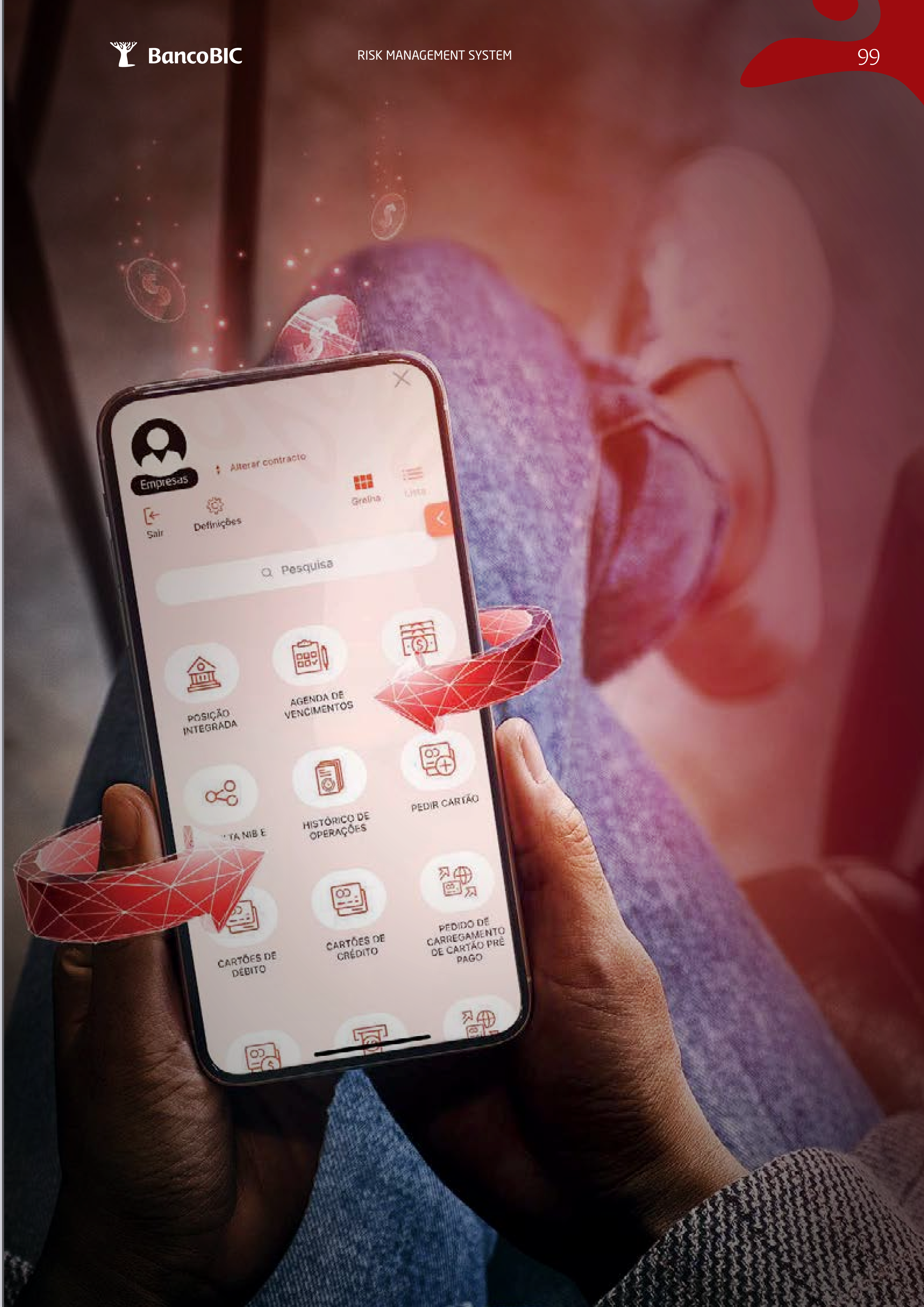
Digitalisation and cyber security

Digitalisation in the Angolan Financial System has seen a significant evolution in recent years, driven by several factors, including the development of information and communication technologies, as well as the need for financial institutions to reduce costs and improve efficiency to remain competitive in the market. In this context, cyber risk has gained increasing relevance, prompting Financial Institutions to intensify investments in cybersecurity to protect both Customer data and the Institution itself.

ESG criteria

As this is an emerging topic, the Angolan Banking Association ("ABANC"), through a working group composed of Banking Institutions of the Angolan Financial System, has promoted regular meetings with the aim of monitoring, alongside the BNA, the process of standardisation of ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) matters, and its applicability to the economic sector.

For the year 2025, the challenges prevail. Financial institutions will have to overcome significant obstacles to achieve sustainable growth in a demanding macroeconomic environment. To do this, industry leaders will need to make often difficult strategic decisions, seeking to balance efficiency and innovation.


Empresas
Alterar contracto
Grelha
Lista
Sair
Definições
Pesquisa
POSIÇÃO INTEGRADA
AGENDA DE VENCIMENTOS
TA NIB E
HISTÓRICO DE OPERAÇÕES
PEDIR CARTÃO
CARTÕES DE DÉBITO
CARTÕES DE CRÉDITO
PEDIDO DE CARREGAMENTO DE CARTÃO PRÉ PAGO

7.

Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Given the possibility of using Credit Institutions to conceal, transfer or invest funds of illicit origin resulting from activities categorised as criminal, the Republic of Angola has approved a series of resolutions and regulations aimed at guaranteeing the integrity and security of the Angolan financial system.

This set of legal provisions is not limited to the simple criminalisation of behaviours related to the "laundering of money from illicit activities". It also establishes a set of preventive measures specifically aimed at the financial system, in order to prevent it from being used for such illicit activities.

In this sense, Banco BIC has adopted and continually updated strategies, policies and processes aimed at preventing money laundering. These measures ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, in addition to protecting the Institution's reputation and mitigating operational, financial and reputational risks.

In accordance with the legislation applicable to AML/CFT & WMD, namely Law No. 5/2020, Law No. 11/2024, as well as the complementary regulation, Notice No. 2/2024, the Bank continued the process of reviewing and maintaining its central AML (Anti-Money Laundering) mechanisms, implemented through the solution called PORTAL PFS – AML SOLUTION, also known as EAGLE SYSTEM. This IT solution has various functionalities that allow the Compliance Department to improve the mechanisms of control and surveillance, both in operations related to KYC (Know Your Customer) and KYT (Know Your Transaction)

Among the main features of the tool, the following stand out:

- The availability of a large number of rules that allow the Compliance Department to improve significantly the control mechanisms in terms of KYC and KYT, expanding the capacity to monitor the various transactions carried out in the core banking system;

- The ability to automatically cross-reference transaction data with international sanctions lists issued by entities such as the UN, OFAC and the European Union, ensuring that transactions involving designated persons, groups or entities are properly monitored and controlled.

- Automatic assignment of risk levels to Customers based on predefined variables, allowing immediate action in cases of high risk;

- The application of account handling rules in the KYT module, ensuring tight control over the transactions carried out;

- Complete integration with the Bank's central operational tools, namely the core banking tool and the financial transaction processing system.

In addition, the AML solution facilitates the automatic and manual management of entities and transactions, allowing the handling of alerts based on the risk of each transaction, in accordance with the legal obligations of identification and due diligence.

In the 2024 financial year, the Compliance Department carried out the following activities, summarised as follows:

Framework	Description
COMPLIANCE WITH AML (AML/CFT & WMD	• Improved processes for monitoring, analysing and investigating suspicious transactions; • Improvements in the processes of identifying and cataloguing PEP entities; • Within the scope of the reporting obligation, various pieces of information were submitted to the FIU for appraisal, namely in the form of a Declaration of Cash Transactions (DTN), a Declaration of Suspicious Operation (DOS), Declaration of Spontaneous Communication (DCE) and replies of clarification to requests for information on entities with a commercial relationship with the Bank.
PROCESSES OF PERIODIC REVIEW OF ENTITIES	• Periodic assessment of the degree of exposure of the Bank's Customer portfolio based on various criteria, such as: ▪ Size of the institution and turnover; ▪ Identification and follow-up of Customers, distributing risk factors according to the classification and characteristics of each Customer; ▪ Evaluation of banking products based on the perception of risk factors, volume of transactions, mitigation measures implemented and probability of risk occurrence; ▪ The analysis of the advantages and vulnerabilities of the distribution channels of banking products and services, with a view to ensuring their compliance with compliance standards.
REGULATORY COMPLIANCE	• Improvements in the processes for adapting to and monitoring new legal and regulatory requirements; • Implementation of new technological tools and optimisation of internal processes and tools, namely with regard to the management of mandatory reports.
TRAINING	• Conducting training actions to strengthen the compliance culture in the Institution;
OBLIGATION TO COOPERATE	• Intensified dialog with banking correspondents and regulatory and supervisory bodies; • Follow-up of correspondent banking relationships and local partner entities, as part of enhanced due diligence.
INSPECTION AND AUDIT FOLLOW-UP	• Follow-up of improvement and remediation actions within the scope of audit and inspection.

Banco BIC has sought to maintain close collaboration with the Banco Nacional de Angola and the Financial Information Unit, ensuring its participation in seminars and events related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, organised by international bodies such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Banco BIC's Compliance Department participated in the 7th Public and Private Sector Meeting organised by the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), held in the city of Diani, Kenya, with the Angolan Delegation.

8.

Financial Analysis

Financial Analysis

8.1. Financial Analysis

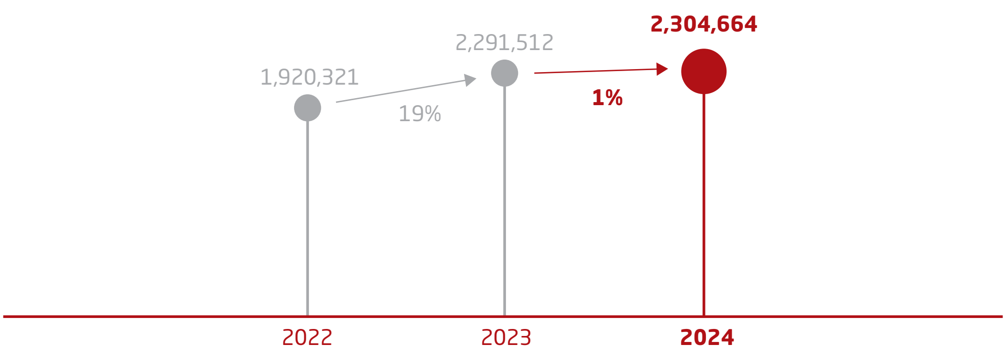
On December 31, 2024, the Bank's net assets amounted to 2,304,664 million kwanzas, representing an increase of 13,152 million kwanzas compared to the figure recorded on December 31, 2023, which corresponds to an increase of 1%. This growth was driven above all by financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Investment Units), which rose from 68,746 million kwanzas on December 31, 2023 to 110,030 million kwanzas, and by the increase in the heading Deposits at other credit institutions, which rose from 165,767 million kwanzas on December 31, 2023, to 198,711 million kwanzas.

The Assets are essentially financed by Customer resources and other loans, which showed a reduction of 20,922 million kwanzas in relation to 31 December 2023. In 2024, Customer resources amounted to 1,424,582 million kwanzas.

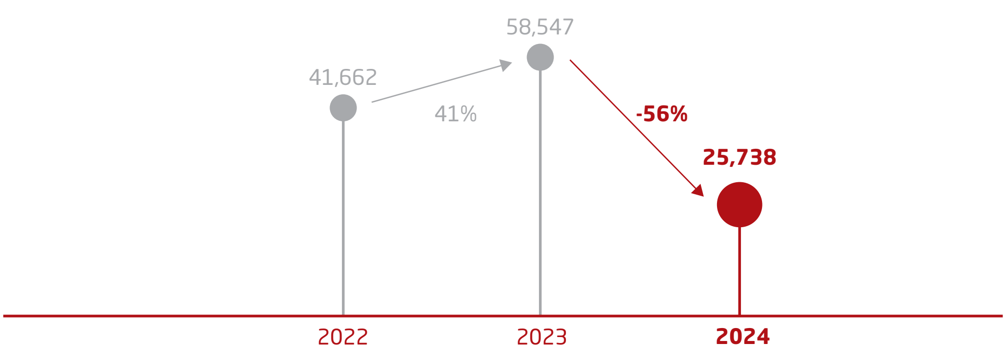
Banco BIC's Net Income totalled 25,738 million kwanzas on December 31, 2024, compared to 58,547 million kwanzas on December 31, 2023, which represents a reduction of 56% year-on-year.

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's equity amounted to 464,978 million kwanzas, representing a decrease of 1,715 million kwanzas compared to the 466,693 million kwanzas recorded on 31 December 2023.

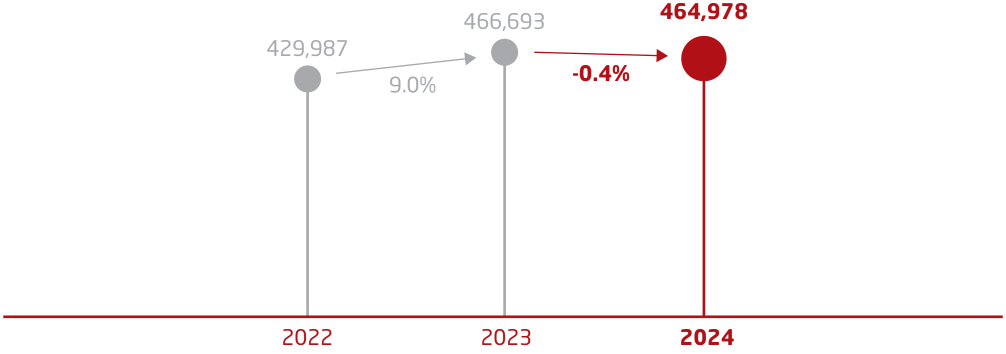
Net Assets



Net Income



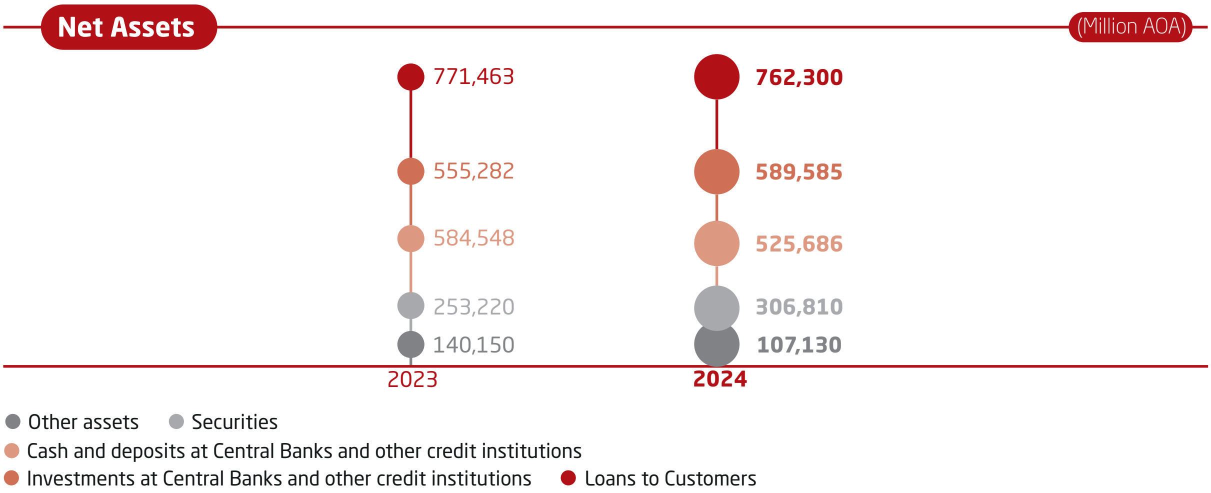
Equity



8.2. Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's net assets amounted to 2,304,664 million kwanzas, representing an increase of 1% compared to 31 December 2023. This variation is due, on the one hand, to the reduction in the Investments at amortised cost and Investments at central banks and other credit institutions headings, which saw decreases of 75,587 million kwanzas (15%) and 53,590 million kwanzas (17%), respectively. On the other hand, this was offset by increases in the items Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, Deposits at other credit institutions, Cash and deposits at central banks and Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, amounting to 41,284 million kwanzas, 32,944 million kwanzas, 25,918 million kwanzas and 10,321 million kwanzas, respectively.

Of the increase, the acquisition of stakes and capital increase in Bank BIC Namibia Holdings, Limited and Bank BIC Namibia, Limited stand out.



(In Millions)

	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD	%
Cash and deposits at Central Banks	**385,837**	**423**	359,919	434	7%
Deposits at other credit institutions	**198,711**	**218**	165,767	200	20%
Investments at Central Banks and other credit institutions	**253,220**	**278**	306,810	370	-17%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**110,030**	**121**	68,746	83	60%
Investments at amortized cost	**445,252**	**488**	520,839	628	-15%
Loans to Customers	**771,463**	**846**	762,300	920	1%
Non-current assets held for sale	**24,061**	**26**	13,319	16	81%
Other tangible assets	**28,118**	**31**	25,508	31	10%
Intangible assets	**1,887**	**2**	970	1	94%
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	**10,626**	**12**	305	-	3385%
Deferred tax assets	**13,364**	**15**	13,364	16	0%
Other assets	**62,094**	**69**	53,664	65	16%
Total	**2,304,664**	**2,529**	**2,291,512**	**2,764**	**1%**

Loans Granted to Customers

The portfolio of loans granted to Customers (including signature loans) amounted to 1,224,976 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2024, representing an increase of 4% compared to the previous year.

(In Millions)

	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	USD	AOA	USD	%
1. Total Loans	1,224,976	1,343	1,175,252	1,418	4%
1.1. Loans to Customers	658,391	722	638,962	771	3%
Loans in Domestic Currency	476,803	523	437,958	528	9%
Loans in Foreign Currency	181,588	199	201,004	243	-10%
1.2. Loans and interest overdue	491,251	539	459,776	555	7%
Loans and interest overdue in Domestic Currency	82,166	90	77,856	94	6%
Loans and interest overdue in Foreign Currency	409,085	449	381,920	461	7%
1.3. Interest receivable	15,901	17	18,290	22	-13%
Interest receivable in Domestic Currency	15,573	17	17,710	21	-12%
Interest receivable in Foreign Currency	328	-	580	1	-44%
1.4. Signature loans	60,366	66	59,484	72	1%
Guarantees and sureties provided	48,651	53	45,492	55	7%
Open documentary credit	11,715	13	13,993	17	-16%
1.5. Associated fees at amortized cost	(935)	(1)	(1,260)	(2)	-26%
2. Impairment and provisions for credit risk	(403,843)	(443)	(361,851)	(436)	12%
Loans granted	(393,146)	(431)	(353,467)	(426)	11%
Provision of guarantees	(10,697)	(12)	(8,384)	(10)	28%
3. Loans Granted, Net of Impairment and Provisions	821,132	1,786	813,401	1,854	1%
Overdue / Loans Granted	**42%**	**42%**	**41%**	**41%**	**2%**

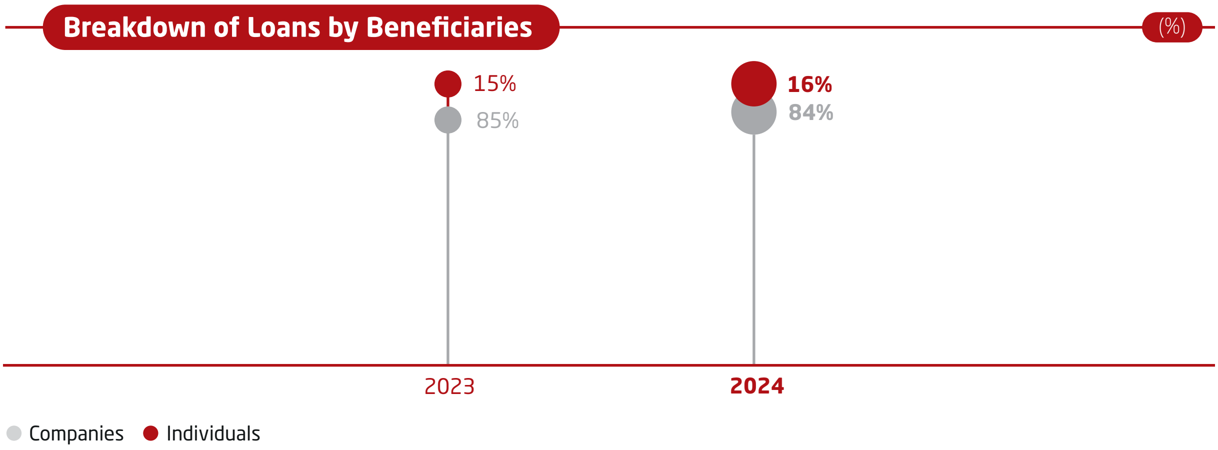
On December 31, 2024, net loans and advances to customers, including signature loans, represented around 36% of total assets, compared to 35% on December 31, 2023.

Signature loans increased by 882 million kwanzas in 2024, equivalent to 1%, to stand at 60,366 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2024. In the same period, Guarantees and Endorsements increased from 45,492 million kwanzas to 48,651 million kwanzas, while Open Documentary Credits fell by 2,277 million kwanzas.

On December 31, 2024, the Bank maintained its conservative policy in classifying the risk of credit operations granted, preserving the impairments and provisions set up for credit risks.

In the 2024 financial year, the Bank has total impairments and provisions amounting to 403,843 million kwanzas, representing an increase of around 41,992 million kwanzas (12%) in absolute terms compared to the same period last year.

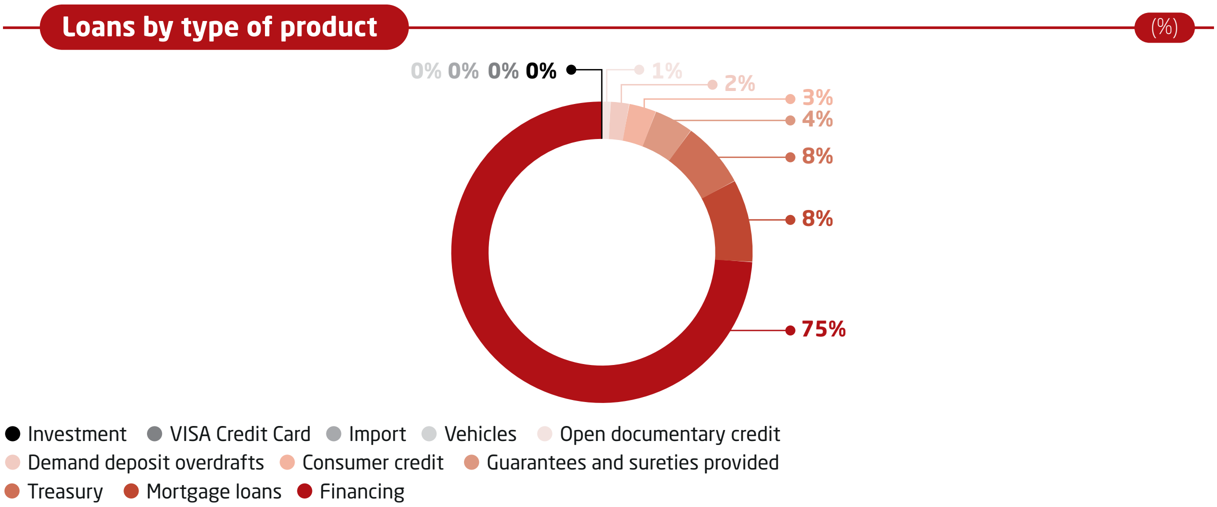
Breakdown of Loans by Beneficiaries



In 2024, approximately 84% of the loan portfolio corresponds to loans granted to Companies, while the remaining 16% refer to Individual Customers.

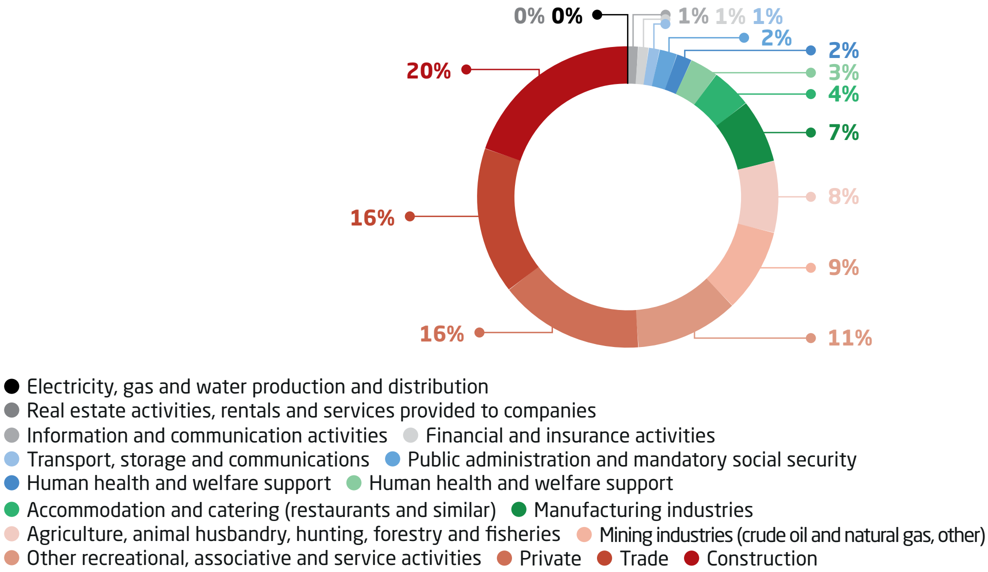
On December 31, 2024, the loan portfolio can be broken down into the following products:

Loans by type of product



The breakdown of the loan portfolio by type of products reveals a great diversity of activities supported by Banco BIC. The products most sought after by the Bank's customers are as follows: Loans, with a weight of 75%, Mortgage loans with 8%, Liquidity support loans with 8%, Guarantees and endorsements provided with 4% and Consumer loans with a weight of 3%.

Loans by sector (%)



As at 31 December 2024, the Construction and Trade sectors, with 20% and 16% respectively, were the ones which received the most support from Banco BIC, in terms of loans granted. Also noteworthy were loans to individual customers, which accounted for 16% of total loans.

In the period under review, there was an increase in the ratio of impairment and provisions for loans over loans granted, as well as coverage of loans overdue, of around 2% and 3% respectively.

(Million AOA)

Loans overdue	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	USD	AOA	USD	%
Loans to Customers	1,164,609	1,277	1,115,767	1,346	4%
Loans overdue	491,251	539	459,776	555	7%
Loans overdue / Loans to Customers	42%		41%		1%
Coverage of loans overdue by impairment	80%		77%		3%
Impairment for loans / Loans to Customers	**34%**		**32%**		**2%**

Securities Portfolio

The Bank's securities portfolio is classified according to the substance inherent to the acquisition purpose, taking into account the characteristics of the contracted cash flows of those assets and the business model used for their management.

The portfolio is entirely classified as "Investments at amortized cost", as the securities in portfolio comply with the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) tests and due to the business model associated with the holding of these securities.

(Million AOA)

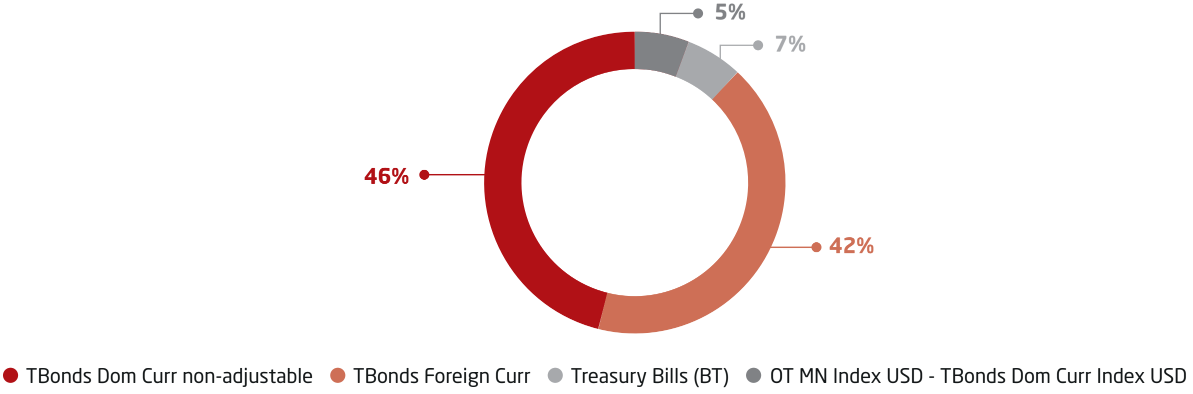
Securities portfolio	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD	%
Investments at amortized cost	**488,232**	**535**	564,386	681	-13%
Treasury Bonds	**438,030**	**519**	447,312	659	-2%
In Domestic Currency (non-adjustable)	**214,910**	**236**	212,909	257	1%
In Foreign Currency (USD)	**199,464**	**219**	174,369	210	14%
In Domestic Currency (USD Index)	**23,656**	**26**	60,033	72	-61%
Treasury Bills	**35,001**	**38**	99,060	120	-65%
Interest receivable	**15,201**	**17**	18,015	22	-16%
Impairment	**(42,980)**	**(47)**	(43,547)	(53)	-1%
Total	**445,252**	**488**	**520,839**	**628**	**-15%**

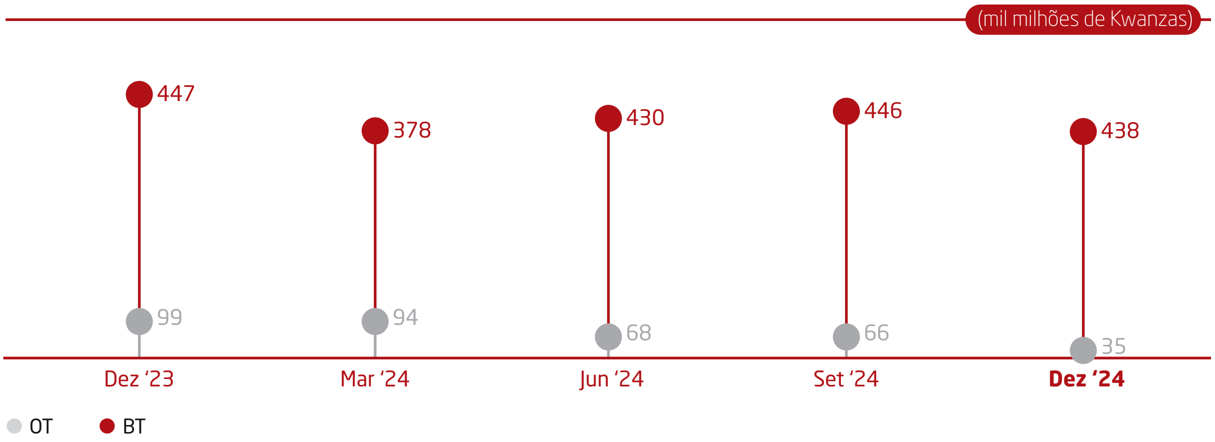
As at December 31, 2024, the bank's securities portfolio fell by around 75,587 million kwanzas (15%) compared to its position on December 31, 2023. This variation is explained, on the one hand, by the maturity of treasury bills and treasury bonds indexed to the US dollar, amounting to 64,059 million kwanzas and 36,377 million kwanzas, respectively. On the other hand, it is also justified by the impact of the exchange devaluation on securities denominated in foreign currency and by the investment in new operations, amounting to about 8 million US dollars (11,932 million kwanzas).

The reduction in the securities portfolio in 2024 resulted in an impairment reversal for this class of assets. However, although the reduction in the securities portfolio has contributed to the reduction of impairment, there is a worsening of the risk of default, that is, the Probability of Default (PD) of the Angolan State, which rose from 12.6% to 14.4%, compared to the previous year.

Banking Experience

(%)

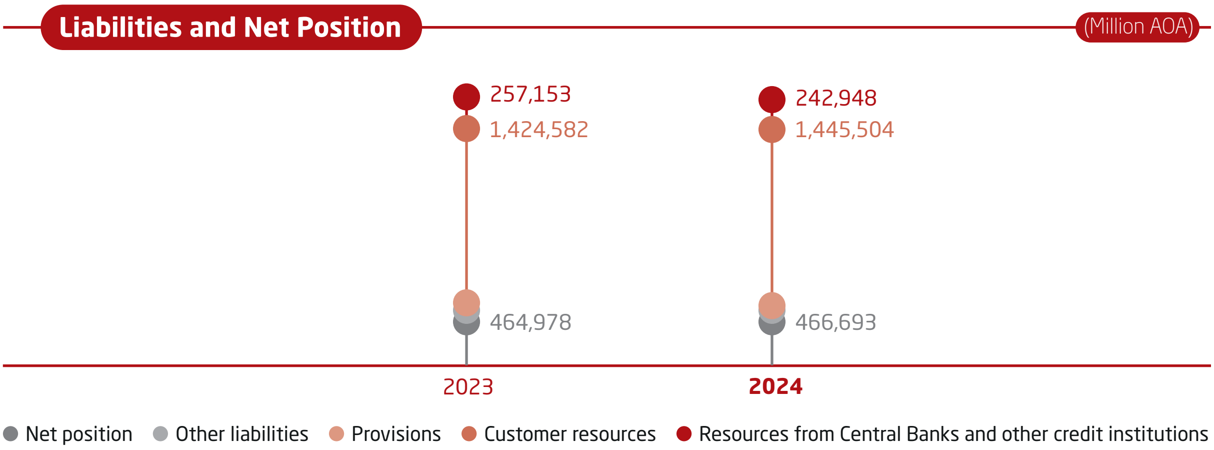




Liabilities and Net Position

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's liabilities increased by around 13,151 million kwanzas compared to 31 December 2023, corresponding to an increase of 1%. This variation is justified, on the one hand, by the reduction in the item of Customer Resources and other loans, in the amount of 20,922 million kwanzas and, on the other hand, by the increase in the items of Resources from central banks and other credit institutions, Other Liabilities and Provisions, in the amounts of 14,204 million kwanzas, 13,246 million kwanzas and 8,340 million kwanzas, respectively.

Liabilities and Net Position



(Million AOA)

Liabilities and net position	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	USD	AOA	USD	%
Resources from Central Banks and other credit institutions	257,153	282	242,948	293	6%
Customer resources and other loans	1,424,582	1,562	1,445,504	1,744	-1%
Provisions	52,056	57	43,716	53	19%
Other liabilities	105,895	116	92,649	112	14%
Net position	464,978	510	466,693	563	0%
Total	**2,304,664**	**2,527**	**2,291,512**	**2,765**	**1%**

Customer resources and other loans

The portfolio of total customer funds and other loans amounts to 1,424,582 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2024, corresponding to a decrease of 20,922 million kwanzas (1%) compared to 31 December 2023.

In 2024, total customer funds and other loans include demand deposits of 637,566 million kwanzas and term deposits of 787,016 million kwanzas.

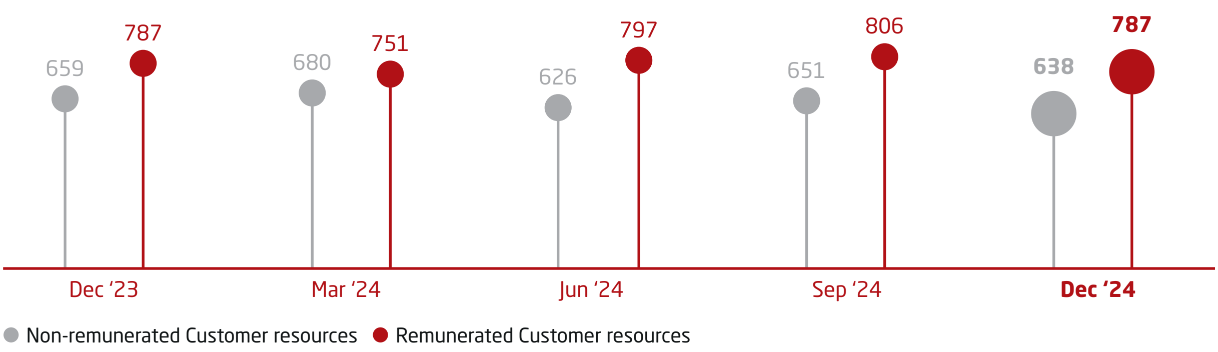
(Million AOA)

Total customer resources and other loans	2024		2023		Variation
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD	%
Customer deposits					
Demand deposits	**637,566**	**699**	658,982	795	-3%
Domestic Currency	**539,752**	**592**	562,121	678	-4%
Foreign Currency	**97,813**	**107**	96,861	117	1%
Term deposits	**787,016**	**863**	786,523	949	0%
Domestic Currency	**312,434**	**343**	314,311	379	-1%
Foreign Currency	**474,582**	**520**	472,212	570	1%
Total	**1,424,582**	**1,562**	**1,445,504**	**1,744**	**-1%**

As at 31 December 2024, approximately 55% of deposits correspond to interest-bearing resources amounting to 787,016 million kwanzas (786,522 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2023), with the remaining 637,566 million kwanzas (658,982 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2023) relating to non-interest-bearing resources.

Customer Resources

(Million AOA)



The Bank's leverage ratio stabilised in the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, standing at around 116%.

(Million AOA)

Leverage ratio	2024		2023	
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD
Customer resources	**1,424,582**	**1,562**	1,445,504	1,744
Total Loans (including Loans to the State)	**1,652,841**	**1,812**	1,680,153	2,027
Total	116%		**116%**	

Provisions

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of the heading "Provisions for probable liabilities" amounts to approximately de 52,056 million kwanzas (43,716 million kwanzas as at 31 December 2023). Of this total amount, 33,735 million kwanzas refer to provisions for retirement pensions, 10,697 million kwanzas refer to provisions for guarantees provided, and the remaining 7,624 million kwanzas correspond to provisions to meet any contingencies arising from the Bank's activity, and to reflect potential losses in the realization value of other assets.

Equity

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's equity amounted to 464,978 million kwanzas, representing a decrease of 1,715 million kwanzas, equivalent to approximately 0.4% in relation to 31 December 2023.

(Million AOA)

Equity	2024		2023	
	AOA	USD	AOA	USD
Capital	20,000	22	20,000	24
Reserves and Retained earnings	419,240	460	388,146	467
Net Income for the Year	25,738	28	58,547	71
Total	**464,978**	**510**	**466,693**	**563**

As of December 31, 2024, the reserves item had increased by 31,094 million kwanzas. This growth is essentially the result of the appropriation of retained earnings from the previous year, amounting to 58,547 million kwanzas, and the distribution of dividends amounting to 26,346 million kwanzas.

As at December 31, 2024, the Bank's Regulatory Own Funds, calculated in accordance with Banco Nacional de Angola Notice 08/2021, amounted to approximately 449,727 million kwanzas, corresponding to a Regulatory Solvency Ratio of approximately 29%.

8.3. Income Statements

As at 31 December 2024, Banco BIC showed a net profit of 25 738 million kwanzas, which represents a reduction of 56% compared to the same period last year.

(Million AOA)

Operating account	2024		2023	
	AOA	USD	AOA	USD
1. Net interest income (MF)	102,741	113	85,745	103
2. Complementary margin (MC)	27,397	30	89,218	108
3. Operating income (PAB)=(MF)+(MC)	130,138	143	174,963	211
5. Impairment and provisions (IP)	(95,856)	(105)	(89,189)	(108)
6. Result on net monetary position and Other (RO)	(8,544)	(9)	(27,228)	(32)
7. Pre-tax result (RAI) = (PAB)-(CAC)-(IP)+(RO)	25,738	28	58,547	71
8. Taxes on profits (IL)	**25,738**	**28**	**58,547**	**71**
9. Net Income for the Year (RLE) = (RAI)-(IL)	**38,806**	**43**	**91,036**	

As at 31 December 2024, net interest income increased by 16,996 million kwanzas, year-on-year. This variation was due, on the one hand, to the increase in the interest on loans item, amounting to 23,629 million kwanzas and, on the other hand, to the increase in the interest on financial instrument liabilities item, amounting to 8,316 million kwanzas.

(Million AOA)

Net interest income	**2024**		2023	
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD
Interest on loans	**71,872**	**79**	48,243	58
Interest on securities	**57,181**	**63**	53,473	65
Interest on liquidity investments	**20,496**	**22**	22,974	28
Associated fees received at amortized cost	**1,357**	**1**	904	1
Interest on financial instrument liabilities	**(48,165)**	**(52)**	(39,849)	(48)
Total	**102,741**	**113**	**85,745**	**103**

As at December 31, 2024, the Complementary Margin fell by around 61,821 million kwanzas compared to the same period last year.

(Million AOA)

Complementary margin	**2024**		2023	
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD
Service and fee income and charges	**11,415**	**13**	10,232	12
Results of foreign exchange operations	**15,627**	**17**	78,722	95
Results of the sale of other assets	**94**	**-**	82	-
Other operating results	**262**	**-**	182	-
Total	**27,397,**	**30,**	**89,218**	**108**

The results of foreign exchange operations, which correspond essentially to gains and losses on foreign currency purchase and sale transactions carried out by the Bank, totalled 15,627 million kwanzas as of 31 December 2024, representing a reduction of approximately 63,095 million kwanzas compared to the previous year. This variation is mainly due to the depreciation of the kwanza against the US dollar in 2023 (around 65%), which was not repeated to the same extent in 2024 (around 10%).

(Million AOA)

Results of financial operations	**2024**		2023	
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD
Foreign exchange results	**15,627**	**17**	78,722	95
Total	**15,627**	**17**	**78,722**	**95**

The Bank's administrative costs, which include staff costs, third-party supplies and services, as well as depreciation and amortisation for the year, increased by around 6,667 million kwanzas (7%) on December 31, 2024 compared to December 31, 2023.

(Million AOA)

Administrative and marketing costs	2024		2023	
	AOA	**USD**	AOA	USD
Staff	**57,993**	**64**	56,251	69
Third-party supplies and services	**33,339**	**36**	27,677	33
Depreciation and amortization	**4,524**	**5**	5,261	6
Total	**95,856**	**105**	**89,189**	**108**

As at December 31, 2024, the cost-to-income ratio increased by 23% compared to the previous year. This variation is essentially explained by the decrease in banking income compared to the variation in administrative and marketing costs.

(Million AOA)

Cost-to-income	**2024**	2023
Administrative and marketing costs	**95,856**	89,189
Operating income (less net monetary position)	**130,138**	174,963
Cost-to-income	**74%**	**51%**

Income from public debt securities, namely Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills issued by the Angolan state, is excluded from Industrial Tax, under the terms of Article 23(1)(c) of the Industrial Tax Code. This taxation framework is determinant for the difference between the effective tax rate ascertained and nominal tax rate in force of 35%.

The Capital Gains Tax rate varies between 5% (in the case of income from debt securities listed for trading on regulated markets with a maturity equal to or more than three years) and 15%. In 2024 and 2023, the costs related to this tax, recorded in the income statement under "Other operating results", amount to 6,405 million kwanzas and 5,686 million kwanzas, respectively.

8.4. Proposed Appropriation of Net Income

The Board of Directors presents the following proposed appropriation of the positive net income for the year ended 31 December 2024, amounting to 25,738 million Angolan kwanzas:

(Million AOA)

	2024
Other reserves and retained earnings 55%	**5,148**
Distribution of dividends to the shareholders 45%	**20,590**

According to the legal provisions concerning the constitution of reserves, aid down in the Legal Framework of Financial Institutions (REGIF), financial institutions should allocate not less than 10% of the net profit recorded for each year to form the legal reserve, up to the limit equivalent to the value of its share capital.

As at 31 December 2024, Banco BIC had a legal reserve of 20 000 million kwanzas and a share capital of the same value. For this reason, , and taking the above into account, the Board of Directors does not propose that this reserve should be increased.

9.

Financial Statements and Notes

Financial Statements

(AMOUNTS IN THOUSAND KWANZAS – mAOA, UNLESS EXPRESSLY INDICATED OTHERWISE)

9.1. Financial Statements

Individual Balances Sheets as at 31 December 2024 and 2023

(In mAOA)

		31/12/2024			31/12/2023
	Notes	**Assets gross**	**Impairment and amortizations**	**Assets net**	Assets net
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	3	385,837,275	-	385,837,275	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	4	198,879,092	(168,057)	198,711,035	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	5	257,042,959	(3822,592)	253,220,367	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	110,030,409	-	110,030,409	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	7	488,232,010	(42,980,120)	445,251,890	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	8	1,164,608,887	(393,146,274)	771,462,613	762,299,819
Non-current assets held for sale	9	29,406,509	(5,345,356)	24,061,153	13,318,726
Other tangible assets	10	57,872,601	(29,754,882)	28,117,719	25,507,752
Intangible assets	10	8,220,538	(6,333,909)	1,886,629	970,133
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	11	10,626,158	-	10,626,158	304,885
Deferred tax assets	25	13,364,446	-	13,364,446	13,364,446
Other assets	12	65,253,576	(3,159,757)	62,093,819	53,664,306
Total Assets		2,789,374,460	(484,710,947)	2,304,663,513	**2,291,511,643**
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	13			257,152,573	242,948,462
Customer resources and other loans	14			1,424,581,767	1,445,504,446
Provisions	15			52,055,936	43,716,208
Other liabilities	16			105,894,941	92,649,044
Total Liabilities				1,839,685,217	**1,824,818,160**
Equity					
Share capital	17			20,000,000	20,000,000
Revaluation reserves	17			196,829,640	197,936,932
Other reserves and retained earnings	17			222,410,215	190,209,139
Net income for the year	17			25,738,441	58,547,412
Total Equity				464,978,296	**466,693,483**
Total Liabilities and Equity				2,304,663,513	**2,291,511,643**

These notes are an integral part of these statements.

Income statements for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(In mAOA)

	Notes	**2024**	2023
Interest and similar income	19	**150,905,410**	125,594,520
Interest and similar charges	19	**(48,164,509)**	(39,849,054)
Net interest income		**102,740,901**	**85,745,466**
Income from services and fees	20	**24,876,296**	18,129,830
Charges related to services and fees	20	**(13,461,681)**	(7,897,396)
Foreign exchange results		**15,626,819**	78,721,816
Results of the sale of other assets	22	**94,057**	82,070
Other operating results		**261,881**	181,546
Operating income	23	**130,138,273**	**174,963,332**
Staff costs	24	**(57,993,082)**	(56,250,794)
Third-party supplies and services	10	**(33,338,899)**	(27,676,859)
Depreciation and amortization for the year	15	**(4,524,325)**	(5,261,019)
Provisions net of annulments	15	**(2,968,130)**	(2,372,677)
Impairment for Loans to Customers net of reversals and recoveries	15	**(10,303,505)**	(11,957,537)
Impairment for other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries	15	**4,406,656**	(12,868,446)
Impairment for other assets net of reversals and recoveries	11	**320,646**	(113,557)
Results of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (equity method)		**807**	84,969
Pre-tax result		**25,738,441**	**58,547,412**
Taxes on profits			
Currents	25	**-**	-
Profit after taxes	**17**	**25,738,441**	**58,547,412**
Net income for the year	**17**	**25,738,441**	**58,547,412**
Average number of ordinary shares issued	17	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Earnings per basic share (kwanzas)		**1,286.92**	2,927.37
Earnings per diluted share (kwanzas)		**1,286.92**	2,927.37

These notes are an integral part of these statements.

Individual statements of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(In mAOA)

	Notes	**2024**	2023
Net income for the year		**25,738,441**	**58,547,412**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the year			
Variations arising from gains/losses on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	**(1,107,292)**	(1841,350)
		(1,107,292)	**(1,841,350)**
Comprehensive income for the year		**24,631,149**	**56,706,062**

These notes are an integral part of these statements.

Individual statements of changes in equity for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023

(In mAOA)

			Other Reserves and Retained Earnings				
	Share capital	Revaluation reserves	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Total	Net income for the year	Total Equity
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**20,000,000**	**199,778,282**	**81,182,208**	**87,365,231**	**168,547,439**	**41,661,700**	**429,987,421**
Appropriation of the net income for 2022							
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	8,332,340	-	8,332,340	(8,332,340)	-
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	(69,514,548)	102,843,908	33,329,360	(33,329,360)	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	-	(20,000,000)
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	58,547,412	58,547,412
Appreciation of the investment Funds Units	-	(1,841,350)	-	-	-	-	(1,841,350)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**20,000,000**	**197,936,932**	**20,000,000**	**170,209,139**	**190,209,139**	**58,547,412**	**466,693,483**
Appropriation of the net income for 2023							
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	58,547,412	58,547,412	(58,547,412)	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(26,346,336)	(26,346,336)	-	(26,346,336)
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	25,738,441	25,738,441
Appreciation of the investment Funds Units	-	(1,107,292)	-	-	-	-	(1,107,292)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**20,000,000**	**196,829,640**	**20,000,000**	**202,410,215**	**222,410,215**	**25,738,441**	**464,978,296**

These notes are an integral part of these statements.

Individual statements of cash flows for the years ended 31 december 2024 and 2023

(In mAOA)

	Notes	**2024**	2023
Cash flows of operating activities			
Interest, fees and other equivalent income received		**154,985,193**	131,318,917
Interest, fees and other equivalent costs paid		**(48,287,436)**	(38,919,197)
Payments to Employees and suppliers		**(90,115,792)**	(84,296,520)
Other results		**14,122,086**	23,920,199
Cash flow of changes in operating assets and liabilities		**30,704,051**	**32,023,399**
(Increases)/reductions of operating assets:			
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions		**74,621,755**	98,497,710
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		**-**	(915,000)
Investments at amortized cost		**95,493,406**	(98,225,280)
Loans to Customers		**(54,577,351)**	(75,763,997)
Non-current assets held for sale		**619,193**	(17,307)
Other assets		**(2,937,239)**	(6,160,968)
Net flow from operating assets		**113,219,764**	**(82,584,842)**
Increases/(reductions) of operating liabilities:			
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions		**(2,908,133)**	(2,934,099)
Customer resources and other loans		**(77,073,021)**	(53,712,620)
Other liabilities		**(75,205)**	(970,381)
Net flow from operating liabilities		**(80,056,359)**	**(57,617,100)**
Net cash of operating activities before income taxes		**63,867,456**	(108,178,543)
Net cash of operating activities		**63,867,456**	**(108,178,543)**
Cash flows of investing activities			
Acquisition of other tangible assets, net of disposals		**(8,564,585)**	(5,190,869)
Acquisition of intangible assets, net of disposals		**(3,156,222)**	(431,845)
Acquisition of holdings in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, net of disposals		**(6,672,326)**	-
Net cash of investing activities		**(18,393,133)**	**(5,622,714)**
Cash flows of financing activities			
Distribution of dividends		**(15,610,204)**	(11,850,000)
Net cash of financing activities		**(15,610,204)**	**(11,850,000)**
Variation of cash and cash equivalents		**29,864,119**	**(125,651,257)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**525,716,952**	501,216,829
Effects of exchange rate variation on cash and cash equivalents		**29,135,296**	150,151,380
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**584,716,367**	**525,716,952**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and deposits at central banks	3	**385,837,275**	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	4	**198,879,092**	165,797,948
		584,716,367	**525,716,952**

These notes are an integral part of these statements.

9.2. Notes to the financial statements

1. Introduction

Banco BIC, S.A. (hereinafter also referred to as "Banco BIC" or "the Bank") was incorporated by public deed on 22 April 2005, following a communication from Banco Nacional de Angola ("BNA") of 19 April 2005 authorizing its incorporation, and is located at Edifício Banco BIC, in Talatona, Municipality of Samba, Luanda.

The Bank is dedicated to obtaining resources from third parties in the form of deposits or others, which it uses, together with its own resources, to grant loans, make deposits with Banco Nacional de Angola, make investments in credit institutions, and acquire securities and other assets, for which it is duly authorized. It also provides other banking services and performs several types of foreign currency operations.

In order to carry out its operations, the Bank currently has a national network of 207 branches and service points in Angola, 17 Company Centres (211 branches and service points in Angola, 18 Company Centres as at 31 December 2023), 3 Investment Centres and one private banking unit, as well as a representative office in Johannesburg (South Africa).

2. Basis of presentation, comparability of the information and summary of the main accounting policies

2.1. Bases of presentation

The financial statements of Banco BIC were prepared on a going concern basis, based on the accounting books and records kept in accordance with the principles established in the International Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards ("IAS/IFRS"), specifically those established in IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements, pursuant to Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 05/2019 of 30 August.

IAS/IFRS comprise accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") and its predecessor bodies.

The Bank's financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are expressed in thousands of kwanzas, with assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies having been converted into the domestic currency based on the average indicative exchange rate published by Banco Nacional de Angola on those dates.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the exchange rates of the kwanza ("Kz") against the American 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

2.2. Adoption of new or revised standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee

The application of the following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions is mandatory for the first time in the financial year starting 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements – Classification of liabilities as current and non-current; Deferral of the application date; Non-current liabilities as covenants: These amendments clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current balances based on the entity's right to defer payment beyond 12 months after the reporting date. They also clarify that the covenants that an entity is required to comply with by the reporting date or prior to it affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current even if their verification occurs only after the reporting date. When an entity classifies arising from financing contracts as non-current, and such liabilities are subject to covenants, it is required to disclose information that allows investors to evaluate the risk of these liabilities becoming repayable within the next 12 months, such as: a) the book value of the liabilities; b) the nature of the covenants, including the dates of compliance; and c) the facts and conditions that indicate that the entity may have difficulties in complying with the covenants on the due dates. These amendments apply retrospectively;

- Amendment to IAS 7 – Statement of cash flows and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments – Supplier finance arrangements: Supplier financing agreements are characterised by the presence of a financier who undertakes to pay the balances that an entity owes to its suppliers, and the entity, in turn, agrees to pay according to the terms and conditions of the agreements, on the same date or subsequently, at the time of payment to the suppliers. The amendments introduced require an entity to provide additional disclosures about supplier financing arrangements negotiated to enable: (i) an evaluation of how supplier financing arrangements affect the entity's liabilities and cash flows; and (ii) an understanding of the effect of these arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk, including and how the entity would be affected should the arrangements were no longer available. The additional requirements complement the presentation and disclosure requirements that already exist in the IFRS, as established by the IFRS IC in the Agenda Decision of December 2020;

- Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases – Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transactions: This amendment introduces guidance on the subsequent measurement of lease liabilities for sale and leaseback transactions that qualify as "sales" under IFRS 15, with a greater impact when some or all of the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate. When subsequently measuring lease liabilities, sellers-lessees shall determine the "lease payments" and the "revised lease payments" in such a way that they do not recognise gains/(losses) related to the right of use that they retain. This amendment applies retrospectively.

There were no significant effects on the Bank's financial statements arising from the adoption of these standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions referred to above.

The application of the following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions is mandatory in future economic periods:

- Amendment to IAS 21 – Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates – Lack of exchangeability: This amendment is still subject to the approval of the European Union. This amendment adds the requirements for determining whether one currency can be exchanged for another (convertibility) and specifies how to determine the spot exchange rate to be used when it is not possible to exchange a currency for an extended period. The amendment also requires disclosure of information that enables users to understand how a currency that is not exchangeable into another currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows, in addition to the spot exchange rate used on the reporting date and the manner in which it was determined. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025;

- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments: These amendments clarify the requirements concerning the timing of recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, including the introduction of a new exception for specific financial liabilities that are settled via electronic payment systems. They also clarify and provide additional guidance on the assessment of compliance with the "solely payments of principal and interest" criteria in the context of the "SPPI" test. These amendments introduce new disclosure requirements for certain financial instruments with contractual terms that may modify their cash flows (for example, instruments linked to the achievement of environmental, social, or governance targets). Finally, they update the disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026;

- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts related to nature-dependent electricity: This amendment, issued by the IASB in December 2024, provides additional guidance and disclosure requirements relating to contracts for the supply of electricity from renewable sources, and also the possibility of designating such contracts as hedging instruments, provided that specific criteria are met. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026;

- Annual improvements to international financial reporting standards (volume 11): It essentially corresponds to amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2026;

- IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements: This new standard replaces IAS 1 and introduces some important changes in terms of presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, namely: (i) creation of new categories in the income statement (profit/loss statement), resulting in substantial changes to its structure; (ii) introduction of a set of new disclosures for management-defined performance measures presented outside the financial statements; (iii) more robust guidelines related to the principles of aggregation and disaggregation in the financial statements (primary and notes); (iv) some changes in terminology and removal of requirements that are already addressed in the IASB's Conceptual Framework. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2027;

- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without public exposure – Disclosures: This new standard applies, as an alternative to IFRS 18, to subsidiaries with no public exposure (no listed securities) and whose parent company prepares and publishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The application of IFRS 19 is voluntary and has underlying reduced disclosure requirements that strike a more appropriate balance between the needs of the users of these financial statements and the cost of preparing them. Applicable to financial years starting on or after 1 January 2027.

Except for IFRS 18, it is not expected that the adoption of these standards, amendments, and revisions will have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements. At the moment, the exercise to assess the impacts of adopting IFRS 18 is still underway.

2.3. Accounting policies

The following main accounting policies are used for the preparation of the Bank's main financial statements:

A) Accrual basis

Income and expenses are recognized according to the period of the operations, pursuant to the accrual basis of accounting, being recorded as they are generated, regardless of the moment of their receipt or payment.

B) Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded in accordance with the principles of the multi-currency system, with each transaction being recorded according to the respective denomination currencies. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into kwanzas, the Bank's operating currency, at the average exchange rate published by Banco Nacional de Angola on the reporting date.

On their contracting date, spot purchases and sales of foreign currency are recorded in the foreign exchange position.

Income and expenses related to realized or potential exchange rate differences are recorded in the income statement of the year in which they occur, under the heading "Foreign exchange results" (Note 21).

C) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the Bank's balance sheet when, and only when, the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognized financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or liabilities (other than financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities, as appropriate, upon initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets or liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately through profit or loss.

I) Financial assets

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

When initially recognizing its financial assets, the Bank classifies these instruments according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model used to manage them. The classification of financial assets determines how the assets will be subsequently measured.

According to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"), financial assets are, upon initial recognition, classified into one of the following categories:

a) Financial assets at amortized cost;

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; or

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

A The following aspects are taken into consideration for classification:

- The Bank's business model for financial asset management; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Assessment of the business model

The Bank defines its business models, based on the management strategy for the various groups of financial assets it has in its portfolio, in order to achieve a specific business objective. The Bank's business models depend on management's intention for a specific financial instrument, which is a portfolio approach based on a higher level of aggregation.

The Bank performs an annual assessment of the business model under which the financial instruments are held, at the portfolio level, as this approach best reflects how the assets are managed and how information is made available to management. The information considered in this assessment includes:

- How portfolio performance is assessed and reported to the Bank's management bodies;
- The assessment of risks affecting the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- The way in which the business managers are compensated – for example, how the compensation of the managers of the business depends on the fair value of the assets under management or the contractual cash flows received; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in previous periods and the respective forecast future sales. However, sales information should not be considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank sets financial asset management objectives and how cash flows are obtained.

Assessment of whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

The assessment of whether the contractual cash flows correspond solely to payments of principal and interest is made whenever financial assets are originated (and meet the criteria for recognition), based on their original contractual terms.

For the scope of this assessment, capital is considered as the fair value of the financial asset upon initial recognition. The amount of principal may change over the useful life of the financial asset (for example, if there are principal repayments). Interest is remuneration for the effect of the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the outstanding amount during a given period, and other risks and costs related to loan agreements, and may also include a profit margin. SPPI analysis is performed in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that correspond only to repayment of principal and interest are consistent with a basic loan agreement. Contractual clauses that introduce risk exposure or volatility of contractual cash flows that are not related to a basic loan agreement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest calculated based on the outstanding amount of principal.

In its assessment of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows, and notwithstanding the considerations described above, the Bank particularly considers the following:

- Whether the most significant elements of the interest component correspond to remuneration for the time value of money and the credit risk;
- Contingent events that may change the timing and amount of cash flows;
- Characteristics that result in leverage;
- Early payment and maturity extension clauses;
- Clauses that may limit the Bank's right to claim cash flows in relation to specific assets (for example, contracts with clauses preventing access to assets in the event of default – non-recourse asset); and
- Features that can change the compensation for the time value of money.

Additionally, an early payment is consistent with the SPPI criterion if:

- The financial asset was acquired or originated at a premium or discount to the contractual nominal value;
- The early payment substantially represents the nominal amount of the contract plus accrued but unpaid contractual interest, but not payments (may include reasonable compensation for early payment); and
- The fair value of the early payment is insignificant in the initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Classification

A financial asset is classified in the category of "Investments at amortized cost" when the following two conditions are both met:

- The financial asset is embedded in a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets in order to obtain the associated contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) related to the outstanding principal.

This category includes investments in credit institutions, loans to Customers, and debt securities managed based on a business model whose objective is the receipt of their contractual cash flows (government bonds).

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Investments in credit institutions and the loan operations to Customers are recognized on the date the funds are made available to the counterparty (settlement date). Debt securities are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Bank commits to purchase them.

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Additionally, they are subject, after their initial recognition, to the calculation of impairment losses for expected credit losses.

Interest on financial assets at amortized cost is recognized under net interest income in the heading "Interest and similar income" (Note 19), based on the effective interest rate method and in accordance with the principles detailed in Note 2.3(c)(VIII).

Expected credit losses are estimated after the initial recognition of these financial assets and in accordance with the principles described in Note 2.3(c)(VI), and are recognized through profit or loss against the heading "Impairment for loans to Customers net of reversals and recoveries" (Note 15).

i. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables cover loans granted by the Bank to Customers and credit institutions.

Loans and receivables are recorded at fair value. In general, the initial fair value corresponds to the value of the transaction and includes fees, charges or other expenses and income associated with the transactions. They are subsequently valued at amortized cost, based on the effective interest rate method, and are presented in the balance sheet net of impairment losses.

Whenever applicable, interest, fees and other expenses and income associated with credit operations are accrued over the life of the operations, if they are operations that produce residual flows over a period longer than one month, regardless of when they are charged or paid.

Fees received for loan commitments are recognized in accordance with the effective interest rate method over the life of the commitment.

ii. Debt securities

Treasury Bonds issued in local currency, indexed to the exchange rate of the American Dollar, and Treasury Bonds in foreign currency, are subject to exchange rate adjustment. Therefore, the result of the exchange rate adjustment of the par value of securities is reflected in the income statement for the year in which it occurs under the heading "Foreign exchange results" (Note 21), and the discount and accrued interest, reflected under the heading "Interest and similar income from securities" (Note 19).

The interest accrued on non-adjustable Treasury Bonds in domestic currency, with predefined coupon interest rates based on maturity is reflected in the income statement for the year in which it occurs, under the heading "Interest and similar income from securities at amortized cost" (Note 19). Treasury Bills are issued at a discounted value and recorded at their acquisition cost, which is deemed to correspond to their fair value upon initial recognition. The difference between the acquisition cost and the par value is recognized in the income statement as income, in accordance with the effective interest rate method, over the period from the acquisition date to the maturity date of the securities under the heading "Interest and similar income from securities at amortized cost" (Note 19).

Third-party securities purchase operations with reverse repurchase agreement

The Bank performs temporary liquidity lending operations on the interbank market with Banco Nacional de Angola, investing resources and receiving Treasury Bonds as collateral. These operations have an underlying agreement to resell the securities at a future date for a price agreed in advance between the parties.

Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements are not recorded in the securities portfolio. The funds delivered are recorded, on the acquisition date, under the asset heading "Third-party securities purchase operations with reverse repurchase agreement" (Note 5), and the interest amount is accrued under the same heading.

The income from purchasing securities from third parties with reverse repurchase agreements corresponds to the difference between the resale value and the purchase value of the securities. The income is recognized according to the effective interest rate method based on the time period of the operations, under the heading "Interest and similar income from liquidity investments – Third-party securities with reverse repurchase agreement" (Note 19).

Sale transactions of own securities with repurchase agreement

Securities transferred to Banco Nacional de Angola with a repurchase agreement remain recorded in the Bank's securities portfolio, with the sale amount recorded in the heading "Resources from central banks and other credit institutions" (Note 13). The difference between the contracted repurchase value and the respective initial sale value is recognized through profit or loss, on a straight-line basis, during the lifetime of the operation under the heading "Interest and similar charges on resources from central banks and other credit institutions" (Note 19) against the heading "Resources from central banks and other credit institutions" (Note 13).

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Classification

A financial asset is classified in the category of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" when both of the following two conditions are met:

- The financial asset is part of a business model whose objective is achieved not only by obtaining the associated contractual cash flows, but also by selling the respective assets; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) related to the outstanding principal.

Additionally, the Bank may irrevocably choose, upon initial recognition, to classify an equity instrument in the category of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", provided that it is neither held for trading nor has contingent consideration recognized by a buyer in a business combination subject to IFRS 3 – Business combinations (IFRS 3). This alternative is exercised on a case-by-case basis for each investment, where only financial instruments that fall within the scope of the definition established in the provisions of IFRS 9 and IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation (IAS 32) are eligible.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank classified units of a real estate investment fund in this category of financial assets (Note 6).

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Classification

A financial asset is classified in the category of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" if the business model defined by the Bank for its management, or the characteristics of its contractual cash flows, do not meet the conditions described above for it to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

In addition, even if the financial asset meets the criteria to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank may irrevocably choose, upon initial recognition, to designate the financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, provided that doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing gains and losses on them on different bases.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has not classified any of its financial assets in this category.

ii) Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets must be reclassified whenever there is a change in the business model of the respective portfolio. In this situation, all financial assets that make up the portfolio whose business model has changed must be reclassified, and the classification and measurement requirements relating to the new category are applied prospectively as of the reclassification date. No previously recognized gains, losses or interest should be restated. Financial assets, on the date of their reclassification, are measured at fair value.

The reclassification of investments under equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, is not permitted.

Reclassification of financial liabilities is not permitted.

iii) Derecognition and modification of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when (i) the Bank's contractual rights to the respective cash flows from the respective financial asset expire, or (ii) the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards associated with holding the asset.

A renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset can lead to its derecognition and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset. Under these circumstances, derecognition entails (i) recognizing the loss or gain that arises from the difference between the amortized cost of the original asset and the net present value ("NPV") of the new financial asset through profit or loss, (ii) assessing whether the new contractual cash flow characteristics correspond only to principal and interest on the outstanding amount of principal, which may require reclassifying the asset to a different measurement category, and (iii) assessing, at the time of initial recognition, and provided it is not classified under the category of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", whether the originated asset is impaired.

If the new financial asset is a purchased or originated credit-impaired ("POCI") financial asset, a default lifetime probability is applied to the respective calculation of expected credit losses, up to the maturity of the contract, and the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is determined.

The Bank considers that a modification of the contractual terms of the financial asset results in its derecognition and the subsequent recognition of a new financial asset, when the modification meets at least one of the following conditions:

- Transfer of the credit risk of the instrument to another borrower, accompanied by a very significant reduction in the spread; or

- Change in qualitative characteristics, specifically the contractual cash flows no longer correspond only to the repayment of principal and interest.

If a renegotiation or modification of the contractual cash flows of a financial asset does not result in any of the above conditions, it is considered to be a modified financial asset, i.e., the financial asset is not derecognized, which implies (i) the recognition of the loss or gain that results from the difference between the gross book value of the original transaction and the NPV of the new transaction in profit or loss and, (ii) the application of the criteria described in Note 2.3(c)(VI) for assessing the significant increase in credit risk.

iv) Write-offs

The Bank recognizes a write-off when it has no reasonable expectation of recovering the asset. This write-off occurs after all the actions taken by the Bank have proven unsuccessful and all the conditions for its tax deductibility have been met. Write-offs are recorded in off-balance sheet accounts.

v) Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets

Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are assets that show objective evidence of credit impairment at the time of their initial recognition. An asset is credit impaired if one or more events have occurred that have a negative impact on its estimated future cash flows.

vi) Impairment

a) Loans to Customers

The method for calculating impairment losses on loans to Customers currently in force at the Bank is based on an expected credit loss ("ECL") model, in accordance with IFRS 9, using a specific statistical application.

Impairment losses are recorded/recognized against results and subsequently reversed through profit or loss if the amount of the expected loss decreases in a subsequent year.

Credit exposures should be classified in different stages according to the evolution of their credit risk, from the date of initial recognition, rather than according to the credit risk at the reporting date, in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Stage 1: credit exposure should be classified in this stage of impairment whenever there is no significant increase in credit risk since the date of its initial recognition. For this purpose, the expected credit loss must be recognized through profit or loss for the year, within 12 months from the reporting date.

- Stage 2: credit exposure where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the date of its initial recognition must be classified in this stage of impairment. For this purpose, the expected credit loss for the duration of the loan must be recognized through profit or loss for the financial year.

- Stage 3: credit exposure that is in default on the reporting date, as a result of one or more events that have already occurred with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of the respective exposure, should be classified as being in this stage of impairment. For this purpose, the expected credit loss for the duration of the loan must be recognized through profit or loss for the year.

Accordingly, at each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether the credit risk associated with a credit exposure has increased significantly since initial recognition, provided that reasonable and justifiable forward-looking information is available without undue cost or effort and does not rely solely on information regarding past-due payments to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Credit risk assessments are performed on the basis of an individual or collective analysis, taking into account all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking approaches, specifically the inclusion of future macroeconomic trends and scenarios. Therefore, expected credit loss estimates include multiple macroeconomic scenarios whose probability of occurrence is assessed by considering the current macroeconomic environment as well as future macroeconomic trends.

i) Individual Analysis

The purpose of individual analysis is to ensure a more thorough analysis of the situation of Customers with individually significant exposures in the Bank. The significance of the exposures is determined by reference to qualitative and quantitative criteria that reflect the size, complexity and risk associated with the portfolio.

According to Banco Nacional de Angola Instruction No. 08/2019 of 27 August, on impairment losses for the loan portfolio, Customers/economic groups whose exposure is equal to or greater than 0.5% of the Bank's equity must be analysed individually. Additionally, Customers/ economic groups whose credit exposures are not individually significant, but for whom objective evidence of impairment is observed, must also be analysed whenever the credit exposure is equal to or greater than 0.1% of the Bank's equity.

The analysis of each Customer/economic group, as well as the existence of impairment losses, should take into consideration the following factors, among others:

- Contractual aspects, with an assessment of potential non-compliance with contractual conditions, or the existence of restructured loans due to financial difficulties of Customers;

- Financial aspects, with an assessment of the potential reduction in gross revenue or net income;

- The assessment of any guarantees received, including their nature, effective formalization, valuation and level of coverage;

- Other aspects, with an assessment of potential instability in the management/shareholder structure or the existence of insolvency proceedings.

Without prejudice to the requirements established in IFRS 9 regarding the weighting to be assigned to each of the financial forecast scenarios, the Bank uses the following weightings associated with the scenarios:

- Base case scenario: 70%;

- Favourable scenario: 10%; and

- Adverse scenario: 20%.

The Bank observes the following criteria for the purposes of valuing real estate collateral:

- 100% discount: When the Bank has only a mortgage promise without irrevocable power of attorney (document duly authenticated by a Notary Public);

- 70% discount: When the Bank has only a mortgage promise with irrevocable power of attorney (document duly authenticated by a Notary Public);

- Discount between 40% and 70%: When the Bank has additional guarantee documentation that increases its robustness to mitigate against credit risk. The following documents are highlighted as relevant information:
    - Property Registration Certificate;
    - Urban Land Registry Certificate;
    - Deed of purchase and sale;
    - Deed of Constitution of Surface Rights; and
    - Registration of property built on State land.

For purposes of valuing any real estate collateral that is received, the Bank considers the valuations of expert appraisers duly certified by the Capital Markets Commission ("CMC").

In addition, the valuation amount should be adjusted considering discount periods and specific discount rates, depending on the date of the valuation. Therefore, the following discount rates are used, based on the date of property valuation:

Age of the valuation	Base case scenario		Favourable scenario		Adverse scenario	
	Equal to more than 50% of the work completed	Less than 50% of the work completed	Equal to more than 50% of the work completed	Less than 50% of the work completed	Equal to more than 50% of the work completed	Less than 50% of the work completed
Less than 1 year	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
1 to 2 years	20%	25%	15%	20%	25%	30%
2 to 3 years	30%	40%	25%	35%	35%	45%
More than 3 years	55%	65%	50%	60%	60%	70%

In situations where the project valuation is based on the income method or residual value method, and the assumptions used are deemed acceptable, the Bank does not apply any time discount factor.

For the purpose of measuring impairment losses associated with credit exposures considered as "State-risk", the Bank considers the criteria applied in the valuation of the national public debt, proceeding in the same way as for guarantees granted by the Angolan State.

These criteria are also in conformity with Banco Nacional de Angola Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019 of 27 December 2019, Guide on the Recommendations for Implementation of AQA Methodologies for 2019 ("Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019.

ii) Collective analysis

Customers whose exposures are not considered individually significant according to the selection criteria described above, or for which no objective evidence of impairment has been identified on an individual basis, should be analysed on a collective basis. Therefore, these Customers are grouped into homogeneous risk groups in order to determine expected impairment losses.

b) Cash and deposits at central banks, Deposits in other credit institutions, Investments in central banks and in other credit institutions and Investments at amortized cost.

The balances recorded under the headings "Cash and deposits at central banks" (Note 3), "Deposits at other credit institutions" (Note 4), "Investments at central banks and other credit institutions" (Note 5) and "Investments at amortized cost" (Note 7) are analysed for expected losses according to the following assumptions:

- Regarding the balances recorded under the headings "Cash and deposits at central banks" (Note 3) and "Third-party securities purchase transactions with reverse repurchase agreement" (Note 5), it is considered that the Loss Given Default ("LGD") is null since there are no recovery risks, and no impairment is estimated, in accordance with Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019;

- Regarding the balances of the heading "Deposits in other credit institutions" (Note 4), the rating of the entity or, if it is not available, of the country where it is based, is verified. In accordance with Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019, a Probability of Default ("PD") equivalent to 1/12 (one twelfth) of the 12-month PD is considered, given the rating of the counterparty (or of the country where the counterparty is based, if the counterparty itself has no rating), and a LGD of 60% for all counterparties that have not recorded a significant increase in credit risk;

- As regards the balances of the heading "Investments at central banks and other credit institutions – Interbank money market operations" (Note 5), the rating of the entity or, if it is not available, of the country where it is based, is verified. In accordance with Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019, a 12-month PD is considered given the rating of the counterparty (or of the country where the counterparty is based, if the counterparty itself has no rating), and a LGD of 60% for all counterparties that have not recorded a significant increase in credit risk; and

- As regards the balances of the heading "Investments at amortized cost" (Note 7) relative to Angolan public debt securities in national and foreign currency, the PD for sovereign debt of the rating associated with the Angolan State obtained through the study by Moody's "Sovereign default and recovery rates, 1983-2023" is considered, along with the LGD associated with verified sovereign default events, indicated in the same study (60%), according to Directive no. 13/DSB/DRO/2019.

During 2021, the rating agency Moody's revised the rating of the public debt issued by the Angolan State upwards to the previously considered levels. The Bank analyses the underlying impacts, however, it opted to maintain the impairment calculation based on the same rating considered in 2020.

The analysis is updated every six months. The identified impairment losses are recorded against the heading "Impairment for other financial assets net of reversals and recoveries" (Note 15). If, in future periods, there is a reduction in the estimated loss, the impairment initially recorded is also reversed against profit or loss.

VII) Financial Liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified in the category of financial liabilities at amortized cost and correspond to resources from other credit institutions and Customer resources.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

At the time of their initial recognition, financial liabilities are recorded at their respective fair value at the contracting date, less costs directly attributable to the transaction.

They are subsequently valued at amortized cost, with interest, when applicable, recognized according to the effective interest rate method.

VIII) Recognition of interest

The results generated by active and passive financial instruments measured at amortized cost, denominated as interest, are recognized in net interest income, under heading "Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar charges" (Note 19), respectively. Interest is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, for a shorter period) for the net present book value of the financial asset or liability.

To determine the effective interest rate, the Bank estimated future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, not considering possible impairment losses. The calculation includes fees paid or received, considered as an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all premiums or discounts directly related to the transaction.

Interest income recognized through profit or loss, associated with contracts classified as stage 1 or 2, is calculated by applying the effective interest rate for each contract to its gross book value. The gross book value of a contract is its amortized cost, before deduction of the respective impairment. For financial assets included in stage 3, interest is recognized through profit or loss based on their net book value (less impairment). Interest is always recognized retrospectively, i.e., for financial assets entering stage 3, interest is recognized on amortized cost (net of impairment) in subsequent years.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate reflects expected credit losses when determining the expected future cash flows receivable from the financial asset.

In addition, under the terms recommended by Banco Nacional de Angola, the Bank cancels interest that is overdue for over 90 days and does not recognize interest as of that date, up until the moment that the customer settles the situation.

IX) Guarantees provided and documentary credit

Liabilities for guarantees provided and documentary credit are recorded as the amount at risk on off-balance sheet headings, and the flows of interest, fees and other income are recorded through profit or loss over the life of the operations.

d) Non-current assets held for sale

Under the heading "non-current assets held for sale – Real estate received in lieu of payment" the Bank records the assets received as payment in kind or auctioned as payment of overdue loan operations, when they are available for immediate sale in their present condition and they are likely to be sold within a year (Note 9).

Additionally, real estate projects under construction that are intended to be sold to Bank Employees are recorded in this heading and are also subject to periodic evaluations to determine any impairment losses.

The assets recorded in this heading are not amortized and are valued at their carrying amount or fair value, whichever is lower, less costs to be incurred on the sale (at least 5% of the Probable Immediate Transaction Value ("PITV"). The fair value of these assets is determined based on periodic valuations performed by external expert appraisers. Additionally, and in accordance with Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019, this valuation is adjusted based on specific discount rates depending on the age of the valuation. Impairment losses are recorded whenever the value resulting from these valuations (net of selling costs) is lower than the value at which they are recorded.

Furthermore, when it is expected that the sale of the real estate property should occur more than a year ahead, the Bank measures the selling costs at their present value. Any increase in the present value of the selling costs arising from the passing of time is presented in profit or loss as borrowing cost.

If the legal term of 12 months elapses without the assets being sold (extendable by authorization of Banco Nacional de Angola), a new valuation is made to determine the updated market value, with a view to possibly constituting the corresponding impairment.

e) Other tangible assets

Other tangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a systematic basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which corresponds to the period during which the asset is expected to be available for use, and is detailed as follows:

	Years of useful life
Properties for own use	50
Works in rented buildings	3
Equipment:	
Interior facilities	10
Furniture and material	10
Machinery and tools	3 a 10
Computer equipment	3
Transport material	3
Other equipment	10

f) Intangible assets

The intangible assets essentially correspond to software. These expenses are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over a three-year period.

Software maintenance expenses are recorded as a cost in the year in which they are incurred.

g) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Financial holdings in which the Bank directly or indirectly holds a percentage of 20% or more of the respective capital, are recorded by the equity method. According to this method, investments are initially valued at acquisition cost, which is subsequently adjusted based on the Bank's effective percentage changes in the equity (including profit or loss) of the investees. These changes are reflected in the income statement under the heading "Results of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (equity method)" (Note 11).

Financial investments in which the Bank directly or indirectly holds less than 20% of the respective capital, are recorded at acquisition cost. When this is denominated in foreign currency, it is reflected in the accounts at the exchange rate on the date of the operation. Whenever permanent losses are estimated at realizable value, the respective impairment is constituted.

h) Taxes

Industrial tax

Banco BIC is subject to an Industrial Tax, as it is fiscally considered as a taxpayer under the General Regime, subject to a tax rate of 35%, according to the change introduced by Law No. 26/20 of 20 July 20.

The Industrial Tax is calculated based on the tax result for the year, which may differ from the accounting result due to adjustments made under the Industrial Tax Code.

Income subject to Capital Gains Tax ("IAC") is deductible for purposes of determining taxable income, and IAC is not a tax-deductible cost.

According to the Industrial Tax Code, taxpayers whose activities fall under the supervisory powers of Banco Nacional de Angola, as is the case of Banco BIC, shall make the provisional assessment of the Industrial Tax for that financial year, by the end of August each year. The tax to be paid is calculated on the basis of 2% on the result derived from the financial intermediation operations, calculated in the first six months of the previous fiscal year, excluding the income subject to IAC, except if a tax loss has been incurred in the previous year (in which case no provisional assessment is due).

Tax losses in a given year, as provided for in Article 48 of the Industrial Tax Code, can be deducted from the taxable income for the following five years (previously three years).

According to the current legislation, Industrial Tax and other tax returns may be subject to review and correction by the tax authorities in the five years following the financial year to which they refer.

The Board of Directors believes that any corrections that may result from these revisions will not be of significance to the attached financial statements.

The reconciliation between the tax result and the accounting result is presented in Note 25.

Capital Gains Tax

Presidential Legislative Decree No. 2/14 of 20 October, in effect since 19 November 2014, revised and introduced several legislative changes to the Capital Gains Tax Code following the Taxation Reform project.

IAC is generally levied on the income from the Bank's financial investments. The rate varies between 5% (in the case of interest, amortization or repayment premiums, and other forms of remuneration from public debt securities, bonds, share certificates, or other similar securities issued by any company, which are accepted for trading on a regulated market and have a maturity of three years or more) and 15%.

Property Tax ("IP")

The new Property Tax Code ("CIP") entered into force on 9 August 2020, which is applicable to the holding of own properties, rents and the onerous transfer of real estate properties, approved by Law No. 20/20 of 9 July.

According to the Property Tax Code, there are three rate brackets for urban buildings:

- 0.1%, for properties with an asset value of up to and including mAOA 5,000;

- AOA 5,000, for properties with an asset value between mAOA 5,000 and up to and including mAOA 6,000; and

- 0.5%, for properties with an asset value above mAOA 6,000 (applicable to amounts in excess of mAOA 5,000).

Specific rates apply to building land (0.6%) and rural properties (sum of hectares). Additionally, a property tax surcharge applies to empty urban buildings.

With regard to properties leased by the Bank, as a lessee, the Bank withholds the tax due, at the effective rate of 15%, on the payment or delivery of rents for leased properties.

Stamp Duty

Stamp Duty is generally levied on all acts, contracts, documents, titles, operations, and other events provided for in the table attached to the Stamp Duty Code, or in special laws, which take place within Angolan territory.

According to the Stamp Duty Code, approved by Presidential Legislative Decree No. 3/14 of 21 October, the Bank is responsible for paying and delivering to the State's coffers the Stamp Duty payable by its Customers for most banking operations, such as financing and collection of interest on financing, and the Bank pays the tax according to the rates established on the Stamp Duty Table.

Value Added Tax

The Value Added Tax ("VAT") Code, entered into force on 1 October 2019. This tax is applicable to: (i) transfers of goods and services rendered within Angola, against payment by a taxable person, acting in that capacity; and (ii) imports of goods. Effectively, VAT repealed and replaced the Excise Duty that until then had been in force in the legal system.

The Bank, as a taxpayer registered with the Tax Office of Major Taxpayers, has been subject to the general VAT system since VAT came into force, and is bound to comply with all of the rules and reporting obligations required in this area.

As a general rule, fees and expenses charged for services provided by the Bank (in lieu of Stamp Duty) are subject to VAT at the rate of 14%. All other financial intermediation operations are exempt from VAT, specifically interest from financing operations to which Stamp Duty will continue to be applied, when due.

In this sense, since the Bank is a taxpayer that carries out both taxed and exempt VAT operations, it also has restrictions on the right to deduct the VAT paid to suppliers, so the Bank deducts the tax by applying the methods provided for in the legislation in force - with the exception of VAT on expenses expressly excluded from the right to deduction.

On a monthly basis, the Bank has the obligation to comply with the obligations associated with VAT, specifically: (i) submission to the General Tax Administration ("AGT") of the periodical return, including the respective Annexes, in which it calculates the amount of VAT payable to the State (or any credit generated); (ii) the payment of the calculated tax, by the last day of the month following the one to which the operations that have been carried out relate; and (iii) all other reporting obligations, such as the reporting of the SAF-T (AO) files for the Invoicing and Acquisition of goods and services.

According to the current legislation, periodic VAT returns may be subject to review and correction by the tax authorities in the five years following the financial year to which they refer.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities correspond to the amount of tax to be recovered or paid in future years resulting from deductible or taxable temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their tax base, used to determine taxable income.

Deferred tax liabilities are recorded for all taxable temporary differences, while deferred tax assets are only recognized up to the amount for which it is probable that future taxable profits will enable the use of the corresponding deductible tax differences or tax losses carried forward.

Current and deferred taxes are reflected in the results, with the exception of taxes relating to transactions directly recorded under equity (e.g., potential results from securities classified in the fair value portfolio through other comprehensive income).

Deferred taxes are calculated based in the tax rates that are expected to be in force on the date of the reversal of the temporary differences.

As at 31 December 2021, the Bank recorded deferred tax assets against calculated tax losses, as there are duly justified expectations that taxable profits will be generated over the coming financial years for their use.

i) Reserve for monetary updating of equity

Under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29"), hyperinflationary economies are characterized by several situations including:

a) The general population prefers to preserve its wealth in non-monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency. Amounts of local currency that are held are immediately invested to maintain purchasing power;

b) The general population sees monetary amounts not in terms of the local currency, but in terms of a stable foreign Prices may be quoted in that currency;

c) Sales and purchases on credit are made at prices that compensate for the expected loss of purchasing power during the credit period, even if the period is short;

d) Interest rates, wages and prices are linked to a price index; and

e) The cumulative inflation rate over three years approaches or exceeds 100%.

In 2016, due to the evolution of the exchange rate of the Kwanza against the international benchmark currencies and, consequently, its impact on the inflation rate level measured in domestic currency, the Bank requested from Banco Nacional de Angola, by a letter dated 14 April 2016, authorization to adopt the procedure for the monetary updating of its equity.

The amount resulting from the monetary updating of the Bank's equity was recognized between May 2016 and November 2022, and reflected, on a monthly basis, under the heading "Result of the net monetary position" (Note 17), against the heading "Revaluation reserves" (Note 17).

j) Contingent provisions and liabilities

A provision is constituted when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) arising from past events relative to which the future spending of resources is likely, which can be determined reliably. The amount of the provision corresponds to the best estimate of the value to be disbursed in order to settle the liability on the reporting date.

Contingent liabilities emerge when: (i) obligations may exist arising from uncertain future events that are beyond the entity's control; and (ii) there are present obligations for which expenditure of associated resources is unlikely but cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are always disclosed unless the occurrence of the future events referred to in (i) is remote or the amounts involved are immaterial (in either case).

The amounts recorded under the heading "Other provisions" are intended to meet the Bank's different contingencies, namely related to lawsuits underway, fraud and other specific operational risks arising from its activity (Note 15).

k) Employee benefits

Retirement pensions

Law No. 07/04 of 15 October, which regulates the Angolan Social Security system, provides for the granting of retirement pensions to all Angolan workers registered with Social Security. The value of these pensions is calculated on the basis of a table, in proportion to the number of years worked, applied to the average gross monthly salary received in the periods immediately prior to the date on which the employee stops working. According to Decree No. 7/99 of 28 May, the contribution rates for this system are 8% for the employer and 3% for Employees.

Law No. 02/00 of 15 October, provided for retirement compensation, determined by multiplying 25% of the basic monthly salary on the date the Employee reached the legal retirement age by the number of years of seniority on the same date.

The General Labour Law (Law No. 12/23 of 27 December), which entered into force in March 2024, does not provide for the payment of any retirement supplements, or other supplements, to workers who reach the legal retirement age. Nevertheless, the Bank is studying the implementation of a supplementary retirement and survivor's pension programme and has therefore decided to maintain the provision for this purpose, calculated in a manner consistent with previous years (Note 15).

The liabilities that the Bank may incur from the supplementary retirement and survivor's pension programme were calculated based on an actuarial valuation performed by an independent expert, with reference to 31 December 2024 and 2021 and projections for the following year, based on the Bank's population to be covered and the following assumptions:

Technical actuarial rate discount	2%
Salary growth rate	8%
Mortality table	SA 85– 90 (Light)
Normal retirement age	60 years old or 35 years of service

The discount rate was determined by taking into account the performance of financial markets, duration of the liabilities and inherent risk.

Loans to the Employees

Under the Bank's policy on human resources, loans are granted to Employees at an interest rate, upon taking out the loan, lower than the rate that would be applied to loans to the Bank's other Customers under market conditions.

It is considered that the Employee's benefit will be applied until the maturity of the loan operations. The fact that an Employee has taken out a loan at interest rates lower than market rates implies the probable that the Employee's contract with Bank should extend over time and, in the large majority of case, up to the maturity of the loan operation. For this reason, in general, the maturity date of the loan operation is considered as the end date for the recording of this benefit.

Comparison of the par value of the loan (the value at which the loan operation was granted) with its fair value (value which would result from the application of the market rate) leads to a difference arising from the fact that the loan's interest rate is lower (most likely) than the market interest rate for operations with equivalent features. Thus, pursuant to IAS 19 – Employee benefits ("IAS 19"), this difference consists of a benefit to the Employees.

From an accounting perspective, loans to Employees are financial assets. Measurement after their initial recognition should respect the requirements of IFRS 9.

The Bank calculates the fair value of the loans to Employees by considering the market interest rate applied at the time they were granted. Accordingly, the value arising from the difference between the loan's par value and its fair value, at a first moment, is recorded in the balance sheet under the headings "Loans to Customers" (Note 8) and "Other assets" (Note 12), which will be recognized in a phased manner in the income statement through profit or loss, against the heading "Staff Costs" (Note 23), until the end of the duration period of each loan operation.

l) Fees

Fees related to credit operations and other financial instruments, specifically fees charged or paid at the origination of operations, are recognized over the period of the operations by the effective rate method under "Interest and similar income" and "Interest and similar charges" (Note 19).

Fees for services rendered are usually recognized as income over the period the service is rendered or on a one-time basis if they correspond to compensation for the performance of single acts (Note 20).

m) Lending and borrowing of liquidity

Lending and borrowing of liquidity between financial institutions are systemic operations of a regular nature, which seek to distribute the liquidity in the most appropriate way throughout the domestic and international financial systems. Financial institutions are not considered as borrowers.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, the Bank considers "Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year" to be the total balances of the headings "Cash and deposits at central banks", "Deposits at other credit institutions" and "Deposits from central banks and other credit institutions – Demand deposit overdrafts" (Notes 3, 4 and 13). No impairments that are constituted are considered.

o) Leases

A contract contains a lease if it features the transfer of direct control over a particular asset, where that control enables substantially obtaining all the economic benefits of its use, as well as the right of oversight of its use throughout the entire duration of the contract, in exchange for a consideration/rent.

An assessment must be performed to determine whether the contract constitutes, or contains, a lease component, both at inception and upon any modification or revision of its contractual terms. It should be assessed whether the asset is identified in the contract and whether the party receiving the asset has the right to control its use. If these premises are observed, it corresponds to a lease contract, being framed under IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16").

From the lessor's perspective, leases continue to be identified as operating leases or finance leases.

From the lessee's perspective, a single model of accounting for lease contracts is defined, arising from the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all lease contracts, except for leases with a duration period of less than 12 months or leases for low-value assets, where the lessee may choose the exemption of recognition foreseen in IFRS 16, and in this case, should recognize the lease payments associated with these contracts as expenses.

In the case of contracts with a duration period of more than 12 months or in which the underlying or identified asset is not of a value lower than USD 5,000 (low-value), a right-of-use asset is recorded under the heading "Other tangible assets" (Note 10), and a lease liability under the heading "Other liabilities" (Note 16).

On the contract starting date, the lease liability is recorded at the present value of the future payments of the lease contract that have not yet been made.

After the initial moment of the contracting of a right-of-use asset, or at the initial moment, it is amortized on a straight-line basis pursuant to the cost model and subject to any impairment losses. The asset should be amortized over the lowest period between the lease period and its useful life, unless it is likely that the lessee exercises a purchase option, in which case, the useful life should be used.

For accounting purposes, in the income statement, the interest expenses related to the lease liability are recorded in the heading "Interest and similar charges" (Note 19), and the depreciation cost of the asset in use is recorded in the heading "Depreciation and amortization for the year" (Note 10) and, the amounts related to lease contracts of low-value or short-term assets are recorded in the heading "Third-party supplies and services" (Note 24).

The standard introduced a single model for accounting for leases on the balance sheet. In this context, the Bank, as a lessee, where applicable in accordance with the requirements of the standard, recognizes right-of-use assets, which represent its rights to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligations to make lease payments. Accounting as lessor remains unchanged from the previously existing accounting policies.

2.4. Critical accounting estimates and most relevant discretionary aspects when applying accounting policies

When applying the accounting policies described above, the Bank's Board of Directors has had to make estimates. The estimates with the greatest impact on the Bank's financial statements include those presented below.

Determination of impairment losses on financial assets at amortized cost

Impairment losses are determined based on expected cash flows and estimates of the amount to be recovered in accordance with the method defined in Note 2.3(c)(VI). Impairment is determined for significant exposures through an individual analysis, based on (i) the Bank's judgement as to the economic and financial situation of its Customers; (ii) the incorporation of forward-looking information; (iii) the assignment of weighting to each of the considered scenarios; and (iv) the estimated value of guarantees given as collateral. Impairment for the remaining operations is determined based on a collective model for calculating impairment losses, based on historical parameters and forward-looking information for comparable types of operations, taking into consideration default and recovery estimates.

The Bank believes that the impairment losses determined based on the methodology referred to in Note 2.3(c)(VI) adequately reflect the risk associated with financial assets at amortized cost.

In view of the description of Note 2.3(c)(VI), in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy for assessing a significant increase in credit risk, and based on the macroeconomic analyses that have been performed, the Bank considers that the requirements of IFRS 9 regarding the significant increase in credit risk of the Angolan State in the context of the rating downgrade that occurred in 2020, and its subsequent improvement (rating upgrade) in 2021, have not been met. Therefore, the method for calculating expected credit losses on the portfolio of financial assets at amortized cost is in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 for stage 1 financial instruments, as described in this Note.

Income taxes

During 2020, the Industrial Tax Code was revised by the publication of Law No. 26/20 of 20 July, which changed some situations that were previously in force, of which the following should be highlighted:

i) The non-acceptance, for tax purposes, of impairment constituted on loans whose risk is covered by guarantees, with the exception of the part that is not covered; and

ii) The non-acceptance for tax purposes of potential favourable or unfavourable exchange rate variations.

The Bank has implemented the changes in the Industrial Tax Code according to its best understanding of such changes and has not implemented the changes related to line (ii) above, as these are under discussion between Associação Angolana de Bancos (ABANC) and the General Tax Administration. Therefore, the alterations relating to this matter will be reflected in the financial statements after its clarification by the aforementioned entities.

Classification and measurement of financial assets - SPPI and business model assessment

The classification and measurement of financial assets results from the analysis of the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of financial assets, to conclude whether they correspond exclusively to repayment of principal and interest on outstanding principal, and from the analysis of the business model.

The Bank defines its business models, based on the management strategy for the various groups of financial assets it has in its portfolio, in order to achieve a specific business objective. This assessment requires judgement, to the extent that the following aspects have to be considered, among others: (i) how the performance of the portfolio is assessed and reported to the Bank's management bodies; (ii) the assessment of risks related to the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; (iii) how the business managers are remunerated; and (iv) the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods and the respective forecast for future sales.

The Bank monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized before maturity to understand the reasons behind their disposal and to determine whether they are consistent with the objective of the business model defined for these assets. This monitoring is part of the process of continuous assessment of the business model of financial assets that remain in the portfolio, to determine whether it is adequate and, if not, whether there has been a change in the business model and consequently a prospective change in the classification of these financial assets.

Collateral valuation in credit operations

Collateral for credit operations, specifically mortgages on properties, were valued on the assumption that all the conditions of the real estate market will be maintained during the lifetime of the operations and corresponded to the best estimate of the fair value of this collateral on the reporting date. Additionally, the criteria defined in Directive No. 13/DSB/DRO/2019 were observed for the purposes of valuing real estate collateral.

The heading "Loans to Customers" includes a loan operation which has been in default since 2018 and that, as at 31 December 2024, has a book value of mAOA 83,935,650 (gross value of mAOA 100,722,780 and recognized impairment of approximately 25% of that value). The collateral of this operation is a sovereign guarantee, duly formalized and recognized by the Angolan State, covering 100% of the value in debt. However, a protective order is being applied to this collateral, which temporarily prevents the Bank from calling in the guarantee and/or forcing the borrower to pay the debt service until there is a decision on the main judicial proceedings (it is important to note that the Bank is unrelated to the main lawsuit and has nothing to do with anything discussed therein). The Bank's Board of Directors believes that this protective order will be lifted within a period of 3 years, and, therefore, that the entire amount of the exposure is recoverable in this time horizon. The borrower has not only confirmed the debt but also does not have any financial difficulty in honouring this debt. The impairment recognized for this loan was thus determined on this basis, corresponding to the value of the discounted debt (using the operation's interest rate) over a period of 3 years. The Bank's Board of Directors considers that this is the best estimated expected loan loss associated with this exposure as at 31 December 2024.

Employee benefits

As mentioned in Note 2.3(k), the Bank is studying the implementation of a supplementary retirement and survivor's pension programme and has therefore decided to maintain the provision recorded under the obligations arising from labour legislation that has since been repealed. In this regard, the liabilities that the Bank may incur under this programme were calculated using an actuarial valuation performed by an independent expert. The actuarial valuations include actuarial assumptions regarding mortality, disability, salary and pension growth, and the discount rate, among others. The adopted assumptions correspond to the best estimate of the Bank and the actuaries hired for the purpose, regarding the future performance of the respective variables.

3. Cash and deposits at central banks

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Foreign currency (in units)	**Domestic currency**	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency
Cash				
Domestic notes and coins				
In vaults		**25,390,268**		16,947,539
In ATM		**7,899,338**		2,839,461
Foreign notes and coins				
In United States Dollars	**13,668,969**	**12,466,100**	12,847,815	10,648,269
In Euros	**1,395,773**	**1,325,263**	2,182,326	1,998,989
In other currencies		**336,560**		337,410
		47,417,529,		**32,771,668**
Demand deposits at Banco Nacional de Angola				
In domestic currency		**182,690,694**		161,268,349
In United States Dollars	**128,839,845**	**117,501,939**	155,647,122	129,000,335
In euros	**40,260,977**	**38,227,113**	40,260,977	36,878,652
		338,419,746		**327,147,336**
		385,837,275,		**359,919,004**

The heading "Demand deposits at Banco Nacional de Angola" includes deposits constituted to meet the requirements and maintenance of mandatory reserves, defined by Banco Nacional de Angola, which are not remunerated.

As at 31 December 2024, the mandatory reserves are determined pursuant to the provisions in Instruction No. 08/2021 of 14 May, in Instruction No. 06/2024 of 12 June, in Directive No. 06/DMA/DSP/2021 of 21 May, and in Directive No. 04/2024 of 17 June.

As at 31 December 2023, the mandatory reserves are determined pursuant to the provisions in Instruction No. 08/2021 of 14 May, in Instruction No. 04/2021 of 30 March, in Directive No. 06/DMA/DSP/2021 of 21 May, and in Directive No. 12/2023 of 28 November.

The mandatory reserves are constituted in domestic currency and in foreign currency, according to the respective denomination of the liabilities constituting their basis of assessment.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the mandatory minimum reserve requirement in demand deposits at Banco Nacional de Angola is determined by applying the quotients summarised in the following table:

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Determination	**Domestic Currency**	**Foreign Currency**	Determination	Domestic Currency	Foreign Currency
Rate on the Basis of Assessment						
Central Government	**Daily**	**100%**	**100%**	Daily	100%	100%
Local Governments and Municipal Administrations	**Daily**	**21%**	**100%**	Daily	18%	100%
Other sectors	**Monthly**	**21%**	**22%**	Fortnightly	18%	22%

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the requirement in domestic currency may be deducted by the amount up to 80% of the assets representing the value of loan disbursements, in domestic currency, in a regular situation, related to projects of the agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries sectors, granted up to 14 April 2021, provided that they are of residual maturity equal to or more than 24 months, as well as the entirety of loans defined pursuant to the provisions in Article 8 of Notice No. 10/2024 of 20 December (Article 8 of Notice No 10/2022 of 6 April, as at 31 December 2023), concerning loans granted to the real economy, regardless of their residual maturity, and loans defined pursuant to the provisions in Article 11 of Notice No. 09/2024 of 20 December (Article 11 of Notice No. 09/2023 of 3 August, as at 31 December 2023), concerning mortgage loans, regardless of their residual maturity.

The method for determining impairment is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

4. Deposits at other credit institutions

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits at correspondent banks abroad		
Banco BIC Cabo Verde, S.A.	**44,943,405**	26,557,790
Banco BIC Português, S.A.	**44,835,196**	45,938,390
Commerzbank AG	**38,423,231**	43,880,177
Byblos Bank Europe, S.A.	**18,486,252**	601,653
Banco Atlântico Europa, S.A.	**16,533,841**	14,443,907
Banco BAI Europa, S.A.	**9,501,077**	13,743,376
Banca Popolare di Sondrio, S.A.	**9,021,021**	4,072,588
Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank Co, Ltd	**5,756,057**	4,567,417
FirstRand Bank, Limited	**4,907,602**	2,259,921
Bank BIC Namibia, Limited	**2,340,355**	8,737,714
Aktif Yatirim Bankasi A.S.	**704,208**	622,014
Other	**642,463**	344,643
	196,094,708	**165,769,590**
Cheque clearance	**2,784,384**	28,358
	198,879,092	**165,797,948**
Impairment (Note 15)	**(168,057)**	(30,751)
	198,711,035	**165,767,197**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading “Clearance” refers to the instantaneous clearing system being cleared in the business days following the reference date of the financial statements.

The method for determining impairment is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

5. Investments at central banks and other credit institutions

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interbank money market operations	**234,370,712**	226,288,972
Income receivable	**1,089,836**	1,221,842
	235,460,548	**227,510,814**
Third-party securities purchase operations with reverse repurchase agreement	**19,209,741**	82,619,927
Income receivable	**2,372,670**	940,996
	21,582,411	**83,560,923**
	257,042,959	**311,071,737**
Impairment (Note 15)	**(3,822,592)**	(4,261,511)
	253,220,367	**306,810,226**

Interbank money market operations correspond to investments in credit institutions, both domestic and abroad, being detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Currency	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
		Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency
At domestic credit institutions					
Banco Nacional de Angola	AOA		-		8,000,000
			-		**8,000,000**
At credit institutions abroad					
Commerzbank AG	USD	80,000,000	72,960,000	50,000,000	41,440,000
Commerzbank AG	EUR	-	-	25,000,000	2,899,750
			72,960,000		**64,339,750**
Byblos Bank Europe, S.A.	USD	59,500,000	54,264,000	77,000,000	63,817,600
Byblos Bank Europe, S.A.	EUR	9,700,000	9,209,985	10,000,000	9,159,900
			63,473,985		**72,977,500**
Banco BIC Português, S.A.	USD	62,900,000	57,364,800	67,900,000	56,275,520
Banco BIC Português, S.A.	EUR	2,075,000	1,970,177	4,815,000	4,410,492
			59,334,977		**60,686,012**
Banco Atlântico Europa, S.A.	USD	10,000,000	9,120,000	5,000,000	4,579,950
Banco Atlântico Europa, S.A.	EUR	-	-	5,000,000	4,144,000
			9,120,000		**8,723,950**
Banco BAI Europa, S.A.	USD	14,950,000	13,634,400	4,950,000	4,102,560
			13,634,400		**4,102,560**
Aktif Yatirim Bankasi A.S.	USD	9,400,000	8,572,800	9,000,000	7,459,200
			8,572,800		**7,459,200**
Bank BIC Namíbia, Limited	NAD	150,000,000	7,274,550	-	-
			7,274,550		**-**
			234,370,712		**226,288,972**
			1,089,836		1,221,842
Income receivable			235,460,548		**227,510,814**

Part of the investments in credit institutions abroad indicated above is collateral to secure the opening of documentary credit and other operations, in the context of contracted credit lines and other agreements concluded with those financial institutions.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the interbank money market operations, excluding income receivable and impairment, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to one month	194,233,335	168,190,790
One to three months	34,636,011	54,650,042
Three to six months	5,501,366	3,448,140
	234,370,712	**226,288,972**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the interbank money market operations earn interest at the following annual average rates, weighted by the respective par value of the investments:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In kwanzas	**-**	5.08%
In United States dollars	**4.17%**	5.22%
In euros	**2.19%**	3.48%
In Namibian dollars	**6.75%**	-

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, third-party securities purchase operations with reverse repurchase agreement correspond to operations with Banco Nacional de Angola for acquisition of Treasury Bonds, with reverse repurchase agreement for a future date, at a price that is previously defined and agreed between the parties.

The income gained by Banco BIC in these operations corresponds, solely and exclusively, to the positive difference between the repurchase price of these Treasury Bonds, which has been predefined and agreed between the parties, and its initial acquisition value.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, interbank money market operations with repurchase agreement, excluding income receivable, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to one month	**-**	24,853,383
One to three months	**4,150,164**	26,352,792
Three to six months	**15,059,577**	20,261,088
Six month to one year	**-**	11,152,664
	19,209,741	**82,619,927**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the purchase operations of third-party securities with resale agreements bear interest at average annual rates weighted by the respective nominal value of the investments of 17.45% and 7.07%, respectively.

The method for determining impairment is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

6. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Investment Fund Units	**110,030,409**	68,746,252
	110,030,409	**68,746,252**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the heading's balance corresponds to the appreciation of the holding of the entire capital of BIC Capital Prime I – Closed-End Special Real Estate Investment Fund ("BIC Capital Prime I").

BIC Capital Prime I was registered on 14 July 2022, and is managed by BIC Gestão de Activos – SGOIC II, S.A.

The movement which occurred in this heading in the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening balance	**68,746,252**	69,672,602
Subscription of Fund Investment Units	**42,391,449**	915,000
Fund valuation/(devaluation)	**(1,107,292)**	(1,841,350)
Closing balance	**110,030,409**	**68,746,252**

In the exercise ending on 31 December 2024, additional investment fund units amounting to mAOA 42,391,449 were subscribed, through cash contributions of properties (Note 9), taking into account the real estate valuation criteria recommended by the Capital Market Commission ("CMC").

In the year ended 31 December 2023, additional fund investment units were subscribed through cash entries amounting to mAOA 915,000.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, a depreciation of the investment in BIC Capital Prime I was recorded in the amounts of mAOA 1,107,292 and mAOA 1,841,350, respectively, and reflected against other comprehensive income (Notes 2.3. b), c), l) and 17).

As at 31 December 2024, the audited financial statements of the aforementioned Fund indicate that its value on that date amounts to mAOA 131,879,374. The difference observed results from the non-consideration of the revaluations of the Fund's property assets at the end of the financial year, and corresponds to a potential gain disclosed within the scope of the Note 27 ("Other disclosures – Fair Value"). As was the case when the Investment Fund Units were created and reinforced, the Bank chose not to recognise any potential gain in its financial statements.

7. Investments at amortized cost

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Interest rate	**Value**	Interest rate	Value
Treasury Bonds				
In domestic currency				
Non-adjustable	16.05%	214,910,307	16.12%	212,908,928
Indexed to the United States Dollar	8.30%	23,656,301	7.50%	60,033,381
		238,566,608		**272,942,309**
In foreign currency	5.01%	199,463,521	5.15%	174,369,409
		438,030,129		**447,311,718**
Treasury Bills	17.00%	35,001,291	12.93%	99,059,947
		473,031,420		**546,371,665**
Income receivable		15,200,590		18,014,660
		488,232,010		**564,386,325**
Impairment (Note 15)		(42,980,120)		(43,547,428)
		445,251,890		**520,838,897**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank classifies the financial assets in this portfolio, as they comply with the SPPI requirements and the associated business model consists of collecting the contractual cash flows.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the financial assets are remunerated at a fixed rate.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Treasury Bonds in portfolio, excluding income receivable and impairment, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to three months	7,573,365	81,090,217
Three to six months	36,761,119	6,643,877
Six months to one year	53,708,201	31,524,910
One to three years	218,875,894	174,164,516
More than three years	121,111,550	153,888,198
	438,030,129	**447,311,718**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Treasury Bills in portfolio, excluding income receivable and impairment, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to three months	2,000,000	7,999,986
Three to six months	5,498,643	31,887,721
Three months to one year	27,502,648	59,172,240
	35,001,291	**99,059,947**

The method for determining impairment is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

8.Loans to Customers

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Domestic currency		
Loans	358,802,731	350,831,399
Loans in current accounts	89,107,955	64,288,223
Loans to Employees	22,241,474	18,153,103
Demand deposit overdrafts	6,651,320	4,684,956
	476,803,480	437,957,681
Foreign currency		
Loans	153,747,086	172,518,740
Loans to Employees	27,486,481	28,146,434
Loans in current accounts	354,113	338,689
Demand deposit overdrafts	-	21
	181,587,680	201,003,884
Total outstanding principal	658,391,160	638,961,565
Loans and interest overdue		
Domestic currency	82,166,234	77,856,061
Foreign currency	409,085,249	381,919,819
Total loans and interest overdue	491,251,483	459,775,880
Total loans granted	1,149,642,643	1,098,737,445
Interest receivable – Domestic currency	15,573,262	17,710,048
Interest receivable – Foreign currency	327,642	580,053
Total income receivable	15,900,904	18,290,101
	1,165,543,547	1,117,027,546
Associated fees at amortized cost	(934,660)	(1,260,459)
	1,164,608,887	1,115,767,087
	(393,146,274)	(353,467,268)
Impairment (Note 15)	771,462,613	762,299,819

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of the heading "Loans to Employees" includes the adjustments in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 (Note 2.3(k), with the determination of a deferral of the value of mAOA 22,330,689 (Note 12) and an effect in the income statement, under the heading "Interest and similar income of loans to Customers – Interest", of the value of mAOA 1,322,741 (Note 19).

As at 31 December 2023, the balance of the heading "Loans to Employees" includes the adjustments in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 (Note 2.3(k)), with the recognition of a deferral of the value of mAOA 20,446,388 (Note 12) and an effect in the income statement, under the heading "Interest and similar income of loans to Customers – Interest", of the value of mAOA 1,198,059 (Note 19).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the outstanding exposure of loans granted to Customers shows the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to one month	**17,881,573**	38,295,643
One to three months	**13,544,568**	10,697,758
Three to six months	**34,642,414**	37,492,226
Six months to one year	**110,813,418**	32,370,727
One to three years	**72,860,488**	107,188,063
Three to five years	**142,373,541**	128,665,093
Five to ten years	**152,160,845**	164,466,630
More than ten years	**114,114,313**	119,785,425
	658,391,160	**638,961,565**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the outstanding and overdue loans granted to Customers, excluding income receivable, is detailed as follows, by currency and annual average rates, weighted by exposure:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Interest rate	**Foreign currency (in units)**	**Domestic currency**	Interest rate	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency
In kwanzas	**15.79%**	**-**	**558,969,714**	10.07%	-	515,813,742
In United States dollars	**8.93%**	**647,667,672**	**590,672,929**	9.25%	703,334,969	582,923,703
			1,149,642,643			**1,098,737,445**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the outstanding and overdue loans granted to Customers, excluding income receivable, between companies and individuals is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Outstanding	**Overdue**	**Total**	Outstanding	Overdue	Total
Companies	**526,999,440**	**442,223,124**	**969,222,564**	520,283,191	409,802,997	930,086,188
Individuals	**131,391,720**	**49,028,359**	**180,420,079**	118,678,374	49,972,883	168,651,257
	658,391,160	**491,251,483**	**1,149,642,643**	638,961,565	459,775,880	1,098,737,445

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the outstanding and overdue loans granted to Customers, excluding income receivable, by interest rate is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fixed rate	809,143,002	**786,319,834**
Variable rate		
Luibor 1M	216,414,308	181,477,524
Luibor 3M	29,465,668	35,366,956
Luibor 6M	53,330,766	55,322,126
Luibor 9M	677,277	677,277
Luibor 12M	23,449,082	22,387,645
Libor 1M	17,375	15,790
Libor 3M	2,418,731	2,249,729
Libor 6M	285,283	259,280
Libor 12M	14,441,151	14,661,284
	340,499,641	**312,417,611**
	1,149,642,643	**1,098,737,445**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of the gross exposure of the loans, including the guarantees provided, documentary credit (Note 18), the unused limits and impairment constituted for the exposures are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Total exposure	Impairment (Note 15)	Total exposure	Impairment (Note 15)
Loans granted	1,165,543,547	(393,146,274)	1,117,027,546	(353,467,268)
Guarantees provided and documentary credit	60,365,985	(10,152,946)	59,484,403	(6,796,974)
Unused limits	47,879,695	(544,177)	45,411,406	(1,587,052)
	1,273,789,227	(403,843,397)	**1,221,923,355**	**(361,851,294)**

The method for determining impairment is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the loan portfolio by segment and stage is detailed as follows:

	2024						
	Exposure						
Segment	Total exposure	Loan at stage 1	Of which remedied	Of which restructured	Loan at stage 2	Of which forborne	Of which restructured
Service and Other	710,705,316	319,761,632	59,515,528	59,174,167	5,749,092	12,938	7,390
Trade and Repairs	234,513,559	6,700,156	1,902,264	728,107	102,247	102,247	-
Construction	96,145,966	21,649,425	9,202,608	3,381,752	50	-	-
Residential	94,813,896	42,113,045	7,266,873	11,499,467	2,334,426	392,527	499,511
Industry	25,023,335	6,544,303	97,103	-	-	-	-
Employees	17,529,368	16,351,572	73,854	401,463	516,694	23,144	30,090
Revolving	8,640,897	2,302,857	142,116	-	11,621	563	-
Other Loans	86,416,890	48,776,931	24,958,363	237,129	243,618	34,510	-
	1,273,789,227	**464,199,921**	**103,158,709**	**75,422,085**	**8,957,748**	**565,929**	**536,991**

	2023						
	Exposure						
Segment	Total exposure	Loan at stage 1	Of which remedied	Of which restructured	Loan at stage 2	Of which forborne	Of which restructured
Service and Other	700,358,445	372,589,710	36,331,638	78,342,456	2,193,222	-	-
Trade and Repairs	217,814,117	8,268,065	447,501	902,270	-	-	-
Residential	89,688,652	39,609,619	1,347,165	6,021,376	340,823	-	88,213
Construction	85,886,606	21,547,665	1,990,398	1,990,441	33	-	-
Industry	24,584,650	6,700,361	-	-	-	-	-
Employees	16,041,169	15,616,057	2,164	285,974	22,432	-	-
Revolving	5,859,246	2,133,841	-	-	9,938	-	-
Other Loans	81,690,470	21,592,938	401,701	642,285	181,130	-	5,615
	1,221,923,355	**488,058,256**	**40,520,567**	**88,184,802**	**2,747,578**	**-**	**93,828**

(In mAOA)

2024						
Exposure			Impairment			
Loan at stage 3	Of which under remedy	Of which restructured	Total impairment	Loan at stage 1	Loan at stage 2	Loan at stage 3
385,194,592	11,269,077	259,167,985	(159,390,748)	(7,918,619)	(114,200)	(151,357,929)
227,711,156	(301)	203,606,779	(115,297,348)	(1,754,276)	(21,406)	(113,521,666)
74,496,491	14,971,350	60,899,586	(37,178,274)	(775,967)	(1)	(36,402,306)
50,366,425	200,889	16,416,487	(35,340,008)	(1,030,379)	(486,704)	(33,822,925)
18,479,032	-	8,093,294	(13,222,269)	(200,970)	-	(13,021,299)
661,102	(756)	52,795	(139,396)	(10,839)	(27,026)	(101,531)
6,326,419	-	-	(2,255,839)	(52,585)	(494)	(2,202,760)
37,396,341	(33)	16,474,138	(41,019,515)	(10,813,682)	(66,656)	(30,139,177)
800,631,558	**26,440,226**	**564,711,064**	**(403,843,397)**	**(22,557,317)**	**(716,487)**	**(380,569,593)**

(In mAOA)

2023						
Exposure			Impairment			
Loan at stage 3	Of which under remedy	Of which restructured	Total impairment	Loan at stage 1	Loan at stage 2	Loan at stage 3
325,575,513	332,694	234,572,419	(144,871,418)	(8,900,531)	(41,538)	(135,929,349)
209,546,052	-	185,321,300	(103,844,963)	(1,546,978)	-	(102,297,985)
49,738,210	1,295,803	14,868,550	(34,235,987)	(1,346,871)	(60,562)	(32,828,554)
64,338,908	-	49,716,442	(30,098,510)	(601,229)	(1)	(29,497,280)
17,884,289	-	6,293,663	(11,993,560)	(211,389)	-	(11,782,171)
402,680	-	-	(77,156)	(17,962)	(1,871)	(57,323)
3,715,467	-	-	(2,031,919)	(39,989)	(610)	(1,991,320)
59,916,402	-	16,349,521	(34,697,781)	(954,892)	(29,068)	(33,713,821)
731,117,521	**1,628,497**	**507,121,895**	**(361,851,294)**	**(13,619,841)**	**(133,650)**	**(348,097,803)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the loan portfolio by segment and year that the operations were granted is detailed as follows:

	2024			2023			2022		
Segment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment
Service and Other	945	261,149,026	(33,156,172)	896	108,062,642	(7,340,874)	356	76,824,775	(5,849,143)
Trade and Repairs	21	5,130,729	(151,087)	-	-	-	1	20,000	(5,935)
Construction	54	35,337,370	(5,065,074)	20	359,752	(984)	6	102,790	(300)
Residential	122	12,012,655	(859,245)	69	5,373,573	(920,210)	44	3,898,527	(324,109)
Industry	6	853,115	(48,298)	2	4,436,397	(25,861)	1	2,079,802	(17,660)
Employees	755	5,992,074	(33,534)	1,586	6,837,621	(41,417)	517	2,121,264	(25,212)
Revolving	1,902	423,150	(122,659)	6,562	719,492	(2,044)	3,513	29,986	(499)
Other Loans	6,698	11,159,299	(293,143)	4,221	11,342,335	(400,792)	2,524	2,136,868	(250,467)
	10,503	**332,057,418**	**(39,729,212)**	**13,356**	**137,131,812**	**(8,732,182)**	**6,962**	**87,214,012**	**(6,473,325)**

	2023			2022			2021		
Segment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment
Service and Other	1,139	247,882,011	(9,776,890)	637	98,967,320	(4,374,378)	359	60,998,774	(1,838,678)
Trade and Repairs	28	6,472,675	(96,508)	2	764,242	(1,840)	-	-	-
Residential	76	7,516,065	(1,231,058)	50	4,714,615	(254,205)	68	5,670,103	(806,564)
Construction	56	30,333,123	(2,118,100)	8	125,867	(165)	1	9	-
Industry	8	5,142,811	(104,918)	2	2,079,803	(26,605)	-	-	-
Employees	1,800	8,253,287	(26,749)	993	3,489,762	(22,608)	659	2,496,776	(14,083)
Revolving	2,386	1,172,290	(117,938)	4,586	54,515	(710)	2,806	94,026	(384)
Other Loans	4,323	36,649,318	(4,875,241)	2,880	4,640,658	(274,246)	2,736	2,421,872	(356,490)
	9,816	**343,421,580**	**(18,347,402)**	**9,158**	**114,836,782**	**(4,954,757)**	**6,629**	**71,681,560**	**(3,016,199)**

(In mAOA)

2021			2020			2019 and earlier			Total		
Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of oper tions	Value	Constituted impairment
265	46,236,099	(1,295,717)	186	45,141,415	(4,976,834)	792	173,291,359	(106,772,008)	3,440	710,705,316	(159,390,748)
-	-	-	-	-	-	157	229,362,830	(115,140,326)	179	234,513,559	(115,297,348)
2	12	-	5	91,207	(15,547)	72	60,254,835	(32,096,369)	159	96,145,966	(37,178,274)
54	4,170,777	(1,058,378)	49	2,741,156	(1,002,874)	819	66,617,208	(31,175,192)	1,157	94,813,896	(35,340,008)
-	-	-	1	9	-	46	17,654,012	(13,130,450)	56	25,023,335	(13,222,269)
403	1,333,988	(23,576)	132	1,054,740	(4,775)	588	189,681	(10,882)	3,981	17,529,368	(139,396)
2,456	14,861	(157)	697	12,249	(6,484)	16,289	7,441,159	(2,123,996)	31,419	8,640,897	(2,255,839)
2,158	25,586,620	(10,131,268)	85	243,087	(65,663)	704	35,948,681	(29,878,182)	16,390	86,416,890	(41,019,515)
5,338	**77,342,357**	**(12,509,096)**	**1,155**	**49,283,863**	**(6,072,177)**	**19,467**	**590,759,765**	**(330,327,405)**	**56,781**	**1,273,789,227**	**(403,843,397)**

(In mAOA)

2020			2019			2018 and earlier			Total		
Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of operations	Value	Constituted impairment	Number of oper tions	Value	Constituted impairment
274	57,319,557	(10,082,768)	169	58,065,956	(28,185,310)	1,450	177,124,827	(90,613,394)	4,028	700,358,445	(144,871,418)
-	-	-	1	15,924	(15,065)	1,055	210,561,276	(103,731,550)	1,086	217,814,117	(103,844,963)
55	3,351,143	(891,348)	221	4,774,192	(388,118)	662	63,662,534	(30,664,694)	1,132	89,688,652	(34,235,987)
4	212,308	(2,011)	4	204,476	(52,208)	412	55,010,823	(27,926,026)	485	85,886,606	(30,098,510)
-	-	-	4	713,998	(700,219)	232	16,648,038	(11,161,818)	246	24,584,650	(11,993,560)
342	1,298,874	(3,339)	271	62,252	(322)	2,258	440,218	(10,055)	6,323	16,041,169	(77,156)
1,930	16,321	(6,669)	1,182	7,161	(98)	25,282	4,514,933	(1,906,120)	38,172	5,859,246	(2,031,919)
2,097	872,521	(109,783)	121	179,703	(142,616)	1,777	36,926,398	(28,939,405)	13,934	81,690,470	(34,697,781)
4,702	**63,070,724**	**(11,095,918)**	**1,973**	**64,023,662**	**(29,483,956)**	**33,128**	**564,889,047**	**(294,953,062)**	**65,406**	**1,221,923,355**	**(361,851,294)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of the gross exposure of the loans and the impairment constituted for the exposures individually and collectively, by segment, are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	2024					
	Individual impairment		Collective impairment		Total	
Segment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Service and Other	572,876,967	(143,610,975)	137,828,349	(15,779,773)	710,705,316	(159,390,748)
Trade and Repairs	213,848,326	(104,514,706)	20,665,233	(10,782,642)	234,513,559	(115,297,348)
Construction	57,622,563	(24,570,741)	38,523,403	(12,607,533)	96,145,966	(37,178,274)
Residential	5,195,835	(2,778,829)	89,618,061	(32,561,179)	94,813,896	(35,340,008)
Industry	22,143,677	(11,436,700)	2,879,658	(1,785,569)	25,023,335	(13,222,269)
Employees	-	-	17,529,368	(139,396)	17,529,368	(139,396)
Revolving	4,061,274	(400,308)	4,579,623	(1,855,531)	8,640,897	(2,255,839)
Other Loans	42,990,937	(19,941,744)	43,425,953	(21,077,771)	86,416,890	(41,019,515)
	918,739,579	**(307,254,003)**	**355,049,648**	**(96,589,394)**	**1,273,789,227**	**(403,843,397)**

(In mAOA)

2023						
	Individual impairment		Collective impairment		Total	
Segment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Service and Other	539,993,312	(126,400,075)	160,365,133	(18,471,343)	700,358,445	(144,871,418)
Trade and Repairs	182,567,177	(85,483,914)	35,246,940	(18,361,049)	217,814,117	(103,844,963)
Construction	4,246,004	(2,448,778)	85,442,648	(31,787,209)	89,688,652	(34,235,987)
Residential	50,122,183	(17,566,578)	35,764,423	(12,531,932)	85,886,606	(30,098,510)
Industry	19,551,049	(10,266,920)	5,033,601	(1,726,640)	24,584,650	(11,993,560)
Employees	-	-	16,041,169	(77,156)	16,041,169	(77,156)
Revolving	1,692,992	(510,167)	4,166,254	(1,521,752)	5,859,246	(2,031,919)
Other Loans	43,291,473	(15,218,881)	38,398,997	(19,478,900)	81,690,470	(34,697,781)
	841,464,190	**(257,895,313)**	**380,459,165**	**(103,955,981)**	**1,221,923,355**	**(361,851,294)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of the gross exposure of the loans and the impairment constituted for the exposures individually and collectively, by activity sector, are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

2024						
	Individual impairment		Collective impairment		Total	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Companies						
Construction	196,819,764	(78,185,074)	48,651,655	(15,209,615)	245,471,419	(93,394,689)
Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle repair	144,978,753	(25,721,865)	72,198,780	(12,741,768)	217,177,533	(38,463,633)
Mining industries	116,142,416	(29,603,612)	184,049	(551,605)	116,326,465	(30,155,217)
Agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, forestry and fisheries	83,232,533	(36,345,561)	17,451,566	(1,161,824)	100,684,099	(37,507,385)
Manufacturing industries	72,533,430	(12,277,652)	13,689,035	(1,347,331)	86,222,465	(13,624,983)
Accommodation, restaurants and similar	40,548,118	(31,563,881)	1,888,346	(700,308)	42,436,464	(32,264,189)
Human health and welfare support	36,769,831	(26,018,200)	350,003	(368,937)	37,119,834	(26,387,137)
Education	22,599,889	(4,329,456)	1,857,212	(221,071)	24,457,101	(4,550,527)
Public Administration and Defence, mandatory Social Security	18,010,530	(12,415,934)	427,243	(179,205)	18,437,773	(12,595,139)
Transport and storage	8,582,550	(3,010,896)	4,874,535	(2,925,597)	13,457,085	(5,936,493)
Financial and insurance activities	9,854,879	(144,356)	483,625	(7,692)	10,338,504	(152,048)
Information and communication activities	1,302,586	(130,259)	6,878,073	(1,218,393)	8,180,659	(1,348,652)
Real estate activities	-	-	2,481,537	(1,258,050)	2,481,537	(1,258,050)
Water capture, treatment and distribution	621,255	(105,613)	183,565	(7,793)	804,820	(113,406)
Artistic, entertainment, sporting and recreational activities	-	-	25,010	(299)	25,010	(299)
Electricity, gas, steam, hot and cold water, and cold air	-	-	101	-	101	-
Other service activities	114,727,972	(24,280,764)	28,271,318	(3,056,029)	142,999,290	(27,336,793)
	866,724,506	**(284,133,123)**	**199,895,653**	**(40,955,517)**	**1,066,620,159**	**(325,088,640)**
Individuals	52,015,073	(23,120,880)	155,153,995	(55,633,877)	207,169,068	(78,754,757)
	918,739,579	**(307,254,003)**	**355,049,648**	**(96,589,394)**	**1,273,789,227**	**(403,843,397)**

(In mAOA)

	2023					
	Individual impairment		Collective impairment		Total	
	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment	Total exposure	Impairment
Companies						
Construction	164,336,134	(64,354,809)	54,154,834	(17,306,776)	218,490,968	(81,661,585)
Wholesale and retail trade, vehicle repair	130,126,803	(16,026,102)	80,929,745	(15,134,810)	211,056,548	(31,160,912)
Mining industries	106,267,428	(26,902,932)	335,432	(503,589)	106,602,860	(27,406,521)
Manufacturing industries	72,691,510	(9,334,601)	15,097,629	(1,673,670)	87,789,139	(11,008,271)
Agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting, forestry and fisheries	51,558,439	(28,381,189)	30,241,064	(3,515,472)	81,799,503	(31,896,661)
Accommodation, restaurants and similar	64,121,233	(41,867,841)	1,441,899	(809,792)	65,563,132	(42,677,633)
Human health and welfare support	33,415,528	(23,012,205)	354,983	(328,558)	33,770,511	(23,340,763)
Education	14,305,602	(2,335,992)	10,233,274	(1,385,474)	24,538,876	(3,721,466)
Public Administration and Defence, mandatory Social Security	16,565,758	(3,802,272)	319,635	(60,115)	16,885,393	(3,862,387)
Real estate activities	11,796,698	(1,472,480)	2,255,155	(1,163,800)	14,051,853	(2,636,280)
Transport and storage	5,450,409	(130,011)	7,143,368	(5,314,738)	12,593,777	(5,444,749)
Financial and insurance activities	9,280,114	(144,493)	605,768	(10,285)	9,885,882	(154,778)
Information and communication activities	-	-	6,600,685	(1,089,150)	6,600,685	(1,089,150)
Water capture, treatment and distribution	-	-	149,577	(366)	149,577	(366)
Electricity, gas, steam, hot and cold water, and cold air	-	-	35	(1)	35	(1)
Artistic, entertainment, sporting and recreational activities	-	-	13	-	13	-
Other service activities	112,318,065	(21,952,560)	26,546,825	(2,794,370)	138,864,890	(24,746,930)
	792,233,721	**(239,717,487)**	**236,409,921**	**(51,090,966)**	**1,028,643,642**	**(290,808,453)**
Individuals	49,230,469	(18,177,826)	144,049,244	(52,865,015)	193,279,713	(71,042,841)
	841,464,190	**(257,895,313)**	**380,459,165**	**(103,955,981)**	**1,221,923,355**	**(361,851,294)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the total loan exposure refers to Customers based in Angola.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the restructured loan portfolio is detailed as follows:

	2024					
	Stage 1			Stage 2		
Measure applied	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment
Restructuring	190	75,422,085	(2,641,192)	9	536,991	(45,812)
	190	**75,422,085**	**(2,641,192)**	**9**	**536,991**	**(45,812)**

	2023					
	Stage 1			Stage 2		
Measure applied	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment
Restructuring	151	88,184,802	(3,379,669)	3	93,828	(4,431)
	151	**88,184,802**	**(3,379,669)**	**3**	**93,828**	**(4,431)**

(In mAOA)

	2024					
	Estágio 3			Total		
	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment
	313	564,711,064	(278,874,284)	512	640,670,140	(281,561,288)
	313	**564,711,064**	**(278,874,284)**	**512**	**640,670,140**	**(281,561,288)**

(In mAOA)

	2023					
	Estágio 3			Total		
	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Total exposure	Impairment
	316	507,121,895	(257,355,849)	470	595,400,525	(260,739,949)
	316	**507,121,895**	**(257,355,849)**	**470**	**595,400,525**	**(260,739,949)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the inflow and outflow movement of the restructured loan portfolio is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening balance of the restructured loan portfolio (gross of impairment)	**595,400,525**	**415,434,164**
Restructured loans in the period	**62,153,260**	75,643,020
Accrued interest of the restructured loan portfolio	**2,183,087**	725,072
Settlement of restructured loans (partial or total)	**(63,930,824)**	(62,912,598)
Exchange rate variation	**44,383,048**	166,510,867
Others	**481,044**	-
Closing balance of the restructured loan portfolio (gross of impairment)	**640,670,140**	**595,400,525**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair value of the guarantees underlying the portfolio of loans to the companies, construction, real estate development and residential segments is detailed as follows:

2024

	Companies				Construction and real estate development	
	Real estate properties		Other asset-backed collateral		Real estate properties	
Fair value	Number of properties	Value	Number of properties	Value	Number	Value
< 50 mKz	189	120,349,016	26	1,137,162	43	5,433,179
≥ 50 mKz e < 100 mKz	11	352,690	11	1,229,441	1	3,757
≥ 100 mKz e < 500 mKz	63	10,307,185	19	8,446,625	2	176,494
≥ 500 mKz e < 1 000 mKz	34	16,328,036	11	5,427,904	3	14,911,246
≥ 1 000 mKz e < 2 000 mKz	37	78,311,616	15	14,804,927	8	5,838,384
≥ 2 000 mKz e < 5 000 mKz	68	97,263,257	23	62,811,989	15	28,238,609
≥ 5 000 mKz	64	271,985,020	10	65,551,390	4	21,988,313
	466	**594,896,820**	**115**	**159,409,438**	**76**	**76,589,982**

2023

	Companies				Construction and real estate development	
	Real estate properties		Other asset-backed collateral		Real estate properties	
Fair value	Number of properties	Value	Number of properties	Value	Number	Value
< 50 mKz	287	487,322	30	452,905	35	-
≥ 50 mKz e < 100 mKz	11	860,508	10	708,644	1	65,748
≥ 100 mKz e < 500 mKz	50	15,377,909	16	3,419,444	3	927,964
≥ 500 mKz e < 1 000 mKz	25	19,375,561	5	3,643,271	10	6,278,546
≥ 1 000 mKz e < 2 000 mKz	22	31,533,576	2	3,186,457	3	5,333,344
≥ 2 000 mKz e < 5 000 mKz	51	160,762,765	5	13,336,033	15	53,283,130
≥ 5 000 mKz	29	497,673,330	1	7,568,146	3	86,432,206
	475	**726,070,971**	**69**	**32,314,900**	**70**	**152,320,938**

(In mAOA)

	2024					
	Construction and real estate development		Residential			
	Other asset-backed collateral		Real estate properties		Other asset-backed collateral	
	Number of properties	Value	Number	Value	Number of properties	Value
	-	-	457	42,460,966	35	1,697,633
	-	-	10	518,715	2	119,574
	4	1,072,576	35	4,463,217	-	-
	-	-	7	1,293,361	-	-
	-	-	4	1,510,772	-	-
	4	3,655,672	3	413,588	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	**4,728,248**	**516**	**50,660,619**	**37**	**1,817,207**

(In mAOA)

	2023					
	Construction and real estate development		Residential			
	Other asset-backed collateral		Real estate properties		Other asset-backed collateral	
	Number of properties	Value	Number	Value	Number of properties	Value
	-	-	395	83,111	37	805,508
	-	-	6	357,508	1	57,823
	3	650,688	35	8,343,271	1	207,200
	-	-	7	4,865,852	-	-
	-	-	1	1,558,144	-	-
	2	4,298,483	2	4,471,560	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	**4,949,171**	**446**	**19,679,446**	**39**	**1,070,531**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the loan-guarantee ratio of the companies, construction, real estate development and residential segments is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

31/12/2024

Segment/Ratio	Number of properties	Number of other asset-backed collaterals	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment
Companies						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	128,558,326	226,301	199,587,798	(70,386,366)
< 50%	196	23	71,200,507	6,980	252,835,536	(153,943,122)
≥ 50% and < 75%	13	9	10,933,907	-	9,749,747	(2,499,671)
≥ 75% and < 100%	17	26	20,043,182	-	41,062,086	(11,898,264)
≥ 100%	240	57	102,270,169	5,618,058	128,149,613	(49,182,942)
	466	**115**	**333,006,091**	**5,851,339**	**631,384,780**	**(287,910,365)**
Construction and real estate development						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	13,893,453	50	934,231	(933,294)
< 50%	49	1	1,081,530	-	37,839,915	(22,979,024)
≥ 50% and < 75%	-	1	300,700	-	-	-
≥ 75% and < 100%	-	1	-	-	2,936,279	(1,174,511)
≥ 100%	27	5	6,373,742	-	32,786,066	(12,091,445)
	76	**8**	**21,649,425**	**50**	**74,496,491**	**(37,178,274)**
Residential						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	11,291,100	149,111	20,965,365	(20,114,367)
< 50%	457	9	27,109,823	2,034,008	25,099,331	(12,719,503)
≥ 50% and < 75%	2	-	-	-	532,917	(9,308)
≥ 75% and < 100%	5	1	254,081	-	363,404	(351,294)
≥ 100%	52	27	3,458,041	151,307	3,405,408	(2,145,536)
	516	**37**	**42,113,045**	**2,334,426**	**50,366,425**	**(35,340,008)**
	1,058	**160**	**396,768,561**	**8,185,815**	**756,247,696**	**(360,428,647)**

(In mAOA)

31/12/2023						
Segment/Ratio	Number of properties	Number of other asset-backed collaterals	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment
Companies						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	108,648,588	1,274,437	190,346,405	(69,823,776)
< 50%	299	55	191,442,599	918,785	293,585,650	(167,719,375)
≥ 50% and < 75%	14	7	15,244,997	-	19,620,546	(4,486,283)
≥ 75% and < 100%	9	1	1,530,157	-	1,714,132	(419,843)
≥ 100%	153	6	70,691,795	-	47,739,121	(18,260,664)
	475	**69**	**387,558,136**	**2,193,222**	**553,005,854**	**(260,709,941)**
Construction and real estate development						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	11,481,540	33	3,582,571	(2,244,568)
< 50%	39	5	1,151,977	-	33,692,462	(17,309,806)
≥ 50% and < 75%	2	-	-	-	3,631,788	(2,273,449)
≥ 75% and < 100%	5	-	2,511,441	-	5,632,298	(3,548,474)
≥ 100%	24	-	6,402,707	-	17,799,789	(4,722,213)
	70	**5**	**21,547,665**	**33**	**64,338,908**	**(30,098,510)**
Residential						
No associated guarantee	n.a.	n.a.	30,358,931	340,823	22,277,692	(18,314,525)
< 50%	415	38	7,326,526	-	23,597,783	(13,287,380)
≥ 50% and < 75%	3	1	215,383	-	1,591,661	(795,268)
≥ 75% and < 100%	1	-	571,725	-	-	(343,035)
≥ 100%	27	-	1,137,054	-	2,271,074	(1,495,779)
	446	**39**	**39,609,619**	**340,823**	**49,738,210**	**(34,235,987)**
	991	**113**	**448,715,420**	**2,534,078**	**667,082,972**	**(325,044,438)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the loan portfolio measured by internal risk level is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

31/12/2024

	Low risk level			Medium risk level	High risk level			
Segment	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**Total**
Service and Other	46,868,464	102,517,798	226,669,556	157,741,939	6,058,981	17,316,071	153,532,507	710,705,316
Trade and Repairs	108,713	539,100	6,167,945	120,492,629	4,354,049	12,849,939	90,001,184	234,513,559
Construction	2,013,984	10,982,178	13,158,523	21,854,115	3,029,610	41,559,495	3,548,061	96,145,966
Residential	943,159	21,277,607	20,614,752	10,809,754	4,628,854	14,467,486	22,072,284	94,813,896
Industry	367,609	6,314,736	2,309,372	2,070,403	60,058	-	13,901,157	25,023,335
Employees	931,652	15,425,571	411,860	743,400	551	5,902	10,432	17,529,368
Revolving	194,518	2,083,529	3,567,074	177,815	124,811	619,402	1,873,748	8,640,897
Other Loans	1,218,383	975,025	22,593,263	1,095,044	26,830,427	3,923,895	29,780,853	86,416,890
	52,646,482	**160,115,544**	**295,492,345**	**314,985,099**	**45,087,341**	**90,742,190**	**314,720,226**	**1,273,789,227**

(In mAOA)

31/12/2023

	Low risk level			Medium risk level	High risk level			
Segment	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**Total**
Service and Other	49,779,359	138,274,103	221,917,739	118,844,519	12,188,007	109,399,736	49,954,982	700,358,445
Trade and Repairs	852,704	536,477	7,740,961	107,501,324	14,463,465	10,217,936	76,501,250	217,814,117
Construction	874,360	16,530,760	22,108,874	7,809,850	6,988,171	15,044,613	20,332,024	89,688,652
Residential	1,490,198	11,612,917	9,320,271	20,971,614	13,840,404	25,799,176	2,852,026	85,886,606
Industry	371,857	4,585,486	4,529,918	2,115,783	138,992	922,323	11,920,291	24,584,650
Employees	97,743	15,518,100	1,549	417,247	-	3,432	3,098	16,041,169
Revolving	240,579	1,899,801	-	1,594,358	90,161	853,400	1,180,947	5,859,246
Other Loans	835,174	2,685,327	18,895,234	24,248,569	1,684,816	9,843,753	23,497,597	81,690,470
	54,541,974	**191,642,971**	**284,514,546**	**283,503,264**	**49,394,016**	**172,084,369**	**186,242,215**	**1,221,923,355**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the risk factors associated with the impairment model by segment are as presented below:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Probability of default (%)			Probability of default (%)		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Loss given default (%)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Loss given default (%)
Service and Other	14.19%	67.61%	26.05%	12.84%	88.31%	25.15%
Trade and Repairs	17.65%	86.33%	59.94%	19.92%	0.00%	51.27%
Construction	5.84%	91.84%	36.54%	6.74%	76.18%	38.31%
Residential	8.94%	53.91%	17.08%	10.56%	57.31%	18.92%
Industry	15.19%	0.00%	56.43%	14.99%	0.00%	53.09%
Employees	0.75%	66.06%	9.40%	1.09%	73.77%	11.46%
Revolving	3.26%	57.49%	57.01%	4.52%	38.29%	42.59%
Other Loans	5.18%	69.46%	54.30%	5.59%	50.61%	68.93%
	11.53%	75.14%	34.74%	**11.45%**	**83.59%**	**33.63%**

In the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank recorded write-offs from the assets of the value of mAOA 4,053,208 and mAOA 56,057,144, respectively (Note 15).

The remaining disclosures related to the heading "Loans to Customers" are presented in Note 27.

9. Non-current assets held for sale

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Real estate properties		
Real estate received in lieu of payment	25,035,935	18,204,918
Real estate projects – Employees	4,370,574	4,343,385
	29,406,509	**22,548,303**
Impairment (Note 15)		
Real estate received in lieu of payment	(4,745,012)	(5,394,791)
Real estate projects – Employees	(600,344)	(3,834,786)
	(5,345,356)	(9,229,577)
	24,061,153	**13,318,726**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Real estate received in lieu of payment" corresponds to real estate properties received in lieu of payment of debts related to loans granted. On the same dates, the impairment value includes the estimated losses in the realization of these assets.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Real estate projects - Employees" refers to real estate projects which are under construction, intended for sale to the Bank's Employees.

The movement which occurred in the headings "Real estate received in lieu of payment" and "Real estate projects - Employees" in the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Gross Assets			
	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Increases	Sales and Write-offs	**Balance as at 31/12/2024**
Real estate received in lieu of payment	18,204,918	38,956,337	(32,125,320)	**25,035,935**
Real estate projects – Employees	4,343,385	27,189	-	**4,370,574**
	22,548,303	**1,382,577**	**(1,566)**	**29,406,509**

(In mAOA)

	Gross Assets			
	Balance as at 31/12/2022	Increases	Sales and Write-offs	Balance as at 31/12/2023
Real estate received in lieu of payment	16,835,709	1,370,775	(1,566)	18,204,918
Real estate projects – Employees	4,331,583	11,802	-	4,343,385
	21,167,292	**1,382,577**	**(1,566)**	**22,548,303**

In the financial year ending 31 December 2024, a capital increase in kind was carried out in the BIC Capital Prime I Real Estate Fund, through the transfer of a set of properties reflected above as "Sales & Write-offs" under the heading "Real estate received in lieu of payment" (Note 6).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the fair value and the net book value of the real estate properties received in lieu of payment or through foreclosure, by type of property, are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Number of properties	**Fair value of the asset**	**Net book value**	Number of properties	Fair value of the asset	Net book value
Land						
Urban	**5**	**2,449,560**	**2,174,089**	10	5,156,815	3,047,750
Constructed buildings						
Commercial	**7**	**18,864,800**	**15,278,873**	9	10,917,531	7,879,378
Residential	**8**	**3,721,576**	**2,837,962**	6	2,130,572	1,882,999
	20	**25,035,936**	**20,290,924**	**25**	**18,204,918**	**12,810,127**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the net book value of the real estate properties received in lieu of payment or foreclosure, by age, are detailed as follows:

	2024					2023			
Time elapsed since the donation/ execution	**< 1 year**	**≥ 1 year & < 2 year**	**≥ 2 years & < 5 years**	**≥ 5 years**	**Total**	< 1 year	≥ 2 years & < 5 years	≥ 5 years	Total
Land									
Urban	**2,174,089**	-	-	-	**2,174,089**	13,744	150,792	2,883,214	3,047,750
Constructed buildings									
Commercial	**9,771,944**	-	**5,281,735**	**225,194**	**15,278,873**	314,980	2,060,510	5,503,888	7,879,378
Residential	**1,283,273**	**347,712**	**1,206,977**	-	**2,837,962**	-	272,279	1,610,720	1,882,999
	13,229,306	347,712	6,488,712	225,194	20,290,924	**328,724**	**2,483,581**	**9,997,822**	**12,810,127**

10. Other tangible and intangible assets

The movement under these headings in the year ended 31 December 2024 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Gross Assets					
	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Increases	Sales & Write-offs	Transfers	Regularizations	**Balance as at 31/12/2024**
Other tangible assets						
Properties for own use	13,813,618	69,518	-	930,327	-	**14,813,463**
Works in rented buildings	3,018,475	5,256	(7,396)	966,864	2,471	**3,985,670**
Equipment	23,971,068	3,194,714	(1,554)	293,725	-	**27,457,953**
Artworks	4,269	-	-	-	-	**4,269**
Right-of-use assets	8,752,610	813,053	-	-	589,494	**10,155,157**
Tangible assets in progress	1,845,164	3,380,117	-	(3,769,192)	-	**1,456,089**
	51,405,204	**7,462,658**	**(8,950)**	**(1,578,276)**	**591,965**	**57,872,601**
Intangible assets						
Automatic data treatment system software	6,452,095	-	-	1,578,276	-	**8,030,371**
Key money	149,815	-	-	-	-	**149,815**
Incorporation expenses	35,289	-	-	-	-	**35,289**
Multiannual costs	4,383	-	-	-	-	**4,383**
Other intangible assets	680	-	-	-	-	**680**
	6,642,262	**-**	**-**	**1,578,276**	**-**	**8,220,538**
	58,047,466	**7,462,658**	**(8,950)**	**-**	**591,965**	**66,093,139**

(In mAOA)

	Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Increases	Sales & Write-offs	**Balance as at 31/12/2024**
Other tangible assets				
Properties for own use	2,627,336	288,296	-	**2,915,632**
Works in rented buildings	2,661,873	285,572	(4,071)	**2,943,374**
Equipment	15,247,997	2,190,355	(1,044)	**17,437,308**
Right-of-use assets	5,360,246	1,098,322	-	**6,458,568**
	25,897,452	**3,862,545**	**(5,115)**	**29,754,882**
Intangible assets				
Automatic data treatment system software	5,481,962	661,780	-	**6,143,742**
Key money	149,815	-	-	**149,815**
Incorporation expenses	35,289	-	-	**35,289**
Multiannual costs	4,383	-	-	**4,383**
Other intangible assets	680	-	-	**680**
	5,672,129	**661,780**	**-**	**6,333,909**
	31,569,581	**4,524,325**	**(5,115)**	**36,088,791**

The movement under these headings in the year ended 31 December 2023 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Gross Assets					
	Balance as at 31/12/2022	Increases	Sales & Write-offs	Transfers	Regularizations	Balance as at 31/12/2023
Other tangible assets						
Properties for own use	13,318,179	498,171	(2,732)	-	-	13,813,618
Works in rented buildings	2,815,859	94,985	-	107,631	-	3,018,475
Equipment	21,009,702	2,912,426	(4,331)	53,271	-	23,971,068
Artworks	4,269	-	-	-	-	4,269
Right-of-use assets	7,976,812	836,013	(9,248)	-	(50,967)	8,752,610
Tangible assets in progress	1,007,445	998,621	-	(160,902)	-	1,845,164
	46,132,266	**5,340,216**	**(16,311)**	**-**	**(50,967)**	**51,405,204**
Intangible assets						
Automatic data treatment system software	6,020,250	441,765	(9,920)	-	-	6,452,095
Key money	149,815	-	-	-	-	149,815
Incorporate expenses	35,289	-	-	-	-	35,289
Multiannual costs	4,383	-	-	-	-	4,383
Other intangible assets	680	-	-	-	-	680
	6,210,417	**441,765**	**(9,920)**	**-**	**-**	**6,642,262**
	52,342,683	**5,781,981**	**(26,231)**	**-**	**(50,967)**	**58,047,466**

(In mAOA)

	Accumulated depreciation and amortization			
	Balance as at 31/12/2022	Increases	Sales & Write-offs	Balance as at 31/12/2023
Other tangible assets				
Properties for own use	2,356,360	270,986	(10)	2,627,336
Works in rented buildings	2,468,951	192,922	-	2,661,873
Equipment	13,113,871	2,137,635	(3,509)	15,247,997
Right-of-use assets	4,295,062	1,065,184	-	5,360,246
	22,234,244	**3,666,727**	**(3,519)**	**25,897,452**
Intangible assets				
Automatic data treatment system software	3,888,497	1,594,292	(827)	5,481,962
Key money	149,815	-	-	149,815
Incorporation expenses	35,289	-	-	35,289
Multiannual costs	4,383	-	-	4,383
Other intangible assets	680	-	-	680
	4,078,664	**1,594,292**	**(827)**	**5,672,129**
	26,312,908	**5,261,019**	**(4,346)**	**31,569,581**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Right-of-use assets" corresponds to their determination pursuant to the requirements of IFRS 16 (Note 2.3(o).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the heading "Tangible assets in progress" primarily corresponds to the costs incurred with the acquisition of the space and payment to suppliers for works to be carried out at premises for the Bank, acquired or rented, namely for the future installation of administrative services, new branches and other facilities, the inauguration of which is scheduled for years following the reporting date.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the heading "Equipment" is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gross value	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Net value**	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation	Net value
Machinery and tools	**8,276,922**	**(3,834,362)**	**4,442,560**	6,919,270	(3,161,089)	3,758,181
Interior facilities	**6,073,127**	**(3,230,605)**	**2,842,522**	5,070,114	(2,810,454)	2,259,660
Computer equipment	**6,694,091**	**(5,823,248)**	**870,843**	6,161,068	(5,299,720)	861,348
Furniture and material	**2,378,480**	**(1,761,742)**	**616,738**	2,192,774	(1,660,272)	532,502
Transport material	**2,304,897**	**(2,012,767)**	**292,130**	2,232,669	(1,740,284)	492,385
Other equipment	**1,730,436**	**(,774,584)**	**955,852**	1,395,173	(576,178)	818,995
	27,457,953	**(17,437,308)**	**10,020,645**	**23,971,068**	**(15,247,997)**	**8,723,071**

11. Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Holding	Value	Holding	Value
Bank BIC Namibia, Limited				
Equity holding	27.00%	6,487,057		-
		6,487,057		-
Bank BIC Namibia Holdings, Limited				
Equity holding	100.00%	3,466,500		-
		3,466,500		-
EMIS – Empresa Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.				
Equity holding	9.08%	641,310	7.51%	273,594
Shareholder loans		7,067		7,067
		648,377		**280,661**
ABANC - Associação Angolana de Bancos				
Shareholder loans		24,224		24,224
		24,224		**24,224**
		10,626,158		**304,885**

In the financial year ending 31 December 2024, following the approval of the respective regulatory authorities (Bank of Namibia and Banco Nacional de Angola), the process of acquiring 100% of the share capital of Bank BIC Namibia Holdings, Limited for the amount of mNAD 71,479 (mAOA 3,466,500) and 5% of the share capital of Bank BIC Namibia, Limited, for the amount of mNAD 3,762 (mAOA 182,447) was concluded. As a result of this operation, Banco BIC now holds, directly and indirectly, 100% of the capital of Bank BIC Namibia, Limited. The amounts payable associated with these transactions are recorded under the heading "Other liabilities" (Note 16).

Subsequently, following the agreement with the Bank of Namibia, Banco BIC increased the share capital of Bank BIC Namibia, Limited, in the amount of mNAD 130,000 (mAOA 6,304,610), taking a direct 27% stake.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank has a 9.08% and 7.51% equity holding, respectively, in EMIS – Empresa Interbancária de Serviços, S.A. ("EMIS"). EMIS was incorporated in Angola for the purpose of management of electronic means of payment and ancillary services. In the fiscal year ending 31 December 2024, an increase in the Bank's shareholding was recorded.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of shareholder loans to the Angolan Banking Association ("ABANC") refers to the fixed asset investment plan by decision of the extraordinary General Meeting, held on 28 July 2009.

12. Other assets

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deferral of employee benefits (Note 8)	**22,330,689**	20,446,388
PAC/ Angola Invests subsidies	**22,571,441**	19,080,146
Visa collateral	**9,937,562**	8,572,196
Taxes recoverable	**2,023,212**	825,948
Taxes on interbank fees	**1,958,472**	1,481,829
Visa	**1,937,498**	1,672,029
Origination fees receivable	**564,217**	474,175
Office supplies	**296,567**	369,133
Cash discrepancies	**234,997**	204,176
BIC Gestão de Activos- SGOIC II, S.A. / BIC Capital Prime I	**215,810**	401,107
Clinical services	**157,921**	145,797
Mastercard collateral	**26,453**	22,917
Insurances	**18,986**	-
Hire and rental charges	**13,089**	17,235
Advance	**1,737**	1,737
Other	**2,964,925**	1,338,822
	65,253,576	**55,053,635**
Impairment (Note 15)	**(3,159,757)**	(1,389,329)
	62,093,819	**53,664,306**

The balance of the heading "PAC/ Angola Invests subsidies" refer to the value receivable from the State (Ministry of the Economy), relative to the subsidization of interest of loans granted under the Support to Credit Project (PAC) and Angola Invests. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the subsidies of interest receivable for the last four months of 2019 and the financial years of 2020 to 2024 have yet to be collected. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, impairment was constituted for this heading's balance of the value of mAOA 3,157,979 and mAOA 1,387,755, respectively.

Pursuant to the contract concluded between Banco BIC and Visa International, the Bank undertakes to maintain a collateral deposit at Visa's custodian bank (United Overseas Banking Limited), with its value being determined according to the transactions carried out. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Visa collateral" stands at a value equivalent to approximately USD 10,896,450 (mAOA 9,937,562) and USD 10,342,900 (mAOA 8,572,196), respectively, being remunerated at the annual interest rate of 0.15%.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the balance of the heading "Taxes recoverable" corresponds to provisional settlements of Industrial Tax made in previous years.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Taxes on interbank fees" corresponds to the values receivable from other financial institutions related to interbank clearance fees, pursuant to the binding opinion of the General Tax Administration.

Cash discrepancies are provisioned under the heading "Other provisions" (Note 15).

13. Resources from central banks and other credit institutions

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Resources from credit institutions abroad		
Demand deposits of credit institutions		
Banco BIC Cabo Verde, S.A.	231,929,748	204,763,729
Bank BIC Namibia, Limited	1,130,662	322,580
	233,060,410	**205,086,309**
Interbank money market operations		
Banco BIC Cabo Verde, S.A.	-	13,345,442
Interest payable	-	194,889
	-	**13,540,331**
	233,060,410	**218,626,640**
Resources linked to		
Visa	23,674,478	22,555,218
Imports – Foreign currency	-	787,218
Other	-	597,797
	23,674,478	23,940,233
Certified cheques - Domestic currency	417,685	381,589
	24,092,163	**24,321,822**
	257,152,573	**242,948,462**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the interbank money market operations, excluding interest payable, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to one month	-	13,345,442
	-	**13,345,442**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the interbank money market operations, excluding interest payable, show the following structure by currency and annual average rates, weighted by the respective par value of the investments:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Interest rate	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency	Interest rate	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency
In United States dollars	-	-	-	8.34%	16,102,126	13,345,442
			-			**13,345,442**

The heading “Resources linked to Visa” includes amounts associated with settlements of Visa network credit card balances and Customer deposits of prepaid cards.

14. Customer resources and other loans

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits of residents		
In domestic currency		
Companies	273,608,683	302,477,006
Individuals	232,098,272	229,894,867
Administrative public sector	11,694,261	12,174,945
Corporate public sector	4,758,601	3,397,613
	522,159,817	547,944,431
In foreign currency		
Companies	48,613,841	50,871,499
Individuals	44,871,568	42,687,996
Corporate public sector	3,625,675	2,515,242
Administrative public sector	134,803	122,197
	97,245,887	96,196,934
Demand deposits of non-residents		
In domestic currency	17,592,640	14,176,648
In foreign currency	567,540	663,998
	18,160,180	14,840,646
Total demand deposits	637,565,884	658,982,011
Term deposits of residents		
In domestic currency		
Companies	172,226,473	195,274,202
Individuals	112,101,098	93,122,364
Administrative public sector	12,594,615	10,569,115
Corporate public sector	8,029,955	8,028,253
Interest payable	6,892,739	6,724,234
	311,844,880	313,718,168
In foreign currency		
Individuals	328,098,932	319,626,473
Companies	134,966,056	141,084,080
Corporate public sector	6,580,478	6,971,542
Interest payable	3,632,054	3,380,456
	473,277,520	471,062,551
Term deposits of non-residents		
In domestic currency		
Value applied	577,440	583,007
Interest payable	11,641	9,468
	589,081	592,475
In foreign currency		
Value applied	1,299,747	1,145,683
Interest payable	4,655	3,558
	1,304,402	1,149,241
Total term deposits	787,015,883	786,522,435
	1,424,581,767	1,445,504,446

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Customer demand deposits are not remunerated, except for in specific situations, defined pursuant to guidelines issued by the Bank's Board of Directors.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Customer term deposits, excluding interest payable, show the following structure, by residual maturity periods:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to one month	159,827,652	173,052,032
One to three months	252,069,543	294,632,672
Three to six months	235,629,648	173,448,250
Three months to one year	128,926,830	131,950,828
One to one year	21,121	3,320,937
	776,474,794	776,404,719

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Customer term deposits, excluding interest payable, show the following structure by currency and annual average rates, weighted by the respective value applied:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Interest rate	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency	Interest rate	Foreign currency (in units)	Domestic currency
In kwanzas	11.70%	-	305,529,581	10.86%	-	307,576,941
In United States dollars	2.88%	492,326,242	449,001,532	2.87%	538,521,496	446,326,615
In euros	1.42%	23,111,189	21,943,681	1.68%	24,564,857	22,501,163
			776,474,794			776,404,719

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the term deposits of residents in national currency include the values of mAOA 16,616,222 e mAOA 16,923,998, respectively, of deposits indexed to the United States Dollar (Note 27).

15. Provisions and impairment

The movement of provisions and impairment in the year ended 31 December 2024 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Balance as at 31-12-2023	Top-ups	Refunds and write-backs	Exchange rate variation	Uses	Regulariza-tions	**Balance as at 31-12-2024**
Impairment							
Deposits at other credit institutions (Note 4)	30,751	139,544	-	1,189	-	(3,427)	**168,057**
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions (Note 5)	4,261,511	-	(639,005)	381,285	-	(181,199)	**3,822,592**
Investments at amortized cost (Note 7)	43,547,428	-	(3,907,195)	1,937,972	-	1,401,915	**42,980,120**
Loans to Customers (Note 8)	353,467,268	10,303,505	-	34,919,932	(4,053,208)	(1,491,223)	**393,146,274**
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 9)	9,229,577	208,926	(2,300,000)	-	(575,858)	(1,217,289)	**5,345,356**
Other assets (Note 12)	1,389,329	1,770,428	-	-	-	-	**3,159,757**
	411,925,864	**12,422,403**	**(6,846,200)**	**37,240,378**	**(4,629,066)**	**(1,491,223)**	448,622,156
Provisions							
Retirement pensions	29,090,879	2,098,076	-	2,998,735	(452,500)	-	**33,735,190,**
Provision of guarantees	8,384,026	-	-	821,874	-	1,491,223	**10,697,123,**
Other provisions	6,241,303	870,054	-	645,172	(132,906)	-	**7,623,623,**
	43,716,208	**2,968,130**	**-**	**4,465,781**	**(585,406)**	**1,491,223**	52,055,936
	455,642,072	**15,390,533**	**(6,846,200)**	**41,706,159**	**(5,214,472)**	**-**	500,678,092

The movement of provisions and impairment in the year ended 31 December 2023 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Balance as at 31-12-2022	Top-ups	Refunds and write-backs	Exchange rate variation	Uses	Regulariza-tions	Balance as at 31-12-2023
Impairment							
Deposits at other credit institutions (Note 4)	30,909	5,182	(20,733)	15,393	-	-	30,751
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions (Note 5)	2,997,445	-	(672,303)	1,936,369	-	-	4,261,511
Investments at amortized cost (Note 7)	26,175,675	13,556,300	-	3,815,453	-	-	43,547,428
Loans to Customers (Note 8)	230,839,390	11,957,537	-	148,480,917	(56,057,144)	18,246,568	353,467,268
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 9)	9,229,577	-	-	-	-	-	9,229,577
	1,275,772	113,557	-	-	-	-	1,389,329
Provisions	**270,548,768**	**25,632,576**	**(693,036)**	**154,248,132**	**(56,057,144)**	**18,246,568**	**411,925,864**
Retirement pensions							
Provision of guarantees	16,470,695	1,677,125	-	10,943,059	-	-	29,090,879
Other provisions	7,611,820	-	-	1,220,370	-	(448,164)	8,384,026
Outras provisões	3,316,193	695,552	-	2,229,558	-	-	6,241,303
	27,398,708	**2,372,677**	**-**	**14,392,987**	**-**	**(448,164)**	**43,716,208**
	297,947,476	**28,005,253**	**(693,036)**	**168,641,119**	**(56,057,144)**	**17,798,404**	**455,642,072**

The effect of the exchange rate variation in terms of the movement of provisions and impairment is reflected in the heading "Foreign exchange results" (Note 21).

In the year ended 31 December 2023, the recording of utilizations of impairment for Customer loans amounting to mAOA 56,057,144 corresponds to exposures that, after appraisal of the Bank's Board of Directors pursuant to the requirements of the policy on loans written-off from the assets, it is concluded that all possible efforts towards their recovery have been exhausted (Note 2.3(c)(IV)).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the provision for retirement pensions amounts to approximately USD 36,990,000 (mAOA 33,735,190) and USD 35,100,000 (mAOA 29,090,879), respectively.

As mentioned in Note 2.3(k), the liabilities that the Bank may incur from the supplementary retirement and survivor's pension programme were calculated based on an actuarial valuation performed by an independent expert, with reference to 31 December 2024 and projections for the following year.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, there are no pensioners due to retirement or survival to be considered in the plan.

The movement which occurred at a demographic level in the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

	Active	Retired
Total number as at 31 December 2022	**2,124**	**-**
Departures:		
Of active Employees	(30)	-
Due to death	(4)	-
Recruitment	65	-
Total number as at 31 December 2023	**2,155**	**-**
Departures:		
Of active Employees	(64)	4
Due to death	(5)	-
Recruitment	55	-
Total number as at 31 December 2024	**2,141**	**4**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the liabilities due to past services, provisions for retirement pensions and respective coverage level of the liabilities are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total liabilities due to past services		
Liabilities due to past services of active Employees	**20,062,412**	18,168,391
Total liabilities due to past services	**20,062,412**	**18,168,391**
Provision for retirement pensions	**33,735,190**	29,090,879
Excess/(Insufficient) coverage	**13,672,778**	10,922,488
Coverage level of the liabilities	**168%**	**160%**

The evolution of the coverage level of the liabilities as at 31 December 2024, and in the years of 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2020
Total liabilities due to past services	**20,062,412**	18,168,391	10,492,834	10,994,572	12,343,478,
Provision for retirement pensions	**33,735,190**	29,090,879	16,470,695	16,815,923	18,123,951,
Excess/ (Insufficient) coverage	**13,672,778**	10,922,488	5,977,861	5,821,351	5,780,473
Coverage level of the liabilities	**168%**	**160%**	**157%**	**153%**	**147%**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Other provisions" is intended to meet any contingencies arising from the Bank's activity.

16. Other liabilities

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Liabilities of corporate or statutory nature		
Dividends payable	10,736,132	19,094,061
Liabilities of tax nature		
Capital Gains Tax	2,490,622	1,959,735
Taxation on remunerations	687,458	2,284,805
Value Added Tax	601,285	529,885
Stamp Duty	134,880	129,783
Industrial Tax – Taxation of Services	107,879	98,351
Other taxes	961	113,844
	4,023,085	**5,116,403**
Liabilities of civil nature		
Lease liabilities	4,121,057	4,190,011
Deferred revenues - Guarantees provided	57,206	76,777
Other	85,376	75,338
	4,263,639	**4,342,126**
Liabilities of administrative and marketing nature		
Staff - Salaries and other remunerations		
Staff charges	10,854,032	6,111,743
Holidays and holiday and Christmas allowance	2,841,625	3,080,408
Other	-	8,717
	13,695,657	**9,200,868**
ATM clearance	11,656,742	241,544
Bank BIC Namibia Holding and Bank BIC Namibia Acquisition (Note 11)	3,648,947	-
Visa cards	3,598,060	3,446,488
Commercial and industrial suppliers	1,689,435	2,582,434
Specialized services	479,005	553,446
	479,005	**553,446**
Communication and postage expenses		
Data circuit	354,307	427,898
Communications	-	78,963
	354,307	**506,861**
Other administrative costs	51,749,932	47,564,813
	86,872,085	**64,096,454**
	105,894,941	**92,649,044**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Capital Gains Tax" refers to the tax payable on the interest of demand deposits, the interest of term deposits, liquidity providing and taking in monetary markets, Treasury Bonds and other securities in portfolio.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Taxation on remunerations" refers to the personal income tax ("IRT") payable to the General Tax Administration in the month following that to which it refers.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of "Lease liabilities" corresponds to the calculation in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16 (Note 2.3. paragraph o).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Staff charges" refers to the estimate made by the Bank of the performance bonus of its employees, corresponding to the unpaid amount that will be settled in future periods, corrected by exchange rate variations (Note 23).

As at 31 December 2024, the balance under the heading "Acquisition of Bank BIC Namibia Holdings and Bank BIC Namibia" includes the amounts payable to previous shareholders for the acquisition of equity stakes (Note 11).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Visa cards" corresponds to values to be settled related to Visa cards.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Other administrative costs" includes the estimated tax for previous years of the value of mAOA 11,370,206 and mAOA 9,884,943, respectively.

Following letters numbered 5, 6 and 8/PGR- SENRA/2024 from the National Asset Recovery Service of the Office of the Attorney General, dated January 15, 17 and 23, 2024, respectively, Banco BIC's Board of Directors was authorized to move the amounts in the heading "Dividends payable" in order to settle defaulted financing from companies belonging to the same economic group.

17. Equity

The movement which occurred in the equity headings in the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	Other reserves and retained earnings						
	Share capital	Revaluation reserves	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Total	Net income for the year	Total Equity
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**20,000,000**	**199,778,282**	**81,182,208**	**87,365,231**	**168,547,439**	**41,661,700**	**429,987,421**
Appropriation of the net income for 2022:							
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	8,332,340	-	8,332,340	(8,332,340)	-
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	(69,514,548)	102,843,908	33,329,360	(33,329,360)	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	-	(20,000,000)
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	58,547,412	58,547,412
Valuation of fund investment units (Note 6)	-	(1,841,350)	-	-	-	-	(1,841,350)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**20,000,000**	**197,936,932**	**20,000,000**	**170,209,139**	**190,209,139**	**58,547,412**	**466,693,483**
Appropriation of the net income for 2023:							
Transfer to other reserves	-	-	-	58,547,412	58,547,412	(58,547,412)	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(26,346,336)	(26,346,336)	-	(26,346,336)
Comprehensive income for the year							
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	25,738,441	25,738,441
Valuation of fund investment units (Note 6)	-	(1,107,292)	-	-	-	-	(1,107,292)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**20,000,000**	**196,829,640**	**20,000,000**	**202,410,215**	**222,410,215**	**25,738,441**	**464,978,296**

Capital

The Bank was incorporated with a share capital of mAOA 522,926 (equivalent to the countervalue of USD 6,000,000 on the incorporation date), represented by 522,926 registered shares of one thousand kwanzas each, having been fully underwritten and paid-up in cash.

During 2006, the Bank increased the share capital by mAOA 1,088,751 (equivalent to USD 14,000,000) and, subsequently, the General Meeting of 1 December 2006 determined a new capital increase from USD 20,000,000 to USD 30,000,000, fully paid-up in cash USD, with the share capital henceforth being represented by 2,414,511 registered shares of one thousand kwanzas each.

In the first half of 2014, the Bank increased the capital by incorporation of free reserves amounting to mAOA 585,498, with the share capital henceforth being represented by 3,000,000 shares, with the par value of one thousand kwanzas each. This capital increase aimed to comply with the provisions in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 14/2013 of 15 November, which established the minimum value of the share capital of financial institutions at mAOA 2,500,000.

In the first half of 2018, the Bank increased the capital by incorporation of free reserves amounting to mAOA 17,000,000, with the share capital henceforth being represented by 20,000,000 shares, with the par value of one thousand kwanzas each. This capital increase aimed to comply with the provisions in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 02/2018 of 2 March, which changed the minimum value of the share capital required for financial institutions operating in Angola, from mAOA 2,500,000, applicable to the year ended 31 December 2017, to mAOA 7,500,000 from 2018 onwards.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank's shareholder structure is as follows:

Shareholders	Number of shares	Holding %
Sociedade de Participações Financeiras, Lda.	5,000,000	25.00%
Fernando Leonídio Mendes Teles	4,000,000	20.00%
Finisantoro Holding Limited	3,500,000	17.50%
Telesgest B.V.	3,500,000	17.50%
Luís Manuel Cortez dos Santos	1,000,000	5.00%
Manuel Pinheiro Fernandes	1,000,000	5.00%
Sebastião Lavrador	1,000,000	5.00%
Other shareholders	1,000,000	5.00%
	20,000,000	**100.00%**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, in compliance with the provisions in Article 446(3) of Law No. 1/2004 of 13 February, which frames the Commercial Company Law, the number of shares held by members of the Bank's management and supervisory bodies, and the percentage stake held, are presented below:

Shareholder	Position	Acquisition	Number of shares	Holding %
Sebastião Lavrador	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Nominal Value	1,000,000	5.00%

On 23 December 2019, Luanda Provincial Court decreed a protective order in the form of a preventive seizure, identified in Case No. 3301/2019-C, Order-Decree No. 519/19, of the existing balances in bank accounts held by the defendants domiciled at the Bank, also including 25% of the equity holding belonging to Sociedade de Participações Financeiras, Lda. and 17.5% of the equity holding belonging to Finisantoro Holding Limited. The plaintiff of these legal proceedings is the Angolan State represented by the Public Prosecutor's Office and the defendants are Isabel dos Santos, ultimate beneficial owner of the aforesaid companies, Sindika Dokolo and Mário Leite da Silva.

Banco Nacional de Angola was designated the trustee of the existing balances in the seized accounts, as Regulatory Entity of banking financial institutions, and should oversee Banco BIC's action relative to the seizure.

The Bank's Board of Directors was nominated the trustee of the equity holdings of the defendants of these legal proceedings, being forbidden from proceeding with any assignment or other business dealing concerning the seized equity holdings as well as from handing over profits to the defendants directly or by way of third parties or companies in which they are beneficiaries, and should withhold those profits up to the Court's decision.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share correspond to the ratio between the individual net profit attributable to the Bank's shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation, and are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Net income attributable to the Bank's shareholders	**25,738,441**	**58,547,412**
Average number of ordinary shares issued (units)	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Average number of ordinary shares in circulation (units)	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Basic earnings per share attributable to the Bank's shareholders (in kwanzas)	**1,286.92**	**2,927.37**

The basic earnings per share are equivalent to the diluted earnings per share.

Appropriation of net income

On 24 October 2024, at a General Meeting, it was approved the distribution to Shareholders of profits from previous financial years recorded under the heading "Other Reserves" in the amount of mAOA 26,346,336.

On 18 April 2024, the General Meeting approved that the positive net profit at the end of the 2023 financial year, amounting to mAOA 58,547,412, be transferred in full to "Other reserves".

On 26 October 2023, in a General Meeting, it was approved the distribution to shareholders of profits from previous financial years recorded under the heading "Other Reserves" in the amount of mAOA 20,000,000.

The General Meeting held on 25 April 2023 approved the proposed appropriation of net income submitted by the Board of Directors and presented in the Management Report. Hence, of the positive net income recorded at the end of 2022, standing at mAOA 41,661,700, 20% was transferred to the heading "Legal reserve", amounting to mAOA 8,332,340, and 80% to the heading "Other reserves", amounting to mAOA 33,329,360.

Legal reserve

Pursuant to the legislation in force, the Bank should constitute a legal reserve up to its concurrence with the share capital. To this end, every year a minimum of 10% of the net income of the previous year is transferred on an annual basis, pursuant to Law No. 14/21 – Legal Framework of Financial Institutions of 19 May 2021. This reserve can only be used to cover accumulated losses, when all other constituted reserves have been depleted.

Revaluation reserves

Revaluation reserves corresponded to the effect of updating the equity, which was recognized between May 2016 and November 2022 (Note 2.3(i)). As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of this heading also includes the potential capital losses related to the assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

18. Off-balance sheet headings

These headings have the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Guarantees provided and other contingent liabilities		
Irrevocable commitments	**80,732,250**	33,854,684
Guarantees and sureties provided	**48,650,598**	45,491,619
Open documentary credit	**11,715,387**	13,992,784
	141,098,235	**93,339,087**
Liabilities due to services rendered		
Services provided by the institution		
Collection of values - Domestic	**42,530,383**	39,397,652
Collection of values - Abroad	**2,668,826**	2,507,467
Custody of securities	**-**	68,052,190
	45,199,209	**109,957,309**
Services rendered by third parties		
Collection of values	**(645,115)**	(666,006)
	44,554,094	**109,291,303**

The method used to determine the impairment of loans granted, which includes guarantees provided and documentary credit, is described in Note 2.3(c)(VI).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, "Provisions – Provision of guarantees" (Note 15) correspond to the estimated impairment losses allocated to the heading "Guarantees provided and other contingent liabilities", amounting to mAOA 10,697,123 and mAOA 8,384,026, respectively.

19. Net interest income

These headings have the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interest and similar income		
Of loans to Customers		
Interest	71,871,710	48,242,913
Fees	1,357,382	904,606
	73,229,092	**49,147,519**
Of investments at amortized cost		
Treasury Bonds		
Non-adjustable	31,678,549	31,457,441
Foreign currency	10,065,569	9,624,364
Indexed to the United States Dollar	4,928,843	6,551,524
	46,672,961	**47,633,329**
Treasury Bills	10,507,763	5,840,031
	57,180,724	**53,473,360**
Of investments at central banks and other credit institu-tions		
Abroad	15,676,109	3,006,057
Third-party securities purchase operations with reverse repurchase agreement	3,866,100	13,188,774
Domestic	953,385	6,778,057
	20,495,594	**22,973,641**
Total interest and similar income	150,905,410	**125,594,520**
Interest and similar charges		
Of Customer resources and other loans		
Term	(46,342,061)	(38,493,361)
Demand	(62,763)	(53,326)
	(46,404,824)	**(38,546,687)**
Of resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(1,380,776)	(979,870)
Of lease liabilities	(378,909)	(322,497)
Total interest and similar charges	(48,164,509)	**(39,849,054)**
Net interest income	102,740,901	**85,745,466**

20. Service and fee income and charges

These headings have the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Income from services and fees		
Fees for EMIS transactions	19,294,026	13,480,172
Fees for guarantee and sureties	1,684,536	1,272,308
Fees for automatic payment terminals	1,220,016	914,776
Fees on payment orders issued	745,975	819,036
Visa fees	578,864	337,928
Fees for escrow account management	223,268	180,238
Origination fees – Ministry of Finance	90,041	119,421
Fees for documentary credit and remittances	83,487	29,809
Fees for operations with securities	23,776	279,711
Other fees	932,307	696,431
	24,876,296	**18,129,830**
Charges related to services and fees		
Fees for EMIS transactions	(13,303,301)	(7,752,007)
Visa fees	(109,310)	(75,415)
Other fees	(49,070)	(69,974)
	(13,461,681)	**(7,897,396)**
	11,414,615	**10,232,434**

The heading "Income from services and fees – Fees for EMIS transactions" corresponds to the fees charged by the Bank to Customers for operations processed by EMIS. The heading "Charges related to services and fees – Fees for EMIS transactions" corresponds to the fees paid by the Bank to Customers for operations processed by EMIS.

The heading "Fees for guarantee and sureties" corresponds to the monthly payment on a straight-line basis of the fees charged on the issuance of guarantees provided.

21. Foreign exchange results

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net
Results in currency	264,587,552	(253,239,006)	11,348,546	432,646,035	(404,457,991)	28,188,044
Results in notes and coins	3,098,175	(1,810,795)	1,287,380	5,406,435	(977,519)	4,428,916
Foreign exchange revaluation of financial instruments indexed to the USD						
Foreign exchange revaluation of Treasury Bonds	4,648,895	-	4,648,895	-	60,152,069	60,152,069
Foreign exchange revaluation of term deposits	-	(1,658,002)	(1,658,002)	(14,047,213)	-	(14,047,213)
	272,334,622	(256,707,803)	15,626,819	**424,005,257**	**(345,283,441)**	**78,721,816**

The balance of this heading essentially corresponds to foreign exchange gains and losses obtained in the portfolio of securities issued in or indexed to foreign currency and in Customer deposits denominated in or indexed to foreign currency, in foreign currency purchase and sale transactions carried out by the Bank, as well as in the revaluation of the foreign exchange position as described in Note 2.3(b).

In the exercise ending on 31 December 2023, a significant depreciation of the Kwanza against foreign currencies is recorded, impacting the balance of the item.

22. Other operating results

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Income from provision of miscellaneous services		
Sale of currency/withdrawals	**2,567,169**	1,581,193
Issuance of cheques	**10,042**	13,253
Other	**99,736**	84,308
	2,676,947	**1,678,754**
Reimbursement of expenses		
On payment orders	**1,705,645**	1,218,180
Other	**926,015**	818,808
	2,631,660	**2,036,988**
Multicaixa card	**2,075,913**	1,548,339
Other	**1,694,357**	2,720,428
	3,770,270	**4,268,767**
	9,078,877	**7,984,509**
Taxes and rates not incident on profit or loss		
Capital gains tax (Note 25)	**(6,404,909)**	(5,685,547)
Other taxes and rates	**(1,210,177)**	(608,710)
	(7,615,086)	**(6,294,257)**
Regularization of debit balances	**(26,810)**	(465,423)
Other miscellaneous expenses and losses	**(1,175,100)**	(1,043,283)
	(1,201,910)	**(1,508,706)**
	(8,816,996)	**(7,802,963)**
	261,881	**181,546**

The heading "Other miscellaneous income and profits" corresponds to the surpluses of ATMs, cash and treasury, income from account closing, as well as miscellaneous regularizations.

The heading "Other miscellaneous expenses and losses" refers to litigation and notary services, judicial services, accommodation allowances and miscellaneous regularizations.

23. Staff costs

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Remunerations		
Monthly remuneration		
Basic retribution	**22,768,355**	19,026,191
Fixed working hours exemption	**6,719,751**	5,632,907
Transport expenses complement	**2,255,799**	2,144,256
Wage complement	**1,840,817**	1,835,407
Seniority payments	**1,152,303**	890,557
Allowance for failures	**1,025,332**	849,006
	35,762,357	**30,378,324**
Additional remunerations		
Lunch allowance	**4,930,862**	4,715,594
Christmas allowance	**2,897,337**	2,464,636
Holiday allowance	**2,718,472**	3,081,374
	10,546,671	**10,261,604**
Other remunerations	**1,644,586**	1,684,039
	47,953,614	**42,323,967**
Variable distribution - Performance bonus		
Settled in the year	-	7,551,188
To be settled	**4,125,540**	1,088,197
	4,125,540	**8,639,385**
Mandatory social charges	**3,501,212**	**3,281,574**
Optional charges	**1,089,975**	**807,809**
Other staff costs	**1,322,741**	**1,198,059**
	57,993,082	**56,250,794**

24. Third-party supplies and services

This heading has the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Communication and postage expenses	**5,249,386**	4,095,733
Security and surveillance	**5,064,285**	4,308,377
Specialized services		
Related to IT	**2,902,436**	1,769,261
Related to consulting and audit	**2,567,294**	1,612,406
Other	**1,074,126**	239,393
	6,543,856	**3,621,060**
Maintenance and repair	**3,975,384**	2,845,231
Office supplies	**3,046,986**	2,438,341
Levies and donations	**2,044,526**	1,924,451
Insurance	**2,255,767**	1,428,191
Travel and hotel	**812,537**	774,985
Hire and rental charges	**903,549**	719,246
Gratuities	**456,827**	645,881
Water, energy and fuel	**595,673**	572,019
Advertising	**466,578**	349,336
Cleaning services	**293,367**	299,631
Other	**1,630,178**	3,654,377
	33,338,899	**27,676,859**

25. Income taxes

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, income tax expenses recorded through profit or loss, as well as the tax charge, measured by the relationship between the allocation for income tax and the pre-tax profit for the year, are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Total Industrial Tax recognized through profit or loss	**-**	-
Pre-tax profit	**25,738,441**	58,547,412
Effective Industrial Tax rate	**0.00%**	0.00%

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the reconciliation between the nominal rate and the effective rate is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Rate	**Tax**	Rate	Tax
Pre-tax result		**25,738,441**		58,547,412
Tax calculated based on the nomi-nal rate	**35.00%**	**9,008,454**	35.00%	20,491,594
Tax benefits on income from public debt securities or equivalent				
Interest and similar income	**-104.96%**	**(27,014,058)**	-44.27%	(25,916,057)
Costs not accepted for tax purposes				
Provisions	**16.80%**	**4,324,213**	16.92%	9,904,421
Taxes	**8.82%**	**2,270,713**	3.48%	2,036,651
Other	**2.53%**	**651,013**	0.98%	575,796
	-41.80%	**(10,759,665)**	**12.11%**	**7,092,405**
Use of tax losses		**-**		7,092,405
Estimated Industrial Tax	**0.00%**	**-**	0.00%	-

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the expenses related to Capital Gains Tax are recorded in the income statement, under the heading "Other operating results – Taxes and rates not incident on profit or loss", and stand at mAOA 6,404,909 and mAOA 5,685,547, respectively (Note 22).

In the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Bank determined tax losses leading to the recording of "Deferred tax assets" amounting to a total of mAOA 13,364,446, which the Bank recorded in the accounts due to having duly substantiated expectations that taxable profits will be generated in the coming years for their use (Note 2.3(h)). In subsequent years, the use of tax losses corresponds to the amounts initially not recognized by the Bank, with the expectation of recoverability being maintained in the amount recorded under heading "Deferred tax assets".

26. Related entities

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the main balances maintained by the Bank with related entities are as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024					
	Banco BIC Cabo Verde, S.A.	Bank BIC Namibia, Limited	Bank BIC Namibia Holdings, Limited	Shareholders and entities held by the Shareholders	Members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Board	Total
Assets						
Deposits at other credit institutions (Note 4)	44,943,405	2,340,355	-	-	-	47,283,760
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions (Note 5)	-	7,300,466	-	-	-	7,300,466
Loans to Customers (Note 8)	-	-	-	71,812,561	426,176	72,238,737
Other assets (Note 12)	-	-	-	27,367	-	27,367
	44,943,405	**9,640,821**	**-**	**71,839,928**	**426,176**	**126,850,330**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions (Note 13)	231,929,748	1,130,662	-	-	-	233,060,410
Customer resources and other loans (Note 14)	-	-	-	49,819,458	3,389,068	53,208,526
Other liabilities (Note 16)	-	-	3,648,947	10,741,775	-	14,390,722
	231,929,748	**1,130,662**	**3,648,947**	**60,561,233**	**3,389,068**	**300,659,658**
Off-balance Sheet						
Guarantees and sureties provided (Note 18)	-	-	-	1,182,992	-	1,182,992
Open documentary credit (Note 18)	-	-	-	1,463,005	-	1,463,005
	-	**-**	**-**	**2,645,997**	**-**	**2,645,997**
Income statement						
Interest on liquidity investments and loans (Note 19)	-	25,916	-	9,363,866	22,766	9,412,548
Interest on liquidity resources and deposits (Note 19)	(277,567)	-	-	(2,508,499)	(92,613)	(2,878,679)
Fees for guarantees and sureties provided (Note 20)	-	-	-	27,566	-	27,566
	(277,567)	**25,916**	**-**	**6,882,933**	**(69,847)**	**6,561,435**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023					
	Banco BIC Cabo Verde, S.A.	Bank BIC Namibia, Limited	Bank BIC Namibia Holdings, Limited	Shareholders and entities held by the Shareholders	Members of the Board of Directors and Fiscal Board	Total
Assets						
Deposits at other credit institutions (Note 4)	26,557,790	8,737,714	-	-	-	35,295,504
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to Customers (Note 8)	-	-	-	71,819,219	461,660	72,280,879
Other assets (Note 12)	-	-	-	27,367	-	27,367
	26,557,790	**8,737,714**	**-**	**71,846,586**	**461,660**	**107,603,750**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions (Note 13)	218,304,060	322,580	-	-	-	218,626,640
Customer resources and other loans (Note 14)	-	-	-	44,604,078	4,118,878	48,722,956
Other liabilities (Note 16)	-	-	-	19,576,264	-	19,576,264
	218,304,060	**322,580**	**-**	**64,180,342**	**4,118,878**	**286,925,860**
Off-balance Sheet						
Guarantees and sureties provided (Note 18)	-	-	-	1,752,657	-	1,752,657
Open documentary credit (Note 18)	-	-	-	1,265,436	-	1,265,436
	-	**-**	**-**	**3,018,093**	**-**	**3,018,093**
Income statement						
Interest on liquidity investments and loans (Note 19)	-	-	-	2,563,086	19,201	2,582,287
Interest on liquidity resources and deposits (Note 19)	(825,304)	-	-	-	-	(825,304)
Fees for guarantees and sureties provided (Note 20)	-	-	-	47,466	-	47,466
	(825,304)	**-**	**-**	**2,610,552**	**19,201**	**1,804,449**

27. Disclosures related to financial instruments

Risk management policy

The Bank's risk management policy aims to contribute to the pursuit of the strategic objectives, seeking to ensure balanced and sustained development while maintaining an appropriate relationship between levels of own funds and the risks incurred as part of the scope of the business. Accordingly, it is considered fundamental to ensure the separation of functions between the areas where risks originate and the areas that monitor the risks, enabling the latter to perform their duties in an objective and independent manner.

The Bank has been developed a management and monitoring structure for the different risks, seeking to provide its organizational structures with the technical and human resources to suit the different types of risk incurred during its activity. The Bank intends to ensure that the Employees involved in performing their activities comply with the procedures stipulated by the regulator for the correct execution of their responsibilities.

The risk management function is performed by the Risk Department, with autonomy, being carried out independently from the risk-taking areas, provided with sufficient resources to pursue its objectives, and have broad access to all activities and information relevant to the performance of its functions, as defined in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 10/2022 of 17 January.

The Bank maintains a continuous process of developing and implementing formal processes for recording and processing information, allowing improved assessment, monitoring and control of each type of risk. These processes respect the principle of transparency, and the established reporting lines guarantee effective and efficient communication, ensuring the timely and appropriate transmission of information in order to assist the decision-making process of the governing bodies.

Liquidity risk

The definition of liquidity risk is associated with a potential inability of the institution to finance its assets and to meet, within the contracted deadlines and dates, all required and applicable liabilities.

Liquidity management plays a major role in ensuring the Bank's sustainability, and the maintenance of appropriate levels of liquidity is fundamental to its proper operation, with cash flow pressure, crisis or recession situations being particularly relevant.

Daily liquidity management is carried out by the International and Financial Department, in the Trading Room Unit, based on internally defined indicators, and the respective follow-up and monitoring of the established principles and limits is carried out by the Risk Department.

Market risk

Market risk, by definition, is the possibility of a loss that a portfolio may suffer due to the oscillation of rates, maturity mismatches, currencies and indexes of the asset and liability portfolios held by the Bank.

In terms of market risks, the Bank pursues a policy of not leveraging its activity by trading financial instruments, in recognition of the fact that the activity must be based on the commercial and retail segment. The Trading Room Unit's activity must essentially focus on prudent cash flow management, by investing and earning profit on surplus liquidity. In this sense, the Bank has been strengthening the mechanisms that enable the control and management of market risk, and this exposure is monitored by the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"), among other bodies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the probability of the occurrence of negative impacts on results or equity, as a result of adverse changes in the interest rates of elements of the banking portfolio.

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is associated with positive or negative impacts on the Bank's results and equity, arising from exchange rate fluctuations.

In terms of foreign exchange risk, Banco BIC follows a prudent policy of managing foreign currency assets and liabilities, which strongly minimizes the exchange rate risk, the objective being to obtain permanent coverage of foreign exchange positions in the various currencies.

In addition to monitoring the foreign exchange position and exposure and comparing them with the established limits, the Risk Department is responsible for creating stress tests where it assesses the impact of a potential currency appreciation or devaluation on the Bank's asset structure, results and own funds.

Operational risk

As established in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 08/2021 of 5 July, operational risk arises from the inadequacy of internal processes, persons or systems, enabling the occurrence of internal and external fraud, as well as from external events, which includes the risk of information systems and legal risk.

Concerning operational risk, the Bank has implemented a comprehensive risk measurement and management system that enables taking measures from risk identification and assessment up to its ongoing monitoring, control and reporting.

Operational risk management is based on a decentralized model, which is comprehensively distributed through all levels of the hierarchical structure. The methodology includes activity and risk mapping processes that seek to pick up material exposure to operational risk, as well as processes for recording and approving events and for the self-assessment of risks and their respective controls.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from the possibility that an exposure or group of exposures will cause losses that are significant enough to jeopardize the Bank's solvency.

Concentration risk control is an essential element of management. The Bank continuously monitors the level of concentration of the loan portfolios in different relevant dimensions, by economic activity sector and Customer groups.

In counterparty credit risk, the Bank's objective is the diversification of counterparties, based on methodologies for assessing, monitoring and controlling credit limits, as well as compliance with the prudential limits for major risks in accordance with Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 08/2021 of 5 July and Instruction No 10/2023 of 9 August, of Banco Nacional de Angola.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk associated with the possibility of a financial institution incurring financial losses as a result of the borrowers' failure to meet their contractual obligations in the respective loan operations.

For the management and control of credit risk, there are internal regulations that use resources, specifically risk ratings, exposure levels and other risk criteria, to define the levels of competence required in the credit decision-making process.

The Credit Risk Analysis Department is responsible for analysing, issuing opinions on and taking decisions on credit operations, in accordance with credit regulations and the current delegation of competence. It is also responsible for analysing individual impairment for Customer loans and monitoring defined loan alerts.

Solvency risk

Banco BIC maintains adequate levels of regulatory and economic capital and has internal management and control mechanisms that enable it to maintain a solid capital structure.

Pursuant to the prudential regulations in force, Banco BIC conducts an internal capital adequacy self-assessment process ("ICAAP") on an annual basis, the main objective of which is to ensure that the risks to which institutions are exposed are adequately assessed and that their internal capital is adequate in relation to the respective risk profile defined in the Bank's risk appetite structure.

The risk identification and measurement process focus on all risks defined in the Bank's risk taxonomy. In turn, and according to the perception of the materiality of the risks, the calculation of internal capital needs, which is based on methodologies and/or internal risk factors.

Balance Sheet

Categories of financial instruments

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the different categories of financial instruments are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Valued at historical cost	Impairment	Net value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	385,837,275	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	-	198,879,092	-	(168,057)	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	-	257,042,959	-	(3,822,592)	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	-	-	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	-	488,232,010	-	(42,980,120)	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	-	1,164,608,887	-	(393,146,274)	771,462,613
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	10,626,158	-	10,626,158
Other assets	-	34,472,954	-	(3,159,757)	31,313,197
	110,030,409	**2,529,073,177**	**10,626,158**	**(443,276,800)**	**2,206,452,944**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	-	(257,152,573)	-	-	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	-	(1,424,581,767)	-	-	(1,424,581,767)
	-	**(1,681,734,340)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,681,734,340)**
	110,030,409	**847,338,837**	**10,626,158**	**(443,276,800)**	**524,718,604**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Valued at historical cost	Impairment	Net value
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	359,919,004	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	-	165,797,948	-	(30,751)	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	-	311,071,737	-	(4,261,511)	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	-	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	**-**	564,386,325	-	(43,547,428)	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	-	1,115,767,087	-	(353,467,268)	762,299,819
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	304,885	-	304,885
Other assets	-	29,347,288	-	(1,389,329)	27,957,959
	68,746,252	**2,546,289,389**	**304,885**	**(402,696,287)**	**2,212,644,239**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit in-stitutions	-	(242,948,462)	-	-	(242,948,462)
Customer resources and other loans	-	(1,445,504,446)	-	-	(1,445,504,446)
	-	**(1,688,452,908)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,688,452,908)**
	68,746,252	**857,836,481**	**304,885**	**(402,696,287)**	**524,191,331**

Income statement and statement of comprehensive income

Headings of income, expenses, gains or losses

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the net gains and losses on financial instruments are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024					
	Against profit or loss			Through other comprehensive income		
	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net
Assets						
Deposits at other credit institutions	-	(139,544)	(139,544)	-	-	-
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	21,134,599	-	21,134,599	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,107,292)	(1,107,292)
Investments at amortized cost	61,111,695	-	61,111,695	-	-	-
Loans to Customers	73,452,360	(10,303,505)	63,148,855	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	807	-	807	-	-	-
Other assets	486,902	(1,770,428)	(1,283,526)	-	-	-
	156,186,363	**(12,213,477)**	**143,972,886**	**-**	**(1,107,292)**	**(1,107,292)**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	-	(1,380,776)	(1,380,776)	-	-	-
Customer resources and other loans	-	(46,404,824)	(46,404,824)	-	-	-
	-	**(47,785,600)**	**(47,785,600)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	156,186,363	**(59,999,077)**	**96,187,286**	**-**	**(1,107,292)**	**(1,107,292)**
Off-balance Sheet						
Guarantees provided and documentary credit	1,768,023	-	1,768,023	-	-	-
	1,768,023	**-**	**1,768,023**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023					
	Against profit or loss			Through other comprehensive income		
	Gains	Losses	Net	Gains	Losses	Net
Assets						
Deposits at other credit institutions	15,551	-	15,551	-	-	-
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	23,645,944	-	23,645,944	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,841,350)	(1,841,350)
Investments at amortized cost	53,753,071	(13,556,300)	40,196,771	-	-	-
Loans to Customers	49,327,757	(11,957,537)	37,370,220	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	84,969	-	84,969	-	-	-
Other assets	429,748	(113,557)	316,191	-	-	-
	127,257,040	**(25,627,394)**	**101,629,646**	**-**	**(1,841,350)**	**(1,841,350)**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	-	(979,870)	(979,870)	-	-	-
Customer resources and other loans	-	(38,546,687)	(38,546,687)	-	-	-
	-	**(39,526,557)**	**(39,526,557)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	127,257,040	**(65,153,951)**	**62,103,089**	**-**	**(1,841,350)**	**(1,841,350)**
Off-balance Sheet						
Guarantees provided and documentary credit	1,302,117	-	1,302,117	-	-	-
	1,302,117	**-**	**1,302,117**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the income and expenses related to interest on financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Income	**Expenses**	**Net**	Income	Expenses	Net
Assets						
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	**20,495,594**	**-**	**20,495,594**	22,973,641	-	22,973,641
Investments at amortized cost	**57,180,724**	**-**	**57,180,724**	53,473,360	-	53,473,360
Loans to Customers	**71,871,710**	**-**	**71,871,710**	48,242,913	-	48,242,913
Other Assets	**486,902**	**-**	**486,902**	429,748	-	429,748
	150,034,930	**-**	**150,034,930**	**125,119,662**	**-**	**125,119,662**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	**-**	**(1,380,776)**	**(1,380,776)**	-	(979,870)	(979,870)
Customer resources and other loans	**-**	**(46,404,824)**	**(46,404,824)**	-	(38,546,687)	(38,546,687)
	-	**(47,785,600)**	**(47,785,600)**	**-**	**(39,526,557)**	**(39,526,557)**
	150,034,930	**(47,785,600)**	**102,249,330**	**125,119,662**	**(39,526,557)**	**85,593,105**

In the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the values of income and expenses related to fees not included in the calculation of the effective rate of instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss are immaterial.

Other disclosures

Fair value

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the comparison between the fair value and book value of the main assets and liabilities is detailed as follows

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024						
	Book value (net)	Fair value of financial instruments recorded on then balance sheet		Total	Difference	Assets valued at historical cost	Total book value
		Fair value	Amortized cost				
Assets							
Cash and deposits at central banks	385,837,275	-	385,837,275	385,837,275	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	198,711,035	-	198,711,035	198,711,035	-	-	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	253,220,367	-	253,220,367	253,220,367	-	-	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	131,879,374	-	131,879,374	(21,848,965)	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	445,251,890	-	445,251,890	445,251,890	-	-	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	771,462,613	-	771,462,613	771,462,613	-	-	771,462,613
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	10,626,158	10,626,158
Other assets	31,313,197	-	31,313,197	31,313,197	-	-	31,313,197
	2,195,826,786	**131,879,374**	**2,085,796,377**	**2,217,675,751**	**(21,848,965)**	**10,626,158**	**2,206,452,944**
Liabilities							
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(257,152,573)	-	(257,152,573)	(257,152,573)	-	-	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(1,424,581,767)	-	(1,424,581,767)	(1,424,581,767)	-	-	(1,424,581,767)
	(1,681,734,340)	**-**	**(1,681,734,340)**	**(1,681,734,340)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,681,734,340)**
	514,092,446	**131,879,374**	**404,062,037**	**535,941,411**	**(21,848,965)**	**10,626,158**	**524,718,604**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023						
	Book value (net)	Fair value of financial instruments recorded on then balance sheet		Total	Difference	Assets valued at historical cost	Total book value
		Fair value	Amortized cost				
Assets							
Cash and deposits at central banks	359,919,004	-	359,919,004	359,919,004	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	165,767,197	-	165,767,197	165,767,197	-	-	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	306,810,226	-	306,810,226	306,810,226	-	-	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	68,746,252	-	68,746,252	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	520,838,897	-	520,838,897	520,838,897	-	-	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	762,299,819	-	762,299,819	762,299,819	-	-	762,299,819
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	304,885	304,885
Other assets	27,957,959	-	27,957,959	27,957,959	-	-	27,957,959
	2,212,339,354	**68,746,252**	**2,143,593,102**	**2,212,339,354**	**-**	**304,885**	**2,212,644,239**
Liabilities							
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(242,948,462)	-	(242,948,462)	(242,948,462)	-	-	(242,948,462)
Customer resources and other loans	(1,445,504,446)	-	(1,445,504,446)	(1,445,504,446)	-	-	(1,445,504,446)
	(1,688,452,908)	**-**	**(1,688,452,908)**	**(1,688,452,908)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,688,452,908)**
	523,886,446	**68,746,252**	**455,140,194**	**523,886,446**	**-**	**304,885**	**524,191,331**

The following assumptions were used in the preparation of this table:

- For the headings "Cash and deposits at central banks", "Deposits at other credit institutions", "Investments at central banks and other credit institutions" and "Resources from central banks and other credit institutions", as they are spot or very short-term operations, it is considered that their book value is a reasonable approximation of their fair value;

- For the heading "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", the fair value corresponds to the value of the Investment Fund Units, taking into account the effect of property revaluations on the Fund's real estate portfolio.

- For the heading "Investments at amortized cost" and taking into account that (i) there is no active transactional market underpinning the value of the financial asset; (ii) there are no transactions representative of the fair value of the assets; and (iii) the assumption that the Treasury Bond rates correspond to market rates, it is considered that the fair value corresponds to the asset recovery value, in other words, its book value;

- For the headings "Loans to Customers" and "Customer resources and other loans", it is considered that the fair value is the same as the book value.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the valuation hierarchy of the financial instruments at fair value is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			
	Level 1 Active market prices	Level 2 Observable market data	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	110,030,409	110,030,409
	-	**-**	**110,030,409**	**110,030,409**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023			
	Level 1 Active market prices	Level 2 Observable market data	Level 3 Other valuation techniques	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	68,746,252	68,746,252
	-	**-**	**68,746,252**	**68,746,252**

Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Credit risk

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk by type of financial instrument is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	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	**385,837,275**	**-**	**385,837,275**	359,919,004	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	**198,879,092**	**(168,057)**	**198,711,035**	165,797,948	(30,751)	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	**257,042,959**	**(3,822,592)**	**253,220,367**	311,071,737	(4,261,511)	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**110,030,409**	**-**	**110,030,409**	68,746,252	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	**488,232,010**	**(42,980,120)**	**445,251,890**	564,386,325	(43,547,428)	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	**1,164,608,887**	**(393,146,274)**	**771,462,613**	1,115,767,087	(353,467,268)	762,299,819
	2,604,630,632	**(440,117,043)**	**2,164,513,589**	**2,585,688,353**	**(401,306,958)**	**2,184,381,395**
Off-balance Sheet						
Guarantees provided and documentary credit	**60,365,985**	**(10,152,946)**	**50,213,039**	59,484,403	(6,796,974)	52,687,431
Unused limits	**47,879,695**	**(544,177)**	**47,335,518**	45,411,406	(1,587,052)	43,824,354
	108,245,680	**(10,697,123)**	**97,548,557**	**104,895,809**	**(8,384,026)**	**96,511,785**
	2,712,876,312	**(450,814,166)**	**2,262,062,146**	**2,690,584,162**	**(409,690,984)**	**2,280,893,180**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the financial assets show the following composition according to the reference rating used by the Bank:

(In mAOA)

			31/12/2024		
	Rating origin	Rating level	Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	Internal rating	Minimum	385,837,275	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	Internal rating	Minimum	198,879,092	(168,057)	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	Internal rating	Minimum	156,003,839	(50,436)	155,953,403
		Very low	15,894,021	(305,791)	15,588,230
		Low	85,145,099	(3,466,365)	81,678,734
			257,042,959	**(3,822,592)**	**253,220,367**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Internal rating	Very low	110,030,409	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	Internal rating	Low	488,232,010	(42,980,120)	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	Internal rating	Minimum	46,287,277	(84)	46,287,193
		Very low	156,193,846	(745,015)	155,448,831
		Low	272,732,877	(4,697,243)	268,035,634
		Moderate	279,043,623	(58,126,127)	220,917,496
		High	41,522,361	(8,662,942)	32,859,419
		Very high	82,366,410	(59,540,592)	22,825,818
		Maximum	286,462,493	(261,374,271)	25,088,222
			1,164,608,887	**(393,146,274)**	**771,462,613**
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		Low	10,626,158	-	10,626,158
Other assets		Minimum	11,901,513	(1,778)	11,899,735
		Low	22,571,441	(3,157,979)	19,413,462
			34,472,954	**(3,159,757)**	**31,313,197**
			2,649,729,744	**(443,276,800)**	**2,206,452,944**

(In mAOA)

	Rating origin	Rating level	31/12/2023 Gross exposure	Impairment	Net exposure
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	Internal rating	Minimum	359,919,004	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	Internal rating	Minimum	165,797,948	(30,751)	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	Internal rating	Minimum	136,255,944	(41,558)	136,214,386
		Very low	9,965,205	(160,237)	9,804,968
		Low	164,850,588	(4,059,716)	160,790,872
			311,071,737	**(4,261,511)**	**306,810,226**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Internal rating	Very low	68,746,252	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	Internal rating	Low	564,386,325	(43,547,428)	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	Internal rating	Minimum	47,989,253	(560)	47,988,693
		Very Low	181,466,965	(638,829)	180,828,136
		Low	265,092,012	(6,010,097)	259,081,915
		Moderate	249,714,729	(52,484,529)	197,230,200
		High	45,079,145	(22,598,255)	22,480,890
		Very high	156,242,157	(111,642,571)	44,599,586
		Maximum	170,182,826	(160,092,427)	10,090,399
			1,115,767,087	**(353,467,268)**	**762,299,819**
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	Internal rating	Low	304,885	-	304,885
Other assets	Internal rating	Minimum	10,267,142	(1,574)	10,265,568
		Low	19,080,146	(1,387,755)	17,692,391
			29,347,288	**(1,389,329)**	**27,957,959**
			2,615,340,526	**(402,696,287)**	**2,212,644,239**

The Bank uses internal ratings, according to the risk levels recommended by Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 11/2014 of 17 December, where the main assumptions for their assignment are as follows:

- The majority of the positions at risk recorded in the headings "Cash and deposits at central banks" are assumed by Banco Nacional de Angola and by the Angolan State and, consequently, classified with minimum risk level;
- The counterpart of the "Deposits at other credit institutions" are essentially related entities and do not show signs of impairment;
- "Loans to Customers" are classified according to the characteristics and risks of the operation and borrower.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the geographic concentration of credit risk is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	385,837,275	-	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	2,784,385	52,754,795	136,796,885	6,374,970	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	21,441,954	7,300,466	155,953,403	68,524,544	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	-	-	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	445,251,890	-	-	-	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	771,462,613	-	-	-	771,462,613
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	672,601	9,953,557	-	-	10,626,158
Other assets	21,350,960	-	-	9,962,237	31,313,197
	1,736,808,526	**60,055,261**	**292,750,288**	**74,899,514**	**2,164,513,589**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(24,092,163)	(233,060,410)	-	-	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(1,365,454,335)	(7,878,479)	(9,047,002)	(42,201,951)	(1,424,581,767)
	(1,389,546,498)	**(240,938,889)**	**(9,047,002)**	**(42,201,951)**	**(1,681,734,340)**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	359,919,004	-	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	28,358	37,915,935	122,634,606	5,188,298	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	91,643,337	-	207,839,692	7,327,197	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	-	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	520,838,897	-	-	-	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	762,299,819	-	-	-	762,299,819
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	304,885	-	-	-	304,885
Other assets	19,364,420	-	-	8,593,539	27,957,959
	1,823,144,972	**37,915,935**	**330,474,298**	**21,109,034**	**2,212,644,239**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(24,321,822)	(218,626,640)	-	-	(242,948,462)
Customer resources and other loans	(1,402,014,885)	(5,495,195)	(9,406,854)	(28,587,512)	(1,445,504,446)
	(1,426,336,707)	**(224,121,835)**	**(9,406,854)**	**(28,587,512)**	**(1,688,452,908)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, loans present the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Outstanding loans and income receivable	Non-performing loans			Total
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loans to Customers					
Loans without impairment	-	-	-	-	-
With impairment assigned based on individual analysis					
Loans and interest	452,875,612	2,487,979	1,748,100	396,162,740	853,274,431
Impairment	(68,488,543)	(201,431)	(17,736)	(232,714,391)	(301,422,101)
	384,387,069	**2,286,548**	**1,730,364**	**163,448,349**	**551,852,330**
With impairment assigned based on collective analysis					
Loans and interest	221,416,452	106,817	141,741	90,604,106	312,269,116
Impairment	(30,402,125)	(3,554)	(16,377)	(61,302,117)	(91,724,173)
	191,014,327	**103,263**	**125,364**	**29,301,989**	**220,544,943**
Associated fees at amortized cost	(934,660)	-	-	-	(934,660)
	574,466,736	**2,389,811**	**1,855,728**	**192,750,338**	**771,462,613**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Outstanding loans and income receivable	Non-performing loans			Total
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loans to Customers					
Loans without impairment	23,065,274	7,081	61,911	2,544,820	25,679,086
With impairment assigned based on individual analysis					
Loans and interest	414,810,826	5,156,959	-	351,093,695	771,061,480
Impairment	(61,208,095)	(536,164)	-	(192,463,005)	(254,207,264)
	353,602,731	**4,620,795**	**-**	**158,630,690**	**516,854,216**
With impairment assigned based on collective analysis					
Loans and interest	219,375,565	4,197	202,971	100,704,246	320,286,979
Impairment	(33,769,611)	(44)	(8,164)	(65,482,184)	(99,260,003)
	185,605,954	**4,153**	**194,807**	**35,222,062**	**221,026,976**
Associated fees at amortized cost	(1,260,459)	-	-	-	(1,260,459)
	561,013,500	**4,632,029**	**256,718**	**196,397,572**	**762,299,819**

As at 31 December 2024, there are no loans overdue recorded without impairment.

As at 31 December 2023, the loans overdue without impairment show the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023			
	Default class			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to Customers				
Loans and interest overdue				
Without impairment assigned based on individual analysis	7,081	-	389,236	396,317
Without impairment assigned based on collective analysis	-	61,911	2,155,584	2,217,495
	7,081	**61,911**	**2,544,820**	**2,613,812**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the loans overdue with impairment show the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			
	Default class			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to Customers				
Loans and interest overdue				
With impairment assigned based on individual analysis	2,487,979	1,748,100	396,162,740	400,398,819
With impairment assigned based on collective analysis	106,817	141,741	90,604,106	90,852,664
	2,594,796	**1,889,841**	**486,766,846**	**491,251,483**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023			
	Default class			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans to Customers				
Loans and interest overdue				
With impairment assigned based on individual analysis	5,156,959	-	351,093,695	356,250,654
With impairment assigned based on collective analysis	4,197	202,971	100,704,246	100,911,414
	5,161,156	**202,971**	**451,797,941**	**457,162,068**

In the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Bank renegotiated operations due to their deteriorating credit risk or risk of default.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of renegotiated loans (excluding unused limits) shows the following composition:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Loans				
	Outstanding	Income receivable	Overdue	Total	Impairment
Companies	**240,207,085**	**3,064,597**	**350,900,812**	**594,172,494**	**(259,891,427)**
Individuals					
Residential	1,354,868	2,600	619,662	1,977,130	(1,014,816)
Consuming	25,183,586	40,632	3,191,246	28,415,464	(9,536,402)
Other purposes	900,643	566	14,317,277	15,218,486	(11,118,643)
	27,439,097	**43,798**	**18,128,185**	**45,611,080**	**(21,669,861)**
	267,646,182	**3,108,395**	**369,028,997**	**639,783,574**	**(281,561,288)**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Loans				
	Outstanding	Income receivable	Overdue	Total	Impairment
Companies	**220,202,013**	**1,096,486**	**335,840,493**	**557,138,992**	**(240,706,870)**
Individuals					
Residencial	18,352,768	78,493	2,546,878	20,978,139	(8,559,153)
Consuming	1,156,868	509	566,643	1,724,020	(854,130)
Other purposes	1,418,266	36,142	14,104,966	15,559,374	(10,619,796)
	20,927,902	**115,144**	**17,218,487**	**38,261,533**	**(20,033,079)**
	241,129,915	**1,211,630**	**353,058,980**	**595,400,525**	**(260,739,949)**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the guarantees or other collateral foreclosed under loan operations are detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gross assets	**Impairment**	**Net assets**	Gross assets	Impairment	Net assets
Non-current assets held for sale						
Real estate received in lieu of payment	**25,035,936**	**(4,745,012)**	**20,290,924**	18,204,918	(5,394,791)	12,810,127
	25,035,936	**(4,745,012)**	**20,290,924**	**18,204,918**	**(5,394,791)**	**12,810,127**

Liquidity risk

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the capital associated with the financial instruments, excluding interest and loans overdue, according to their contractual maturity, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024									
	Residual contractual periods									
	Spot	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	385,837,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	198,879,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,879,092
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	-	194,233,335	38,786,175	20,560,943	-	-	-	-	-	253,580,453
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,030,409	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	-	-	9,573,365	42,259,761	81,210,849	218,875,894	104,235,042	16,876,509	-	473,031,420
Loans to Customers	-	17,881,573	13,544,568	34,642,414	110,813,418	72,860,488	142,373,541	266,275,158	-	658,391,160
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,626,158	10,626,158
Other assets	34,472,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,472,954
	619,189,321	**212,114,908**	**61,904,108**	**97,463,118**	**192,024,267**	**291,736,382**	**246,608,583**	**283,151,667**	**120,656,567**	**2,124,848,921**
Liabilities										
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(257,152,573)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(637,565,884)	(159,827,652)	(252,069,543)	(235,629,648)	(128,926,830)	(18,659)	(824)	(1,638)	-	(1,414,040,678)
	(894,718,457)	**(159,827,652)**	**(252,069,543)**	**(235,629,648)**	**(128,926,830)**	**(18,659)**	**(824)**	**(1,638)**	**-**	**(1,671,193,251)**
Liquidity gap	**(275,529,136)**	**52,287,256**	**(190,165,435)**	**(138,166,530)**	**63,097,437**	**291,717,723**	**246,607,759**	**283,150,029**	**120,656,567**	**453,655,670**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(275,529,136)**	**(223,241,880)**	**(413,407,315)**	**(551,573,845)**	**(488,476,408)**	**(196,758,685)**	**49,849,074**	**332,999,103**	**453,655,670**	

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023									
	Residual contractual periods									
	Spot	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Assets										
Cash and deposits at central banks	359,919,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	165,797,948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,797,948
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	-	193,044,173	81,002,834	23,709,228	11,152,664	-	-	-	-	308,908,899
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,746,252	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	-	4,999,995	84,090,208	38,531,598	90,697,150	174,164,516	153,888,198	-	-	546,371,665
Loans to Customers	-	38,295,643	10,697,758	37,492,226	32,370,727	107,188,063	128,665,093	284,252,055	-	638,961,565
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,885	304,885
Other assets	29,347,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,347,288
	555,064,240	**236,339,811**	**175,790,800**	**99,733,052**	**134,220,541**	**281,352,579**	**282,553,291**	**284,252,055**	**69,051,137**	**2,118,357,506**
Liabilities										
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(229,408,131)	(13,345,442)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(242,753,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(658,982,011)	(173,052,032)	(294,632,672)	(173,448,250)	(131,950,828)	(3,317,996)	(1,800)	(1,141)	-	(1,435,386,730)
	(888,390,142)	**(186,397,474)**	**(294,632,672)**	**(173,448,250)**	**(131,950,828)**	**(3,317,996)**	**(1,800)**	**(1,141)**		**(1,678,140,303)**
Liquidity gap	**(333,325,902)**	**49,942,337**	**(118,841,872)**	**(73,715,198)**	**2,269,713**	**278,034,583**	**282,551,491**	**284,250,914**	**69,051,137**	**440,217,203**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**(333,325,902)**	**(283,383,565)**	**(402,225,437)**	**(475,940,635)**	**(473,670,922)**	**(195,636,339)**	**86,915,152**	**371,166,066**	**440,217,203**	

Market risk

Exchange rate risk

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the financial instruments, net of impairment, by currency, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024					
	Kwanza	Indexed to the United States Dollar	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets						
Cash and deposits at central banks	215,980,300	-	129,968,038	39,552,376	336,561	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	2,784,004	-	125,919,089	69,490,985	516,957	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	21,441,954	-	213,793,802	10,684,145	7,300,466	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	-	-	-	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	238,687,361	23,656,301	182,908,228	-	-	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	569,037,159	-	202,425,441	13	-	771,462,613
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	672,601	-	-	-	9,953,557	10,626,158
Other assets	21,350,960	-	9,962,237	-	-	31,313,197
	1,179,984,748	**23,656,301**	**864,976,835**	**119,727,519**	**18,107,541**	**2,206,452,944**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	-	-	(178,641,056)	(78,511,507)	(10)	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(852,186,416)	-	(532,269,172)	(39,854,296)	(271,883)	(1,424,581,767)
	(852,186,416)	**-**	**(710,910,228)**	**(118,365,803)**	**(271,893)**	**(1,681,734,340)**
	327,798,332	**23,656,301**	**154,066,607**	**1,361,716**	**17,835,648**	**524,718,604**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023					
	Kwanza	Indexed to the United States Dollar	United States Dollar	Euro	Other currencies	Total
Assets						
Cash and deposits at central banks	181,055,348	-	139,648,604	38,877,641	337,411	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	16,898	-	114,092,407	43,511,591	8,146,301	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	91,643,337	-	174,568,884	40,598,005	-	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	-	-	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	296,429,708	60,279,215	164,129,974	-	-	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	532,384,916	-	229,914,903	-	-	762,299,819
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	304,885	-		-	-	304,885
Other assets	19,364,420	-	8,593,539	-	-	27,957,959
	1,189,945,764	**60,279,215**	**830,948,311**	**122,987,237**	**8,483,712**	**2,212,644,239**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(10,739,679)	-	(139,516,026)	(92,692,757)	-	(242,948,462)
Customer resources and other loans	(859,498,254)	(16,923,998)	(525,052,156)	(43,607,918)	(422,120)	(1,445,504,446)
	(870,237,933)	**(16,923,998)**	**(664,568,182)**	**(136,300,675)**	**(422,120)**	**(1,688,452,908)**
	319,707,831	**43,355,217**	**166,380,129**	**(13,313,438)**	**8,061,592**	**524,191,331**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Investments at amortized cost" includes the values of mAOA 47,039,858 and mAOA 60,279,215, respectively, related to Treasury Bonds in domestic currency indexed to the United States Dollar.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the balance of the heading "Customer resources and other loans" includes the values of mAOA 16,746,969 and mAOA 16,923,998, respectively, related to term deposits of Customers, in domestic currency indexed to the United States Dollar.

Both of the aforesaid operations are indexed to the purchase Kz/USD exchange rate of Banco Nacional de Angola and, therefore, are subject to exchange rate adjustment.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the impact on the book value of financial instruments sensitive to exchange rate risk of parallel shifts in reference exchange rate curves of 5%, 10% and 20%, respectively, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%
Currency						
United States Dollars	18,223,253	9,111,627	4,555,813	(4,555,813)	(9,111,627)	(18,223,253)
Euros	30,157	15,078	7,539	(7,539)	(15,078)	(30,157)
Other currencies	2,837,134	1,418,567	709,283	(709,283)	(1,418,567)	(2,837,134)
	21,090,544	**10,545,272**	**5,272,635**	**(5,272,635)**	**(10,545,272)**	**(21,090,544)**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023					
	-20%	-10%	-5%	+5%	+10%	+20%
Currency						
United States Dollars	29,872,945	14,936,473	7,468,236	(7,468,236)	(14,936,473)	(29,872,945)
Euros	(3,092,574)	(1,546,287)	(773,144)	773,144	1,546,287	3,092,574
Other currencies	1,614,017	807,009	403,504	(403,504)	(807,009)	(1,614,017)
	28,394,388	**14,197,195**	**7,098,596**	**(7,098,596)**	**(14,197,195)**	**(28,394,388)**

The impact of exchange rate variations on Treasury Bonds and on term deposits indexed to the United States Dollar is reflected in the line "United States Dollars".

Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the financial instruments, excluding interest and loans overdue, by exposure to exchange rate risk, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024			
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest rate risk	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate		
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	-	385,837,275	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	-	-	198,879,092	198,879,092
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	253,580,453	-	-	253,580,453
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	110,030,409	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	473,031,420	-	-	473,031,420
Loans to Customers	370,048,346	288,342,814	-	658,391,160
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	10,626,158	10,626,158
Other assets	-	9,964,015	24,508,939	34,472,954
	1,096,660,219	**298,306,829**	**729,881,873**	**2,124,848,921**
Liabilities				
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	-	-	(257,152,573)	(257,152,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(776,474,794)	-	(637,565,884)	(1,414,040,678)
	(776,474,794)	**-**	**(894,718,457)**	**(1,671,193,251)**
	320,185,425	**298,306,829**	**(164,836,584)**	**453,655,670**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023			
	Exposure to		Not subject to interest rate risk	Total
	Fixed rate	Variable rate		
Assets				
Cash and deposits at central banks	-	-	359,919,004	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	-	-	165,797,948	165,797,948
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	308,908,899	-	-	308,908,899
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	-	-	68,746,252	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	546,371,665	-	-	546,371,665
Loans to Customers	372,523,718	266,437,847	-	638,961,565
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	304,885	304,885
Other assets	-	8,595,113	20,752,175	29,347,288
	1,227,804,282	**275,032,960**	**615,520,264**	**2,118,357,506**
Liabilities				
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(13,345,442)	-	(229,408,131)	(242,753,573)
Customer resources and other loans	(776,404,719)	-	(658,982,011)	(1,435,386,730)
	(789,750,161)	**-**	**(888,390,142)**	**(1,678,140,303)**
	438,054,121	**275,032,960**	**(272,869,878)**	**440,217,203**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the development of the par value of the financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk, excluding interest and loans overdue, according to their maturity or interest-fixing date, is detailed as follows:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024							
	Interest-fixing dates/Maturity dates							
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets								
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	194,233,335	38,786,175	20,560,943	-	-	-	-	253,580,453
Investments at amortized cost	-	9,573,365	42,259,761	81,210,849	218,875,894	104,235,042	16,876,509	473,031,420
Loans to Customers	17,881,573	13,544,568	34,642,414	110,813,418	72,860,488	142,373,541	266,275,158	658,391,160
	212,114,908	**61,904,108**	**97,463,118**	**192,024,267**	**291,736,382**	**246,608,583**	**283,151,667**	**1,385,003,033**
Liabilities								
Customer resources and other loans	(159,827,652)	(252,069,543)	(235,629,648)	(128,926,830)	(18,659)	(824)	(1,638)	(776,474,794)
	(159,827,652)	**(252,069,543)**	**(235,629,648)**	**(128,926,830)**	**(18,659)**	**(824)**	**(1,638)**	**(776,474,794)**
	52,287,256	**(190,165,435)**	**(138,166,530)**	**63,097,437**	**291,717,723**	**246,607,759**	**283,150,029**	**608,528,239**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023							
	Interest-fixing dates/Maturity dates							
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets								
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	193,044,173	81,002,834	23,709,228	11,152,664	-	-	-	308,908,899
Investments at amortized cost	4,999,995	84,090,208	38,531,598	90,697,150	174,164,516	153,888,198	-	546,371,665
Loans to Customers	38,295,643	10,697,758	37,492,226	32,370,727	107,188,063	128,665,093	284,252,055	638,961,565
	236,339,811	**175,790,800**	**99,733,052**	**134,220,541**	**281,352,579**	**282,553,291**	**284,252,055**	**1,494,242,129**
Liabilities								
Resources from central banks and oth-er credit institutions	(13,345,442)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,345,442)
Customer resources and other loans	(173,052,032)	(294,632,672)	(173,448,250)	(131,950,828)	(3,317,996)	(1,800)	(1,141)	(776,404,719)
	(186,397,474)	**(294,632,672)**	**(173,448,250)**	**(131,950,828)**	**(3,317,996)**	**(1,800)**	**(1,141)**	**(789,750,161)**
	49,942,337	**(118,841,872)**	**(73,715,198)**	**2,269,713**	**278,034,583**	**282,551,491**	**284,250,914**	**704,491,968**

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the impact on the fair value of financial instruments sensitive to exchange rate risk of parallel shifts in reference interest rate curves of 50, 100 and 200 basis points ("bp"), respectively, is demonstrated in the following tables:

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024					
	Interest rate variation					
	-200 bp	-100 bp	-50 bp	+50 bp	+100 bp	+200 bp
Assets						
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	439,163	219,581	109,791	(109,791)	(219,581)	(439,163)
Investments at amortized cost	18,923,728	9,461,864	4,730,932	(4,730,932)	(9,461,864)	(18,923,728)
Loans to Customers	59,346,209	29,673,104	15,864,233	(15,864,233)	(29,673,104)	(59,346,209)
	78,709,100	**39,354,549**	**20,704,956**	**(20,704,956)**	**(39,354,549)**	**(78,709,100)**
Liabilities						
Customer resources and other loans	(5,037,781)	(2,518,890)	(1,259,445)	1,259,445	2,518,890	5,037,781
	(5,037,781)	**(2,518,890)**	**(1,259,445)**	**1,259,445**	**2,518,890**	**5,037,781**
	73,671,319	**36,835,659**	**19,445,511**	**(19,445,511)**	**(36,835,659)**	**(73,671,319)**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023					
	Interest rate variation					
	-200 bp	-100 bp	-50 bp	+50 bp	+100 bp	+200 bp
Assets						
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	751,679	375,840	187,920	(187,920)	(375,840)	(751,679)
Investments at amortized cost	20,044,988	10,022,494	5,011,247	(5,011,247)	(10,022,494)	(20,044,988)
Loans to Customers	49,172,371	24,586,185	12,293,093	(12,293,093)	(24,586,185)	(49,172,371)
	69,969,038	**34,984,519**	**17,492,260**	**(17,492,260)**	**(34,984,519)**	**(69,969,038)**
Liabilities						
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	(174,901)	(87,451)	(43,725)	43,725	87,451	174,901
Customer resources and other loans	(4,892,539)	(2,446,269)	(1,223,135)	1,223,135	2,446,269	4,892,539
	(5,067,440)	**(2,533,720)**	**(1,266,860)**	**1,266,860**	**2,533,720**	**5,067,440**
	64,901,598	**32,450,799**	**16,225,400**	**(16,225,400)**	**(32,450,799)**	**(64,901,598)**

For the preparation of these tables, the Bank used the methodology and assumptions described in Banco Nacional de Angola Notice No. 08/2021 of 5 July.

28. Segmental reporting

In order to ensure compliance with the requirements of IFRS 8 – Operating Segments ("IFRS 8"), the Bank adopted the following business segments:

- Trading and sales: comprise the banking activity related to the management of its own portfolio of securities, monetary market and foreign exchange operations, reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments and execution of orders on account of Customers;
- Retail banking: comprises banking activity with individuals and sole proprietorships, such as the reception of deposits and other reimbursable funds, loans, granting of guarantees and the undertaking of other commitments. It also includes the total amount payable to the Bank by the Customers or group of interlinked Customers;
- Commercial banking: lending activity and capture of resources among companies, as well as the taking of funds to meet commitments related to granting loans;
- Other: comprises all the activity segments that were not covered in the previous business lines.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the main assets and liabilities by business lines is detailed as follows:

Business lines

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	385,837,275	-	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	198,711,035	-	-	-	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	253,220,367	-	-	-	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	-	-	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	445,251,890	-	-	-	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	-	233,118,258	538,344,355	-	771,462,613
Other assets	-	-	-	140,149,924	140,149,924
Total Assets	**1,393,050,976**	**233,118,258**	**538,344,355**	**140,149,924**	**2,304,663,513**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	257,152,573	-	-	-	257,152,573
Customer resources and other loans	-	1,092,923,200	331,658,567	-	1,424,581,767
Other liabilities	-	-	-	157,950,877	1,839,685,217
Total Liabilities	**257,152,573**	**1,092,923,200**	**331,658,567**	**157,950,877**	**1,839,685,217**

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	359,919,004	-	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	165,767,197	-	-	-	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	306,810,226	-	-	-	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	-	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	520,838,897	-	-	-	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	-	199,183,690	563,116,129	-	762,299,819
Other assets	-	-	-	107,130,248	107,130,248
Total Assets	**1,422,081,576**	**199,183,690**	**563,116,129**	**107,130,248**	**2,291,511,643**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	242,948,462	-	-	-	242,948,462
Customer resources and other loans	-	1,066,979,741	378,524,705	-	1,445,504,446
Other liabilities	-	-	-	136,365,252	136,365,252
Total Liabilities	**242,948,462**	**1,066,979,741**	**378,524,705**	**136,365,252**	**1,824,818,160**

The main allocation criteria used by the Bank in the construction of these tables are as follows:

- The headings “Loans to Customers” and “Customer resources and other loans” were separated based on the business area where the operation was originated, which can be the Department of Individuals and Businesses, Company Centres, Investment Centres or Private Banking;

- The headings “Cash and deposits at central banks”, “Deposits at other credit institutions”, “Investments at central banks and other credit institutions”, “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”, “Investments at amortized cost” and “Resources from central banks and other credit institutions” were allocated to “Trading and sales” because their purpose is to be used in the Bank’s normal activity;

- The headings “Other assets” and “Other liabilities” were considered in “Other”, due to the impossibility of segmental allocation.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the distribution of the main assets and liabilities by geographic markets is detailed as follows:

Geographic markets

(In mAOA)

	31/12/2024				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	385,837,275	-	-	-	385,837,275
Deposits at other credit institutions	2,784,385	52,754,795	136,796,885	6,374,970	198,711,035
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	21,441,954	7,300,466	155,953,403	68,524,544	253,220,367
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	110,030,409	-	-	-	110,030,409
Investments at amortized cost	445,251,890	-	-	-	445,251,890
Loans to Customers	771,462,613	-	-	-	771,462,613
Other assets	130,185,909	-	-	9,964,015	140,149,924
Total Assets	**1,866,994,435**	**60,055,261**	**292,750,288**	**84,863,529**	**2,304,663,513**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	24,092,163	233,060,410	-	-	257,152,573
Customer resources and other loans	1,365,454,335	7,878,479	9,047,002	42,201,951	1,424,581,767
Other liabilities	157,950,877	-	-	-	157,950,877
Total Liabilities	**1,547,497,375**	**240,938,889**	**9,047,002**	**42,201,951**	**1,839,685,217**

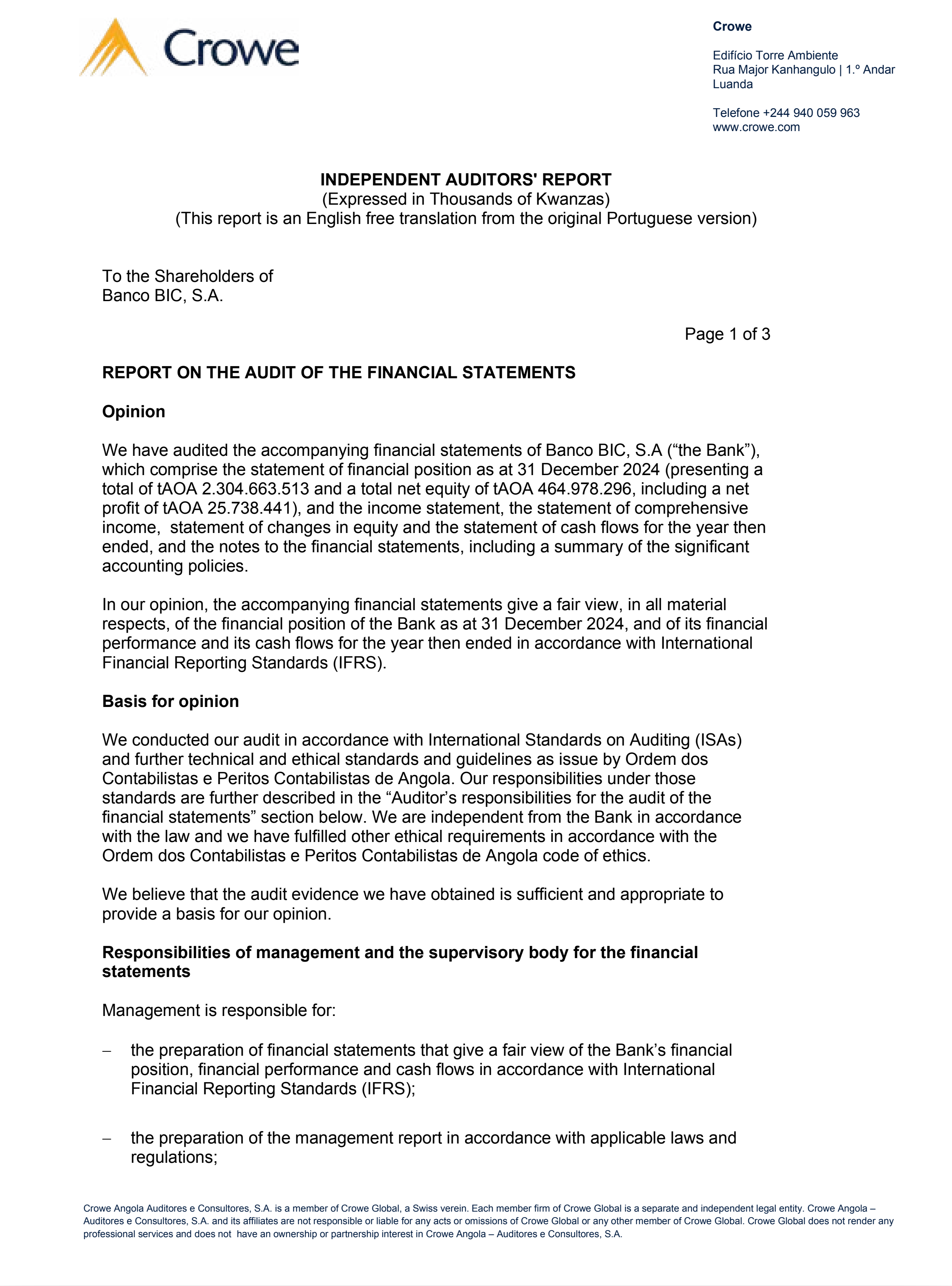
(In mAOA)

	31/12/2023				
	Angola	Other African countries	Europe	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	359,919,004	-	-	-	359,919,004
Deposits at other credit institutions	28,358	37,915,935	122,634,606	5,188,298	165,767,197
Investments at central banks and other credit institutions	91,643,337	-	207,839,692	7,327,197	306,810,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	68,746,252	-	-	-	68,746,252
Investments at amortized cost	520,838,897	-	-	-	520,838,897
Loans to Customers	762,299,819	-	-	-	762,299,819
Other assets	98,535,136	-	-	8,595,112	107,130,248
Total Assets	**1,902,010,803**	**37,915,935**	**330,474,298**	**21,110,607**	**2,291,511,643**
Liabilities					
Resources from central banks and other credit institutions	24,321,822	218,626,640	-	-	242,948,462
Customer resources and other loans	1,402,014,885	5,495,195	9,406,854	28,587,512	1,445,504,446
Other liabilities	136,365,252	-	-	-	136,365,252
Total Liabilities	**1,562,701,959**	**224,121,835**	**9,406,854**	**28,587,512**	**1,824,818,160**

29. Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events to disclose.

9.3. Audit Report



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Expressed in Thousands of Kwanzas)
(This report is an English free translation from the original Portuguese version)

To the Shareholders of
Banco BIC, S.A.

Page 1 of 3

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banco BIC, S.A ("the Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 (presenting a total of tAOA 2.304.663.513 and a total net equity of tAOA 464.978.296, including a net profit of tAOA 25.738.441), and the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for opinion

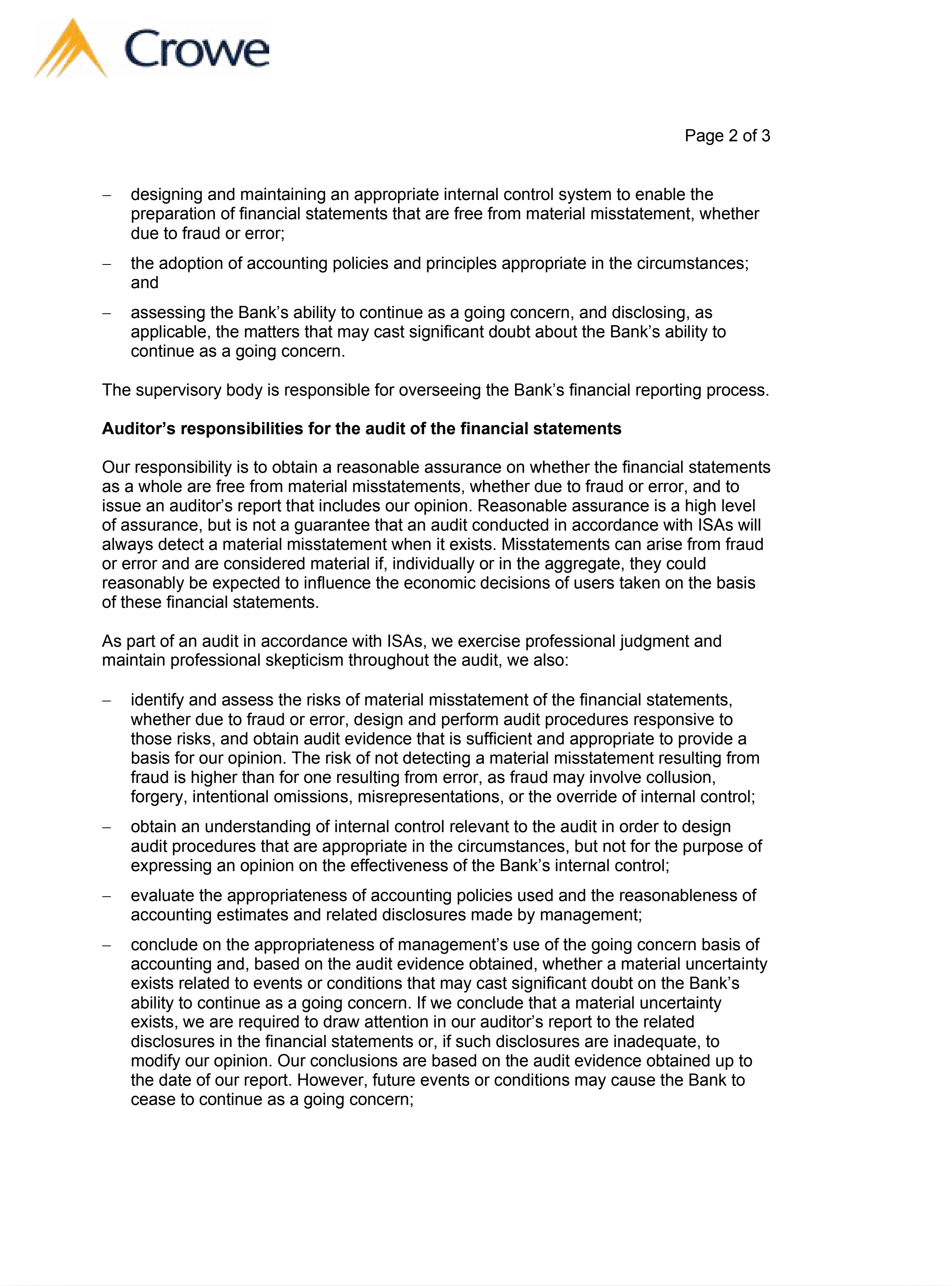
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines as issue by Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section below. We are independent from the Bank in accordance with the law and we have fulfilled other ethical requirements in accordance with the Ordem dos Contabilistas e Peritos Contabilistas de Angola code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and the supervisory body for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- the preparation of financial statements that give a fair view of the Bank's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- the preparation of the management report in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;



- 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;
- the adoption of accounting policies and principles appropriate in the circumstances; and
- assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, and disclosing, as applicable, the matters that may cast significant doubt about the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

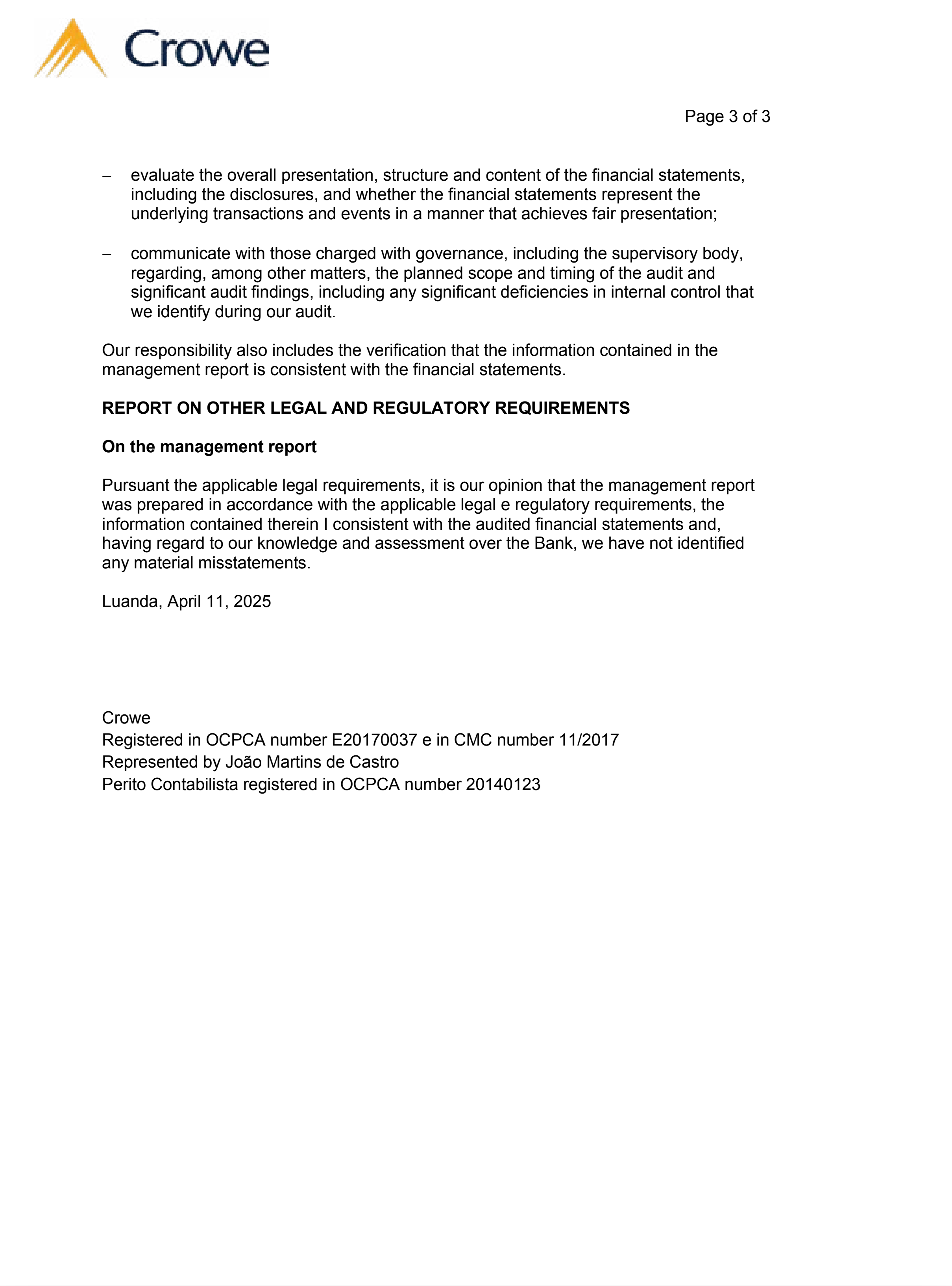
The supervisory body is responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain a reasonable assurance on whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, we also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditor's 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 report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;



- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory body, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibility also includes the verification that the information contained in the management report is consistent with the financial statements.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

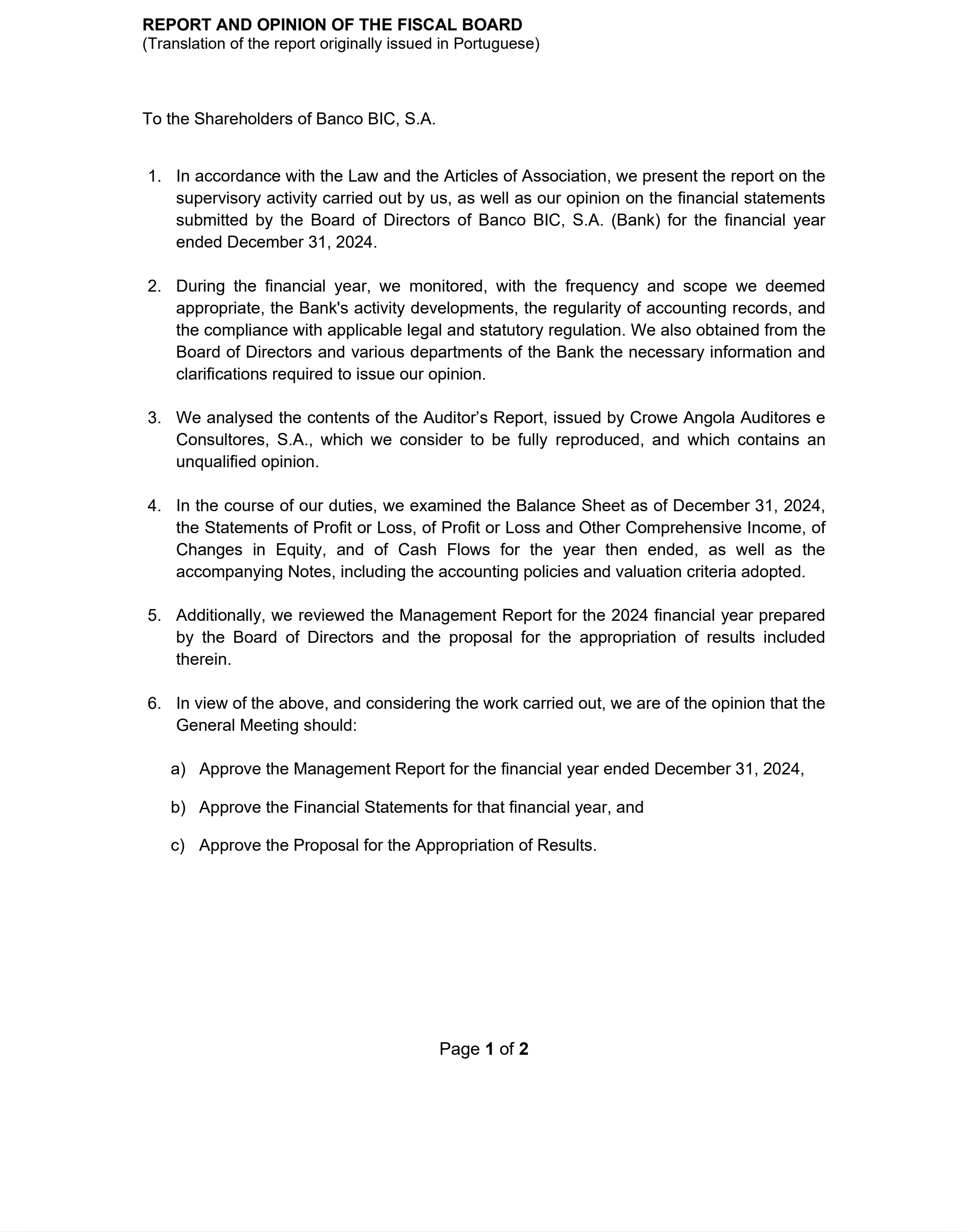
On the management report

Pursuant the applicable legal requirements, it is our opinion that the management report was prepared in accordance with the applicable legal e regulatory requirements, the information contained therein I consistent with the audited financial statements and, having regard to our knowledge and assessment over the Bank, we have not identified any material misstatements.

Luanda, April 11, 2025

Crowe
Registered in OCPCA number E20170037 e in CMC number 11/2017
Represented by João Martins de Castro
Perito Contabilista registered in OCPCA number 20140123

9.4. Report by the Fiscal Board



REPORT AND OPINION OF THE FISCAL BOARD
(Translation of the report originally issued in Portuguese)

To the Shareholders of Banco BIC, S.A.

1. In accordance with the Law and the Articles of Association, we present the report on the supervisory activity carried out by us, as well as our opinion on the financial statements submitted by the Board of Directors of Banco BIC, S.A. (Bank) for the financial year ended December 31, 2024.

2. During the financial year, we monitored, with the frequency and scope we deemed appropriate, the Bank's activity developments, the regularity of accounting records, and the compliance with applicable legal and statutory regulation. We also obtained from the Board of Directors and various departments of the Bank the necessary information and clarifications required to issue our opinion.

3. We analysed the contents of the Auditor's Report, issued by Crowe Angola Auditores e Consultores, S.A., which we consider to be fully reproduced, and which contains an unqualified opinion.

4. In the course of our duties, we examined the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2024, the Statements of Profit or Loss, of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, of Changes in Equity, and of Cash Flows for the year then ended, as well as the accompanying Notes, including the accounting policies and valuation criteria adopted.

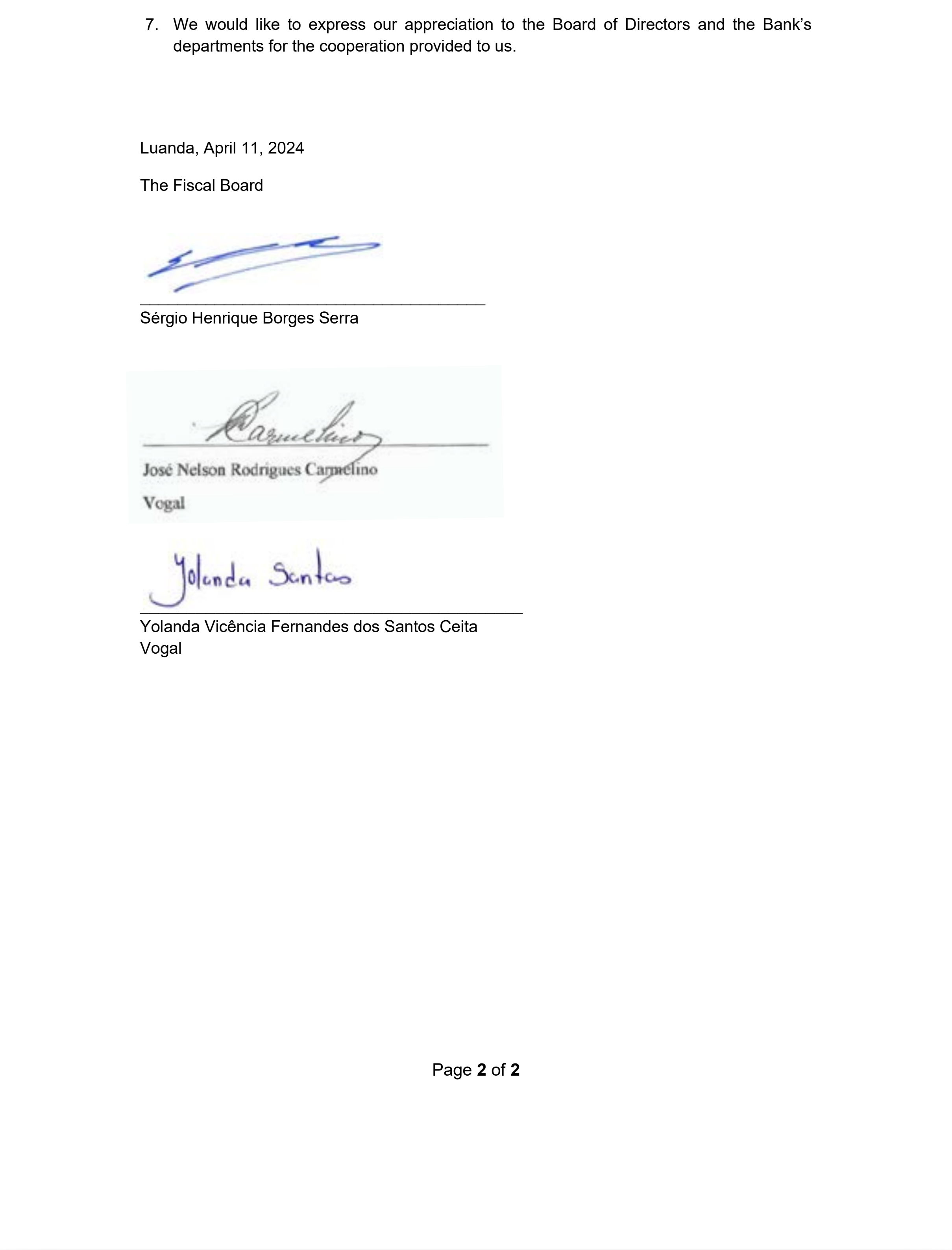
5. Additionally, we reviewed the Management Report for the 2024 financial year prepared by the Board of Directors and the proposal for the appropriation of results included therein.

6. In view of the above, and considering the work carried out, we are of the opinion that the General Meeting should:

   a) Approve the Management Report for the financial year ended December 31, 2024,

   b) Approve the Financial Statements for that financial year, and

   c) Approve the Proposal for the Appropriation of Results.



7. We would like to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors and the Bank's departments for the cooperation provided to us.

Luanda, April 11, 2024

The Fiscal Board

Sérgio Henrique Borges Serra

Carmelino

José Nelson Rodrigues Carmelino

Vogal

Yolanda Santos

Yolanda Vicência Fernandes dos Santos Ceita

Vogal

Annual Report 2024

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