



As described in Note 2.2., during 2021, the Bank adopted IAS 29 Standard, and proceeded to the monetary updating of the gross amounts and accumulated amortisation of intangible assets from their origination date to 1 January 2019. The amount resulting from this monetary revaluation was recorded under the caption Revaluation reserves and other reserves and retained earnings (Note 21).

Goodwill refers to the difference between the fair value of the assets and liabilities and the amount determined within the scope of the valuation made at the time of the merger between Banco Privado Atlântico, S.A. and Banco Millennium Angola, S.A. According to the accounting policy described in Note 2.9., goodwill is subject to impairment tests in accordance with the model defined, under IAS 36. In this context, and within the scope of the application of IAS 29 and IAS 8, the Bank has reviewed the recoverability analyses of goodwill on restated periods (retrospective effects). In this context, based on the assessment carried out as at 31 December 2017, resulting from the increase in Equity (within the scope of the application of the IAS 29 Standard), it is verified that the estimated recoverable amount is lower than its balance sheet value, which supported the recognition of impairment on the full amount of this asset, on that date.

Note 13

Non-current assets held for sale

This caption is analysed as follows:

	(Thousands of AOA)	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Real Estate	-	2,392,425
Impairment losses	-	(2,392,425)
	-	-

As described in Note 2.2., during 2021, the Bank adopted IAS 29 Standard, and proceeded to the monetary updating of the gross amounts and accumulated impairment of the Other non-current assets held for sale from their origination date to 1 January 2019. The amount resulting from this monetary revaluation was recorded under the caption Revaluation reserves and other reserves and retained earnings (Note 21).

As at 31 December 2021, the amount under the caption Non-current assets held for sale – real estate, relates to real estate received as a contribution in kind in the amount of AOA 2,393,425 thousand, available for immediate sale. In accordance with the requirements described in Note 2.10., the Bank has recognised impairment losses on the entire book value of these properties due to circumstances considered beyond the Bank's control, which made it difficult to sell these assets.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank noted the evolution of the conditions that led to the full provisioning of the properties and proceeded to their sale through the signing of promissory contracts (Note 15). The difference between the book value of the derecognised properties and their market value is recognised in the income statement as gain or loss on sale of other assets under the caption Profit/(loss) from the sale of other assets (Note 27).



In the period ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the caption presents the following changes:

(Thousands of AOA)

	Balance as 31-12-2021			Inflows	Disposals	Impairment losses (Note 31)		Balance as at 31-12-2022		
	Gross amount	Impairment losses	Net amount			Increases	Reversals, charge-offs and transfers	Gross amount	Impairment losses	Net amount
Properties received in lieu of payment	2,392,425	(2,392,426)	(1)	-	(2,392,425)	-	2,392,425	-	(1)	(1)
	2,392,425	(2,392,426)	(1)	-	(2,392,425)	-	2,392,425	-	(1)	(1)

(Thousands of AOA)

	Balance as at 31-12-2020 (Restated)			Inflows	Disposals	Impairment losses (Note 31)		Balance as at 31-12-2021		
	Gross amount	Impairment losses	Net amount			Increases	Reversals, charge-offs and transfers	Gross amount	Impairment losses	Net amount
Properties received in lieu of payment	8,157,099	(547,234)	7,609,865	28,346,005	(34,110,679)	(2,392,425)	547,233	2,392,425	(2,392,426)	(1)
Other properties	261,034	(74,006)	187,028	-	(261,034)	-	74,006	-	-	-
	8,418,133	(621,240)	7,796,893	28,346,005	(34,371,713)	(2,392,425)	621,239	2,392,425	(2,392,426)	(1)



Inflows refer to real estate received as payment in kind as part of the recovery of a set of loans granted to customers.

Disposals presented above correspond to disposals of properties through (i) payments in kind to Fundo Pactual Property – FIIF (Note 6), (ii) signing of promissory contracts (Note 15) and (iii) direct sales to third parties.

Gains and losses resulting from the difference between the amount recorded in the balance sheet and the sale value charged on the promissory contracts (Note 15) and direct sales to third parties, were recorded in the income statement, under Profit/(loss) from the sale of other assets (Note 27).

Where the asset is not disposed of within 12 months, the Bank assesses whether the requirements continue to be met, namely the sale was not made for reasons beyond the Bank's control. The Bank shall ensure that all necessary actions have been taken to enable the sale and that the asset continues to be actively marketed and at reasonable selling prices given the market circumstances (Note 2.10.).

Note 14

Taxes

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the caption Current tax assets is presented as follows:

	(Thousands of AOA)	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Current tax assets		
Other taxes receivable	2,546,736	2,462,185
	2,546,736	2,462,185

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the caption Current tax assets includes (i) taxes recoverable through the provisional settlement of Industrial Tax for the financial years 2017 and 2018, in the amounts of AOA 694,824 thousand and AOA 543,364 thousand, respectively, (ii) an amount to be recovered from the Tax Authorities (AGT) in the amount of AOA 580,295 thousand, and (iii) provisional settlement of Industrial Tax on services (withholding tax) for the years 2021 and 2022 in the amounts of AOA 58,958 thousand and AOA 51,729 thousand, respectively.

For the period of 2021, the Bank was exempted, by means of letters from AGT, from the settlement and payment of the provisional Industrial Tax, in accordance with the provisions of Article 66 (10) of the Industrial Tax Code, as amended by Law No. 26/20 of 20 July.