

As at December 31, 2023, the Bank did not recognized deferred tax assets on the full amount of recoverable tax losses. Therefore, as at December 31, 2023, the Bank has tax losses carried forward amounting to approximately AOA 31,225,443 thousand, on which it does not recognize deferred tax assets as their recoverability has not been demonstrated on this date.

In accordance with the applicable legislation, tax losses carried forward can be used for a period of five years.

Income from public debt securities resulting from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills issued by the Angolan Government, whose issue is regulated by Presidential Decree 259/10, of November 18 and Presidential Decree 31/12, of January 30, is exempted from all taxes.

In addition, Presidential Legislative Decree 5/11, of December 30 (revised and republished by Presidential Legislative Decree 2/14, of October 20) implemented a rule subjecting income from public debt securities resulting from Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills issued by the Angolan State to Capital Gains Tax.

Nevertheless, in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of the Industrial Tax Code and the Law amending the Industrial Tax Code (Law 19/14 of October 22, in force since January 1, 2015, and Law 26/20 of July 20, respectively), income subject to Capital Gains Tax will be deducted in the determination of the taxable amount.

Thus, to determine taxable profit for the periods ended on December 31, 2023 and 2022, such income was deducted from taxable profit.

Likewise, the expenditure calculated with the settlement of Capital Gains Tax is not accepted for tax purposes for the calculation of taxable profit, as set out in paragraph 1-a), Article 18, of the Industrial Tax Code.

Notwithstanding the above, regarding income from public debt securities, in accordance with the latest understanding of Tax Authorities addressed to ABANC (letter with reference no. 196/DGC/AGT/2016 of May 17, 2016), only those arising from securities issued on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to this tax.

It should also be noted that, according to AGT’s position, the exchange revaluations of public debt securities issued in national currency but indexed to foreign currency, issued since January 1, 2013, should be subject to Business Tax.

Note 15 - Other assets

This caption is analysed as follows:

	AOA thousand	
	12-31-2023	12-31-2022
Debtors from promissory contracts	123,518,549	60,394,533
Sundry debtors	29,345,774	33,103,382
Other assets		
Other pending transactions	12,426,733	11,601,077
Deferred expenses	7,491,186	5,555,811
Escrow accounts	333,912	3,253,624
Administrative public sector	-	174,600
Precious metals, coins, medals and other valuables	2,210	2,210
Other assets	331,949	684,658
	20,585,990	21,271,979
	173,450,313	114,769,895
Impairment losses	(26,433,788)	(19,138,010)
	147,016,525	95,631,885

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the caption Debtors from promissory contracts refers to amounts receivable under real estate sale agreements, most of which are recorded in domestic currency, with the remainder recorded in foreign currency, whose accounting policy is described in Note 2.5. The real estate properties were previously recorded under “Non-current assets held for sale” (Note 13) and the capital gains and losses arising from their sale were recorded under “Profit/(loss) from the sale of other assets” (Note 27), whose accounting policy is described in Note 2.10.