



NOV. 25

ANGOLA

NEWS

TAX

Angola: Bill to approve the 2026 General State Budget

Main tax measures

On 31 October 2025, the General State Budget Bill for 2026 (“2026 GSB Bill”) was submitted to the Angolan National Assembly (parliament).

These are the main changes in the tax in the draft GSB 2026:

Tax on Income from Work (“IRT”)

The IRT rate of 6.5% on the volume of sales of goods and services not subject to withholding tax is maintained. It applies to Group C taxpayers whose turnover in 2025 is AOA 10,000,000 (ten million kwanzas) or less.

The IRT exemption limit on employment income is increased to AOA 150,000 as shown in the table below provided for in the 2026 GSB Bill:

IRT TABLE					
BRACKET	INCOME BANDS			RATE	
Bracket 1	Above 0	Up to 150,000	Fixed amount 0	—	—
Bracket 2	Above 150,000	Up to 200,000	Fixed amount 12,500	16.00%	Excess over 150,000
Bracket 3	Above 200,000	Up to 300,000	Fixed amount 31,250	18.00%	Excess over 200,000
Bracket 4	Above 300,000	Up to 500,000	Fixed amount 49,250	19.00%	Excess over 300,000
Bracket 5	Above 500,000	Up to 1,000,000	Fixed amount 87,250	20.00%	Excess over 500,000
Bracket 6	Above 1,000,000	Up to 1,500,000	Fixed amount 187,250	21.00%	Excess over 1,000,000
Bracket 7	Above 1,500,000	Up to 2,000,000	Fixed amount 292,250	22.00%	Excess over 1,500,000
Bracket 8	Above 2,000,000	Up to 2,500,000	Fixed amount 402,250	23.00%	Excess over 2,000,000
Bracket 9	Above 2,500,000	Up to 5,000,000	Fixed amount 517,250	24.00%	Excess over 2,500,000
Bracket 10	Above 5,000,000	Up to 10,000,000	Fixed amount 1,117,250	24.50%	Excess over 5,000,000
Bracket 11	Above 10,000,000	—	Fixed amount 2,342,250	25.00%	Excess over 10,000,000

Renata Valenti
Manuel Imbe
PLMJ Colab Angola
– RVA Advogados

Isaque Ramos
Ana Raquel
Magalhães
PLMJ Advogados

ANGOLA

TAX

Failure to pay the tax or payment of an amount less than that deducted will be punished with a fine equal to the amount of tax owed. There may also be criminal proceedings in the event of tax offences.

In addition, Group C taxpayers engaged in agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishing activities with a turnover exceeding AOA 10,000,000 will be taxed at a rate of 10%.

Finally, failure to pay the tax or payment of an amount less than that deducted will be punished with a fine equal to the amount of tax owed. There may also be criminal proceedings in the event of tax offences.

Industrial Tax

Regarding Industrial Tax (Corporate Tax), the following measures, which were included in the 2025 State Budget, have been renewed:

- Taxpayers subject to Industrial Tax under the general regime and the simplified regime are obliged to submit their tax returns electronically. The submission of tax returns in physical form is prohibited.
- Costs incurred by taxpayers in the agricultural and livestock sectors for investments in infrastructure necessary for the production and disposal of products that benefit the communities in which they are located, such as water, electricity or access roads, may be amortised over the 5 financial years immediately following those in which the investments were made. The General Tax Administration (AGT) must approve these costs in advance, and the associated expenditure must be properly documented.

In a new development, IT platforms supporting mobile financial services can be amortised for tax purposes over a period of up to eight years, provided there is appropriate technical and accounting justification.

Property Tax

Exemptions from property tax are expected to apply to transfers of residential real estate with a value of up to AOA 40,000,000.

A 50% reduction in the property tax rate is also envisaged for residential property transfers exceeding AOA 40,000,000, up to a limit of AOA 100,000,000.

Taxpayers who voluntarily register their properties with the AGT during the 2026 financial year may be exempt from paying property tax and interest due for the 2020–2023 financial years.

ANGOLA

Stamp Duty

The exemption from stamp duty for interbank money market transactions, as defined in specific legislation, remains in place, as does the exemption for capital increases conducted by legally constituted commercial companies.

Value Added Tax (“VAT”)

With regard to VAT, the following measures provided for in the 2026 State Budget Bill are noteworthy:

- A reduction in the VAT rate to 5% on the import or transfer of industrial equipment by the manufacturer, provided the nature and purpose of the equipment are proven upon request by the taxable person and approved by the AGT.
- If turnover or import operations increase beyond the thresholds for the exclusion and simplified regimes under the VAT Code, the taxpayer must change the taxation regime. This change must be made by the end of the month following the import or the operation that caused the increase in turnover. If the taxpayer does not do so, the AGT can make the change of its own motion.
- A VAT exemption is envisaged for transactions conducted through payment platforms and instant mobile transfers authorised by the BNA (Banco Nacional de Angola).

Inheritance and Gift Tax on Movable Property

During the 2026 financial year, the Inheritance and Gift Tax rates for transfers of movable property and equivalent assets will be as follows:

ON TRANSFERS	PERCENTAGE (%)	
	UP TO AOA: 5.000.000,00	MORE THAN AOA: 5.000.000,00
Between spouses or to relatives in the ascending or descending lines	0.5%	1%
Between any other persons	1%	2%

A reduction in the VAT rate to 5% on the import or transfer of industrial equipment by the manufacturer, provided the nature and purpose of the equipment are proven upon request by the taxable person and approved by the AGT.

ANGOLA

TAX

Motor Vehicle Tax (“IVM”)

With regard to vessels, the IVM Law now stipulates the following:

- The IVM for vessels is now calculated using the following formula: $IVM = \text{Propulsion Power (HP)} \times \text{AOA } 2,500.00$.
- Vessels with a propulsion power of up to 25 HP are now exempt from IVM.

With regard to aircraft, the IVM Law now stipulates the following:

GROUP	MAXIMUM AUTHORISED TAKE-OFF WEIGHT (KG).	UNIT VALUE (AOA)
1	Up to 600	250.000,00
2	More than 600 to 1,000	344.340,00
3	From 1,000 to 1,400	469.325,00
4	More than 1,400 to 1,800	657.761,00
5	More than 1,800 to 2,500	915.702,50
6	More than 2,500 to 4,200	1.267.675,50
7	From 4,200 to 5,700	1.839.642,50
8	From 5,700 to 10,000	2.284.797,00
9	More than 10,000 to 20,000	2.438.636,00
10	More than 20,000	2.573.342,00

Exceptional framework for the settlement of social security debts of public undertakings in liquidation

Public companies in liquidation that voluntarily repay the outstanding amount of social security contributions, provided that the declaration and payment of the outstanding amount are made by 31 December 2026, will continue to be exempt from the payment of interest and fines.

Forgiveness of interest

Taxpayers with tax debts arising from periods up to and including 31 October 2025 are eligible for interest forgiveness. This provision applies provided taxpayers pay the tax and respective fine by the end of June 2026. However, tax debts relating to the 2025 tax year, which are payable during the 2026 tax year under the terms of the law, are not covered by the interest waiver.

ANGOLA

TAX

Benefits for authorised economic operators

The following benefits granted to authorised economic operators certified as importers and exporters are renewed during the term of the 2026 State Budget:

- Possibility to pay customs duties in instalments.
- Postponement to 60 days of the deadline for submitting the declaration of commitment to exclusivity for imported goods for the productive sector.
- Abolition of the requirement to provide a guarantee in the customs clearance procedure.
- Possibility of customs clearance of goods with deferment of payment of outstanding customs duties and other customs levies.

In addition, the following benefits for authorised economic operators who are certified as official customs agents and freight forwarders are renewed:

- Reduction in the number of physical and documentary inspections.
- Priority treatment if selected for physical and documentary examination.
- No need to provide a guarantee in transit procedures.

Postal services and parcels

The 2026 GSB Bill stipulates that goods shipped via postal or express cargo operators are subject to a flat rate of customs duties and other taxes under the simplified or general procedure, respectively:

- Goods valued at up to AOA 1,500,000 are subject to a 16% tax.
- Those valued at over AOA 1,500,000 are declared under the general taxation regime using the simplified procedure, except for goods subject to licensing.

The 2026 GSB Bill stipulates that goods shipped via postal or express cargo operators are subject to a flat rate of customs duties and other taxes under the simplified or general procedure.

According to the 2026 GSB Bill, duties and other customs charges relating to such goods must be collected by postal and express cargo operators. These operators must submit a collection report for the goods through the Portal de Parceiro (partner website). They must also pay the customs duties by the tenth day of the month following collection.

Failure to remit the revenue is punishable by a fine equal to twice the amount due.

ANGOLA

TAX

Changes to the Customs Tariff

The minimum customs duty rate for the 2026 financial year has been set at 5%, except for tax-exempt goods, goods with tax benefits, and goods imported by the State.

The applicable rate for goods processed under an Exclusivity Declaration is also 5%.

Customs transit

The 2026 State Budget Proposal states that authorised consignors and consignees are considered declarants for the customs transit regime, without prejudice to the provisions of the Customs Tariff.

Goods in international transit are exempt from payment of duties and other customs charges, except for General Customs Fees corresponding to AOA 56,200.00.

The following are excluded from the scope of this regime:

- Taxpayers subject to special tax regimes.
- Tax debts that have been the subject of a final court decision.

Award of tax benefits

Tax benefits for investments, as set out in the Tax Benefits Code and other legislation, are granted during the implementation phase of projects. However, tax benefits are not granted for reinvestments. ■