



Financial statements of the Bank

2025

Summary

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In this report section, figures are rounded to the nearest thousand dirhams. Accordingly, totals and sub-totals may not add up to the sum of the relevant rounded-off figures.

1 Overview of the financial position for fiscal year 2025⁽¹⁾

1.1 Balance sheet

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the Bank's total balance sheet amounted to 614,949,007 KDH, representing an annual increase of 11 percent. On the assets side, this change was mainly due to higher holdings and investments in foreign currencies (+17 percent) and in gold (+49 percent), as well as to a rise in bank refinancing operations (+2 percent), offset by the repayment of the remaining balance of the claim on the State under the Precautionary and Liquidity Line (PLL). On the liabilities side, this growth in the balance sheet primarily reflects the increase in banknotes and coins in circulation (+15 percent), combined with the decline in liabilities in convertible dirhams (-96 percent).

Chart 1.1: Balance sheet structure

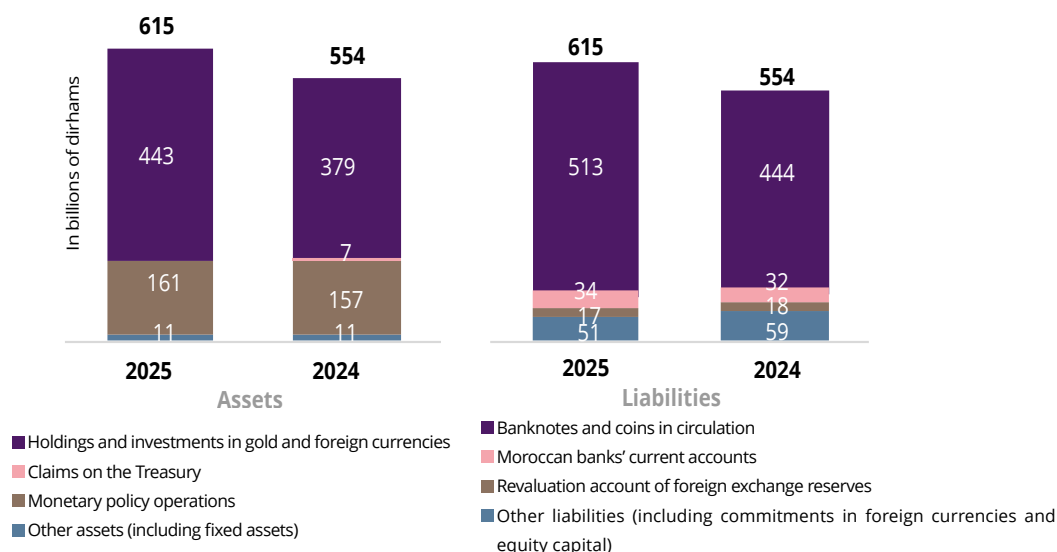


Table 1.1: Balance sheet by operation

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
(of which)			
Banknotes and coins in circulation	512,987,202	444,273,240	15
Foreign operations	-404,572,230	-332,410,772	22
Operations with the State	4,067,117	381,095	>100
Net position of credit institutions	-127,259,647	-124,702,983	2
Patrimonial operations ⁽²⁾	8,668,126	8,337,400	4

¹ Changes in balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account (PLA) items are discussed in more detail in the comments on the summary statements. For analysis purposes, balance sheet and PLA items have been combined in this report section.

² Considering net income before appropriation.

Banknotes and coins in circulation increased by 15 percent to 512,987,202 KDH, following an 8 percent rise in 2024, mainly owing to continued demand for cash.

Foreign operations stood at -404,572,230 KDH, with an improvement of 72,161,458 KDH compared with year-end 2024. In addition to the decline in the Bank's commitments to international financial institutions following the full repayment of the principal amount due to the IMF under the PLL, this change was driven by the increase in holdings and investments in gold and foreign currencies.

The balance of the **operations with the State** rose sharply—after four consecutive years of decline—to 4,067,117 KDH at end-2025, compared with 381,095 KDH a year earlier. This change mainly resulted from the full repayment of the principal of Bank Al-Maghrib's claim on the State under the PLL, together with a decrease in the balance of the Treasury's current account (-3,401,919 KDH).

The net **position of credit institutions** moved from -124,702,983 KDH at end-2024 to -127,259,647 KDH at the end of 2025, reflecting the year-end increase in bank refinancing operations.

The balance of **patrimonial operations** stood at 8,668,126 KDH, compared with 8,337,400 KDH at end-2024, a change of 4 percent driven by a +1,059,984 KDH rise in equity and related capital to 7,582,691 KDH. This development reflected the strengthening of the Bank's capital following the allocation of 1 billion dirhams to special reserve funds for the year, combined with a 712,499 KDH decline in the Bank's net income, which amounted to 5,747,485 KDH.

1.2 Income

At the end of fiscal year 2025, the Bank reported a **profit** of 5,747,485 KDH, compared to 6,459,984 KDH a year earlier. This decline was mainly attributable to the combined effect of the decline in the income from monetary policy operations (-746,630 KDH), the increase in general operating expenses (+1,006,849 KDH), due to the establishment, during this year, of a provision for financial risks amounting to one billion dirhams, as well as a decline in non-recurrent income (-98,567 KDH). These developments were offset by an increase in the income from foreign exchange reserve management (+1,189,205 KDH) and other operations (+244,578 KDH).

Table 1.2: Net income of the fiscal year

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Income from foreign exchange reserve management	9,926,147	8,736,942	14
Income from monetary policy operations	3,201,126	3,947,755	-19
Income from other operations	1,519,067	1,274,489	19
Operating income	14,646,339	13,959,186	5
General operating expenses	-3,548,403	-2,541,555	40
Gross operating income	11,097,936	11,417,631	-3
Non-recurrent income	-545,410	-446,843	-22
Income tax	-4,805,040	-4,510,804	7
Net income	5,747,485	6,459,984	-11

The increase in the income from foreign exchange reserve management operations was mainly driven by the rise in net bond income (+1,310,768 KDH), reflecting an improvement in interest income—particularly from the investment (HTM) portfolio—and net capital gains on available-for-sale securities, offset by a decrease in provisions reversals related to these securities. Conversely, interest income from money market investments declined, primarily due to lower investment rates amid monetary policy easing by the Fed and the ECB.

The decline in the income from monetary policy operations, following three consecutive years of growth, was mainly due to cuts in the key interest rate³.

The increase in the income from other operations stems primarily from higher commissions on foreign exchange operations—particularly on foreign banknotes—following larger sales by Moroccan banks to Bank Al-Maghrib, and from improved interest rates on the Bank's customer accounts. In contrast, sales of secure documents fell by 6 percent (-24,696 KDH) to 363,838 KDH.

The rise in general operating expenses was mainly attributable to the Bank's establishment, during 2025 fiscal year, of a provision for financial risks⁴ amounting to 1,007,713 KDH, to cover probable losses on the mark-to-market (MTM) portfolios—particularly in the event of interest rate and market shocks similar to those experienced in 2022-2023—as well as an increase in operating expenses (+206,974 KDH).

The decline in non-recurrent income⁵ to -545,410 KDH (-98,567 KDH) was mainly due to the payment in 2025 of the social solidarity contribution on profits amounting to 585,819 KDH, compared with 486,081 KDH paid in 2024.

³ A 25-basis-point reduction at each of the June and December 2024 meetings, as well as in March 2025.

⁴ See Note 12 to the balance sheet.

⁵ Including non-recurrent income and income from previous years.

2 Summary Statements and Related Notes

2.1 Balance sheet - Assets

Table 2.1: Assets as at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	Notes	2025	2024
Holdings and investments in gold	1	28,049,899	18,781,915
Holdings and investments in foreign currencies	2	396,615,532	339,309,229
- Holdings and investments with foreign banks		33,339,289	34,533,011
- Foreign and assimilated Treasury bills		351,432,699	294,645,307
- Other holdings in foreign currencies		11,843,544	10,130,912
Holdings with international financial institutions	3	21,197,838	23,061,150
- IMF subscription - Reserve tranche		2,021,606	2,132,439
- Holdings in Special Drawing Rights		18,797,405	20,529,114
- Subscription to the Arab Monetary Fund		378,828	399,597
Claims on the Treasury	4	-	7,090,424
Claims on Moroccan credit and assimilated institutions	5	160,885,559	157,010,858
- Securities received from banks under repurchase agreements		51,441,453	49,650,424
- Advances to banks		109,027,906	106,910,271
- Other claims		416,201	450,163
Treasury bills - Open market operations		-	-
Other assets	6	3,538,128	4,169,685
Fixed assets	7	4,662,051	4,645,292
Total assets		614,949,007	554,068,553

2.2 Balance sheet - Liabilities

Table 2.2: Liabilities as at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	Notes	2025	2024
Banknotes and coins in circulation	8	512,987,202	444,273,240
- Banknotes in circulation		508,410,324	439,909,217
- Coins in circulation		4,576,878	4,364,023
Commitments in gold and foreign currencies	9	6,041,335	4,189,231
- Commitments in gold		-	-
- Commitments in foreign currencies		6,041,335	4,189,231
Commitments in convertible dirhams	10	283,897	7,419,443
- Commitments to international financial institutions		265,433	7,404,544
- Other commitments		18,464	14,899
Deposits and commitments in dirhams	11	42,855,881	44,789,654
-- Treasury current account		4,060,690	7,462,609
--Deposits and commitments in dirhams to Moroccan banks		33,625,912	32,307,874
- Current accounts		33,625,912	32,307,874
- Liquidity withdrawal accounts		-	-
- Deposit facility accounts		-	-
- Deposits of general government and public institutions		1,492,811	1,227,636
- Other accounts		3,676,467	3,791,534
Other liabilities	12	21,715,497	21,706,964
Special Drawing Rights allocations	3	17,735,019	18,707,329
Equity and related capital	13	7,582,691	6,522,707
- Capital		500,000	500,000
- Reserves		7,001,340	6,001,340
- Retained earnings		81,351	21,367
- Other equity capital		-	-
Net income of the fiscal year		5,747,485	6,459,984
Total liabilities		614,949,007	554,068,553

2.3 Off-balance sheet

Table 2.3: Off-balance sheet as at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	Notes	2025	2024
Spot foreign exchange operations			
Spot delivery of currencies		958,059	-
Spot dirham receivables		-	-
Forward foreign exchange operations	14		
Forward foreign currencies receivable		2,886,862	2,024,437
Forward foreign currencies deliverable		2,878,986	2,001,365
Foreign exchange operations - deposits in gold and in foreign currencies	14	-	3,681,650
Foreign exchange operations - arbitrage operations	14		
Foreign currencies receivable		374,924	-
Foreign currencies deliverable		375,838	-
Off-balance sheet foreign currencies adjustment		-	-
Commitments on derivatives		-	-
Commitments on securities	15		
Securities received as collateral for advances granted		128,373,670	128,994,653
Securities received as collateral for advances to be granted		13,782,200	13,400,400
Other collateral received against advances granted		43,715,267	37,836,194
Advances to be granted		84,063,090	12,730,380
Foreign securities receivable		2,971,349	7,376,028
Foreign securities deliverable		934,130	5,467,643
Foreign securities received under repurchase agreements		912,830	-
Other Commitments	16		
Market guarantees received		224,778	183,311
Guarantee commitments received for staff loans		907,361	916,140
Financing commitments granted to the staff		37,490	10,889
Other commitments granted		1,000	1,000

2.4 Profit and Loss Account

Table 2.4: Profit and Loss Account as at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	Notes	2025	2024
Revenues		16,423,136	16,369,754
Interests received on holdings and investments in gold and in foreign currencies	17	9,494,272	7,955,035
Interests received on claims on credit and assimilated institutions	18	3,201,485	3,948,987
Other interests received	19	10,070	9,823
Commissions received	20	1,266,990	1,087,281
Other financial revenues	21	1,453,476	1,206,050
Sales of produced goods and services	22	451,835	484,830
Miscellaneous revenues	23	31,450	23,273
Reversals of depreciation		-	-
Provision reversals	24	259,444	1,411,003
Non-current revenues	25	254,114	243,471
Expenses		10,675,651	9,909,770
Interests paid on commitments in gold and in foreign currencies	26	526,903	725,698
Interests paid on deposits and commitments in dirhams	27	236,675	334,984
Commissions paid	28	23,774	25,216
Other financial expenses	29	674,239	1,020,595
Staff expenses	30	966,150	929,863
Purchases of materials and supplies	31	565,816	505,447
Other external expenses	32	568,719	445,866
Depreciation and provision charges	33	1,509,398	715,231
Non-current expenses	34	798,936	696,064
Income tax	35	4,805,040	4,510,804
Net income		5,747,485	6,459,984

2.5 Cash flow statement

Table 2.5: Cash flow as at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024
Cash and foreign currency deposits at the beginning of fiscal year	42,267,901	51,887,549
Cash flow from operating activities	-25,042,067	-29,584,714
Interests received	11,861,864	11,361,726
Commissions on banking operations received	1,266,990	1,087,281
Other revenues received	892,912	875,673
Interests and commissions paid	-788,462	-1,086,974
Staff costs paid	-894,894	-909,781
Taxes and duties paid	-6,009,366	-7,153,711
Other expenses paid	-1,102,980	-1,311,114
+/- Change in Treasury deposits in dirhams	-3,401,919	-3,416,190
+/- Change in deposits with Moroccan banks in dirhams	1,317,904	9,700,261
+/- Change in other customer deposits in dirhams and in foreign currencies	787,941	-934,865
+/- Change in foreign currency-denominated available-for-sale securities	-20,773,207	-7,429,963
+/- Change in foreign currency-denominated trading securities	-	-
+/- Change in advances to banks	-3,908,664	-26,958,641
+/- Change in other liabilities	-4,477,416	-3,427,411
+/- Change in other assets	187,230	18,995
Cash flow from investment activities	-43,657,474	-11,338,817
+/- Change in foreign investment securities in foreign currencies	-44,326,385	-10,472,850
+/- Change in IMF subscription-Reserve tranche	-	-
+/- Change in SDR holdings	889,512	-866,438
+/- Change in holdings and investments in gold	-1,419	-
+/- Change in deposits with the IMF	-	-
+/- Change in AMF subscription	-	-
+/- Change in SDRs allocations	-	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	-271,770	-42,132
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	52,589	42,604
Cash flows from financing activities	68,713,962	31,521,199
+/- Change in banknotes and coins in circulation	68,713,962	31,521,199
Revaluation of cash and foreign currency deposits	-1,420,174	-217,316
Cash and foreign currency deposits at end of the fiscal year	40,862,149	42,267,901

2.6 Statement of changes in equity

Table 2.6: Change in equity at December 31, 2025

In thousands of dirhams	2025 opening balance	Appropriation of 2024 income	Distribution of dividends	2025 income	Capital Operations (+incr./-decr.)	2025 closing balance
Capital	500,000					500,000
Retained earnings	21,367	59,984				81,351
Reserves	6,001,340	6,400,000	-5,400,000			7,001,340
Income for the year				5,747,485		5,747,485
Income pending allocation	6,459,984	-6,459,984				0
Total	12,982,691	0	-5,400,000	5,747,485	0	13,330,177

2.7 Main accounting rules and evaluation methods

2.7.1 Legal framework

The financial statements are prepared and presented in line with Bank Al-Maghrib's chart of accounts, approved by the National Accounting Council (CNC) in May 2007.

The Bank applies the accounting requirements set forth in the General Accounting Standards Code (CGNC) for all matters common to companies, particularly with regard to the evaluation of inventories and fixed assets.

The financial statements, as provided for under Article 47 of Law No.40-17 bearing Statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib, include the balance sheet, the Profit and Loss Account (PLA) and Additional Information Statement (AIS).

Concurrently, the Bank prepares an annual off-balance sheet statement, the cash-flow statement, and the statement of changes in equity.

2.7.2 Evaluation methods

Assets and liabilities in gold and foreign currencies

Foreign exchange operations

Foreign exchange operations include spot and forward purchases and sales of foreign currencies which entail:

- either a change in a holding or a commitment in a foreign currency and a change in a commitment or holding in dirhams;
- Or a change in a holding or commitment in one currency and a change in a holding or a commitment in another currency.

These operations are recorded in the corresponding off-balance sheet accounts on their commitment date, then recorded in the balance sheet accounts on the value or delivery date.

Revaluation of holdings in gold and foreign currencies

Holdings and commitments in gold, precious metals, and foreign currencies, including in SDRs, are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the last business day of the fiscal year.

Table 2.7: Trends in exchange rates (*)

In MAD	2025	2024	Change (%)
XAU	39,447.00	26,415.00	49.3
USD	9.1283	10.11	-9.7
EUR	10.7121	10.52	1.8
XDR	12.50	13.19	-5.2

(*) Year-end reference rate

Profits and losses resulting from this operation are recognized in the “revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves” on the liabilities of the Bank’s balance sheet, in accordance with the new agreement governing this account, concluded between Bank Al-Maghrib and the State on November 1, 2022, abolishing the provisions of the agreement signed on December 29, 2006.

By virtue of this agreement, the «revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves» must be maintained at a minimum credit balance equal to 2.5 percent of the Bank’s net foreign holdings as of the fiscal year-end. In case of a foreign exchange loss causes the balance of this account to fall below this threshold, the amount of shortfall shall be deducted from the Bank’s income statement for the year in question, up to a limit of 10 percent of the net profit for said year. It then recorded in a “foreign exchange loss reserve” account and carried as a liability on the Bank’s balance sheet.

If the “revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves” has a debit balance, the latter is recorded as an asset on the Bank’s balance sheet, and no provision for risks and expenses is recognized.

If the “revaluation account of foreign exchange reserve” has a debit balance uncovered by the balance of the “foreign exchange loss reserve” account, the reserve will be replenished from the Bank’s net profit up to a limit of 20 percent.

Where the uncovered debit balance exceeds 20 percent of the net profit, the outstanding amount shall be offset through successive appropriations, from one fiscal year to the next, on the same proportional basis, regardless of the balance of the account at the time each appropriation is effected.

Securities

The securities acquired as part of the exchange reserves management are sorted into trading, available-for-sale (AFS), or investment (HTM) portfolios, depending on the purpose for which they are held.

Trading portfolio consists of securities purchased with the initial intention of reselling them in the short term. They are recorded at their purchase price, including purchase cost and, where applicable, accrued coupons. Capital gains and losses resulting from the daily evaluation of such securities at the market price are recorded in the corresponding income accounts.

Investment portfolio consists of securities acquired with the intention of being held until maturity. They are posted according to the rules below:

- They are recorded at their purchase price, excluding costs and, where applicable, accrued coupons.
- Unrealized capital gains on these securities are not recognized.
- Unrealized capital losses on these securities are recorded only when the Bank considers that the security showing an unrealized capital loss is likely to be resold during the following fiscal year and where there is a probable issuer default risk.
- The differences between the acquisition price and the redemption value of the securities (discount or premium) are amortized on an actuarial basis over the remaining term of the securities.

As of January 1, 2020, the Bank switched from the straight-line method to the actuarial method for the amortization of discounts/premiums on investment securities, in order to align with international best practices. This method, just like the straight-line method, is accepted by the chart of accounts of Bank Al-Maghrib as approved by the National Accounting Council.

Available-for-sale portfolio consists of securities other than those sorted as trading or investment portfolios. Their recognition is governed by the following rules:

- Entries into the portfolio are recorded in the balance sheet at their purchase price, excluding purchase cost and, where applicable, accrued coupons.
- The differences between the securities' purchase price and redemption price (discount or premium) are not amortized over the holding period of the securities.
- Unrealized capital losses resulting from the difference between the book value and the market value of these securities are recorded as depreciation provisions on a daily basis. Conversely, unrealized capital gains are not recognized.

Discounted interest securities are recorded at their redemption price. The discounted interests are deferred over the term of the securities and recorded in the profit or loss accounts on a daily basis.

Other holdings in foreign currencies

The Bank holds portfolios of securities denominated in US dollars, whose management is delegated to the World Bank by virtue of delegation contracts.

These securities are initially recognized at their purchase price. The unrealized capital gains or losses are recorded in the appropriate profit and loss accounts, based on the net asset values reported by the managing agent.

Provision for Risks and Expenses

In accordance with the prudence principle, the Bank sets aside provisions to cover risks and expenses that have become probable as a result of past or ongoing events, when the nature of such risks and expenses is clearly defined but their occurrence and/or measurement remains uncertain.

Effective in 2025, the Bank established a Provision for Financial Risks (PFR) in accordance with the prudence principle and in light of experience gained from periods of market volatility. This provision constitutes a prudential mechanism based on the financial exposures recognized in the statement of financial position as of the closing date in respect of portfolios measured at fair value. It aims at providing targeted and quantified coverage against the risk of a decline in the value of these positions resulting from adverse movements in market parameters, particularly increases in interest rates.

The amount of the PFR is determined based on the closing exposure, by applying stress test scenarios involving interest rate shocks to that exposure, in order to estimate the potential impact on the valuation of the relevant outstanding positions as of the closing date. The provision is reviewed annually and adjusted upward or downward depending on changes in the exposure and the results of stress tests at each closing date. It is recorded on the liability side of the balance sheet; the corresponding additions and reversals are recognized in the income statement.

Claims on the Treasury

As part of the agreement concluded between Bank Al-Maghrib and the State in November 2022, setting out the terms and conditions governing the State's use of funds available under the IMF's PLL, this operation was recorded in the Bank's accounts as a claim on the State, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the IMF manual.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are recorded at their purchase cost. They are posted on the assets side of the balance sheet at a net value representing their acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciations.

Fixed assets, including incidental expenses, are amortized according to the straight-line method, depending on the assets' expected useful life, by applying the current depreciation rates.

Below are the depreciation periods that have been adopted for each type of fixed assets:

Table 2.8: Depreciation periods of fixed assets

Properties	20 years
Fixtures, fittings, and installations	5 years
Dar As-Sikkah equipment	10 years
Office equipment, IT equipment and software, vehicles, and other equipment	5 years
Office furniture	10 years
Smartphones and tablets	3 years 4 months

Financial fixed assets

Equity securities in Moroccan and foreign financial institutions are presented in the assets side of the balance sheet at their net book value, corresponding to their acquisition cost minus the possible provisions set up at the closing date. Meanwhile, the value of foreign equity is converted into dirhams at the historical rate of the currency.

Non-fully paid-up securities are recorded as assets at their total value, including the remaining amount to be paid up. The share not yet paid up is recorded as a counterpart to a debt account on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

The possible provisions for depreciation of these unlisted securities are evaluated at the end of the fiscal year using the net asset value method, based on the most recent financial statements available.

Inventories

Inventories are mainly composed of:

- Consumable materials and supplies;
- Raw materials needed for manufacturing banknotes, coins, and secure documents and identity cards (paper, inks, blanks, chips, cards, ...);

- Finished goods and work in process (secure documents, and miscellaneous);
- Commemorative coins.

Consumable materials and supplies are recorded in the balance sheet at their purchase cost, minus, where applicable, any impairment allowance recognized at the closing date.

Raw materials are recorded in the balance sheet at their purchase price plus the procurement costs, and minus, where applicable, any impairment allowance.

Finished goods and work in process intended for sale are recorded in the balance sheet at their production costs, minus, where applicable, any impairment allowance.

2.8 Mechanism governing financial risks associated with foreign exchange reserve management

Definition of financial risks

Financial risks to which the Bank is exposed in the management of foreign exchange reserves are:

- **Credit risk**, defined as:
 - On the one hand, default risk (counterparty risk) which refers to the inability of a counterparty to fulfil its obligations.
 - On the other hand, the risk of a downgrade in a counterparty's credit rating by one or more rating agencies.
- **Market risk**, referring to the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market factors. It concerns, inter alia, risks related to fluctuations in interest or foreign exchange rates.
- **Liquidity risk**, which refers to the inability to meet the country's immediate commitments, by mobilizing assets, without any significant impact on their price.

Governance framework

As part of its mission relating to foreign exchange reserve management, the Bank is equipped with a financial risk management system, which allows for the identification, monitoring, and mitigation of the risks associated with foreign exchange reserve management operations, namely credit, market, and liquidity risks.

To this end, risk management at Bank Al-Maghrib is based on a clear and well-structured governance framework.

Each year, the **Bank's Board** approves the foreign exchange reserve investment policy and risk tolerances. It also approves the investment universe and the strategic asset allocation. The **Monetary and Financial Committee** (MFC) oversees the implementation of the strategic allocation and validates the management of foreign exchange reserves. Moreover, it examines trends in the financial risk indicators inherent in reserve management. Finally, the **Audit and Risk Committee** looks into the annual evolution of the Bank's financial and operational risks.

The objectives for holding and managing the foreign exchange reserves, the investment principles, the limits applicable to each asset class, and the issuer and counterparty eligibility and concentration criteria are set out in the Investment directive. The benchmark indices for the portfolios and their management approach are defined in the Strategic Asset Allocation approved by the Bank's Board.

From an operational perspective, all the Bank's foreign currency exposures are controlled and monitored on a daily basis to ensure compliance with the investment directive and with the strategic allocation.

In this context, these exposures are the subject of in-depth analyses in reports drawn up on a regular basis and submitted to the Bank's various governance bodies, especially the Monetary and Financial Committee.

Financial risks' management

Credit risk

The Bank manages credit risk by setting eligibility criteria for both issuers and counterparties, while ensuring that investments comply with the principles of security and liquidity.

The minimum criteria vary depending on the credit risk incurred by the different instruments. They are higher for operations with direct credit risk, such as unsecured deposits, than for operations processed in a delivery-versus-payment system. Currently, the minimum average credit rating is "A-" for money market investments with bank counterparties, and "BBB-" for bond investments.

In addition to the eligibility criteria, the Bank sets limits to avoid excessive risk-taking and concentration. These include limits on exposure by issuer, counterparty, asset class, country, and credit rating.

In order to assess the overall credit risk exposure, the Bank calculates and monitors the average credit rating of reserve portfolios on a daily basis, as well as the 99 percent Credit VaR, which estimates the potential losses over a one-year horizon, associated with a credit event (a rating downgrade or a default).

At the end of 2025, the average credit rating of foreign exchange reserves was "AA", reflecting the very good credit quality of the assets held.

Chart 2.1: Breakdown of portfolio exposures by region

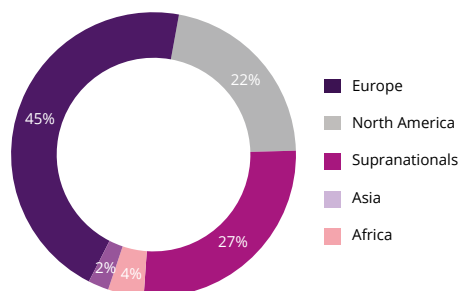


Chart 2.2: Breakdown of portfolio exposures by asset class

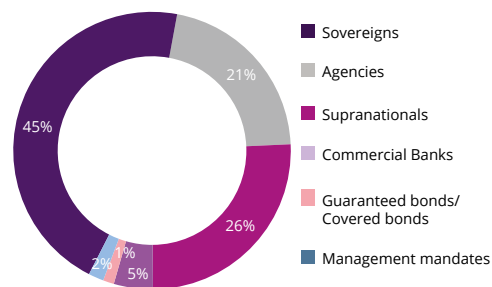
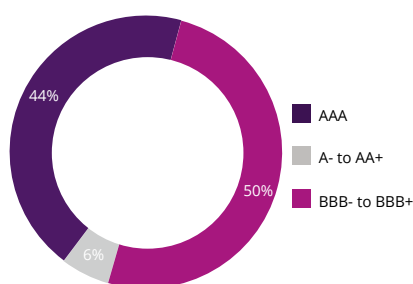


Chart 2.3: Breakdown of bond portfolios by rating



Market risks

The market risk associated with foreign exchange reserves management mainly arises from interest rate and foreign exchange risks.

• Interest rate risk

The Bank manages interest rate risk through benchmark indices for all portfolios, as well as authorized duration deviations relative to these benchmarks within the framework of the strategic allocation.

Exposure to interest rate risk is measured through various indicators, namely maximum potential loss (VaR), duration and volatility of performance against the benchmark indices (Tracking Error).

At the end of 2025, the overall duration of the foreign exchange reserves increased by 11 months compared to end-2024, standing at 2.8 years against 1.9 years a year earlier.

- **Foreign exchange risk**

The foreign exchange risk arises from the impact of the change in foreign exchange rates against the Moroccan dirham. This risk stems from:

- On the one hand, the deviation between the currency weights of foreign exchange reserves and that resulting from the replication of the dirham currency basket, which is 60 percent in euros and 40 percent in US dollars. This deviation is capped at a maximum limit of +/-10 percent set by the strategic allocation;
- On the other hand, the change in the gap between the reference rate and the central rate of the fluctuation band.

Liquidity risk

The Bank manages the liquidity risk by maintaining liquid tranches within the foreign exchange reserves:

- **Precautionary reserves:** made up of available and liquid assets that allow financing short-term needs of the Bank. As end-2025, precautionary reserves stood at around 68.5 billion dirhams.
- **Excess reserve portfolios recorded at market value** made up of liquid assets that can be mobilized upon depletion of the “precautionary reserves” tranche. The value of these portfolios reached 42 billion dirhams at end-2025.

Liquidity risk is also managed at the above-mentioned liquidity tranches level through minimum size requirements and maximum concentration ratio limits for bond issuances.

2.9 Comments on the balance sheet items

Assets

By virtue of Article 12 of its Statutes, Bank Al-Maghrib holds and manages foreign exchange reserves, which consist of gold, foreign currencies and SDRs.

Note 1: Holdings and investments in gold

This item contains the dirham-equivalent value of holdings in gold held in Morocco and with foreign depositories, as well as investments in gold made with foreign counterparties. Since the end of 2006, these holdings and investments are evaluated at market prices on the last business day of the year. Gains and losses resulting from this operation are allocated to the revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves⁶, in accordance with the agreement governing this account signed on November 1, 2022, between Bank Al-Maghrib and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

At the end of 2025, the equivalent value of holdings in gold increased by 49 percent to 28,049,899 KDH, mainly due to the continued strong appreciation in the price of gold.

The quantity remained virtually stable at 711,078 ounces (equivalent to 22 tonnes).

Table 2.9: Holdings and investments in gold

	2025	2024
Price of gold ounces ⁽¹⁾	39.447	26.415
Quantity of gold ounces	711.078	711.032
Morocco	4.855	4.855
Abroad	706.223	706.177
Market value⁽²⁾	28,049,899	18,781,915
Gold stock (in tonnes)	22.12	22.12

⁽¹⁾ Price of gold/MAD.

⁽²⁾ In thousands of dirhams.

Note 2: Holdings and investments in foreign currencies

This item primarily records the dirham-equivalent value of holdings in foreign currencies invested in monetary deposits (demand and term deposits) and in foreign bond securities.

Holdings and investments in foreign currencies increased by 17 percent at the end of 2025, reaching 396,615,532 KDH, reflecting the strengthening of foreign exchange reserves, driven in particular by the Treasury's issuance of a 2-billion-euro bond on the international financial market.

⁶ The credit balance of this account cannot be recognized as income for the fiscal year, nor can it be distributed or allocated for any other use.

Table 2.10: Holdings and investments in foreign currencies by type of investment

In thousands of dirhams	2025	Part	2024	Part
Demand deposits	6,024,544	2%	14,928,341	4%
Term deposits	18,890,468	5%	13,349,155	4%
Available-for-sale securities ⁽¹⁾	74,656,334	19%	56,297,176	17%
Investment securities ⁽²⁾	276,776,365	70%	238,348,130	70%
Transaction securities ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
Others ⁽⁴⁾	20,267,820	5%	16,386,426	5%
Total	396,615,532	100%	339,309,229	100%

⁽¹⁾ Taking into account provisions for securities' depreciation. The market price valuation of available-for-sale securities, on December 31, 2025, amounted to 75,067 848 KDH.

⁽²⁾ In line with accounting rules, no provision has been recorded for this portfolio.

⁽³⁾ Securities acquired with the intention of resale in the short term.

⁽⁴⁾ Including accrued interests, management mandates and foreign banknotes.

Holdings in foreign currencies accounted for 64 percent of the Bank's total assets, compared with 61 percent in 2024, with 89 percent of these assets invested in bond securities. Within this category, the available-for-sale portfolio increased by 33 percent to 74,656,334 KDH, while the investment securities portfolio grew by 16 percent to reach 276,776,365 KDH.

The Bank also maintained a currency allocation for its foreign currency assets and investments that remained closely aligned with the Moroccan dirham currency basket.

With regard to the allocation of environmental, social and governance (ESG) assets, their share of the Bank's foreign exchange reserves increased from 11.4 percent in 2024 to 15.6 percent at the end of 2025.

Deposits and money market investments, for their part, declined by 12 percent to 24,915,013 KDH, representing 6 percent of the Bank's holdings and investments in foreign currencies, compared with 8 percent a year earlier. This decrease was mainly attributable to the reallocation of foreign currency cash holdings in favor of the investment portfolio⁷.

Table 2.11: Holdings and investments in foreign currencies by currency

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
EUR	247,200,636	188,189,169	31
USD	145,354,679	147,695,174	-2
Other foreign currencies	4,060,217	3,424,886	19
Total	396,615,532	339,309,229	17

Table 2.12: Holdings and investments in foreign currencies by residual maturity^(*)

	2025	2024
≤1 year	29%	30%
>1 year	71%	70%
Total	100%	100%

^(*) Securities held in internally-managed portfolios, including certificates of deposits.

⁷ Securities acquired with the intention of being held to maturity (see section on Main Accounting Rules and Evaluation Methods).

Note 3: Holdings with international financial institutions

This item, which includes positions with the IMF and AMF, fell by 8 percent, reaching 21,197,838 KDH, driven mainly by the decrease in holdings in SDRs.

Position with the IMF

On the assets side:

- **IMF subscription - Reserve tranche**, which represents the portion covered by Bank Al-Maghrib (18.4 percent) as Morocco's quota subscription at the IMF. It is composed of:

- **The available tranche:** 150.08 million SDRs (1,876,243 KDH), representing Bank Al-Maghrib's contribution to the IMF in foreign currencies.

- **The mobilized tranche:** 14.36 million SDRs (145,363 KDH) corresponding to Morocco's quota at the IMF, subscribed by Bank Al-Maghrib in national currency and registered in "Account n°1" opened on its books. As of the end of December 2025, the revaluation of this tranche resulted in an adjustment of +684 KDH, compared to +1,394 KDH a year earlier.

Table 2.13: Position with the IMF

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Assets			
IMF subscription - Reserve tranche	2,021,606	2,132,439	-5
SDR holdings	18,797,405	20,529,114	-8
Total	20,819,010	22,661,553	-8
Liabilities			
SDR allocations	17,735,019	18,707,329	-5
Accounts n°1 and 2 ^(*)	255,083	7,359,492	-97
Total	17,991,304	26,066,822	-31

(*) Taking into account the repayment of the amount due under the PLL in 2025.

- **SDR holdings:** represent the equivalent value of Bank Al-Maghrib's holdings with the IMF. This account is debited for SDRs purchased by the Bank and the remunerations paid by the IMF, while it is credited for quarterly payments of commissions on SDR allocations as well as loan repayments by Morocco.

These holdings increased in 2021, following the IMF's general allocation of SDRs to member countries amounting to SDR 456 billion. Morocco's share of this allocation amounts to SDR 857.2 million (equivalent to 10.9 billion dirhams⁸).

At the end of 2025, the dirham equivalent of the Bank's SDR holdings stood at 18,797,405 KDH, down 8 percent (-1,731,709 KDH) compared with year-end 2024. This decline reflects: (i) the depreciation of the SDR exchange rate (-5 percent); (ii) the settlement during the year of the final two principal repayments due by Morocco to the IMF under the PLL, amounting to 537.7 million SDR (7,154,890 KDH); (iii) the payment of financial charges related to the use of the PLL, amounting to 6.4 million SDR (82,169 KDH), and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), amounting to 31.1 million

⁸ Affecting SDR holdings in the assets side and SDR allocations in the liabilities side.

SDR (392,639 KDH); and (iv) the payment of the commitment fee on the Flexible Credit Line⁹ (FCL), amounting to 7.6 million SDR (97,586 KDH).

This decline was partly offset by the drawdown of the third tranche under the RSF¹⁰ during the year, amounting to 375 million SDRs (4,822,892 KDH), as well as by the Bank's purchase of 150 million SDR (1,956,311 KDH) in January.

On the liabilities side, the "Special Drawing Rights Allocations" item corresponds to the equivalent value in dirhams of SDR allocations granted by the IMF to Morocco as a member country. This account was credited in 2009 with 5.7 billion dirhams, representing Morocco's share of the general and special allocations (475.8 million SDR)¹¹ granted by the IMF to member countries, and with 10.9 billion dirhams in 2021 covering Morocco's share of the general allocation (857.2 million SDRs) made by the IMF in August of this year.

At the end of 2025, this item showed a slight decline of 5 percent (-972,310 KDH) to 17,735,019 KDH, mainly due to the depreciation of the SDR rate against the dirham (-5 percent).

AMF subscription

This account represents the portion of the paid-in subscription to the AMF's capital, borne by the Bank.

Morocco's participation in this institution amounts to 41.33 million Arab dinars, divided¹² between Bank Al-Maghrib and the Treasury as follows:

- 200,000 Arab dinars paid in national currency and deposited in the AMF account opened in Bank Al-Maghrib books. Bank Al-Maghrib's share amounts to 150,000 Arab dinars (5,934 KDH).
- 21.69 million Arab dinars, subscribed in foreign currencies, 10.10 million Arab dinars of which subscribed by the Bank (378,828 KDH) remained unchanged since the last capital increase in 2018.
- 19.44 million Arab dinars, 9.10 million of which were paid by Bank Al-Maghrib under the AMF capital increase by incorporation of reserves, which took place in 2005 (5.88 million Arab dinars) and in 2013 (3.23 million Arab dinars).

Note 4: Claims on the Treasury

This item includes the claim arising from the Treasury's use in 2022 of the equivalent value of the funds drawn from the PLL in April 2020, amounting to 1,499.8 million SDR, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement concluded in this regard in November 2022 between Bank Al-Maghrib and the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

⁹The Flexible Credit Line (FCL) is designed to provide financial support to countries with very strong economic fundamentals and a sustained track record of sound policies, helping them address actual or potential balance of payments needs while reinforcing market confidence in an environment of heightened risks. Morocco's current FCL arrangement was approved on April 2, 2025, for a two-year period, with access of SDR 3.45 billion (approximately USD 4.5 billion, equivalent to 386 percent of the country's IMF quota).

¹⁰ Granted by the IMF to Morocco in September 2023 for 1 billion SDR, 94 percent of which has been drawn, maturing in April 2025.

¹¹ 436 million SDR of which under the general allocation corresponding to 74.13 percent of Morocco's 2009 share (588.2 million SDR) and 39.7 million SDR under the special allocation granted in accordance with the IMF's Fourth Amendment.

¹² 53.16 percent for the Treasury and 46.84 percent for Bank Al-Maghrib.

At the end of fiscal year 2025, this claim showed a zero balance, following the full repayment in April of the principal owed to the IMF under the PLL, compared with 7,090,424 KDH at the end of 2024.

Note 5: Claims on Moroccan credit and assimilated institutions

This item includes refinancing operations of credit institutions made as part of the monetary policy conduct, in conformity with Article 7 of the Bank's Statutes.

Banks' liquidity needs increased in 2025, mainly due to a marked rise in currency in circulation and higher Treasury financing requirements. This increase was partially offset by the strengthening of foreign exchange reserves.

In March 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib introduced new specific bank financing support programs for very small enterprises¹³ (VSEs), at a preferential rate, as well as for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

The Bank continued to fully meet banks' liquidity demands. In this regard, the volume of its interventions in the money market averaged 138 billion dirhams per week in 2025, compared with 139 billion in 2024.

As of 31 December 2025, bank refinancing operations amounted to a total of 160,469,358 KDH (compared with 156,560,695 KDH at end-2024), broken down as follows:

- 69,343,657 KDH through 7-day advances following calls for tenders, granted at the key rate.
- 1,160,249 KDH in 24-hour advances granted through calls for tenders at the key rate plus 100 basis points;
- 51,441,453 KDH relating to repurchase agreement operations (with maturities of 1 month and 3 months), conducted at the key rate;
- 38,524,000 KDH corresponding to secured loan operations, including 13,563,000 KDH with maturities of 1 month and 3 months and 24,961,000 KDH with a one-year maturity, under the economic financing support programs¹⁴ (VSEs, SMEs, VSMES, the Integrated Program for Financial Inclusion of Enterprises (PIAFE), participatory banks and microcredit associations).

¹³ A one-year financing program for VSEs at a rate equal to the weighted average of the policy rate minus 25 basis points, and for SMEs at a rate equal to the weighted average of the policy rate.

¹⁴ 2,540,000 KDH under the program for very small businesses, 4,900,000 KDH under the program for micro-enterprises, 14,885,000 KDH under the program for small and medium-sized enterprises, 1,326,000 KDH at a rate of 1.25 percent under the PIAFE program, 1,210,000 KDH under the refinancing program for "participatory banks," and 100,000 KDH under the refinancing program for "microcredit associations."

Table 2.14: Structure of Bank refinancing operations by instrument

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Repo-type operations	121,945,358	122,273,695	-0,3
7-day advances	69,343,657	72,623,271	-5
24-hour advances	1,160,249	-	-
Repurchase agreements	51,441,453	49,650,424	4
Secured loans^(*)	38,524,000	34,287,000	12
Total	160,469,358	156,560,695	2

(*) 1 month, 3 months et 1 year.

Table 2.15: Breakdown of bank refinancing operations by maturity ^(*)

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
24 hours	1,160,249	-	-
7 days	69,343,657	72,623,271	-5
1 month	25,002,134	30,002,755	-17
3 months	40,002,319	30,179,669	33
1 year	24,961,000	23,755,000	5
Total	160,469,358	156,560,695	2

(*) Initial maturity.

Note 6: Other assets

Other assets mainly include inventories, collection accounts, and equalization accounts, which notably consist of expenses to be spread over several fiscal years, prepaid expenses, accrued revenues, as well as any other debit balances pending settlement.

Other assets declined by 15 percent, falling from 4,169,685 KDH at the end of one year to 3,538,128 KDH at the end of the next.

Note 7: Net fixed assets

Table 2.16: Net fixed assets

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
(of which)			
Long-term loans	779,273	762,353	2
Equity and assimilated securities	1,958,964	1,959,082	-0,01
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	8,392,953	8,242,804	2
Gross fixed assets	11,131,527	10,964,543	2
Depreciation and provision endowments	-6,469,443	-6,319,251	2
Net fixed assets	4,662,051	4,645,292	0,4

The Bank's net fixed assets rose slightly by 16,759 KDH to 4,662,051 KDH, as a result of an increase in investments net of disposals (+166,984 KDH), partially offset by higher depreciation and provisions (+150,191 KDH).

Equity and assimilated securities

The gross value of Bank Al-Maghrib's equity investment portfolio remained virtually unchanged at 1,958,964 KDH at year-end 2025.

Table 2.17: Equity and assimilated securities ¹⁵

In thousands of dirhams	2025						2024 Gross book value	Change (%) ⁽³⁾
	Type of activity	Gross book value	Net book value ⁽¹⁾	Accounting net situation ⁽²⁾	Number Of shares held	Share %		
Securities held in Moroccan institutions and assimilated instruments (including)		72,286	72,286				72,365	-0.1
Maroclear	Financier	4,000	4,000	357,432	4,000	20	4,000	-
Casablanca Finance City Authority	Financier	50,000	50,000	505,587	500,000	10	50,000	-
The Moroccan Deposit Insurance corporation	Financier	59	59	12,447	2,008	4.59	59	-
Receivables related to equity ⁽⁴⁾	Financier	18,227	18,227				18,306	-0.4
Securities held in foreign financial institutions		1,886,678	1,850,256				1,886,717	-
Ubac Curaçao	Financier	23,228	0	86,614 USD	353,913	6.85	23,228	-
Swift	Financier	1,524	1,524	871,124 EUR	33	0.03	1,524	-
Arab Monetary Fund	Financier	5,934	5,934	1,479,245 DA ⁽⁵⁾	3	0.02	5,973	-0.7
Arab Trade Financing Program (PFCA)	Financier	16,856	16,856	1,270,180 USD	546	0.28	16,856	-
Africa50 – Project Finance (PF)	Financier	175,142	175,142	487,116 USD	18,000	4.07 ⁽⁶⁾	175,142	-
Africa50 – Project Development (PD)	Financier	19,460	6,266	17,275 USD	2,000	3.97 ⁽⁶⁾	19,460	-
Bank for International Settlements	Financier	1,644,533	1,644,533	28,269,200 SDR ⁽⁷⁾	3,000	0.53	1,644,533	-
Gross total of equity and assimilated securities		1,958,964	1,922,542				1,959,082	-0.01

⁽¹⁾ Net of provisions for the depreciation of the Bank's investments.

⁽²⁾ Net position of bodies in which the Bank holds equity (in thousands), calculated using the net book value method based on the 2024 financial statements.

⁽³⁾ Change in gross book value between 2024 and 2025.

⁽⁴⁾ Shareholder current account advance granted in 2023 in favor of CFCA and receivable related to the participation in the Africa50 Fund.

⁽⁵⁾ Arab dinars.

⁽⁶⁾ Share capital increase through contributions from certain African states totaling 40 million USD. Bank Al-Maghrib's share thus decreased to 4.07 percent for Africa50 - Project financing and 3.97 percent for Africa50 - Project development, compared to 4.26 percent and 4.29 percent in 2024, respectively.

⁽⁷⁾ SDR: Special Drawing Rights.

¹⁵ The figures in this table are expressed in thousands of dirhams, with the exception of the net position of foreign holdings, which is presented in foreign currencies.

Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Table 2.18: Tangible and intangible fixed assets

In thousands of dirhams	Gross Amount 2024	Increase	Decrease	Gross Amount 2025
Operating buildings	2,337,026	3,141	-	2,340,168
Operating furniture and equipment	3,029,293	150,411	98,934	3,080,770
Other operating tangible fixed assets	1,188,082	40,620	5,496	1,223,206
Non-operating tangible fixed assets	780,307	4,632	823	784,116
Intangible fixed assets	908,096	56,598	-	964,694
Total	8,242,804	255,402	105,254	8,392,953

At end-2025, the gross value of tangible and intangible fixed assets stood at 8,392,953 KDH, with an annual increase of 150,148 KDH. The main investments made this year are broken down as follows:

- 58 percent was allocated to the modernization of production and processing infrastructure for banknotes and secure ID cards, as well as the acquisition of IT equipment;
- 22 percent related to the change in certain information systems and the implementation of new IT solutions;
- 17 percent was allocated to fittings and fixtures at the Bank's various sites and to the expansion of its museum and numismatic collections;
- 3 percent was allocated, in particular, to real estate projects and the replacement of equipment at the bank's social service facilities.

Disposals mainly concerned the sale of the Bank's vacant lands and the sale of discarded equipment and furniture.

Liabilities

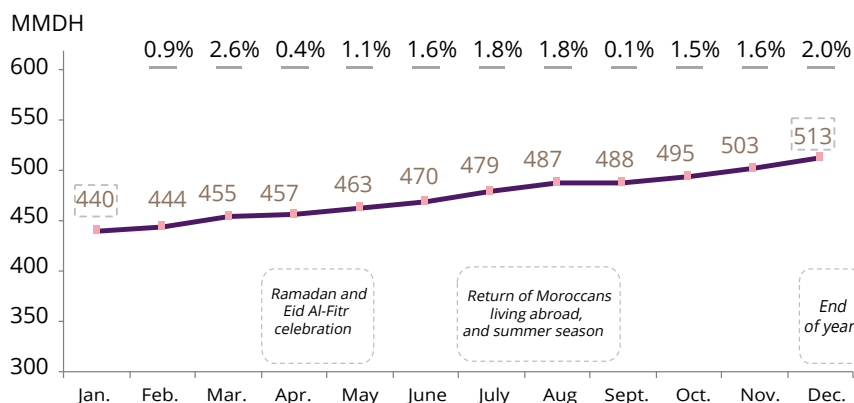
Note 8: Banknotes and coins in circulation

In accordance with Article 5 of its Statutes, Bank Al-Maghrib shall issue banknotes and coins. The amount of this item corresponds to the difference between the banknotes and coins issued and those held in the Bank's vaults.

Representing the Bank's largest liability item (83 percent), banknotes and coins in circulation stood at 512,987,202 KDH in 2025, rising by 15 percent compared to 2024 (444,273,240 KDH).

In line with their seasonal pattern, banknotes and coins in circulation peaked during Ramadan, religious holidays, the summer period, and the African Cup of Nations (AFCON).

Chart 2.4: Change in banknotes and coins in circulation in 2025



Note 9: Commitments in gold and in foreign currencies

These commitments consist mainly of foreign currency deposits from foreign banks and non-residents. They increased by 1,852,103 KDH compared with the previous year, reaching 6,041,335 KDH, due to the significant rise in the foreign currency commitments.

It should be noted that these commitments include the unpaid portion of the Bank's subscription to the capital of the BIS, amounting to 11.3 million SDR (equivalent to 140,639 KDH).

Note 10: Commitments in convertible dirhams

This item includes the Bank's commitments in convertible dirhams to foreign banks, international financial institutions (IMF and IBRD) and non-residents.

Table 2.19: Commitments in convertible dirhams

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Commitments to international financial institutions	265,433	7,404,544	-96
Commitments to foreign banks	10,103	44,691	-77
Current accounts of international financial institutions	255,329	7,359,853	-97
Other commitments	18,464	14,899	24
Total	283,897	7,419,443	-96

The annual variation in the Bank's commitments in convertible dirhams (-7,135,546 KDH) is mainly explained by the decrease in commitments to international financial institutions (-7,104,523 KDH), and by the Bank's commitments to foreign banks (-34,588 KDH).

The holdings in the IMF's "account no. 1", which represent the major component of this item, and those in the IMF's "account no. 2", readjusted each year to take account of the parity of the Dirham

against SDR, fell sharply (-7,104,409 KDH) at the end of 2025. This change is attributable to the full repayment in April of the principal owed under the PLL, for a total amount of 7,154,890 KDH.

The revaluation of the IMF's dirham-denominated holdings for the 2025 fiscal year amounted to -15,230 KDH against -292,947 KDH and was adjusted by -1,201 KDH (-66,912 KDH at end-2024) at the exchange rate on the last business day of the year.

Note 11: Deposits and commitments in dirhams

This item mainly includes:

- The Treasury current account held by Bank Al-Maghrib by virtue of Article 16 of its Statutes, and remunerated according to the requirements below, in accordance with the agreement signed between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Bank Al-Maghrib on July 28, 2009:
 - The tranche lower than or equal to 2 billion dirhams bears interest at the rate of 7-day advances minus 50 bp.
 - The tranche above 2 billion dirhams and lower than or equal to 3 billion dirhams is remunerated at the rate of 7-day advances minus 100 bp;
 - The tranche exceeding 3 billion dirhams does not bear interests.
- The accounts of Moroccan banks—intended primarily to meet their reserve requirements established under Articles 25 and 66 of the Statute of Bank Al-Maghrib—were fully made available to the banks pursuant to a decision of the Council dated June 16, 2020;
- Deposits of general government and public institutions, including the account of Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.

This item can also include, in a context of excess liquidity:

- 7-day liquidity withdrawals as unsecured deposits by calls for tender, subject to the key interest rate reduced by 50 basis points.
- 24-hour deposit facilities allowing banks to deposit, on their own initiative, a cash surplus. The remuneration applied to these deposits equals the key rate minus 100 basis points.

Table 2.20: Deposits and commitments in dirhams

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Treasury current account	4,060,690	7,462,609	-46
Moroccan banks' current accounts	33,625,912	32,307,874	4
Liquidity withdrawals	-	-	-
Deposit facilities	-	-	-
Deposits of general government and public institutions	1,492,811	1,227,636	22
Other accounts	3,676,467	3,791,534	-3
Total	42,855,881	44,789,654	-4

At the end of 2025, deposits and commitments in dirhams decreased to 42,855,881 KDH, representing a decline of 1,933,773 KDH compared to 2024. This change was mainly driven by the combined effect of a decline in the cash balance of the Treasury current account (-3,401,919 KDH) and an increase in Moroccan banks' holdings (+1,318,038 KDH).

Note 12: Other liabilities

Table 2.21: Other liabilities

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Other securities operations	361	361	-
Miscellaneous creditors	935,047	1,425,932	-34
Equalization accounts	507,464	362,794	40
Amounts claimable after payment receipt	600,432	47,159	>100
Provisions for risks and expenses	2,441,404	1,445,200	69
Revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves	17,230,788	18,425,519	-6
Total	21,715,497	21,706,964	0.04

Other liabilities particularly include:

- Miscellaneous creditors, consisting primarily of withheld taxes and duties, other amounts payable to the State and third parties, as well as contributions to social security institutions and pension funds regarding to social security coverage due pending settlement.

As of the end of 2025, they stood at 935,047 KDH, 625,602 KDH of which relate to payables to suppliers (534,421 KDH at the end of 2024). The breakdown of these payables by maturity is as follows:

Table 2.22: Breakdown of supplier payables by maturity

In thousands of dirhams	Amount of supplier payables at the end of the fiscal year	Amount of unmatured payables	Amount of debts due			
Closing dates			Less than 30 days	Between 31 and 60 days	Between 61 and 90 days	More than 90 days
Fiscal Year 2024	534,421	534,421	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Year 2025	625,602	625,602	-	-	-	-

- The equalization accounts are mainly composed of suspense and clearing accounts, accrued expenses, and deferred income. At the end of the year, they stood at 507,464 KDH, compared with 362,794 KDH a year earlier;
- Payables after collection, whose accounts make up the counterpart of securities presented for collection, moved from 47,159 KDH at the end of 2024 to 600,432 KDH at the end of 2025.
- Provisions for risks and expenses are intended to cover probable risks and expenses arising from past or ongoing events, where their nature is clearly identified, but the timing of settlement and/or their amount remains uncertain. They amounted to 2,441,404 KDH at the end of 2025, compared with 1,445,200 KDH a year earlier, mainly including a provision for financial risks amounting to 1,007,713 KDH, recognized during the year to cover probable losses relating to the MTM portfolios in the event of interest rate and market shocks of a magnitude comparable to those observed in 2022–2023 (see Box 1); a provision for commitments relating to social funds amounting to 998,851 KDH, as well as provisions of 400,000 KDH¹⁶ recognized in respect of the donation granted by the Bank in 2023 to support the management of the impacts of the earthquake (see Table 3.2.40 in Note 33 of the PLA).

¹⁶ Taking into account this year's provision reversals set aside in accordance with Article 247 bis of the General Tax Code, concerning the 5-year tax deferral of all donations and bequests on behalf of the State.

Box 2.1: Provisions for financial risks

Against a backdrop of heightened financial market volatility, which has led to significant fluctuations in bond portfolios measured at fair value and has made interest rate risk increasingly structural in nature, Bank Al-Maghrib established, for the first time this year, a provision for financial risks (PFR).

Its purpose is to provide targeted and quantified coverage against the risk of a decline in the value of portfolios measured at fair value resulting from adverse market movements, particularly increases in interest rates.

The provision recognized for the 2025 fiscal year amounted to 1,007,713 KDH. It represents the estimated probable loss on MTM portfolios, based on a scenario involving an increase in U.S. and European interest rates to levels comparable to those observed in 2022–2023, against a backdrop of inflationary pressures and geo-economic shocks.

The PFR is funded through the Bank's income statement, primarily through the line item "allocations and provisions for risks," and is recognized on the balance sheet under "provisions for risks and expenses".

- The revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves reflects changes in counter values resulting from the valuation of holdings and commitments in gold, precious metals, and foreign currencies, including SDRs, based on the rates on the last business day of the year, in compliance with the agreement between Bank Al-Maghrib and the MEF¹⁷ pertaining to this account.

In 2025, after trending downward since January and reaching its lowest level in August (5,567,460 KDH), driven by the appreciation of the dirham, particularly against the dollar (-11 percent), partially offset by the appreciation of gold (+17 percent), the balance of the revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves improved during the last quarter, owing to the depreciation of the dirham against gold and the euro.

The account ended the year with a credit balance of 17,230,788 KDH, down by 1,194,731 KDH compared with 2024. This year-on-year change was mainly attributable to the increase in gold prices (+49 percent), the appreciation of the euro exchange rate (+2 percent), and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar (-10 percent), driven by the rise in the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate and the easing of liquidity conditions in the foreign exchange market.

Table 2.23: Change in the revaluation account of foreign exchange reserves

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024
(of which)		
Gold	9,266,564	4,249,128
USD	-14,179,847	2,855,522
EUR	4,102,929	-7,237,143

At the end of December 2025, this balance represented 4 percent of the Bank's net foreign assets (425.9 billion dirhams), compared with 5.3 percent at the end of 2024.

¹⁷ See section on the main accounting rules and evaluation methods.

Note 13: Equity and related capital

Under Article 2 of the Bank's Statutes, the capital is set at 500,000 KDH, fully paid-up and held by the State. The capital may be increased by incorporation of reserves by decision of the Bank's board, after consulting the government commissioner, within a limit of 50 percent of the capital.

The general reserve fund was established, in accordance with Article 48 of the aforementioned statute, by deducting 10 percent from the net profit, reaching an amount equal to the Bank's capital.

The special reserve funds were established through the allocation of a portion of profits, pursuant to the aforementioned Article 48. They stood at 4,501,340 KDH since 2006 onwards and amounted to 6,501,340 KDH at the end of 2025, following the allocation of 1 billion dirhams annually in 2024 and 2025.

Retained earnings moved from 21,367 KDH to 81,351 KDH year-on-year, an increase of 59,984 KDH.

Table 2.24: Equity and related capital

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Equity	500,000	500,000	-
Reserves	7,001,340	6,001,340	17
General reserve funds	500,000	500,000	-
Special reserve funds	6,501,340	5,501,340	18
Foreign exchange loss reserve	-	-	-
Retained earnings	81,351	21,367	>100
Total	7,582,691	6,522,707	16

2.10 Comments on off-balance sheet items

Off-balance sheet position reflects commitments given and received that cannot be accounted for in the balance sheet accounts, and mainly covers:

- Purchases and sales of securities and currencies made between the trade date (commitment date) and the delivery and/or settlement date (value date);
- Currency swap operations carried out between the trade date (commitment date) and the maturity date.
- Guarantees received by the Bank as part of its monetary policy conduct and advance facilities.
- Bank refinancing commitments ;
- Guarantees given or received by the Bank (markets).

Note 14: Foreign exchange operations

This item records foreign currency swap transactions carried out, in particular, as part of monetary regulation operations, as well as temporary currency-for-currency arbitrage transactions.

Table 2.25: Foreign exchange operations

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024
Spot foreign exchange operations		
- Spot delivery of foreign currencies	958,059	-
- Spot dirham receivables	-	-
Forward foreign exchange operations		
Forward foreign currencies receivable	2,886,862	2,024,437
Forward foreign currencies deliverable	2,878,986	2,001,365
Foreign exchange operations- deposits in gold and foreign currencies	-	3,681,650
Foreign exchange operations-arbitrage operations		
Foreign currencies receivable	374,924	-
Foreign currencies deliverable	375,838	-

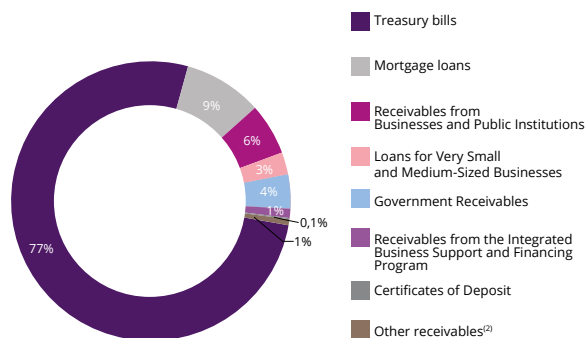
Note 15: Commitments on securities

This heading primarily records securities received by Bank Al-Maghrib as collateral for bank refinancing operations and advances granted to participants in the Moroccan Gross Settlement System (SRBM) (advance facilities).

Table 2.26: Commitments on securities

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024
Securities received as collateral for advances granted	128,373,670	128,994,653
Securities received as collateral for advances to be granted	13,782,200	13,400,400
Other collateral received against advances granted	43,715,267	37,836,194
Advances to be granted	84,063,090	12,730,380
Foreign securities receivable	2,971,349	7,376,028
Foreign securities deliverable	934,130	5,467,643
Foreign securities received under repurchase agreements	912,830	-

Chart 2.5: Structure of commitments on securities⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Collateral received on the advances granted by the Bank as part of the monetary policy framework.

⁽²⁾ Wakala Bil Istitmar and receivables due from microcredit associations.

Note 16: Other commitments

Table 2.27: Other commitments

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024
Market guarantees received	224 778	183 311
Guarantee commitments received for staff loans	907 361	916 140
Financing commitments granted to the staff	37 490	10 889
Other commitments granted	1 000	1 000

2.11 Comments on Profit and Loss Account items

Note 17: Interests received on holdings and investments in gold and foreign currencies

This item, correlated with levels of foreign exchange reserves and interest rates, includes interest earned on investment operations in gold, SDRs and foreign currencies, as shown below:

- Bond market investments (HTM, available-to-sale, trading portfolios);
- Investments in the international money market and in other Moroccan commercial banks (Treasury portfolio);
- SDR holdings and the reserve tranche available with the IMF;
- Foreign securities loans.
- Gold loans.

Table 2.28: Interests received on holdings and investments in gold and foreign currencies

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change [%]
Investments in gold	30,902	598	>100
Bond investments	8,136,682	6,024,194	35
Money market investments	682,543	1,058,445	-36
Holdings in SDRs with the IMF	605,515	835,392	-28
Other interests (*)	38,631	36,406	6
Total	9,494,272	7,955,035	19

(*) Mainly include interests on foreign securities loans.

Interest from foreign currency investments increased by 19 percent to 9,494,272 KDH, reflecting continued investment activities and higher investment yields.

Interest from bond investments, which accounted for 86 percent, increased by 35 percent to 8,136,682 KDH, comprising:

- 6,300,285 KDH generated by the investment portfolio (+29 percent or +1,419,471 KDH), as a result of the expansion of investments within the HTM portfolios, particularly euro-denominated which were acquired at higher yields.
- 1,836,397 KDH from the available-to-sale portfolio (+61 percent or +693,017 KDH), due to the increase in the liquidity portfolio and the change in sovereign rates.

Interest on money market investments totaled 682,543 KDH, 375,902 KDH less than in 2024, mainly due to lower held-for-sale investment rates in the dollar segment, offset by an increase in the cash portfolio balance.

As for interest on SDR holdings, it moved from 835,392 KDH to 605,515 KDH from the end of one year to another, reflecting a sharp decline in the average SDR interest rate of 89 basis points to 2.96 percent (compared with 3.84 percent in 2024).

Interest income from gold investments rose significantly (+30,304 KDH) to reach 30,902 KDH, reflecting the resumption of gold lending operations during the fiscal year amid more favorable interest rate conditions.

Note 18: Interests received on claims on credit and assimilated institutions

This item records interests received on various refinancing operations to credit institutions as part of the monetary policy conduct (see Note 5 of the balance sheet for interest terms).

In March 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib decided to cut its key interest rate by 25 basis points, bringing it down to 2.25 percent.

Interest on refinancing operations to credit institutions reached 3,201,485 KDH at the end of 2025, down 747,502 KDH, primarily reflecting the impact of the cuts to the key interest rate (-25 bp in 2025 and -50 bp in 2024).

They are made up, in particular, of:

- 1,059,673 KDH generated from 1-and 3-month repurchase agreements, down 28 percent, reflecting both lower interest rates and a decline in the average outstanding balance, which decreased to 44,787,245 KDH.
- 766,040 KDH relating to secured loan operations (1 month, 3 months and 1 year), which decreased by 17, as a result of lower interest rates, with an average outstanding balance of 34,057,189 KDH.
- 1,373,493 KDH from 7-day advances, which declined by 12 percent due to the interest rate effect, despite an increase in the average outstanding balance, which stood at 59,562,727 KDH;
- 1,920 KDH from 24-hour advances, which increased by +1,411 KDH, due mainly to the sharp rise in the average outstanding balance, which amounted to 59,068 KDH.

Table 2.29: Interests received on refinancing operations to credit institutions

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change [%]
(of which)			
7-day advances	1,373,493	1,557,728	-12
24-hour advances	1,920	509	>100
Repurchase agreements	1,059,673	1,468,598	-28
Secured loans	766,040	920,920	-17
Total	3,201,485	3,948,987	-19

Note 19: Other interests received

This item includes, notably, the interest owed to the Bank in respect of loans granted to its staff for housing purchase and/or construction, as well as the remuneration on the Bank's receivable in favor of Casablanca Finance City Authority. This interest increased by 3 percent (+247 KDH) to reach 10,070 KDH at the end of 2025.

Note 20: Commissions received

Commissions are charged on banking operations carried out on customer accounts, mainly foreign exchange operations and the centralization of the Treasury's auction operations.

Commission received increased by 17 percent (+179,709 KDH) to 1,266,990 KDH at the end of 2025. This increase is mainly attributable to a 19 percent rise, or +188,331 KDH, in commissions on foreign exchange operations, particularly on foreign banknotes, due to the significant increase in foreign banknotes' sales by the banks to Bank Al-Maghrib.

The commission charged by the Bank for centralizing Treasury bill auctions fell by

5 percent to 79,337 KDH, in line with the Treasury's reduced reliance on the primary market in 2025 to finance its deficit, which amounted to 162 billion dirhams, compared with 172 billion dirhams in 2024.

Commissions earned on the Treasury's money market investments fell by -1,645 KDH, standing at 7,888 KDH. This change is due to the decline in the outstanding balance of its short-term investments (15.6 billion dirhams in 2025, on a daily average, compared with 18.2 billion in 2024).

Note 21: Other financial revenues

The other financial revenues mainly covers capital gains generated from foreign currency operations, deferral of discounts on investment securities and profits from foreign currency swaps.

Table 2.30: Commissions received

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Foreign exchange commissions	1,174,461	986,130	19
Intermediation margin	187	139	34
Treasury bill management	79,337	83,914	-5
Treasury money market investment	7,888	9,532	-17
Other commissions	5,117	7,565	-32
Total	1,266,990	1,087,281	17

At the end of 2025, these revenues increased by +247,426 KDH to 1,453,476 KDH. This change is primarily attributable to a significant increase in capital gains on management mandates (+250,235 KDH) due to positive performance in 2025, an increase in capital gains on available-for-sale securities (+63,557 KDH), realized in particular following the sale of foreign securities denominated in dollars, given changes in yield rates, and a decrease in the spread of discounts on investment securities (-66,399 KDH).

Similarly, gains on foreign exchange swap transactions with foreign counterparties totaled 46,527 KDH, compared with 41,466 KDH a year earlier, due to changes in exchange rates that affected the valuation of the positions.

Dividends from the Bank's equity investments in certain foreign entities totaled 15,408 KDH¹⁸, compared with 17,504 KDH in 2024, including 14,128 KDH received from the BIS¹⁹ (14,550 KDH in 2024), 982 KDH from the Arab Trade Financing Program (PFCA)²⁰ (680 KDH in 2024), and 298 KDH from AFRICA 50—Project Financing²¹.

Table 2.31: Other financial revenues

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Capital gains on sales of marketable securities	167,316	103,758	61
Deferral of discounts on foreign securities	766,087	832,486	-8
Capital gains on management mandates	452,544	202,309	>100
Gains on foreign exchange swap operations (monetary policy)	-	-	-
Gains on foreign exchange swap operations (premium/discount)	46,527	41,466	12
Dividends on equity securities	15,408	17,504	-12
Other revenues	5,594	8,527	-34
Total	1,453,476	1,206,050	21

Note 22: Sales of produced goods and services

This item mainly comprises (i) sales of goods produced by the Bank such as secure documents (biometric passport and secure identity cards), (ii) the contribution to on-site inspection costs of establishments subject to the Bank's supervision, and (iii) changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, and commemorative coins.

¹⁸ See Table 19 in Note 7 of the balance sheet.

¹⁹ Based on a unit dividend of SDR 380 approved by the Board on June 29, 2025, against a dividend of SDR 370 in 2024.

²⁰ Based on a unit dividend of USD 200 approved by the Board on July 02, 2025, against a dividend of USD 125 in 2024.

²¹ Based on a unit dividend of USD 1.79 approved by the Board on August 13, 2025.

At end-2025, the sales of produced goods and services stood at 451,835 KDH, down by 7 percent or -32,995 KDH compared to 2024. This change reflects a decrease in the sales of secure documents (-24,696 KDH) to 363,838 KDH, 195,862 KDH of which correspond to biometric passports and 150,940 KDH to secure identity cards²², as well as a slight rise in the contribution to the on-site inspection costs (+926 KDH) to 61,861 KDH.

Table 2.32: Sales of produced goods and services

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Sales of secure documents (of which)	363,838	388,534	-6
Passports	195,862	216,815	-10
Secure identity cards	150,940	153,106	-1
Change in inventories	20,954	33,149	-37
Contribution to on-site inspection costs	61,861	60,935	2
Total	451,835	484,830	-7

Note 23: Miscellaneous revenues

Between the end of 2024 and the end of 2025, miscellaneous revenues moved from 23,273 KDH to 31,450 KDH, 22,726 KDH of which came from the SRBM billing system, up by 3,686 KDH.

Note 24: Provision Reversals

At the end of 2025, this item's balance stood at 259,444 KDH, compared with 1,411,003 KDH a year earlier, consisting primarily of reversals of the remaining provisions for impairment of foreign available-for-sale securities recognized in the wake of the market shocks that occurred in 2022. These reversals declined sharply in 2025 (-83 percent) to 236,380 KDH, compared to 1,389,732 KDH a year earlier, reflecting changes in yield rates. This item also includes reversals of provisions for risks and charges in the amount of 17,969 KDH (see Table 40, Note 33 of the PLA).

Note 25: Non-current revenues

This item includes exceptional and non-recurring revenues. It amounted to 254,114 KDH at the end of 2025 compared to 243,471 KDH at the end of 2024, a 4 percent increase due to the sales of the banks' vacant lands during 2025, totaling 49,832 KDH compared to 39,754 KDH a year earlier.

It should be noted that this item includes reversals of provisions for expenses recognized in connection with the tax deferral of the 200,000 KDH donation made in 2023 to the Earthquake Relief Fund, which expires at the end of 2027.

Note 26: Interests paid on commitments in gold and in foreign currencies

At the end of 2025, these interests declined from 198,795 KDH to 526,903 KDH, due in particular to the drop in commissions paid on SDR allocations, which reached 525,669 KDH, mainly due to the decline in the SDR interest rate (-89 basis points) to 2.96 percent.

²² This includes driver's license and the electronic registration certificate.

Interest paid on cash deposits, meanwhile, more than doubled to 1,235 KDH, up from 542 KDH at the end of 2024, reflecting the increase in the outstanding cash balances.

Note 27: Interests paid on deposits and commitments in dirhams

This item includes interests paid by the Bank, mainly on the balances held in the Treasury current account and on the remuneration of monetary reserves (for conditions of remuneration of the above-mentioned accounts, see Note 11 of the balance sheet). In a context of excess liquidity, it may also include interests paid by the Bank on 7-day liquidity withdrawals, overnight facilities, and dirham-for-currency swaps.

At the end of 2025, these interests decreased by 29 percent to 236,675 KDH, mainly due to a fall in the remuneration of Bank Al-Maghrib's customer accounts.

Table 2.33: Interests paid on commitments

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
(of which):			
Treasury account	48,680	65,596	-26
Total	236,675	334,984	-29

Note 28: Commissions paid

This item includes commissions paid in exchange for financial services provided to the Bank as well as the negative intermediation margin on foreign exchange operations carried out with authorized intermediaries and certain customer categories.

These commissions amounted to 23,774 KDH, down 6 percent (-1,442 KDH) compared to the previous year. This change was mainly due to the drop in negative intermediation margin (-3,458 KDH) to 4,624 KDH.

Table 2.34: Commissions paid

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Foreign exchange commissions	307	489	-37
Intermediation margin	4,624	8,082	-43
Custody of foreign securities	16,990	14,299	19
Other commissions	1,853	2,346	-21
Total	23,774	25,216	-6

The intermediation net margin on foreign exchange operations stood at -4,437 KDH at the end of 2025 instead of -7,943 KDH at end-2024.

This trend was offset by an increase in custody fees for foreign securities (+2,690 KDH), bringing the total to 16,990 KDH, reflecting the expansion of the bond portfolio, particularly the "HTM" segment.

Note 29: Other financial expenses

This item covers losses on foreign currency operations, mainly capital losses on the sales of available-for-sale securities and the deferral of premiums on investment securities.

These expenses totaled 674,239 KDH at the end of 2025, down 346,357 KDH (-34 percent). This change is primarily attributable to the decline in capital losses on available-for-sale securities, which fell from 547,845 KDH to 210,994 KDH from the end of one year to another, mainly due to the maturity of foreign securities.

Table 2.35: Other financial expenses

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Capital losses on sales of available-for-sale securities(*)	210,994	547,845	-61
Deferral of premiums on foreign securities	451,408	464,265	-3
Negative interests paid on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-
Capital losses on management mandates	-	-	-
Losses on foreign exchange swap operations (premium/discount)	4,786	3,135	53
Other expenses	7,051	5,350	32
Total	674,239	1,020,595	-34

(*) The difference between the book value and the sale price.

Note 30: Staff expenses

This item mainly covers salaries and wages, allowances and bonuses paid, employer contributions to Bank Al-Maghrib Staff Pension Fund and contributions to the Mutual Fund, staff insurance premiums and professional training expenses.

Staff expenses amounted to 966,150 KDH, representing an increase of 4 percent compared with the end of 2024, mainly attributable to the growth in payroll costs.

Table 2.36: Staff costs

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Staff salaries	754,867	725,462	4
Social expenses	170,444	164,785	3
Training expenses	17,676	17,641	0,2
Other expenses	23,162	21,975	5
Total	966,150	929,863	4

Note 31: Purchase of materials and supplies

This entry includes the purchase of raw materials (paper, inks, monetary blanks, electronic chips, and precious metals) used in the manufacturing of banknotes and coins, secure documents, and identity cards, as well as commemorative coins.

This item increased by 12 percent (+60,369 KDH) to 565,816 KDH, driven by higher production of Moroccan banknotes (759 million units in 2025 compared with 685 million in 2024) and coins (92 million units in 2025 compared with 86 million in 2024).

Table 2.37: Purchase of materials and supplies

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Purchase of raw materials	381,892	327,246	17
Purchase of consumable materials and supplies	110,666	115,486	-4
Other purchases	73,258	62,716	17
Total	565,816	505,447	12

Note 32: Other external expenses

This item covers costs relating mainly to IT maintenance, building upkeep, rents, water and electricity consumption, donations and grants, and various taxes and duties.

Table 2.38: Other external expenses

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
Maintenance and repair of fixed assets	146,149	123,973	18
Rents	62,184	49,687	25
Water, electricity, and fuel expenses	32,440	31,606	3
Transportation, travel, mission and reception expenses	34,844	25,825	35
Postal and telecommunication expenses	55,541	51,227	8
Taxes and duties	23,598	22,903	3
Other expenses	213,963	140,646	52
Total	568,719	445,866	28

It rose from 445,866 KDH to 568,719 KDH year-over-year, representing an increase of +122,853 KDH. It is primarily due to changes in the Bank's contributions related to its commitments to cooperation and ecosystem support, the entry into force of new maintenance contracts for software, IT equipment, and production equipment, as well as an increase in software licensing fees following the renewal of certain contracts.

Note 33: Depreciations and provisions

Depreciations

Depreciation decreased between the end of 2024 and the end of 2025, from 254,120 KDH to 246,163 KDH, representing a decrease of 7,957 KDH. This change is primarily due to the completion of depreciation for certain fixed assets, which automatically reduced the depreciation expense for the fiscal year.

Table 2.39: Depreciations

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	Change (%)
(of which)			
Depreciations of tangible and intangible fixed assets	234,955	240,900	-2
Buildings ⁽¹⁾	106,779	118,632	-10
Furniture and equipment	104,253	97,508	7
Other tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Intangible fixed assets	23,923	24,760	-3
Depreciations of other expenses deferred over several years	9,629	8,565	12
Total	246,163	254,120	-3

⁽¹⁾ Including fixtures, fittings, and installations.

Provisions for impairment

Provisions for impairment of available-for-sale securities amounted by the end of 2025 to 25,734 KDH compared to 32,198 KDH in 2024.

Table 2.40: Provisions for impairment

In thousands of dirhams	Outstanding Amount 31/12/2024	Allocations	Reversals	Other Changes	Outstanding Amount 31/12/2025
Provisions for impairment					
Foreign and assimilated Treasury bills	245,188	25,734	236,380	22	34,564
Miscellaneous inventories and securities	27,988	8,636	3,898		32,726
Moroccan equity securities	-	-	-		-
Foreign equity securities	25,602	12,008	1,188		36,422
Other provisions ⁽²⁾	5,893	2,685	10		8,568
Provisions for risks and expenses (of which)	1,444,812	1,214,173	217,969		2,441,016
Commitments of pension	808,853	189,998			998,851
Provisions for risks and expenses ⁽³⁾	625,468	1,012,543	207,479		1,430,532
Other provisions	389				389
Total		1,263,236	259,444⁽⁴⁾		

⁽²⁾ Includes, in particular, provisions for receivables from customers presenting a default risk.

⁽³⁾ Includes the provision for financial risks and the provision set aside for the donation made to the fund for managing the effects of the earthquake, the tax deferral of which has no impact on the Bank's earnings.

⁽⁴⁾ Corresponds to the amount posted under "provision reversals" in the profit and loss account (PLA).

Note 34: Non-current expenses

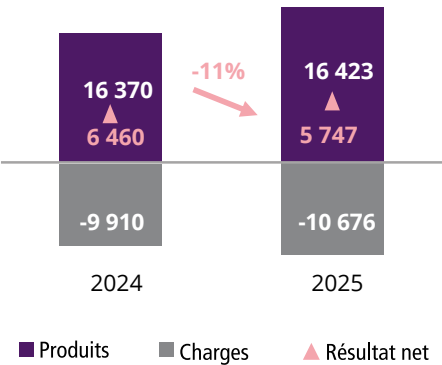
Non-recurring expenses totaled 798,936 KDH at the end of 2025, compared to 696,064 KDH at the end of 2024, an increase of 102,872 KDH. This change stems from the payment in 2025 of the social solidarity contribution on profits in the amount of 585,819 KDH, calculated at a rate of 5 percent of the prior year’s taxable income used to calculate corporate income tax, compared to 486,081 KDH paid in 2024.

Note 35: Income tax

Pursuant to the provisions of the General Tax Code, the tax rate applied to Bank Al-Maghrib for the 2025 fiscal year was set at 39,25 percent²³.

Between the end of 2024 and the end of 2025, income tax (IS) rose from 4,510,804 KDH to 4,805,040 KDH.

Chart 2.6: Change in revenues, expenses ,and net income (in MDH)



²³ The corporate income tax rate provided for in the General Tax Code is 40 percent, based on a progressive approach over a four-year period. The difference between the initial rate of 37 percent and the target rate of 40 percent is progressively spread over the period from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2026.

3 Five-Year Financial Statement Trends

3.1 Balance sheet - Assets

Table 3.1: Evolution of assets

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Holdings and investments in gold	28,049,899	18,781,915	14,532,787	13,498,946	12,008,623
Holdings and investments in foreign currencies	396,615,532	339,309,229	333,341,042	318,867,128	298,416,554
- Holdings and investments with foreign banks	33,339,289	34,533,011	44,481,551	52,900,450	50,752,727
- Foreign and assimilated Treasury bills	351,432,699	294,645,307	279,618,315	257,366,426	239,508,275
- Other holdings in foreign currencies	11,843,544	10,130,912	9,241,175	8,600,252	8,155,552
Holdings with international financial institutions	21,197,838	23,061,150	22,101,677	22,770,832	21,596,724
- IMF subscription - Reserve tranche	2,021,606	2,132,439	2,146,416	2,248,490	2,097,811
- Holdings in Special Drawing Rights	18,797,405	20,529,114	19,553,046	20,100,998	19,105,311
- Subscription to the Arab Monetary Fund	378,828	399,597	402,216	421,344	393,602
Claims on the Treasury	-	7,090,424	19,906,860	20,853,545	-
Claims on Moroccan credit and assimilated institutions	160,885,559	157,010,858	129,943,781	114,602,736	91,359,926
- Securities received from banks under repurchase agreements	51,441,453	49,650,424	42,194,039	21,533,559	22,749,736
- Advances to banks	109,027,906	106,910,271	87,408,014	92,886,621	68,474,368
- Other claims	416,201	450,163	341,728	182,557	135,822
Treasury bills - Open market operations	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	3,538,128	4,169,685	4,823,925	3,706,864	3,988,298
Fixed assets	4,662,050	4,645,292	4,663,512	4,678,426	4,773,927
Total assets	614,949,007	554,068,553	529,313,584	498,978,477	432,144,052

3.2 Balance sheet - Liabilities

Table 3.2: Evolution of liabilities

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Banknotes and coins in circulation	512,987,202	444,273,240	412,752,041	372,786,283	337,710,576
- Banknotes in circulation	508,410,324	439,909,217	408,599,194	368,820,223	333,902,150
- Coins in circulation	4,576,878	4,364,023	4,152,848	3,966,060	3,808,426
Commitments in gold and foreign currencies	6,041,335	4,189,231	5,524,282	6,742,577	5,102,421
- Commitments in gold	-	-	-	-	-
- Commitments in foreign currencies	6,041,335	4,189,231	5,524,282	6,742,577	5,102,421
Commitments in convertible dirhams	283,897	7,419,443	20,222,140	21,230,274	19,566,060
- Commitments to international financial institutions	265,433	7,404,544	20,201,079	21,212,432	19,554,414
- Other commitments	18,464	14,899	21,060	17,842	11,646
Deposits and commitments in dirhams	42,855,881	44,789,654	38,000,970	42,444,609	38,967,531
Treasury current account	4,060,690	7,462,609	10,878,799	4,087,201	5,258,034
Deposits and commitments in dirhams to Moroccan banks	33,625,912	32,307,874	22,607,941	32,383,423	28,484,675
- Current accounts	33,625,912	32,307,874	22,607,941	32,383,423	28,484,675
- Liquidity withdrawal accounts	-	-	-	-	-
- Deposit facility accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits of general government and public institutions	1,492,811	1,227,636	1,252,740	1,331,794	1,176,044
Other accounts	3,676,467	3,791,534	3,261,490	4,642,191	4,048,778
Other liabilities	21,715,497	21,706,964	23,761,499	30,670,166	5,735,780
Special Drawing Rights allocations	17,735,019	18,707,329	18,829,944	19,725,415	18,426,682
Equity and related capital	7,582,691	6,522,707	5,117,032	5,792,002	5,697,969
- Capital	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
- Reserves	7,001,340	6,001,340	5,001,340	5,263,461	5,169,757
- Retained earnings	81,351	21,367	-384,308	28,542	28,212
- Other equity capital	-	-	-	-	-
Net income of the fiscal year	5,747,485	6,459,984	5,105,675	-412,850	937,033
Total liabilities	614,949,007	554,068,553	529,313,584	498,978,477	432,144,052

3.3 Profit and Loss Account

Table 3.3: Evolution of the Profit and Loss Account

In thousands of dirhams	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues	16,423,136	16,369,754	13,863,998	6,876,041	5,282,811
Interests received on holdings and investments in gold and in foreign currencies	9,494,272	7,955,035	6,109,045	3,340,653	2,418,155
Interests received on claims on credit and assimilated institutions	3,201,485	3,948,987	3,002,226	1,562,197	1,244,143
Other interests received	10,070	9,823	9,689	9,758	12,610
Commissions received	1,266,990	1,087,281	1,135,349	1,121,250	651,047
Other financial revenues	1,453,476	1,206,050	1,183,547	295,166	569,062
Sales of produced goods and services	451,835	484,830	490,118	382,028	310,627
Miscellaneous revenues	31,450	23,273	32,712	47,049	16,011
Reversals on depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Provision reversals	259,444	1,411,003	1,887,286	111,191	60,699
Non-current revenues	254,114	243,471	14,026	6,748	458
Expenses	10,675,651	9,909,770	8,758,323	7,288,891	4,345,777
Interests paid on commitments in gold and in foreign currencies	526,903	725,698	726,952	282,269	108,708
Interests paid on deposits and commitments in dirhams	236,675	334,984	379,467	200,982	153,540
Commissions paid	23,774	25,216	33,985	30,810	28,856
Other financial expenses	674,239	1,020,595	767,408	1,673,613	769,534
Staff expenses	966,150	929,863	850,114	898,809	880,452
Purchases of materials and supplies	565,816	505,447	343,563	370,771	313,924
Other external expenses	568,719	445,866	416,771	370,044	357,299
Depreciation and provision endowments	1,509,398	715,231	561,965	3,323,110	896,435
Non-current expenses	798,936	696,064	1,008,188	111,468	123,205
Income tax	4,805,040	4,510,804	3,669,909	27,012	713,824
Net income	5,747,485	6,459,984	5,105,675	-412,850	937,033

4 Commitments to social funds

The Bank's staff is covered by two internal pension and health insurance schemes called, respectively, "Caisse de Retraite du Personnel de Bank Al-Maghrib-CRP-BAM (Bank Al-Maghrib's staff pension fund)" and the "Fonds Mutuel-FM (Mutual Fund)".

The CRP-BAM provides the Bank's staff members or their dependents with a retirement pension, an invalidity pension, a dependents' pension, and a mixed capital-pension allowance. Meanwhile, the Mutual Fund ensures reimbursement of medical and prescription expenses for the Bank staff and eligible family members.

In line with the provisions of Article 78 of the Bank's Statutes, the activities and operations of the above-mentioned Funds are subject to separate accounting.

The governing bodies of these schemes, subject to Law No. 40-17 on the statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib and the Governor's instruction No.3/W/2023 on the charter for management of pension and social security schemes, are as follows:

- The Bank's Board, which oversees the implementation of all instruments designed to ensure compliance with the founding principles and balance of the schemes.
- The Governor, who decides on all proposals from the Social Funds Management Committee before they are approved by the Bank's Board.
- The Social Funds Management Committee, set up by a decision of the Bank's Board on March 25, 2008, and chaired by a member of the Board, which meets once a year and whenever necessary to monitor the technical and financial management of the two schemes.

Table 4.1: Commitment and financing of social funds

In thousands of dirhams	Pension Fund of BAM staff		Mutual Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross commitment	4,983,227	4,403,184	747,722	716,282
Hedging assets	4,124 408	3,770 202	607,689	540,411
Net commitment ^(*)	-858,819	-632,982	-140,032	-175,871

^(*) Net liability of social funds totally provisioned at end 2024 for an amount of 998,851 KDH (see Note 12 of the balance sheet).

Commitments for pensions and health are calculated in accordance with actuarial standards, using the projected unit credit method which takes into account salary trends, pension revaluations and the probability of receiving the benefit²⁴.

The data and hypotheses used in actuarial valuations, as well as retirement and health commitments, are validated by an independent actuary.

Social security fund assets are managed within the framework of a strategic asset allocation policy, which specifies an optimal distribution by asset class, considering the objectives of the pension and health insurance plans, in terms of return and risk.

In accordance with the provisions of the Instruction on the Charter for the management of the pension and health insurance schemes, an annual report is drawn up outlining, on the one hand, the conclusions of the actuarial assessment carried out internally, duly validated and certified by the independent actuary and, on the other hand, the achievements of the financial management of the plan assets. This report is forwarded to the Social Funds Management Committee for review and validation, before the resulting decisions are submitted to the Bank's Board for approval.

In accordance with the provisions of ACAPS' Circular n°2/PS/18, the actuarial balance sheet, demographic and financial projections, and reports relating to investments allocated to represent the Bank's pension and social security commitments are forwarded to this authority in the forms and within the deadlines defined.

²⁴ Linked to the probability of presence at the retirement date, mainly taking into account the risks of resignation and death.

5 Statutory Audit Report

STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

AUDIT OF STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In accordance with the terms of our appointment by the Bank's Board, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of BANK AL MAGHRIB including the balance sheet as of December 31st, 2025, the profit and loss statement and the additional disclosures (ETIC). These financial statements show a net equity of 13 330 177 KMAD including a net profit of 5 747 485 KMAD.

We certify that the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph above are regular, sincere and give, in all material aspects, a true and fair view of the result of operations of the past fiscal year as well as the financial situation and the assets of BANK AL MAGHRIB on December 31st, 2025, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in Morocco.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Moroccan auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Morocco, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We refer you to Note A2 of the Statement of Supplementary Information, which describes the derogation applied by the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2025. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Moroccan accounting standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, 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 Moroccan auditing standards 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 Moroccan auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 auditor's 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Specific verifications

We ensured that the information contained in the Management board's report is consistent with the Bank's financial statements.

Casablanca, March 17, 2026

The Statutory Auditor

Deloitte Audit

Sakina Bensouda Korachi
Partner

6 Approval by the Bank's Board

Pursuant to Article 47 of Law n°40-17, bearing Statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib, the Governor of the Bank submits the financial statements to the Bank's Board for approval.

At its meeting on March 17, 2026, after reviewing the independent auditor's opinion on the accuracy and consistency of the summary financial statements with the information provided in the Bank's management report, the Board approved the summary financial statements and the allocation of net income for fiscal year 2025.

