# Annual report
# presented to his Majesty the King

2025

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Mr. Abdellatif JOUAHRI

## BANK BOARD

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Mr. Abdelhak SENHADJI SEMLALI

## GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Adil HIDANE

# REPORT
# ON THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

## PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

### BY MR. ABDELLATIF JOUAHRI
### GOVERNOR OF BANK AL-MAGHRIB

**Your Majesty,**

*In application of Article 50 of Law No. 40-17 on the Statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib promulgated by Dahir No. 1-19-82 of Shawwal 17, 1440 (June 21, 2019), I have the honor to present to Your Majesty the report of the year 2025, the Sixty-seventh year of the central bank.*

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## Majesty,

Over recent months, the global economy has been grappling with major headwinds triggered by the outbreak of the war in Iran. The conflict has diminished production capacity, disrupted supply chains, and heightened uncertainty surrounding the economic outlook. It is thus putting to a severe test the notable resilience that economic activity has shown in recent years amid successive shocks, notably the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and increases in US tariffs.

For 2025 in particular, global growth stood at 3.4 percent, a stable pace year-on-year, while unemployment rates remained relatively low across many advanced economies. These performances were underpinned by strong investment in new technologies and artificial intelligence, easing financial conditions, and fiscal support measures implemented in several countries. However, this support, coupled with increased defense spending, helped sustain high fiscal deficits and contributed to a further rise in public debt, which globally reached nearly 94 percent of global GDP. This trend sharpens concerns over medium-term fiscal sustainability and exerts upward pressure on sovereign yields.

Furthermore, the limited scope of retaliatory measures following the announcement of US tariff hikes, alongside the conclusion of numerous bilateral and regional trade agreements, helped ease trade tensions during the second half of the year, driving a stronger-than-expected expansion in global trade and a rebound in foreign direct investment flows.

In commodity markets, oil prices continued to decline in 2025, reflecting the combined effects of ample supply from OPEC+ countries and moderate global demand. In contrast, precious metal prices reached record highs, supported by their safe-haven appeal, the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, and rising demand linked to new technologies. Similarly, strong demand, China's export restrictions, and higher input costs led to a marked increase in fertilizer prices.

Against this backdrop, inflation continued to decelerate, though unevenly across economies. In particular, it moved closer to the ECB's target in the euro area, while remaining well above the Federal Reserve's objective in the United States. In this context, and with the exception of the Bank of Japan, central banks in major advanced economies maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance. The latter, together with the expansion of artificial intelligence, explains the notable rise in equity prices across major stock markets, despite persistent uncertainty surrounding the global economic outlook.

At the domestic level, economic growth accelerated to 4.9 percent, up from 4.4 percent in 2024. While this performance was supported by relatively favorable weather conditions, it also reflects the momentum in several non-agricultural sectors, particularly construction and tourism. Similarly, nonmarket services continued to expand markedly, supported by the strengthening of social provision and wage increases.

Investment, particularly public, again served as the main driver of this momentum, recording a strong increase of 16.3 percent. This reflects efforts to develop economic and social infrastructure, in the context of climate change adaptation, the hosting of major international events, the expansion of healthcare provision, and the continued implementation of the reconstruction and rehabilitation program for the areas affected by the Al Haouz disaster.

To this end, the Government opened additional appropriations amounting to 13 billion dirhams, which also contributed to financing expenditures related to supporting purchasing power and measures stemming from the social dialogue. These additional expenditures were covered by a 15.3 percent increase in tax revenues, reflecting not only the impact of the reform implemented since 2022, but also the strength of economic activity, improved tax collection, and the 2024 voluntary regularization operation. In addition, innovative financing mechanisms enabled the mobilization of 40.1 billion dirhams.

Consequently, the fiscal deficit, excluding proceeds from the sale of State holdings, narrowed from 3.9 percent of GDP in 2024 to 3.5 percent in 2025, and the Treasury debt-to-GDP ratio declined to 66.6 percent, with domestic debt falling to 49.1 percent and the external component rising to 17.4 percent.

Moreover, despite the acceleration in economic activity, inflation remained low, standing at 0.8 percent. In addition to the decline in international oil prices, this development mainly reflects lower prices of "fresh meat", following Your Majesty's call to abstain from performing the ritual sacrifice of Eid al-Adha, as well as those of olive oil, owing to an exceptional harvest, and the appropriate monetary policy stance.

In the labor market, stronger economic growth led to a marked improvement in job creation, which reached 193,000, following 82,000 in 2024 and a loss of 157,000 in 2023. However, this level remained insufficient to trigger tangible decline in unemployment, despite the low labor force participation rate. Indeed, of the 407,000 additional people reaching working age in 2025, only 177,000 entered the labor market. As a result, the overall unemployment rate stood at 13 percent, continuing the upward trend observed since the pandemic among women and youth aged 15 to 24. Moreover, from a qualitative perspective, developments remained mixed, with an increase in contractual salaried employment, but also in casual and seasonal jobs.

In a different vein, strong investment contributed to higher imports, which rose by 8 percent, despite the easing of the energy bill following the decline in international prices. In comparison, exports increased by 3 percent, driven mainly by phosphates and derivatives and the aeronautics sector. By contrast, the automotive industry recorded a decline, the first in many years, excluding that observed in 2020 during the pandemic.

At the same time, the exceptional momentum of international tourism led to a marked increase in travel receipts, to 138.6 billion dirhams. This performance, together with the rise in remittances to 122 billion dirhams, helped contain the current account deficit at 2.4 percent of GDP in 2025, despite the widening of the trade deficit to 20.5 percent of GDP.

Our country also enhanced its attractiveness to foreign direct investment, which expanded significantly to 60.6 billion dirhams, or 3.5 percent of GDP. Similarly, thanks to its stability and the strength of its economic fundamentals, it regained "investment-grade" status in sovereign debt ratings, which provides privileged access to international financial markets, as evidenced by the favorable conditions of the Treasury bond issuance totaling 20.9 billion dirhams. This momentum contributed to the increase in official reserve assets, which reached 442.9 billion dirhams at end-2025, equivalent to 5 months and 11 days of imports of goods and services and adequate according to IMF standards.

The consolidation of reserves and the stability of the macroeconomic framework continued to support the national currency, whose value on the interbank foreign exchange market remained within the fluctuation band, without central bank intervention. The latter continued its efforts to deepen the market so that exchange rates better reflect the forces of supply and demand. It also worked to promote the use of foreign exchange risk management instruments, particularly for VSMEs, whose preparedness is necessary for a successful transition to a more flexible exchange rate regime.

Today, the width of the dirham's fluctuation band and regulatory restrictions on the capital account provide sufficient monetary policy autonomy to adopt an explicit objective within an inflation-targeting framework. In this regard, Bank Al-Maghrib continues to refine its calibration through a participatory approach based on consultations with all stakeholders.

In conducting monetary policy, amid heightened global uncertainty and strong non-agricultural growth domestically, Bank Al-Maghrib maintained a calibrated approach based on the most up-to-date data. Expecting inflation to gradually return to levels consistent with the price stability objective as supply shocks fade, it cut its key rate in March, the third reduction since the easing cycle began in June 2024 and kept it unchanged at the three subsequent meetings. It also continued to fully meet banks' liquidity needs through weekly injections and longer-term refinancing programs. On average, these interventions amounted to nearly 140 billion dirhams per week.

At the same time, in a context of rising financing needs, the Bank stepped up its efforts to facilitate access to bank credit for very small enterprises (VSEs). To this end, it introduced a new support program in March 2025 with preferential refinancing terms, and subsequently launched, together with all stakeholders, a charter dedicated to this segment. Beyond financing, the charter notably provides for the establishment of a national business scoring system, support throughout firms' life cycle, and a mechanism to monitor its implementation.

In this context, interest rates continued their downward trend across markets and bank credit to the non-financial sector grew by 4.8 percent, supported by strong non-agricultural activity. However, non-performing loans remained elevated, exceeding 100 billion dirhams, or just over 8 percent of outstanding credit. The year also saw a marked expansion in currency in circulation, which accelerated to reach 28.5 percent of GDP. This development underscores the urgency of implementing appropriate solutions, particularly those identified in the study conducted by Bank Al-Maghrib.

In this regard, the Bank continued its efforts to promote electronic payments under a strategy focused on expanding their acceptance and gradually reducing reliance on cash. It also established an Acceptance Development Fund to help drive new momentum in the payments ecosystem.

At the same time, the Bank strengthened its support for financial innovation through the Morocco Fintech Center. One year after its launch, the Center has defined its strategy and developed a service offering tailored to the needs of the ecosystem. It also launched its first acceleration program, in partnership with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, enabling a cohort of 19 fintechs to benefit from customized support.

With regard to the security and resilience of the financial ecosystem, Bank Al-Maghrib intensified its supervisory actions vis-à-vis financial market infrastructures and payment instrument issuers, while continuing to align the regulatory framework with international standards. In 2025, notable progress was made in the operationalization of the futures market, alongside Morocco's accession to the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), further consolidating the Kingdom's financial integration at the continental level.

In terms of financial inclusion, Bank Al-Maghrib, in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, finalized in 2025 the preparation of the second phase of the dedicated National Strategy. A new vision was thus developed, advocating disruptive measures and a renewed commitment to reducing gaps, scaling up the use of financial services, and strengthening their role in economic and social inclusion. Its implementation will rely on close coordination between public and private initiatives, in a spirit of convergence and complementarity. To this end, the Bank defined, as part of new partnerships with international institutions, innovative approaches aimed at developing solutions more focused on underserved segments, particularly women and smallholder farmers.

With regard to microprudential policy, Bank Al-Maghrib continued its efforts to strengthen the resilience of the banking system, in particular through close monitoring of asset quality and provisioning levels. The sector posted solid results, supported by the diversification of its activities and comfortable capital levels. On the regulatory front, the Bank revised the circular on loan classification and provisioning and submitted the draft bill on the establishment of a secondary market for non-performing loans into the legislative process.

As part of its ongoing policy to integrate climate risks and promote sustainable finance, the Bank issued two directives on financial disclosure and exposure reporting, in line with national commitments in this area.

The Bank also intensified its efforts to develop digital finance, launching in consultation with the Groupement Professionnel des Banques du Maroc (GPBM), a project to establish a conventional Open Banking framework, with a view to extending it to Open Finance at a later stage. These efforts also led to the finalization of a draft bill on crypto assets.

On the Casablanca Stock Exchange, supported by strong growth and infrastructure investment, equity prices rose sharply for the third consecutive year. Investor appetite was exceptionally strong, particularly among retail investors, driven by three initial public offerings (IPOs) and capital increases, lifting market capitalization to 60.5 percent of GDP.

With regard to financial stability, the regular assessment of sectoral vulnerabilities carried out by Bank Al-Maghrib and other financial sector regulators within the Systemic Risk Coordination and Monitoring Committee highlights the resilience and soundness of the national financial system, despite a still challenging international environment. At the same time, the Bank continues to strengthen and enhance its macroprudential framework and is developing a new financial stability roadmap for the 2026–2030 period. On the legal front, the draft bill on reforming the bank resolution regime and establishing tools to address crisis situations was finalized and submitted for adoption.

In the area of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), the Bank strengthened the banking sector's supervisory and compliance framework to consolidate the progress achieved and maintain a high level of alignment with international standards, ahead of the third evaluation cycle of the MENAFATF scheduled for 2026. It also initiated, jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, preparatory work for the assessment of the national financial sector by the IMF and the World Bank, scheduled to be launched in October 2026.

## Majesty,

All these developments indicate that the momentum observed over the previous two years strengthened further in 2025. Growth accelerated, while inflation and macroeconomic balances remained under control, with a narrowing fiscal deficit and lower Treasury debt, alongside an increase in foreign exchange reserves. Meanwhile, the current account deficit, though slightly wider, remained contained.

Building on these achievements, as well as on the stability and security it enjoys, and above all on the renown of Your Leadership, the country preserves and strengthens the confidence of international institutions and investors, positioning itself as a credible player on the international stage. This has enabled it to renew the arrangement under the IMF's Flexible Credit Line, further enhance its sovereign rating, and bolster both its investment appeal and its standing as a global tourism destination.

Alongside these economic achievements, the year was marked by a historic turning point, reflected in the latest United Nations Security Council resolution on the Kingdom's territorial integrity. The definitive settlement of this conflict would make it possible to further focus efforts and mobilization on accelerating economic and social development.

These advances undeniably reflect a qualitative leap in development and foster hopes for future economic and social emergence. However, achieving this objective requires, in addition to a sustained growth pace, a more equitable distribution of its benefits. In recent years, a gap has been observed between objectively measured economic performance and citizens' perceptions, a global phenomenon attributable to several factors.

In our country, this gap can be explained primarily by the fact that employment, the main driver of social integration and access to basic services, has been the weak link in the national economy. Active policies implemented in recent years have not generated tangible momentum in the labor market, and the employment content of growth has weakened markedly.

Unemployment, underemployment, and, even more so, inactivity affect large segments of the population. In 2025, fewer than four in ten working-age individuals were actually employed. Moreover, one-fifth of this workforce consisted of seasonal and casual workers and, despite efforts to generalize health coverage, more than two-thirds reported that they were not covered through their employment. Among young people in particular, nearly 3 million aged 15 to 29 were outside the education and training system as well as the labor market.

In light of this situation, the solution lies in better preparing the workforce upstream, which necessarily requires upgrading the education and training system. The latter has long suffered from repeated questioning of the choices made and slow reform implementation, an issue that must be decisively overcome.

Downstream, job creation requires faster economic activity. However, infrastructure investment, the main driver of growth in recent years, is likely to slow, whereas, based on international experience, emergence requires several years of sustained and steady growth. The challenge, therefore, is to enhance its spillover effects while continuing structural reforms to optimize its impact.

Furthermore, the pace of investment, so far driven by public spending, will only be sustainable if it is increasingly supported by the private sector. It is therefore essential for the authorities to continue fostering an enabling environment for the development and strengthening of the domestic productive fabric. The multiple initiatives undertaken in this regard, notably the PPP law, the establishment of the Mohammed VI Investment Fund, the new Investment Charter, and the different programs designed to ease access to finance and support small enterprises, are expected to yield tangible progress in this direction.

## Majesty,

Beyond weak employment, the gap between economic progress and public perceptions also stems from the persistence of high social and regional inequalities. It is this observation that led Your Majesty to caution that “there is no place, either today or tomorrow, for a two-speed Morocco,” and to call for greater social justice.

Data from various surveys conducted by the High Commission for Planning indicate that the average per capita expenditure of the wealthiest quintile of the population is more than seven times higher than that of the least affluent quintile. Geographically, urban residents spend on average, nearly twice as much as their rural counterparts.

This reality requires, despite the substantial resources devoted to social support for households, more accurate targeting of public aid to benefit the most vulnerable segments of the population. For instance, nearly 18 billion dirhams were mobilized in 2025 for price subsidies, a universal scheme that primarily advantages the wealthiest households. Furthermore, current tax expenditures, with an estimated budgetary impact of over 32 billion dirhams in 2025, are sometimes granted without a rigorous assessment of their rationale or close monitoring of their implementation.

In addition to narrowing disparities, rationalizing these resources has now become imperative to strengthen fiscal space. Indeed, the sustainability of public finances faces a twofold challenge. On the one hand, recurring shocks of various types result in additional, often substantial, expenditures. In this regard, the systematic opening of supplementary appropriations since 2022 illustrates the risks surrounding the fiscal position, weakening somewhat the predictability of its trajectory.

Moreover, commitments related to direct social aid, the generalization of social protection, and the wage bill are driving non-discretionary spending to high levels, thereby placing significant pressure on the fiscal balance. This pressure is further compounded by the inertia of pension reform over the past decade, while the sustainability of certain schemes is under threat. Similarly, on the revenue side, the use of innovative financing mechanisms, which have generated nearly 150 billion dirhams since 2019, will come to an end starting 2028, and the significant growth in tax revenues could slow down in the event of an economic downturn.

Vigilance should therefore prevail, and regular expenditure reviews remain essential. Accelerating the reform of the Organic Finance Law would also be advisable. In particular, the calibration of the new fiscal rule it provides for should ensure a degree of stability and a clear framework governing escape clause, so as to make it a credible anchor for fiscal discipline.

Another source of pressure on public resources lies in the implications of climate change. Water stress remains a structural reality in our country that the favorable conditions prevailing this year could not obscure. These conditions do, however, provide a respite that should be seized to accelerate major projects aimed at mitigating its impact. In addition, the governance of water resources, particularly their valuation through fair and socially acceptable pricing, should be elevated to a public policy priority.

Beyond water resources, sovereignty is an urgent issue for several other essential goods in light of recurring disruptions to global supply chains. Nearly five years after Your Majesty's call for "the establishment of an integrated national system for strategic reserves of essential goods," it is necessary to accelerate the implementation of a comprehensive policy, allowing a shift from a curative to a preventive approach.

For energy in particular, the reversal in the situation following the outbreak of the war in Iran, as in 2022 with the war in Ukraine, underscores the importance for Morocco to accelerate its transition in order to reduce its external dependence. This would also contribute to industrial decarbonization and better prepare Moroccan exporters as their trading partners move toward stringent climate standards.

Finally, with regard to the advanced regionalization project, it has gained notable momentum following Your Majesty's call in 2024 for the development of a roadmap setting out its strategic orientations. To consolidate this momentum, the challenge lies in particular in mobilizing the necessary skills to accelerate its completion, foster the emergence of genuine regional economic hubs, and thereby help reduce inequality and strengthen social justice and territorial equity.

## Majesty,

In recent years, the national economy has been evolving in a global environment marked by a series of shocks, whose effects intertwine with profound shifts and megatrends, notably demographic transition, climate change, the emergence of artificial intelligence, increasing protectionism, heightened geopolitical tensions, and economic fragmentation. These developments are generating an exceptionally high level of uncertainty, with implications for investment, trade, and growth.

Despite this environment and several consecutive years of drought, the domestic economy demonstrated remarkable resilience and, moreover, continues to show stronger performance and to consolidate its macroeconomic balances.

The challenge today is to continuously ensure that the conditions required for the sustainability of the progress achieved, its acceleration, and a more equitable distribution of its benefits are fully in place. This essentially entails maintaining a strong pace of reforms, ensuring their regular monitoring, and adjusting them as needed.

Therefore, the mobilization of all stakeholders must continue at all levels, as part of an approach that ensures the consistency and efficiency of interventions. While elections are admittedly periods of transition that inevitably involve uncertainty, our country has a foremost asset: its Monarchy, a driving force for impetus and initiative, but also, and above all, a guarantor of the continuity of public action in the service of citizens under all circumstances.

***Abdellatif JOUAHRI***

***Rabat, June 2026***

# Economic, monetary and financial situation

Part 1

## 1.1 International Environment

In 2025, the international environment witnessed a radical shift in the U.S. trade policy, with an increase, in April, of tariffs to levels unseen in decades, followed by a series of adjustments in response to trading partners' reactions.

This shock further exacerbated an already high level of uncertainity, linked to the prolonged conflict in Ukraine, ongoing geoeconomic tensions, and major paradigm shifts such as the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI), climate change, and demographic transitions.

Despite such an unfavorable context, the global economy demonstrated notable resilience, with growth reaching 3.4 percent, identical to the rate of the previous year. This performance reflects a combination of several factors, mainly improvement in global financial conditions, continued fiscal support in several major economies, the adaptability of the private sector, and robust investment in new technologies and AI in particular.

The sustained demand generated by new technologies and AI, along with the front-loading of imports ahead of tariff hikes, partly explains the faster-than-expected pace of global trade. The latter was also bolstered by a cooling of trade tensions during the second half of the year, due to the limited scope of retaliatory measures against U.S. tariff increases and the signing of several bilateral and regional trade agreements.

In advanced economies' labour markets, conditions remained favorable, albeit easing. In the United States specifically, the pace of job creation slowed significantly, yet the unemployment rate remained low and wages continued to grow at a solid pace.

Regarding commodities, trends were mixed. Oil prices continued their decline, driven by the combined effect of ample supply from OPEC+ countries and moderate global demand. In contrast, precious metal prices reached record highs, boosted by their safe-haven status, the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, and the demand associated with new technolgies. Similarly, strong global demand, Chinase export restrictions, and rising input costs led to a significant increase in fertilizer prices.

Against this backdrop, global inflation continued its downward trend, albeit at varying speeds across different economies. In the euro area, it gradually converged toward the ECB's target, whereas in the United States, it remained well above the Fed's objective for the fifth consecutive year. Under these conditions, with the notable exception of the Bank of Japan, the central banks of major advanced economies maintained an accommodative monetary policy stance.

Regarding public finances, the year was marked by a further increase in public debt, which reached nearly 94 percent[1] of global GDP, reviving concerns over medium-term fiscal sustainability. This development reflects the persistence of high budget deficits, driven notably by rising interest payments.

[1] IMF Fiscal Monitor, April 2026.

In financial markets, despite geoeconomic tensions and high uncertainty, upward trend in equity prices across major stock markets continued, fueled particularly by the enthusiasm for technology stocks. Regarding foreign exchange markets, and contrary to expectations, the hike in US tariffs was not accompanied by an appreciation of the U.S. dollar which, on the contrary, recorded a sharp depreciation against the currencies of major advanced economies. As for sovereign yields, despite the easing of monetary policies, they remained elevated, primarily due to concerns over the sustainability of public finances.

## 1.1.1 Economic growth

Despite an unfavorable global environment, marked by the tightening of U.S. trade policy and persistent geopolitical tensions, the global economy demonstrated notable resilience, with a growth rate of 3.4 percent in 2025, matching the previous year's level. This performance was primarily driven by private sector agility, the surge in AI investments, particularly in the United States, increased fiscal support in several economies, and improved financial conditions.

In the United States, the year was characterized by major shifts in economic policy, particularly related to trade, fiscal, and immigration, as well as operational disruptions in some core institutions and a prolonged government shutdown[1] at year-end. Under these conditions, economic growth reached 2.1 percent, down from 2.8 percent in 2024, supported by resilient household consumption and investments in AI-related technologies and infrastructure[2].

For its part, despite the instability of the external environment and domestic politics[3], the economy of the euro area continued to recover, posting a 1.4 percent growth, up from 0.9 percent a year earlier. It benefited from the momentum of private demand, supported by favorable labor market conditions, a cooling of inflationary pressures, and the strengthening of private investment.

Among main member countries, the German economy grew by 0.2 percent after two years of contraction, while France and Italy recorded slowdowns from 1.1 percent to 0.9 percent and from 0.8 percent to 0.5 percent, respectively. Although decelerating, growth in Spain remained strong at 2.8 percent, down from 3.5 percent, supported by continued momentum in exports and the tourism sector.

In the United Kingdom, growth improved from 1.1 percent to 1.3 percent, driven primarily by the relative dynamism of private consumption and investment. For its part, after a 0.2 percent contraction in 2024, the Japanese economy returned to positive growth with a rate of 1.2 percent in 2025, bolstered by a rise in domestic demand and exports.

[1] Starting October 1st, the failure to reach a Congressional agreement on the 2026 federal budget triggered a shutdown of numerous public services, becoming the longest in history with a duration of 43 days.

[2] According to the IMF's April 2026 "World Economic Outlook" report, technology investments, primarily driven by artificial intelligence spending, contributed 0.5 percentage points to US economic growth in 2025.

[3] It was marked by frequent government changes in France and early elections in Germany and the Netherlands.

**Table 1.1.1 : Economic growth in the world (in percent)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | **6.7** | **3.8** | **3.3** | **3.4** | **3.4** |
| **Advanced economies** | **6.1** | **3.1** | **1.7** | **1.8** | **1.9** |
| United States | 6.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Euro area | 6.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Germany | 3.9 | 1.8 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| France | 6.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 8.9 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Spain | 6.7 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 8.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Japan | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 1.2 |
| **Emerging and developing countries** | **7.0** | **4.3** | **4.4** | **4.5** | **4.4** |
| **Emerging and developing countries of Asia** | **7.8** | **4.7** | **5.6** | **5.4** | **5.5** |
| China | 8.6 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| India (*) | 9.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | **7.5** | **4.3** | **2.3** | **2.4** | **2.4** |
| Brazil | 4.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| Mexico | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| **Emerging and developing countries in Europe** | **7.2** | **0.5** | **3.6** | **3.8** | **2.0** |
| Russia | 5.9 | -1.4 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Turkey | 11.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **3.9** | **4.4** | **3.8** | **4.2** | **4.5** |
| South Africa | 4.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Nigeria | 1.1 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| **The Middle East and North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan** | **4.4** | **6.6** | **2.5** | **2.2** | **3.2** |

(*) For India, the fiscal year runs from April to March. Growth data for the fiscal year starting in April of year N and ending in March of year N+1 is reported under the column for year N.
Source : World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

Regarding major emerging economies, despite the tightening of U.S. trade policy and persistent sluggishness in domestic demand and the real estate crisis, China recorded a 5 percent growth rate for the second consecutive year. This performance was notably bolstered by a sharp rise in exports in anticipation of new tariff hikes and the continuation of stimulus measures[1]. Similarly, India saw its economic growth accelerate from 7.1 percent to 7.6 percent, supported by household consumption—linked in particular to local VAT reform[2]—and the momentum of public and private investment. In Brazil, the pace of economic activity slowed to 2.3 percent, hampered specifically

[1] Key measures include cutting loan rates for first-time homebuyers to boost housing demand, alongside subsidies for households to replace cars and home appliances.

[2] In September 2025, India overhauled its local VAT system, notably reducing tax rates on both basic necessities and luxury goods to stimulate consumer spending.

by the ongoing restrictive stance of monetary policy. In Russia, growth dropped from 4.9 percent to 1 percent, penalized by international sanctions which led to a contraction in most non-military sectors. In South Africa, improved electricity supply, a strong agricultural season, and a relative recovery in business confidence resulted in growth strengthening to 1.1 percent, up from 0.5 percent in 2024.

In the MENAP[1] region, despite persistent conflicts and geopolitical tensions, the pace of activity accelerated from 2.2 percent to 3.2 percent. It rose from 2.5 percent to 2.8 percent in oil-exporting countries, driven by increased hydrocarbon production and the resilience of the services sector, and from 1.6 percent to 3.8 percent in oil-importing countries, favored by private sector dynamism.

## 1.1.2 Labor market

Labor market conditions in advanced economies remained broadly favorable, despite increasing signs of moderation, particularly in the United States. Beyond the slowdown in economic activity, these signs are linked to structural challenges such as population aging, digitalization, and the increased use of AI, as well as labor shortages in specific sectors.

In the United States, job creation slowed significantly in 2025, falling to 584,000 from 2 million in 2024. This deceleration was primarily driven by uncertainties surrounding trade policy and the tightening of migration policy, which prompted businesses to adopt a cautious hiring stance[2]. Taking into account the slowdown in labor supply, the unemployment rate remained low at 4.3 percent, compared to 4 percent a year earlier, while wages grew by 3.8 percent following a 3.9 percent increase in 2024.

In the euro area, the unemployment rate continued to hover at historic lows for the second consecutive year, reaching 6.3 percent compared to 6.4 percent in 2024, albeit with disparate levels and trends across member countries. It rose from 3.4 percent to 3.8 percent in Germany and from 7.4 percent to 7.6 percent in France, whereas it declined from 6.6 percent to 6.1 percent in Italy and from 11.3 percent to 10.5 percent in Spain. Elsewhere, the unemployment rate increased from 4.3 percent to 4.9 percent in the United Kingdom and remained low at 2.5 percent in Japan.

Among major emerging market economies, trends were heterogeneous, notably with a stabilization of the unemployment rate at 5.1 percent in China, compared to declines from 6.9 percent to 6 percent in Brazil and from 8.7 percent to 8.3 percent in Turkey.

[1] Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.
[2] Companies reportedly prioritized postponing hiring decisions without making significant staff reductions, a stance described as "no-hire, no-fire".

**Table 1.1.2 : Unemployment rate (in percent)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Advanced economies** | | | | | |
| United States | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Euro area | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Germany | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| France | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| Italy | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| Spain | 14.9 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 10.5 |
| United Kingdom | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Japan | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| **Emerging market economies** | | | | | |
| China | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Brazil | 13.2 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Turkey | 12.0 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.3 |

Source : World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

Youth unemployment generally followed an upward trend across most advanced economies. Within the euro area, the rate stabilized at 14.6 percent in 2025 compared to the previous year, with increases from 6.5 percent to 6.9 percent in Germany and from 18.6 percent to 19.7 percent in France, while it remained unchanged at 20.3 percent in Italy. In Spain, although slightly down, the rate remained at a very high level, reaching 24.9 percent after 26.5 percent. Similarly, it rose from 8.9 percent to 10 percent in the United States and from 14 percent to 15 percent in the United Kingdom, whereas it slowed from 4 percent to 3.8 percent in Japan.

## 1.1.3 Commodity Markets

In 2025, commodity prices continued the trends observed the previous year, with an 11.3 percent decline for energy products and a 2.6 percent increase for non-energy commodities, driven primarily by the significant rise in precious metal prices.

**Chart 1.1.1 : Annual change in commodity price indexes (100=2010)**

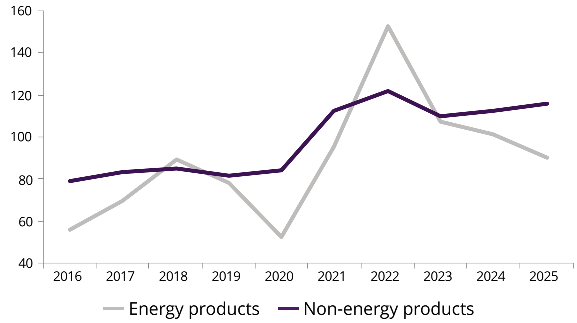
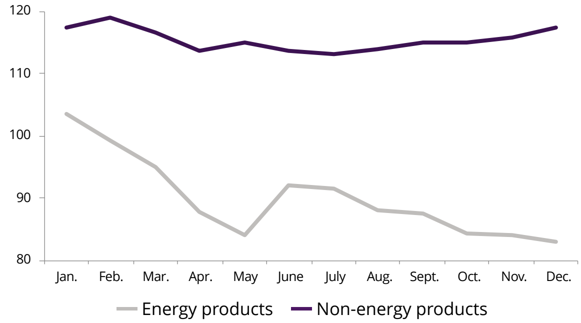



**Chart 1.1.2 : Monthly change in commodity price indexes in 2025 (100=2010)**




Source : World Bank.

Thus, despite ongoing tensions in the Middle East, the war in Ukraine, and sanctions against Russia[1], oil prices continued to decline in 2025, with Brent notably falling by 14.5 percent to an average of 69 dollars per barrel. This trend was primarily driven by ample supply resulting from sustained production increases by OPEC+[2] countries, alongside weakening demand, particularly from China. The downward trend saw a temporary interruption in June with an 11.3 percent monthly surge following the "Twelve-Day War"[3] launched by Israel and the United States against Iran.

In contrast, natural gas prices saw significant increases, reaching 9.1 percent in the European market and 60.9 percent in the United States. In Europe, this spike was due to high demand, exacerbated by a decline in renewable energy production due to unfavorable weather conditions, low inventory levels, and reduced Russian gas supplies. In the United States, this price hike resulted mainly from strong domestic demand due to a harsh winter, combined with an increase in exports to Europe.

At the same time, and for the third consecutive year, coal prices continued their downward trend, favored by production increases in China and the United States[4], as well as by a decrease in demand linked to the transition to renewable energy, particularly in China and India. The decline in prices notably reached 20.4 percent for Australian coal and 10.3 percent for South African coal.

[1] In 2025, Western nations intensified retaliatory measures against Russia, specifically targeting its shipping fleet and major oil companies.
[2] OPEC+ adopted an aggressive strategy to gain market share by increasing production quotas. This strategy included an initial increase of 137,000 barrels per day (bpd) starting in April 2025, followed by 411,000 bpd from May to July, 548,000 bpd between August and September, and a return to 137,000 bpd for the final three months of the year.
[3] Israel, joined by the United States, launched an attack against Iran from June 13 to 24, 2025, targeting military command structures, missile launchers, and nuclear program facilities.
[4] According to World Bank data, coal production increased in 2025 by 6 percent in China and 8 percent in the United States.

**Chart 1.1.3 : Annual change in energy prices**

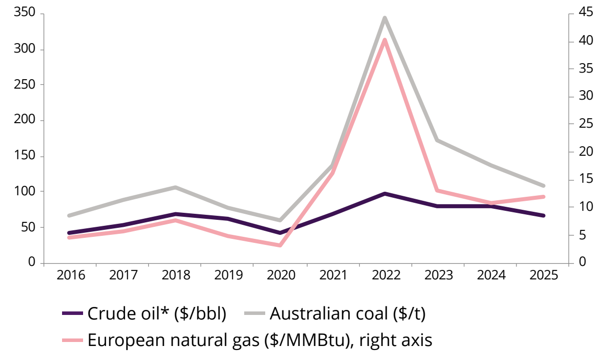
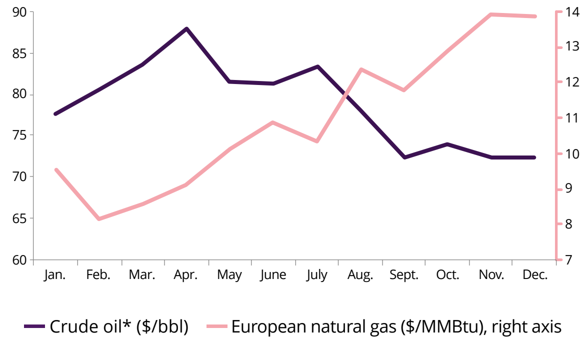



**Chart 1.1.4: Monthly change in energy prices in 2025**




* The average of Brent, WTI and Dubai Fateh prices
Source: World Bank.

For metals and minerals, prices saw an increase of 5.1 percent, following a 2.6 percent rise the previous year. This growth was driven by sustained demand for several critical metals, notably aluminum and copper, which rose by 8.8 percent due to the needs of AI-related technologies, renewable energy, and defense sectors. Conversely, iron prices continued their downward trend with a decline of 8.4 percent, reflecting, on one hand, weakening demand—particularly from China due to its real estate sector difficulties—and, on the other hand, ample supply from major producing countries such as Australia and Brazil.

Regarding the prices of phosphate and its derivatives, driven by strong global demand, china's export restrictions, and rising prices for certain inputs (sulfur, ammonia, and natural gas), DAP and TSP prices marked an increase of 21.7 percent to 685.2 dollars and 577.6 dollars per tonne, respectively. Conversely, following a 52.6 percent decline in 2024, raw phosphate prices stabilized at an average of 152.5 dollars per tonne.

As for agricultural products, their prices increased by 0.6 percent overall in 2025. This trend reflects a continued rise in beverage prices, which grew by 17.5 percent, driven by the higher cost of coffee and cocoa due to persistent unfavorable weather conditions in major producing countries. It also reflects increases of 11.5 percent for soybean oil and 4.5 percent for palm oil, supported by high demand and limited supply. Conversely, cereal prices declined once again, with a notably sharp 9.4 percent drop in the price of durum wheat linked to bountiful harvests, particularly in certain EU countries and Russia.

**Chart 1.1.5: Non-energy price indexes (base 100=2010)**

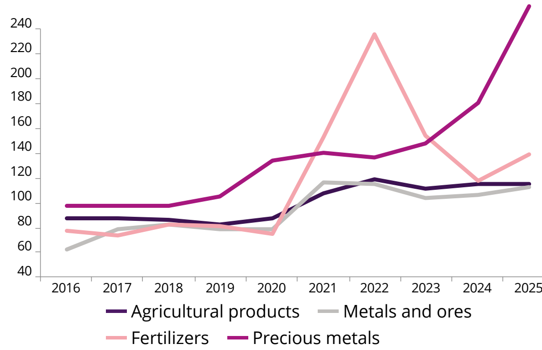
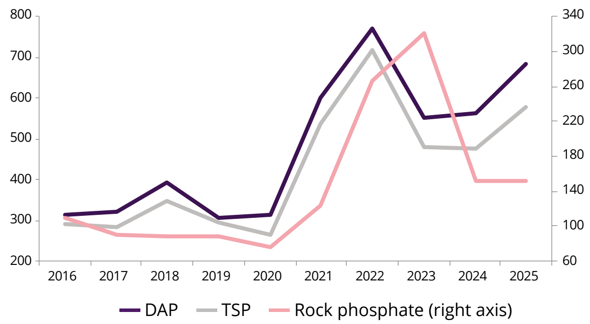



**Chart 1.1.6: Prices of phosphate and derivatives (dollar/tonne)**




Source: World Bank.

Regarding precious metals, gold and silver prices benefited from their safe-haven status, the depreciation of the dollar, and increased demand from booming sectors such as renewable energy, AI, and semiconductors. Consequently, the price of gold reached a new record average of $3,441.5 per ounce, representing a 44.1 percent year-on-year jump, while silver expanded by 40.8 percent to reach a historic peak of $39.8 per ounce.

### Box 1.1.1: Rare Earths: Overview, challenges, and prospects

In recent years, access to rare earth elements has emerged as a major industrial and geopolitical issue. This surge in importance is linked to their use in the production chains of numerous key sectors, notably advanced technologies, energy, and defense, as well as to the lack of substitutes. It is also attributable to the vulnerability of their supply chains, particularly since the COVID-19 pandemic and the exacerbation of trade tensions between China and the United States following the hike following the increase in U.S. tariffs.

- **Rare Earths: Critical minerals essential to strategic sectors of the global economy**

Contrary to what their name suggests, rare earths are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust. Their "rarity" stems primarily from the complexity of their extraction and refining processes, which are technically demanding, costly, and pose significant environmental challenges. They comprise 17 distinct chemical elements[1], endowed with unique magnetic, optical, or catalytic properties. Rare earths are part of a broader set of "critical minerals", defined as such by the U.S. Energy Act of 2020[2] because they are: (i) essential to economic or national security; (ii) difficult to substitute; and (iii) sourced from vulnerable supply chains.

The demand for rare earth elements is primarily driven by the following sectors:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Semiconductors: Neodymium is a key component in the magnets used for motor and cooling systems within AI data centers. Additionally, other rare earths are essential to semiconductor manufacturing processes.

[1] Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Promethium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, Lutetium, Scandium, and Yttrium.
[2] Enacted in December 2020, the Energy Act aims to modernize energy policies, enhance energy efficiency, and lower emissions. It prioritizes R&D in carbon capture, nuclear energy, storage solutions, and critical minerals.

- Defense and Aerospace: These elements are critical inputs for jet engines, radar systems, and precision-guided weaponry.
- Energy Transition: They are notably used in permanent magnets that convert electricity into motion (and vice-versa), as well as in certain energy storage technologies, such as wind turbines.
- Medical Technologies: Rare earths are used to manufacture medical imaging equipment, prosthetics, and implants, and they play a vital role in nuclear medicine and medical lasers.

**• International markets and prices for rare earths**

Rare earths represent a relatively small commodity market, valued at approximately $31 billion in 2024[3], compared to nearly $300 billion for copper. Their prices are driven by several factors, including the abundance of their constituent chemical elements, the required purity levels, and shifting industrial demand, as well as restriction policies and production and export quotas imposed by China.

Unlike base metals, there is no centralized exchange for rare earths. They are not governed by standardized stock market quotations or liquid futures contracts on major commodity hubs. Instead, the market is fragmented, relying on sector indices and price assessments derived from observed transactions or bilateral negotiations. These figures are typically published by specialized agencies such as Shanghai Metals Market, Fastmarkets, Argus, and Metal.com.

**• Global demand is growing rapidly, with a supply chain dominated by China**

As of 2025, global rare earth reserves reached an estimated 85 million tonnes[4], with the majority concentrated in China (51.8 percent), Brazil (24.7 percent), and Australia (7.4 percent). Smaller deposits are found in Russia (4.5 percent), Vietnam (4.1 percent), and the United States (2.2 percent).

China also dominates global production, accounting for 69.2 percent of mining and nearly 90 percent of refining capacity[5]. This position is the result of a strategy built on investments in exploration and technological development. Indeed, since the 2000s, China has strengthened its control over the value chain—including through overseas acquisitions—and by consolidating its sector around a single large state-owned enterprise, the “China Rare Earth Group”[6]. Furthermore, it possesses a proven technological edge, as evidenced by its high volume of patent filings[7].

According to the International Energy Agency[8], global demand is projected to rise by 35 percent by 2030 and 65 percent by 2040, likely further cementing China’s pivotal role in global supply chains.

[3] “World Economic Outlook”, IMF, April 2026.
[4] “Mineral Commodity Summaries”, U.S. Geological Survey, February 2026.
[5] “How important are rare earth’s supply chain to the global economy?”, Economic commentary of QNB, October 26, 2025.
[6] In 2021, China consolidated several state-owned enterprises into a single entity to oversee the entire value chain, including integrated research and development activities.
[7] « Pourquoi la China restreint encore l’accès aux terres rares ? », AFP, October 9, 2025 .
[8] “Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2025”, International Energy Agency, June 2025.

**• Export Controls and Geopolitical Tensions**

In 2025, reacting to tariff hikes by the U.S. administration, China implemented export controls on seven rare earth elements essential for defense and clean energy on April 4. The intensification of trade tensions led, on October 9, to the extension of these measures to five[9] other essential elements, primarily used in the defense and automotive sectors, as well as the imposition of restrictions on the export of dozens of pieces of equipment and materials required for the extraction and refining of these minerals. In November, these measures were suspended for a one-year period[10]. Although Chinase authorities stated these were not formal bans, the restrictions reinforced the global perception of rare earths as a primary geopolitical instrument[11]. Consistent with this trend, and following diplomatic friction with Japan, China moved in January 2026 to prohibit the export of dual-use (civilian and military) rare earths to twenty major Japanese corporations.

In response, several advanced economies are striving to secure their supplies and reduce their structural dependency on China. The United States has ramped up investments in extraction and refining, while the European Union launched the "RESourceEU" plan in December 2025, with a budget of up to €3 billion. Several multilateral initiatives have also been launched, notably an agreement concluded in October 2025 between the United States, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand, mobilizing $6.4 billion in public and private funding. Similarly, the United States hosted the first ministerial meeting on critical minerals in February 2026, with the participation of 54 countries.

However, these initiatives are only expected to yield tangible results in the medium to long term, given the lengthy development timelines for supply chains, high costs, and coordination challenges

**• Rare Earths in Africa and Morocco**

According to the African Development Bank[12], Africa held nearly 2 percent of global rare earth reserves in 2024, primarily concentrated in South Africa and Tanzania. Its share of global production is even lower, remaining under 1 percent and largely controlled by Chinase and American firms. However, eight mining projects—notably in Tanzania, Angola, Malawi, and South Africa—are expected to be operational by 2029. Managed by Chinase, British, and Australian companies, these sites could represent 9 percent of global supply[13].

In Morocco[14], several rare earth deposits have been identified in the Southern Provinces, the High Atlas, and the Anti-Atlas, though commercial extraction has not yet begun. The National Office of Hydrocarbons and Mines (ONHYM) has cataloged eight significant deposits and launched exploration projects in partnership with a private Moroccan mining group.

[9] https://www.iea.org/commentaries/with-new-export-controls-on-critical-minerals-supply-concentration-risks-become-reality
[10] However, a truce was reached on October 30 following a meeting between Presidents Trump and Xi Jinping at the APEC Summit. Consequently, China committed to suspending its new export controls on rare earths.
[11] "How important are rare earth's supply chain to the global economy?", Economic commentary of QNB, 26 October 2025.
[12] "Critical mineral insights: Rare Earth Elements", African Development Bank, November 2025.
[13] "Africa's rare earths could make up 9 percent of global supply by 2029", Bloomberg News, July 10, 2024.
[14] "Rare Earth Elements (REE) exploration opportunities in Morocco", ONHYM, 2024 report.

## 1.1.4 Inflation

Driven primarily by decline in energy prices, inflation continued to ease in 2025, falling to 4.1 percent globally from 5.8 percent the previous year. It declined from 2.6 percent to 2.5 percent in advanced economies and from 8 percent to 5.2 percent in emerging and developing countries.

**Table 1.1.3: Inflation in the world (in percent)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | **4.7** | **8.6** | **6.7** | **5.8** | **4.1** |
| **Developed countries** | **3.1** | **7.3** | **4.6** | **2.6** | **2.5** |
| United States | 4.7 | 8.0 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Euro area | 2.6 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Germany | 3.2 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| France | 2.1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 1.9 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Spain | 3.0 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| United Kingdom | 2.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Japan | -0.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| **Emerging and developing countries** | **5.9** | **9.7** | **8.2** | **8.0** | **5.2** |
| China | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| India | 5.5 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 2.1 |
| Brazil | 8.3 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Russia | 6.7 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Turkey | 19.6 | 72.3 | 53.9 | 58.5 | 34.9 |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | **12.8** | **13.5** | **14.7** | **14.2** | **12.9** |

Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

In the United States, inflation remained above the Fed's target for the fifth year running, settling at 2.7 percent compared to 3 percent the previous year. This persistence was driven by rising service costs, higher tariffs, and the depreciation of the dollar.

Conversely, in the euro area, inflation converged toward the ECB's target, falling to 2.1 percent from 2.4 percent in 2024. The decline in energy costs and the appreciation of the euro were largely offset by persisting service inflation. Among member states, rates decelerated in Germany (2.5 percent to 2.3 percent), France (2.3 percent to 0.9 percent), and Spain (2.9 percent to

2.7 percent), while accelerating in Italy (1.1 percent to 1.6 percent). Elsewhere, inflation rose in Japan (2.7 percent to 3.2 percent) and the UK (2.5 percent to 3.4 percent), where it was pushed upward by hikes in regulated prices and wage growth.

In emerging and developing economies, China once again recorded near-zero inflation, reflecting weak domestic demand and a significant drop in food prices, while in India, the rate fell from 4.6 percent to 2.1 percent. Conversely, several countries saw an acceleration, notably Brazil, where inflation rose from 4.4 percent to 5 percent, and Russia, which reached 8.7 percent after 8.4 percent. In Turkey, although decelerating, inflation remained extremely high at 34.9 percent compared to 58.5 percent.

In the MENA region, inflation decelerated from 14.2 percent to 12.9 percent. This trend primarily reflects slowdowns in Algeria (from 4 percent to 1.4 percent), Tunisia (from 7 percent to 5.3 percent), and Egypt (from 33.3 percent to 20.4 percent). In the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, price increases remained generally low to moderate, standing at 1.3 percent after 1.7 percent in the United Arab Emirates, 2 percent compared to 1.5 percent in Saudi Arabia, and 0.6 percent instead of 1.2 percent in Qatar.

**Chart 1.1.7: Inflation in the world (in percent)**

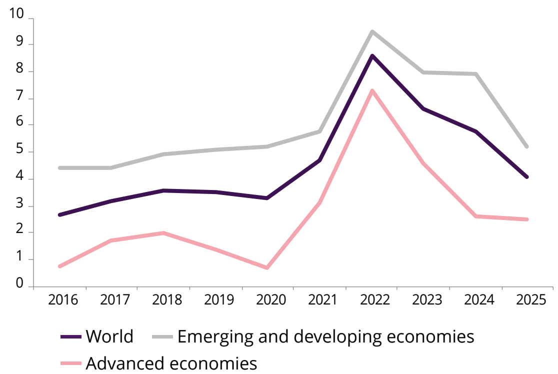
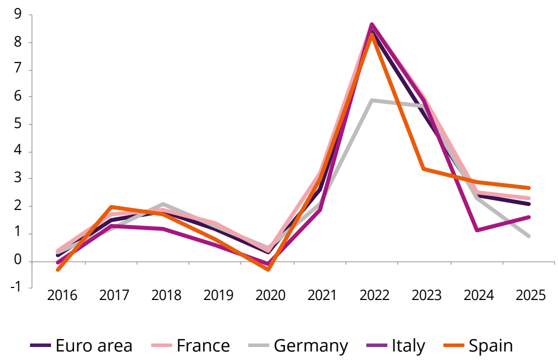



**Chart 1.1.8: Inflation in the main economies of the euro area (in percent)**




Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

## 1.1.5 Public finances

Public finances remained under pressure in 2025, with budget deficits staying at elevated levels and global debt continuing to climb, reaching nearly 93.9 percent of GDP compared to 92 percent the previous year[1]. Beyond the lingering effects of successive shocks, these trends are driven by moderate economic momentum in several regions, rising interest payments, and a growing trend in defense spending.

[1] Fiscal Monitor, IMF, April 2026.

In advanced economies, the average budget deficit eased slightly to 4.4 percent of GDP, down from 4.9 percent in 2024. Meanwhile, public debt continued its upward trend, reaching 108 percent.

In the United States, the year was marked by the enactment of the "Reconciliation Act" in July. This legislation made the tax cuts from the 2017 "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" permanent, introduced tax exemptions for workers, and provided massive tax credits for research investment. The Act also overhauled federal spending, significantly boosting budgets for defense and border security while implementing deep cuts to social programs, notably Medicaid[1] and the SNAP[2] food assistance program. Consequently, supported by revenue from increased tariffs, the budget deficit narrowed from 7.9 percent to 6.8 percent of GDP in 2025, while public debt continued to rise, reaching 123.9 percent of GDP.

In the euro area, fiscal balances and debt levels generally stabilized, though trends diverged among major member countries. The budget deficit hence narrowed to 5.1 percent in France, 3.1 percent in Italy, and 2.5 percent of GDP in Spain, while remaining stable at 2.7 percent in Germany. Meanwhile, Greece recorded a surplus of 1.3 percent of GDP in 2025, up from 1.2 percent the previous year. Concurrently, public debt rose further to 116 percent of GDP in France, 62.9 percent in Germany, and 137.1 percent in Italy, whereas it declined to 100.4 percent in Spain and 145.7 percent in Greece.

In the United Kingdom, the budget deficit narrowed from 6.1 percent to 5.4 percent of GDP, while public debt continued climbing to reach 102.3 percent. In Japan, the deficit was slightly reduced to 1.1 percent, while the debt-to-GDP ratio saw a relative decline, falling from 214.5 percent to 206.5 percent.

**Chart 1.1.9: Fiscal balance in the main advanced countries (in percent of GDP)**

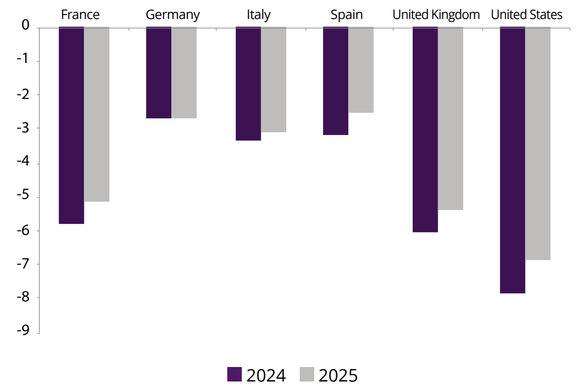
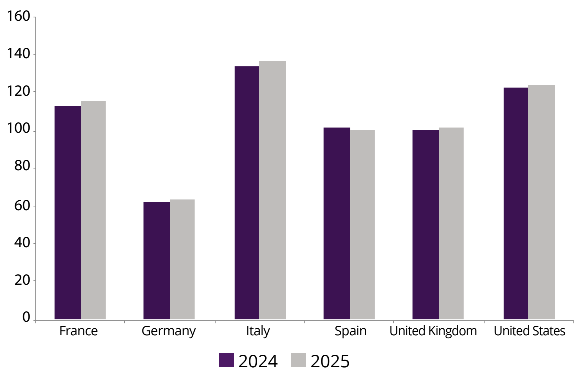



**Chart 1.1.10: Public debt in the main advanced countries (in percent of GDP)**




Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

[1] Medicaid is a public health insurance program established in 1965 under the Social Security Act. It is designed to provide medical coverage for low-income populations.

[2] The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a U.S. government program for food assistance, established in 1964 under the Food Stamp Act.

Regarding emerging and developing economies, the overall situation deteriorated, with the average budget deficit widening to 5.9 percent of GDP and public debt rising to 73.9 percent of GDP.

In China, impacted by the cost of fiscal support measures, the increased indebtedness of local governments, and the decrease in land revenues linked to the real estate crisis, the budget deficit deteriorated to 7.9 percent of GDP and debt increased to 99.2 percent. In Russia, the decline in oil and gas revenues resulted in a widening of the deficit to 3.9 percent of GDP and of debt to 17.2 percent. The same trend was observed in Brazil, where the two aggregates reached 8.1 percent and 93.3 percent respectively.

In contrast, public finance in India experienced a relative recovery, with the deficit falling to 7.4 percent, owing to the increase in revenue driven by digitalization and the simplification of the tax framework, while debt remained almost stable at 84.1 percent. Similarly, in Turkey, the deficit narrowed to 2.8 percent and the debt ratio remained stable at 23.5 percent.

**Chart 1.1.11: Fiscal balance in the main emerging and developing economies (in percent of GDP)**

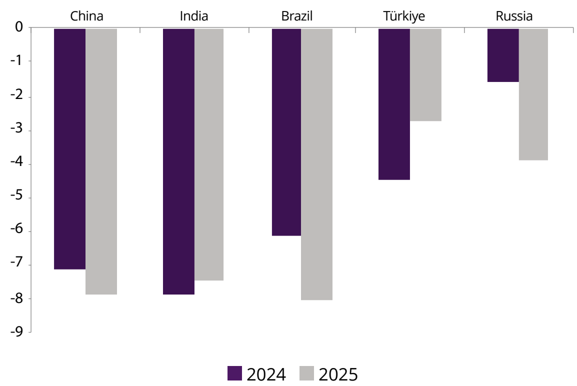
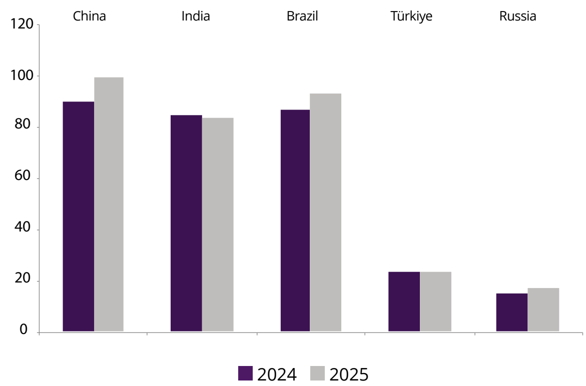



**Chart 1.1.12: Public debt in the main emerging and developing economies (in percent of GDP)**




Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

In the MENA region, the fiscal situation of oil-exporting economies saw a deterioration in fiscal balances, notably linked to continued investments aimed at economic diversification. Consequently, the budget surplus narrowed to 5.2 percent of GDP in the United Arab Emirates and turned into a 1 percent deficit in Qatar. Similarly, the deficit widened to 5.8 percent in Saudi Arabia and relatively eased to 10.2 percent in Algeria. Except for the latter, where it worsened to 54.1 percent, debt levels remained contained, standing at 31.7 percent of GDP in Saudi Arabia, 34.3 percent in the United Arab Emirates, and 41.4 percent in Qatar.

As for oil-importing countries, the deficit eased to 6.6 percent of GDP in Egypt, 6.3 percent in Jordan, and 5.2 percent in Tunisia. Public debt, although on the decline, remained high, standing at 86.8 percent of GDP in Egypt and 81.3 percent in Tunisia. Conversely, Jordan saw a slight increase in its debt-to-GDP ratio, rising from 82.1 percent to 82.8 percent in 2025.

## 1.1.6 External accounts

Despite heightened political uncertainty, the increase in U.S. tariffs, and persistent geopolitical tensions, global trade showed remarkable resilience in 2025. This was attributable to front-loading ahead of expected tariff hikes, the conclusion of numerous trade agreements, and strong demand for AI-related goods. Consequently, trade volume grew by 5.1 percent in 2025, resulting from a 3.7 percent increase in exports from advanced economies and 7.4 percent from emerging and developing economies.

**Chart 1.1.13: Growth of world trade in goods and services in volume terms (in percent)**

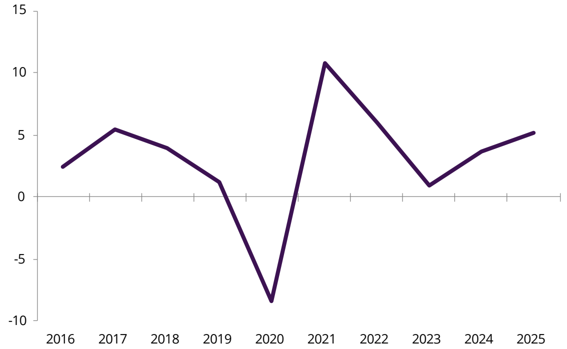
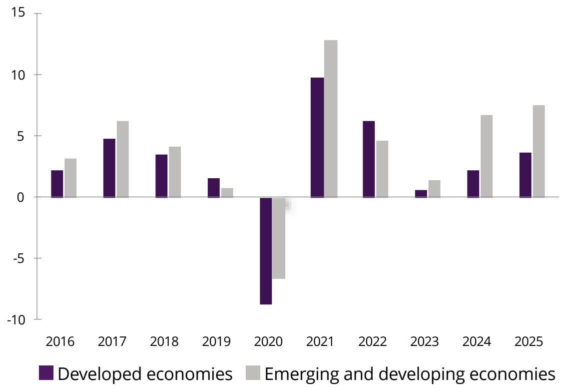



**Chart 1.1.14: Exports of goods and services in volume terms (Change, in percent)**




Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

Regarding tourism services in particular, the momentum observed in 2024 continued, with a 4 percent improvement in tourist arrivals to 1.52 billion. This trend, reflecting robust demand and the ongoing recovery of Asia-Pacific destinations, resulted in a 5 percent strengthening of receipts to $1.9 trillion. The countries recording the strongest growth were Morocco (+19 percent), South Korea (+18 percent), Egypt (+17 percent), Mongolia (+15 percent), Japan (+14 percent), Latvia (+11 percent), and Mauritius (+10 percent).

Under these conditions, the current account remained nearly balanced overall in advanced economies. This situation reflects a narrowing of the deficit to 3.6 percent of GDP in the United States, alongside an expansion of the surplus to 4.8 percent in Japan and a deceleration from 2.7 percent to 1.6 percent in the euro area. Among main member countries, the surplus narrowed to 4.4 percent in Germany and 2.9 percent in Spain, consolidated slightly to 1.2 percent in Italy, and turned into a 0.4 percent deficit in France. In the United Kingdom, the current account deficit worsened to 3.1 percent.

In emerging and developing economies, the average current account surplus rose to 1.2 percent of GDP. This reflects a strengthening from 2.2 percent to 3.7 percent for China and a reduction from 2.9 percent to 1.6 percent for Russia. In contrast, the deficit stabilized at 3 percent in Brazil and widened slightly from 0.6 percent to 0.9 percent in India.

In the MENA region, falling global oil prices weighed on the current accounts of major exporting countries. Consequently, the deficit widened to 3 percent of GDP in Saudi Arabia and 7.7 percent in Algeria, while the surplus narrowed to 15.3 percent in the United Arab Emirates, 23.3 percent in Kuwait, and 14.5 percent in Qatar. Meanwhile, oil-importing countries saw diverging results, with the current account deficit widening to 5.6 percent in Jordan and 2.8 percent in Tunisia, but narrowing to 4.2 percent in Egypt.

**Table 1.1.4 : Current account balance (in percent of GDP)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Advanced economies** | **0.7** | **-0.5** | **0.0** | **0.1** | **0.1** |
| United States | -3.6 | -3.8 | -3.3 | -4.0 | -3.6 |
| Euro Area | 2.7 | -0.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Germany | 6.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| France | 0.3 | -1.4 | -1.0 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Italy | 2.0 | -1.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Spain | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| United Kingdom | -0.8 | -1.9 | -3.6 | -3.0 | -3.1 |
| Japan | 3.8 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| **Emerging and developing economies** | **0.9** | **1.6** | **0.6** | **0.9** | **1.2** |
| **Emerging and developing countries of Asia** | **1.2** | **1.3** | **1.0** | **1.6** | **2.7** |
| China | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| India | -1.3 | -2.1 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | **-1.8** | **-2.2** | **-1.2** | **-1.1** | **-1.2** |
| Brazil | -2.4 | -2.1 | -1.2 | -3.0 | -3.0 |
| **Emerging and developing countries of Europe** | **1.6** | **2.7** | **-0.4** | **-0.1** | **-1.2** |
| Russia | 6.8 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **-0.7** | **-1.9** | **-2.4** | **-1.3** | **-0.9** |
| South-Africa | 3.7 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.5 |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | **3.8** | **9.3** | **5.1** | **3.0** | **1.4** |

Source: World Economic Outlook, IMF, April 2026.

Despite the high level of uncertainty, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows recorded a 14 percent increase to $1600 billion[1], primarily supported by improving financial conditions and the rise of new technologies and AI[2].

This trend reflects a 43 percent increase in flows to developed economies, reaching $728 billion. Driven by significant cross-border acquisitions, flows to Europe surged by 56 percent, particularly benefiting Germany, France, and Italy, while in the United States, growth was limited to 2 percent.

Conversely, FDI to developing economies fell by 2 percent to $877 billion, with diverging trends from one region to another. Indeed, flows decreased by 38 percent to $59 billion toward Africa and by 2 percent to $614 billion for Asia. Within Asia, flows to China declined by 8 percent to $107.5 billion, while those to India increased by 73 percent to $47 billion. In contrast, after contracting by 4.6 percent the previous year, FDI to Latin America and the Caribbean rose by 22 percent to $204 billion.

### Box 1.1.2: US Trade Policy in 2025

In an international environment shaped by growing challenges to multilateralism and global trade rules, the new US administration issued a presidential memorandum on its inauguration day, intensifying the protectionist policies initiated during President Trump's first term. The "America First Trade Policy"[1] consists of a series of tariff increases aimed at (i) reducing the trade deficit; (ii) strengthening industrial competitiveness; and (iii) protecting national economic and security interests.

The tariff measures introduced were invoked based on two primary legal foundations:

- The International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA): This act enabled the declaration of a 'national emergency' in response to persistent trade deficits and a lack of reciprocity in trade relations. Under this framework, a baseline global tariff of 10 percent was established on April 2, along with reciprocal rates[2] that vary by country based on their trade balance with the United States. The IEEPA was also invoked to impose tariffs on imports from Canada, Mexico, and China to combat illegal immigration and drug trafficking. Canada and Mexico faced additional tariffs on most goods at rates of 35 percent and 25 percent, respectively. The reciprocal tariff on China peaked at 125 percent before being reduced to 10 percent following a truce concluded in October. Furthermore, a 25 percent tariff was levied on India due to its purchases of Russian oil, while Brazil faced a 40 percent tariff on specific products, justified by Brazilian government policies deemed hostile to American interests.

[1] https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/america-first-trade-policy/
[2] These rates take into account not only those applied by partners but also global trade conditions, including trade balance imbalances and other barriers imposed on US exports.

[1] Excluding "transit flows", growth stood at 5 percent.
[2] According to the January 2026 UN Trade and Development report, data centers accounted for over one-fifth of the total value of global greenfield projects in 2025, with capital commitments exceeding USD 270 billion.

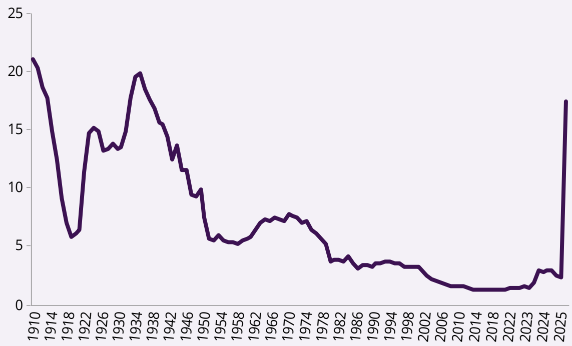
- The Trade Expansion Act of 1962: This legislation served as the basis for implementing cross-cutting sector-specific tariffs on imports of several products deemed critical. These included timber (tariffs ranging from 10 percent to 25 percent), automobiles, trucks, and spare parts (25 percent), steel and aluminum (50 percent), as well as certain semi-finished goods or products with a high copper content (50 percent).

Under these conditions, the average effective tariff rate[3] applied to US imports experienced a sharp increase, surging from 2.4 percent in 2024 to 17.5 percent in 2025, reaching its highest level since 1935.

**Chart B.1.1.2.1: U.S. Goods Trade Balance (billions of U.S. dollars)**


Source : Trade statistics of the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Chart B.1.1.2.2: U.S. Average Effective Tariff Rate in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: The Budget Lab of Yale University, January 2026.

In response to this new US policy, retaliation from the targeted countries was generally limited. Reactions primarily consisted of concluding bilateral agreements with the United States and/or adopting partnership diversification strategies. Consequently, the main countries that have concluded bilateral trade agreements with the United States include[4]:

- The United Kingdom (May 2025): While maintaining a 10 percent reciprocal tariff on the majority of British-origin imports, the United States reduced certain sector-specific tariffs (25 percent on steel and aluminum, and 10 percent on automobiles and spare parts). In return, the United Kingdom granted eased market access for specific American products, including ethanol and agricultural goods.
- The European Union (July 2025): The United States applied a 15 percent tariff on imports, including automobiles and pharmaceuticals, in exchange for (i) the withdrawal of retaliatory measures established by the EU since April 2025; (ii) the purchase of $750 billion worth of American energy products; and (iii) a $600 billion investment commitment within US territory by 2028.
- Japan (July 2025): In exchange for the reduction of the tariff on its exports to 15 percent, Japan committed to investing $550 billion in the United States by 2028 across key sectors, including semiconductors, automobiles, pharmaceuticals, critical minerals, and AI. Additionally, Japan agreed to ease its restrictions on American imports, particularly agricultural goods, aeronautical products, and military equipment.

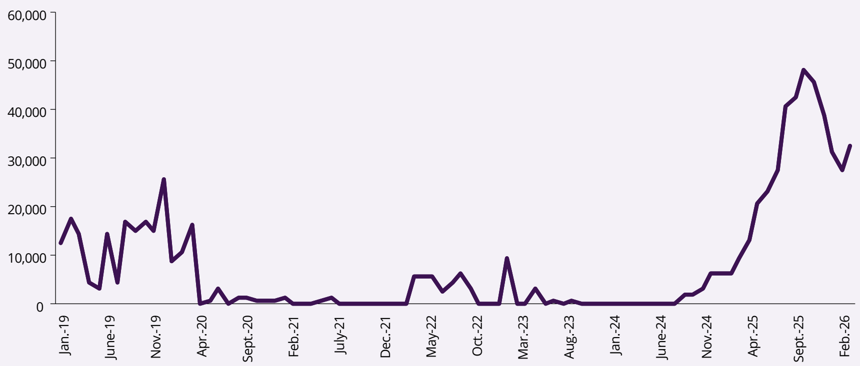
[3] This rate is a weighted average of the tariffs actually paid on all goods imported into the United States.
[4] « Special analysis: Tariffs update », Global Projection model network, August 2025.

- China[5] (October 2025): Following several months of heightened tensions, the two countries concluded a preliminary agreement on October 31. Under this agreement, the United States reduced its surtaxes related to "fentanyl" trafficking from 20 percent to 10 percent. In turn, China committed to a one-year suspension of its new export control measures on rare earth elements, the removal of retaliatory tariff counter-measures imposed since March 2025, and an increase in its purchases of American agricultural products.

Regarding partnership diversification, numerous bilateral and regional free trade agreements were concluded, notably between the EU and the United Kingdom (May 2025), Indonesia (September 2025), as well as with India and Mercosur (January 2026). Similarly, agreements were signed between the United Kingdom and India (May 2025), Canada and Indonesia (September 2025), and China and ASEAN (October 2025). Others are currently under negotiation, particularly between China and Canada, as well as between ASEAN and GCC countries.

Although the conclusion of bilateral agreements with the United States contributed to a relative easing of trade tensions in the short term, uncertainty remained high. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court decision on February 20, 2026, marked a major turning point by invalidating all tariffs imposed under the IEEPA. The US administration reacted the very same day by establishing a 10 percent general tariff (which could be increased to 15 percent), this time relying on the 1974 Trade Act. However, the validity of the latter is limited to 150 days, unless an agreement is reached with Congress to make it permanent.

**Chart B.1.1.2.3: World Trade Uncertainty Index**




Source: World Uncertainty Index.

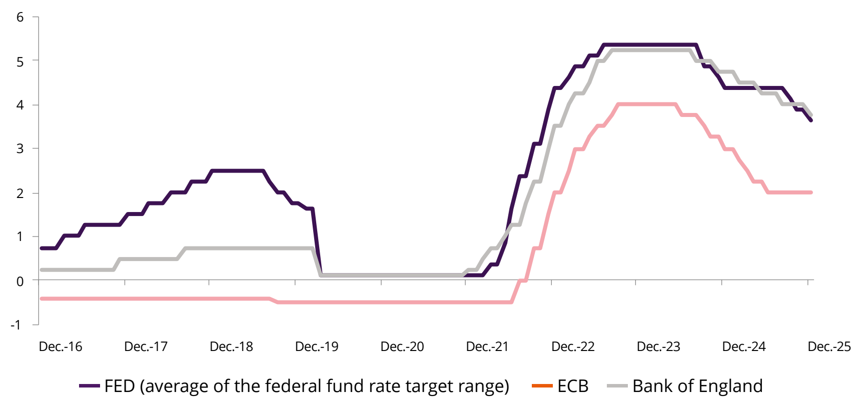
[5] https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/11/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-strikes-deal-on-economic-and-trade-relations-with-china/

## 1.1.7 Monetary policies

As inflation continued to moderate, the central banks of the major advanced economies, with the notable exception of the Bank of Japan, continued in 2025 the monetary policy easing cycle initiated a year earlier.

Accordingly, the Fed undertook three consecutive reductions of the target range for the federal funds rate, bringing it down to [3.50 percent–3.75 percent]. The cumulative decrease amounted to 75 basis points (bps) for the year and 175 bps since the inception of the easing cycle in September 2024. In response to tightening money market conditions, the central bank decided in April to further slow[1] the pace of its balance sheet reduction by lowering the monthly redemption cap on Treasury securities from $25 billion to $5 billion. In December, the Fed decided to end the balance sheet runoff and announced the launch of monthly purchases of $40 billion in short-term U.S. Treasury securities to ensure an ample supply of reserves on a sustained basis. It is worth noting that the Fed came under significant pressure from the new U.S. administration, raising concerns about the Fed's independence.

**Chart 1.1.15: Key rates of the ECB, the BoE and the Fed (percent)**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

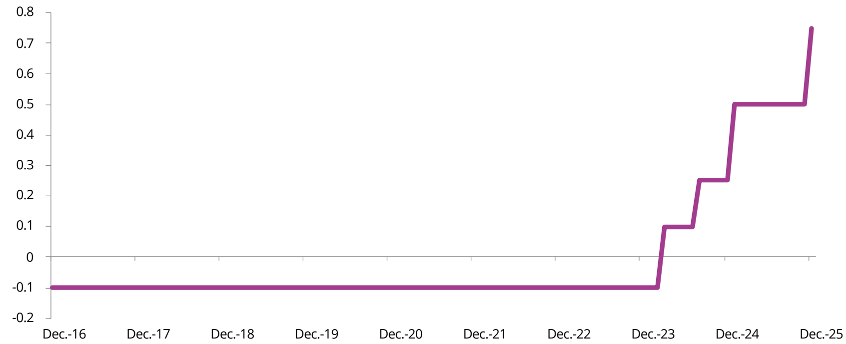
Similarly, the ECB continued to ease its monetary policy during the first half of 2025, implementing four consecutive rate cuts. In total, the interest rate on the deposit facility was reduced by 100 basis points (bps) over the year to 2 percent, bringing the cumulative cuts since June 2024 to 200 bps. Concurrently, the ECB maintained its policy of reducing its balance sheet at a measured and predictable pace, as the Euro system no longer reinvested principal payments from maturing securities under its Asset Purchase Programme (APP) and Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP).

[1] The Fed had decided to slow the pace of its Treasury securities runoff starting in June 2024 by lowering the monthly redemption cap on these securities from $60 billion to $25 billion

For its part, the Bank of England lowered its policy rate by 25 basis points on four occasions, bringing it down to 3.75 percent. It also decided to reduce the annual pace of its government bond holdings from £100 billion to £70 billion, effective October 2025.

Confronted with persistent inflation significantly above its 2 percent target, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) maintained a restrictive monetary policy stance. It raised its policy rate twice by a total of 50 basis points (bps) over the year, bringing the cumulative increase since March 2024 to 85 bps and lifting the rate to 0.75 percent. The BoJ also continued reducing its government bond purchases by 400 billion yen per quarter, while announcing a reduction to 200 billion yen starting April 2026.

**Chart 1.1.16: Key rate of the Bank of Japan (in percent)**

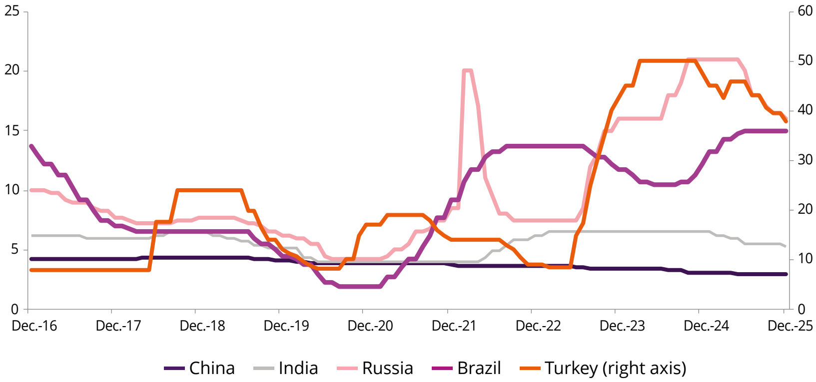



Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon

In major emerging market economies, central banks—with the exception of Brazil—adopted accommodative monetary policy stances. Driven by deflation pressures linked to sluggish domestic demand, the People's Bank of China lowered its policy rate by 10 bps to 3 percent in 2025, following two cuts totaling 35 bps in 2024. In India, amid easing food price pressures, the central bank cut its policy rate four times, reducing it from 6.50 percent to 5.25 percent. Similarly, in Russia, five consecutive cuts totaling 500 bps were implemented starting June, bringing the policy rate down to 16 percent.

In Turkey, in addition to inflation pressures, the conduct of monetary policy was constrained by volatility in domestic financial markets and pressure on the Turkish lira. Indeed, after beginning the year with two cuts totaling 250 bps, the Central Bank raised its rate by 350 bps in April before resuming its easing cycle with four cuts, bringing it to 38 percent. Conversely, faced with persistent inflation and a tight labor market, the Central Bank of Brazil increased its policy rate by 275 bps over the year to 15 percent.

**Chart 1.1.17: Key rates of major emerging market economies' central banks (in percent)**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

## Box 1.1.3: Review of the Federal Reserve's Monetary Policy Framework

In 2025, the US Federal Reserve conducted the second periodic review of its monetary policy framework. This review focused on the "Statement on Longer-Run Goals and Monetary Policy Strategy"[1] and the communication tools of the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). However, it did not re-examine the long-term 2 percent inflation target.

First published in 2012 to provide the public with a clearer understanding of the Committee's vision, the Statement outlines how the FOMC pursues its congressional dual mandate of maximum employment and price stability, sets forth its monetary policy approach, and serves as the foundation for its policy actions.

In August 2020, this Statement was revised following the first formal review of the monetary policy framework to better align it with the post-global financial crisis economic landscape, which was characterized by sluggish growth, low inflation, and interest rates near their effective lower bound. Within this environment, the Committee had limited room to lower the policy rate when needed to stimulate the economy. Key updates from the 2020 revision included a 'make-up strategy' for the inflation objective, implemented through a 'flexible average inflation targeting' regime. This framework allowed inflation to run moderately above 2 percent for some time following periods of persistent shortfalls below that target. Regarding the maximum employment objective, policy decisions were to be guided by assessments of 'shortfalls' from its peak level. Finally, the revision established the Committee's commitment to conduct a regular assessment of its monetary policy strategy, tools, and communication practices approximately every five years.

[1] https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/review-of-monetary-policy-strategy-tools-and-communications-2025.htm

The 2025 review was conducted in a markedly different economic landscape than its predecessor, characterized by elevated inflation and higher interest rates. Its primary objective was to reinforce the resilience of the monetary policy framework, delivering a strategy adaptable to a broad spectrum of economic conditions while integrating lessons learned from the successive shocks that occurred since the pandemic crisis. The review was structured around three key pillars: (i) 'Fed Listens' events aimed at capturing how economic agents perceive the impact of monetary policy on their decision-making; (ii) research conferences—specifically the second Thomas Laubach Research Conference—to gather academic insights on monetary policy objectives, instruments, and communication; and (iii) Committee deliberations during its first five meetings of the year, informed by analytical work from the research staff across the Federal Reserve System.

Following this process, the Fed published its updated Statement on August 22, 2025, introducing several key amendments compared to the 2020 framework:

- The updated Statement places less emphasis on the constraints of operating at the **effective lower bound**. Instead, the framework is designed to remain relevant across a broad range of economic conditions, while fully accounting for the sharp rise in inflation experienced since the last review.
- **For the price stability objective**, the make-up strategy has been abandoned, and the 2 percent target is now viewed as symmetric. The Committee reaffirmed its 2 percent long-run inflation goal, deeming it consistent with the achievement of its dual mandate and essential to anchoring inflation expectations while preserving monetary policy credibility and effectiveness.
- **Maximum employment[2] is now defined** as "the highest level of employment that can be sustained consistently with price stability". Monetary policy is henceforth calibrated to mitigate "deviations" (in both directions) from maximum employment, rather than solely addressing "shortfalls", a term that has been removed from the new Statement. Furthermore, the Statement specifies that certain circumstances may warrant pre-emptive action, even in the absence of manifest signs of inflation exceeding the target.
- When the objectives of maximum employment and price stability **are not complementary**—such as during periods of concurrently high unemployment and inflation—the Statement underscores that the Committee "will take a balanced approach to promoting them", factoring in the magnitude of the deviations from targets and the horizons over which these deviations are expected to persist. The Committee acknowledges that employment may, at times, exceed its maximum level without necessarily posing risks to price stability, thereby providing policymakers with flexibility given the uncertainties inherent in assessing maximum employment.

No explicit amendments were made to communication arrangements or strategy. Similarly, the Statement underscores that the Committee stands ready to deploy its full range of tools, particularly when the effective lower bound is reached, but indicates no change regarding the conditions for their use.

[2] The Fed does not quantify its maximum employment objective, as the latter is subject to significant uncertainty and its evolution over time depends on non-monetary factors.

## 1.1.8 Financial Markets

Despite elevated uncertainty and intensifying geoeconomic tensions, major stock markets posted substantial gains in 2025. In addition to improving financial conditions, this performance was driven by the surge in appetite for new technology and AI stocks, particularly in the United States, robust corporate earnings—notably within the European defense sector—and the relative resilience of economic activity.

**Chart 1.1.18: Stock indexes of the main advanced economies in 2025 (January 2025=100)**

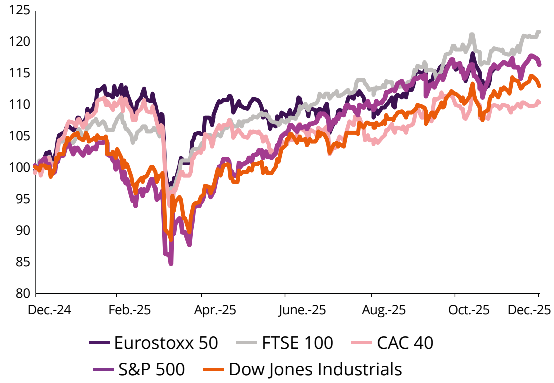
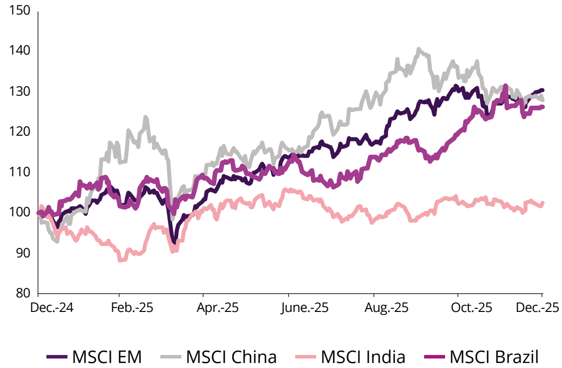



**Chart 1.1.19: Stock indexes of the main emerging economies in 2025 (January 2025=100)**



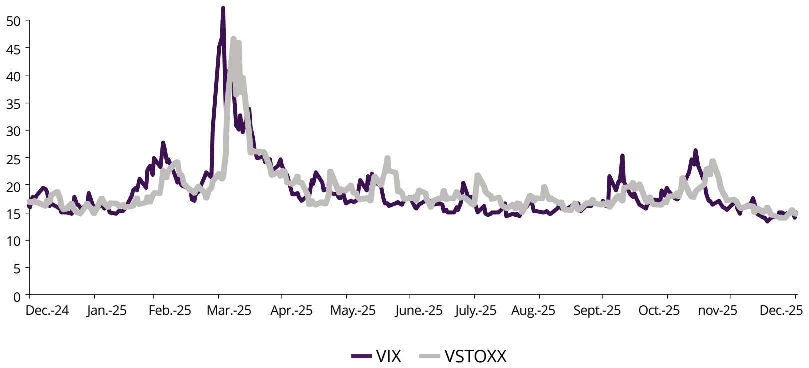

Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

In the United States, the equity market rally was primarily driven by technology shares, with notable stock price surges of 79.6 percent for Broadcom, 45.5 percent for Oracle, and 42.7 percent for Nvidia. However, elevated valuation levels, coupled with high market capitalization concentration and growing concerns over a sharp downward reassessment of growth and profitability expectations, triggered a pronounced correction in November. The upward trend subsequently resumed, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average posting a full-year gain of 10 percent following an 18 percent increase the previous year, while the Nasdaq Composite advanced by 20 percent after rising 29 percent a year earlier. Concurrently, market volatility, as measured by the VIX index, increased from an average of 15.6 in 2024 to 18.9 in 2025, marked by a peak of 47 recorded in the wake of the U.S. tariff hike announcements.

Across other major equity markets, gains notably reached 11.3 percent for the FTSE 100, 9 percent for the Nikkei 225, and 10.7 percent for the EURO STOXX 50. The performance of the latter was accompanied by heightened volatility, with the VSTOXX index rising from 16 to 18.8, also reaching a peak of 47 on April 3.

In emerging market economies, the MSCI EM index recorded a 14 percent gain, reflecting a 32 percent surge in the Chinase sub-index driven by fiscal and monetary stimulus measures, a 10 percent decline in Turkey's sub-index, and near-stagnation in those of India and Brazil.

**Chart 1.1.20: Volatility indicators of stock markets in 2025**



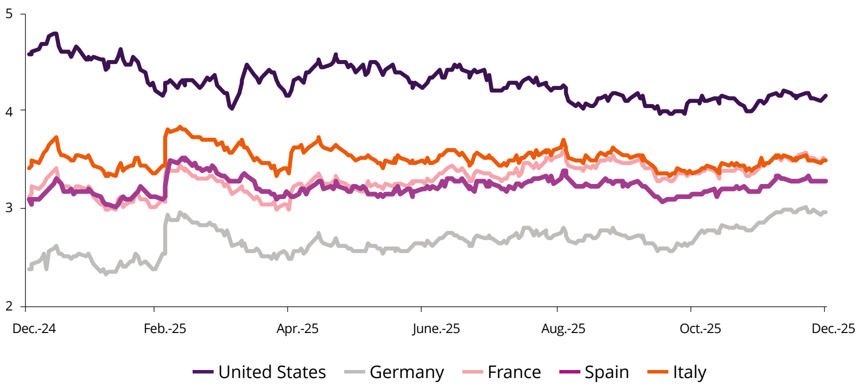

Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

In sovereign bond markets, despite monetary policy easing, long-term yields across most major advanced economies trended upward, driven by concerns over public finance sustainability[1]. Consequently, the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield rose by 8 basis points (bps) to 4.3 percent. In the major Euro area economies, yields appreciated by 34 bps to 2.7 percent for Germany, by 39 bps to 3.3 percent for France, and by 7 bps to 3.2 percent for Spain, while a 12 bps decline to 3.5 percent was recorded for Italy.

Across the major emerging economies, monetary policy developments were mixed. Policy rates declined by 48 basis points to 1.75 percent in China and by 47 basis points to 6.7 percent in India, while they increased by 227 basis points to 14.2 percent in Brazil and by 282 basis points to 29.2 percent in Türkiye.

[1] The year was notably characterized by sovereign credit rating downgrades for both the United States and France.

**Chart 1.1.21: 10-year sovereign yields of the United States and the main countries of the euro area in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

Supported by monetary policy easing, bank credit growth accelerated markedly in advanced economies. In the United States, it reached 4.5 percent in 2025, up from 2 percent a year earlier, while in the Euro area, the growth rate rose from 1.2 percent to 2.8 percent. Conversely, across major emerging market economies, credit expansion continued to be weighed down by real estate sector distress and sluggish domestic demand in China, ending the year with a limited increase of 1 percent following a 0.9 percent expansion in 2024.

**Chart 1.1.22: Bank lending in the United States and the euro area in 2025 (change in percent, YoY)**

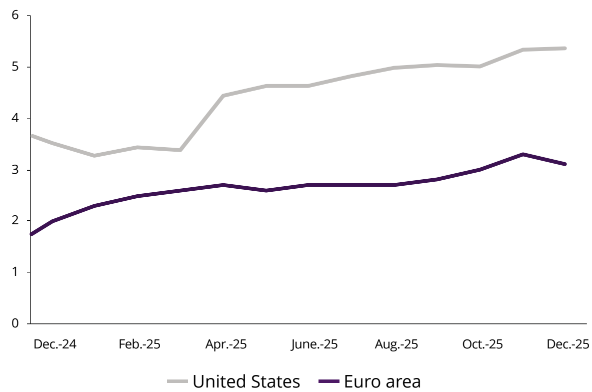
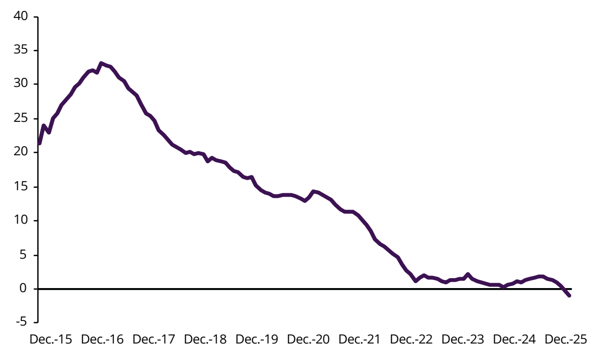


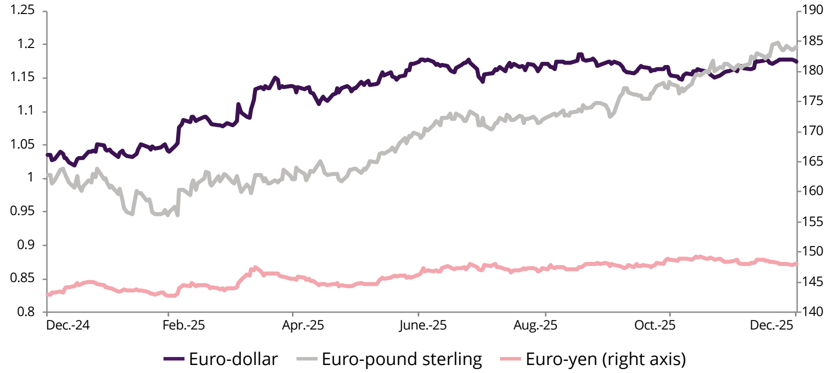

**Chart 1.1.23: Bank lending to households in China (change in percent, YoY)**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

In foreign exchange markets, 2025 was characterized by a significant 4.5 percent appreciation of the euro against the U.S. dollar. The latter weakened due to expectations of Federal Reserve monetary policy easing, particularly during the first half of the year, alongside uncertainties surrounding the trade policy of the new U.S. administration. The European currency also strengthened by 1.2 percent against the British pound and by 3.2 percent against the Japanese yen.

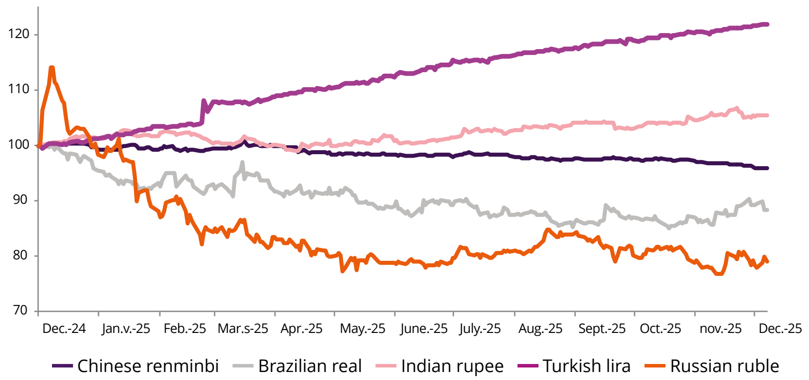
**Chart 1.1.24: Euro exchange rate in 2025**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

Currencies of major emerging market economies exhibited mixed performances against the U.S. dollar. The Chinase renminbi remained stable on average, whereas the Indian rupee depreciated by 4.1 percent, the Turkish lira by 20.4 percent, and the Brazilian real by 3.7 percent. Conversely, the Russian ruble appreciated by 9.8 percent.

**Chart 1.1.25: Change in the currencies of main emerging market economies against the dollar (December 2024=100)**




Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon.

## 1.2 Production and demand

Driven by continued momentum in investment in economic and social infrastructure, as well as by improvements in agricultural production, economic growth continued to strengthen in 2025, reaching 4.9 percent, up from 4.4 percent a year earlier.

Non-agricultural sectors' growth improved by 3.9 percent, with in particular a marked acceleration in construction and another exceptional performance of the tourism sector. Similarly, supported by the expansion of social services and wage increases in the public sector, non-market services continued to grow rapidly.

As for agriculture, after a difficult start to the 2024/2025 season, rainfall recorded between February and April 2025 helped turn the situation around, with the sector's value-added rising 8.2 percent, as against a 5.7 percent drop in 2024.

On the demand side, the speed-up in economic activity was driven primarily by investment, which grew by 16.3 percent from 13.9 percent. Conversely, the contribution of net exports in terms of volume remained negative for the third year on a row, the pace of imports growing faster than exports.

In nominal terms, GDP totaled 1,720.2 billion dirhams, up 6.5 percent. Taking into account increases of 2.9 percent to 25.1 billion in net property income outflows and 1.4 percent to 136 billion in net current transfers from abroad, gross national disposable income (GNI) stood at 1,831 billion, up 6.2 percent year-on-year.

### 1.2.1 Production

The value added of the primary sector rose by 7.1 percent following a 5.1 percent drop in 2024, and its contribution to growth stood at 0.8 percentage points (pp).

The 2024–2025 agricultural season has had a difficult start, which significantly affected crop planting. The area sown to the three main cereals[1] therefore stood at 2.6 million hectares, as against 2.5 million in the previous year and an average of 4.9 million over the 2001–2018 period—that is, before the most recent drought cycle.

However, the situation gradually improved thanks to late rainfall, which led to a significant increase in the average yield per hectare. The yield reached 16.5 quintals, up from 12.6 quintals a year earlier, and the harvest consequently totaled 43.1 million quintals (MQx), as against 31 MQx in the previous year.

[1] Soft and durum wheat, as well as barley.

For other crops, production increased by 7.2 percent for vegetables, by 36.7 percent for fodder crops, and by 50.6 percent for sugar crops. Conversely, it decreased by 7.2 percent for olives and by 7.8 percent for citrus fruits.

**Chart 1.2.1: Production of the three main cereals (in MQx)**

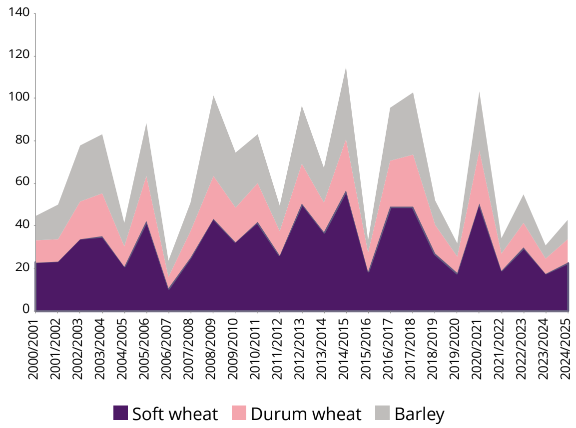
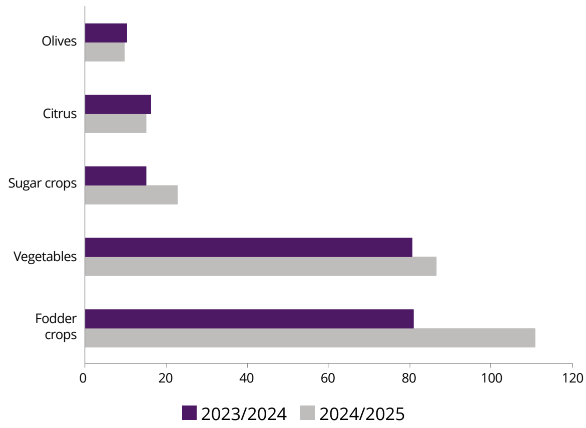



**Chart 1.2.2: Production of the main crops excluding cereals (in MQx)**




Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, Waters and Forests.

With regard to livestock activity, His Majesty the King's call to refrain from performing the Eid al-Adha sacrifice and the implementation of a program to rebuild livestock herds have led to a significant improvement in sheep and goat populations, with respective increases of 16.6 percent to 23.2 million head and 30.9 percent to 7.5 million. Conversely, the cattle sector continued to be affected by successive years of drought, with a further decline of 11.4 percent to 2.1 million head. Under these conditions, red meat production[1] rose by 6 percent, leading to a marked slowdown in price hikes.

In the fishing sector, available data for the coastal and artisanal components show a 15 percent decline in the volume of marketed products to 1.1 million metric tons in 2025. This trend includes decreases of 18.5 percent for pelagic fish—which account for more than 80 percent of the total—18.1 percent for cephalopods, and 6 percent for crustacean, as well as a 6.9 percent increase for whitefish. In terms of value, production decreased by 4 percent to 10.1 billion dirhams.

[1] It refers to cattle sheep and goats.

**Table 1.2.1: Value added at last year's prices (Change, in percent)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024* | 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary sector** | **4.5** | **-3.9** | **-7.1** | **19.0** | **-11.8** | **1.7** | **-5.1** | **7.1** |
| Agriculture and forestry | 5.6 | -5.0 | -8.1 | 19.5 | -11.3 | 1.5 | -5.7 | 8.2 |
| Fisheries and aquaculture | -12.5 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 9.9 | -20.8 | 6.9 | 8.8 | -13.0 |
| **Secondary sector** | **3.1** | **4.1** | **-5.2** | **7.8** | **-1.6** | **0.9** | **3.8** | **3.3** |
| Extraction industry | -0.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 7.3 | -23.0 | -4.2 | 11.5 | 7.5 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3.2 | 3.4 | -7.4 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Electricity and gas supply - Water supply, sewage system, waste treatment | 8.8 | 14.7 | -1.3 | 7.5 | -4.2 | -10.6 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 1.3 | 0.5 | -4.1 | 4.7 | -3.7 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **2.9** | **3.9** | **-7.9** | **5.7** | **6.8** | **5.2** | **5.6** | **4.3** |
| Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motocycles | -0.2 | 2.1 | -6.6 | 8.2 | -0.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Transport and storage | -0.5 | 5.5 | -28.5 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 4.2 |
| Accommodation and catering | 6.2 | 3.6 | -54.6 | 15.4 | 68.0 | 23.5 | 8.4 | 7.0 |
| Information and communication | 3.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 | -1.5 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 | -0.5 |
| Financial activities and insurance | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 5.5 |
| Real-estate activities | 3.2 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Research and development and services to businesses | 6.1 | 8.3 | -13.4 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 3.7 |
| Public administration, compulsory social security | 3.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| Education, health and social work | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Other services | 1.5 | 0.2 | -23.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 |
| **Non-agricultural value added** | **2.8** | **4.0** | **-6.9** | **6.4** | **3.8** | **3.8** | **5.1** | **3.9** |
| **Total value added** | **3.1** | **3.0** | **-7.0** | **7.9** | **1.9** | **3.6** | **3.8** | **4.4** |
| **Taxes on products net of subsidies** | **2.4** | **2.3** | **-8.3** | **10.3** | **1.2** | **5.6** | **9.7** | **9.0** |
| **GDP** | **3.1** | **2.9** | **-7.2** | **8.2** | **1.8** | **3.8** | **4.4** | **4.9** |

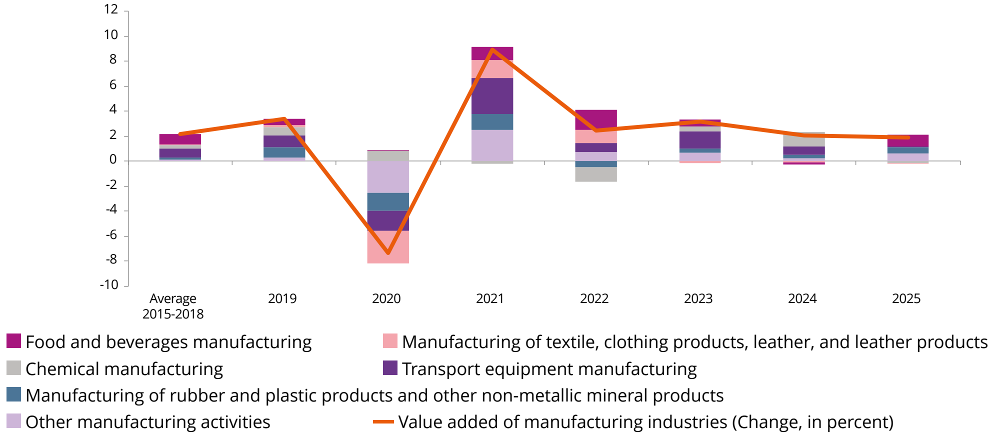
* Updated figures.
** Provisional figures.
Source: HCP.

For the secondary sector, the pace of activity slowed down from 3.8 percent in 2024 to 3.3 percent in 2025, and its contribution to growth stood at 0.8 percentage point, down from 1 percentage point.

The manufacturing industry branch continued to slow, with the growth rate falling to 1.9 percent, down from 2.1 percent in 2024 and 3.2 percent in 2023. This deceleration reflects, in particular, a 1.1 percent drop—following a 7.2 percent rise—in the chemical industry, as well as a 0.4 percent increase—as against 5.3 percent—in the "Transport Equipment Manufacturing" industries. The underperformance of the latter was driven by the automotive industry, with data from the International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (OICA) showing a 10.3 percent decline in domestic car production following a 4.4 percent increase a year earlier, and data from the Foreign Exchange Office on passenger car exports indicating a 14.8 percent decline instead of a 4.2 percent increase.

Within the same sector, "Manufacture of food products, beverages, and tobacco" saw a sharp rise by 3.1 percent in its value added, compared with a 0.7 percent decline, while "Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, and other non-metallic mineral products" posted a 5.5 percent increase as against 3.5 percent. In addition, the "Manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather, and leather products" sector saw its rate of decline slow from 0.8 percent to 0.6 percent.

**Chart 1.2.3: Contribution to the change in the value added of manufacturing industries (in percentage points)**




Sources: HCP and Bank Al-Maghrib's calculations.

As well, value added in the "Electricity, Gas, Water, Sewage, and Waste" sector rose by 0.6 percent after 5.4 percent in 2024. Available data on the electricity component show an overall increase in production of 5 percent, with a 6.2 percent rise in thermal power generation and a 1.1 percent boost in renewable energy generation. For the latter, the increase stood at 16.3 percent for hydropower and 9.6 percent for solar power, while wind power declined by 1.5 percent. At the same time, electricity demand, as measured by called net energy[1], rose by 7.3 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in 2024. Under these conditions, electricity imports rose by 34.8 percent, while exports fell by 44.2 percent, resulting in a foreign electricity trade deficit of 3,706 GWh.

[1] Net energy demand refers to the total amount of energy made available for national consumption, which is either consumed by users or lost through transmission and distribution networks.

**Chart 1.2.4: Electricity production by source (in Twh)**

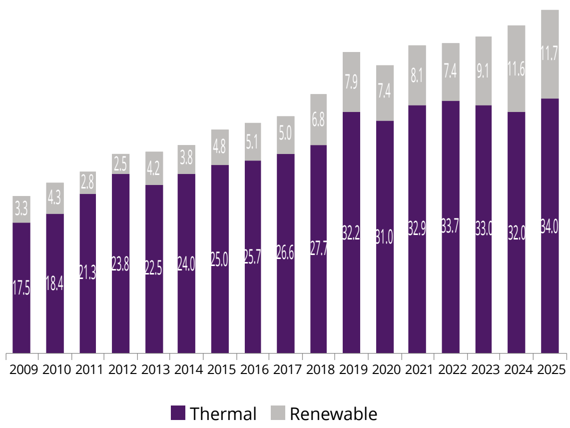
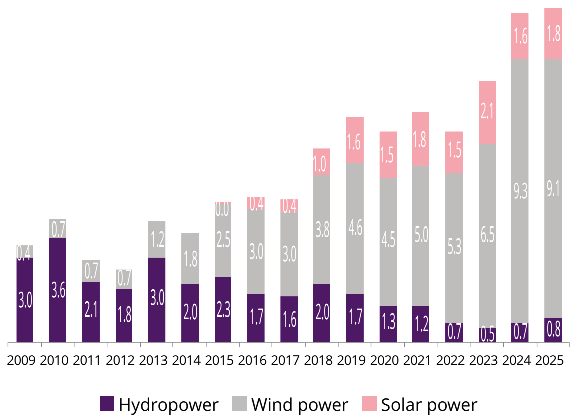


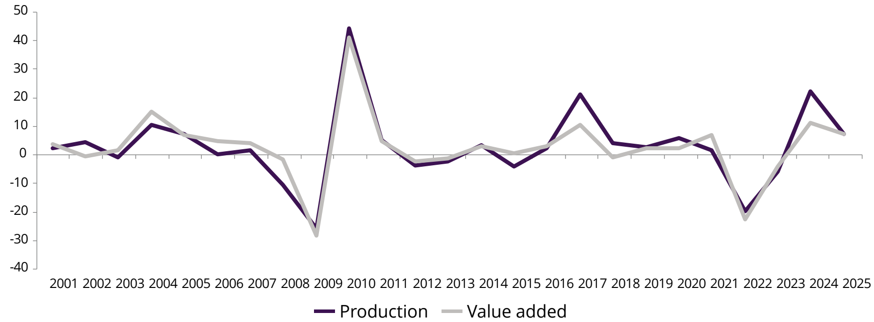

**Chart 1.2.5: Renewable electricity generation (in Twh)**




Source: ONEE.

In the extractive industries, following the 11.5 percent surge recorded in 2024, the value added rose once again by 7.5 percent, reflecting primarily a 7.5 percent increase—as against 23.1 percent—in the market production of raw phosphate.

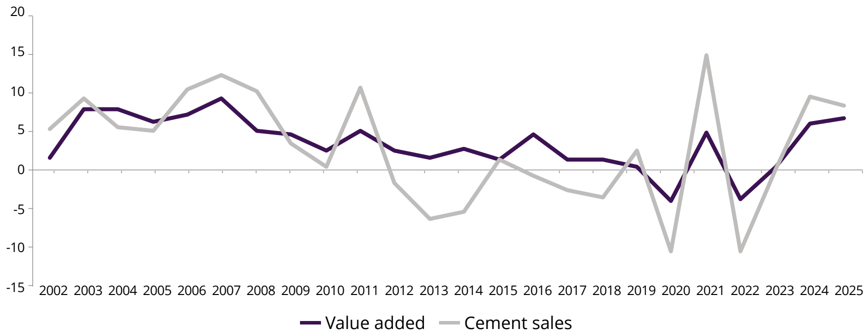
**Chart 1.2.6: Market production of raw phosphate and value added of extractive industries at chained prices (Change, in percent)**




Sources: HCP and OCP.

At the same time, the construction sector grew by 6.7 percent, following 6 percent in 2024 and 0.4 percent in 2023. This dynamism reflects, in particular, the implementation of numerous economic and social infrastructure projects as part of efforts to adapt to climate change, the hosting of major international events, the expansion of healthcare services, and the continued implementation of the program to rebuild and rehabilitate the disaster-stricken areas of Al Haouz. It was also favored by the continued implementation of the direct housing assistance program (2024–2028).

**Chart 1.2.7 : Cement sales and value added of construction at chained prices (Change, in percent)**




Sources: HCP and Ministry of National Territory upgrading, Urbanization, Housing and Policy of the City.

In the tertiary sector, the pace of activity fell to 4.3 percent in 2025, from 5.6 percent a year earlier, and its contribution to growth stood at 2.3 percentage points as against 3 percentage points.

Following the post-COVID recovery, the tourism activity continued its remarkable performance in 2025, with value added in the "accommodation and catering services" branch growing by 7 percent as instead of 8.4 percent. This trend was driven primarily by inbound tourism, marked by a significant 13.7 percent increase in arrivals at border crossings to 19.8 million[1]—a figure that exceeds the target set in the sector's roadmap for the 2023–2026 period (17.5 million). This growth was registered in both the main source markets—with particularly increases of 10.9 percent for France, 12.3 percent for Spain, and 17.7 percent for the United Kingdom—and emerging markets, notably with a 39.5 percent surge in tourists from China, following a 78.3 percent increase the previous year.

[1] As of 2025, Statistics of the Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and Solidarity Economy no longer distinguish between foreign tourists and MLA.

**Table 1.2.2: Arrivals at border crossings**

| | | In thousands | | | Change (in percent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019 | 2024 | 2025 | 2025/2024 | 2025/2019 |
| Europe | France | 4,189 | 5,195 | 5,763 | 10.9 | 37.6 |
| | Spain | 2,149 | 4,053 | 4,552 | 12.3 | 111.8 |
| | Italy | 866 | 951 | 1,148 | 20.7 | 32.6 |
| | Germany | 683 | 843 | 933 | 10.6 | 36.6 |
| | United Kingdom | 630 | 1,194 | 1,405 | 17.7 | 122.9 |
| North America | United States | 437 | 422 | 481 | 14.1 | 10.0 |
| | Canada | 215 | 201 | 258 | 28.6 | 20.4 |
| Asia | China | 142 | 106 | 149 | 39.5 | 4.9 |
| **Total** | | **12,933** | **17,412** | **19,793** | **13.7** | **53.0** |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and Solidarity Economy.

Similarly, the number of overnight stays recorded in classified tourist accommodation establishments rose by 8.8 percent to 43.4 million overall, with increases of 11.1 percent to 31.4 million for non-residents and 3.3 percent to 12 million for nationals. By main destination, overnight stays rose by 3 percent in Marrakesh, 11 percent in Agadir, 15 percent in Casablanca, 14 percent in Tangier, and 12 percent in Fez.

**Table 1.2.3: Overnight stays in classified tourist accommodation establishments**

| | | In thousands | | | Change (in percent) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019 | 2024 | 2025 | 2025/2024 | 2025/2019 |
| **Foreign tourists** | | **24,104** | **28,232** | **31,363** | **11.1** | **30.1** |
| Europe | France | 6,648 | 7,744 | 7,970 | 2.9 | 19.9 |
| | Spain | 1,369 | 1,782 | 1,820 | 2.1 | 32.9 |
| | Germany | 2,218 | 1,740 | 1,840 | 5.7 | -17.1 |
| | United Kingdom | 2,783 | 4,596 | 5,475 | 19.1 | 96.8 |
| | Italy | 764 | 1,027 | 1,208 | 17.6 | 58.2 |
| | The Netherlands | 632 | 808 | 904 | 11.9 | 43.0 |
| North America | United States | 1,250 | 1,310 | 1,654 | 26.3 | 32.3 |
| | Canada | 324 | 380 | 470 | 23.7 | 45.2 |
| **National tourists** | | **10,619** | **11,683** | **12,064** | **3.3** | **13.6** |
| **Total** | | **34,722** | **39,916** | **43,427** | **8.8** | **25.1** |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and Solidarity Economy.

Against this background, and considering changes in bedding capacity, the occupancy rate rose from 55 percent to 58 percent year-on-year. In particular, it improved by 8 percentage points to 47 percent in Ouarzazate, by 4 percentage points to 57 percent in Casablanca, to 56 percent in Fez, and to 78 percent in Al Haouz.

**Table 1.2.4: Occupancy Rate by Main Destination**

| | In percent | | Change (in pp) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2025 | 2025/2024 |
| Marrakesh | 71 | 73 | 2 |
| Agadir | 69 | 72 | 3 |
| Casablanca | 53 | 57 | 4 |
| Tangier | 54 | 54 | 0 |
| Fez | 52 | 56 | 4 |
| Al Haouz | 74 | 78 | 4 |
| Essaouira | 54 | 57 | 3 |
| Rabat | 51 | 54 | 3 |
| Ouarzazate | 39 | 47 | 8 |
| Errachidia | 38 | 41 | 3 |
| **Total** | **55** | **58** | **3** |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and Solidarity Economy.

In the “transport and storage” service, the pace of activity slowed to 4.2 percent from 8.5 percent a year earlier. Sector indicators show a marked slowdown in passenger traffic, with growth falling to 11.4 percent from 20.5 percent for air transport, to 1.1 percent from 4.4 percent for rail transport, and to 5.4 percent from 11.6 percent for maritime transport. For freight, the increase stood at 5.6 percent, down from 22.2 percent, for air transport, 9.8 percent, down from 23.1 percent, for rail transport, and 8.9 percent, down from 15.2 percent, for maritime transport.

In the “Information and Communication” branch, the mobile phone subscriber base continued to expand, growing by 1.5 percent—following a 4.3 percent increase in 2024—to reach 59.2 million subscribers. The year was marked by the gradual rollout of fifth-generation (5G) mobile technology, which is expected to cover 45 percent of the population by the end of 2026 and 85 percent by the end of 2030. Similarly, the number of internet subscribers increased by 3.1 percent as against 5 percent, to 41.5 million, and the number of landline subscribers rose by 6.3 percent, up from 5.9 percent, to 3.2 million. In terms of usage, the average outgoing usage[1] declined by 15.1 percent for mobile but increased by 24.3 percent for landlines. Under these conditions, the branch’s value added fell by 0.5 percent, following a 2.9 percent increase a year earlier.

[1] Defined by the ratio of outgoing traffic (in minutes) to the average subscriber base per month.

**Chart 1.2.8: Number of subscribers by segment (in millions)**

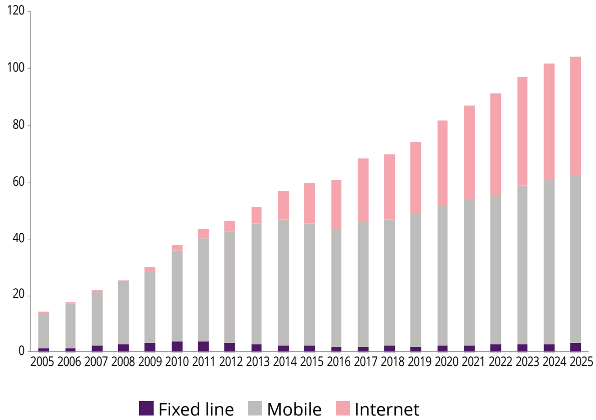
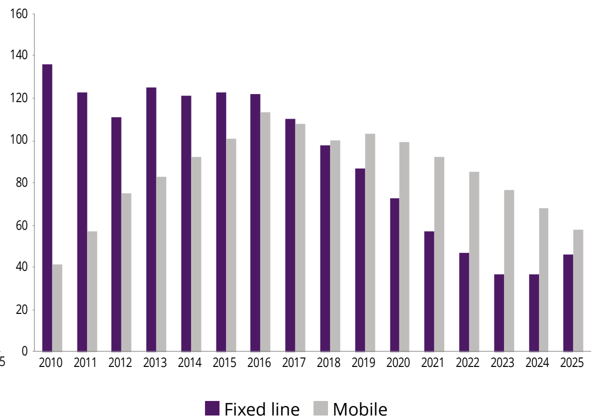



**Chart 1.2.9: Average outgoing usage (in minutes/months)**




Source: The National Telecommunications Regulatory Agency.

### Box 1.2.1: Recent Trends in International Tourism in Morocco

The tourism sector represents a major economic lever and a vehicle for cultural promotion and international outreach. In Morocco, it accounts for 7.3 percent[1] of GDP and is a major source of employment; data from the HCP indicate that in 2025, nearly half a million people were employed in the "Accommodation and catering services" sector. It also has a ripple effect on several other related sectors, including transportation, handicrafts, and trade.

Following a sharp contraction during the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector experienced a rapid recovery, supported by efforts from the authorities, notably through the implementation of the 2020–2022 emergency plan and the 2023–2026 roadmap. It also benefited from the post-pandemic momentum of the global travel industry and the Kingdom's increased visibility, linked both to its participation in and its organization of major sporting events.

Tourist arrivals increased thus significantly following the lifting of health restrictions, at a pace generally faster than that observed both regionally and globally, allowing Morocco to exceed pre-crisis levels as early as 2023. This momentum continued, with 17.4 million tourists arriving in 2024, then 19.8 million in 2025—a figure that surpassed the target set in the sector's roadmap, which aimed for 17.5 million visitors in 2026.

[1] 2024 Tourism Satellite Account, HCP, December 2025.

**Chart B.1.2.1.1: Arrivals at border crossings in 2025 for a sample of countries (in millions of tourists)**

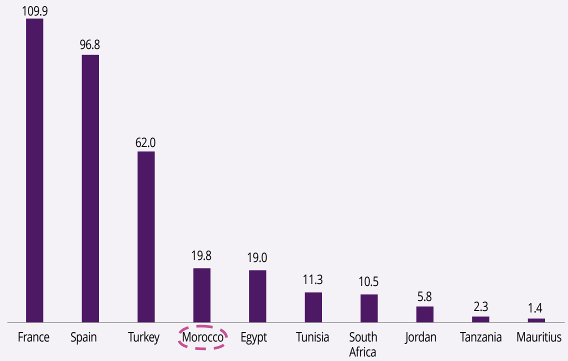
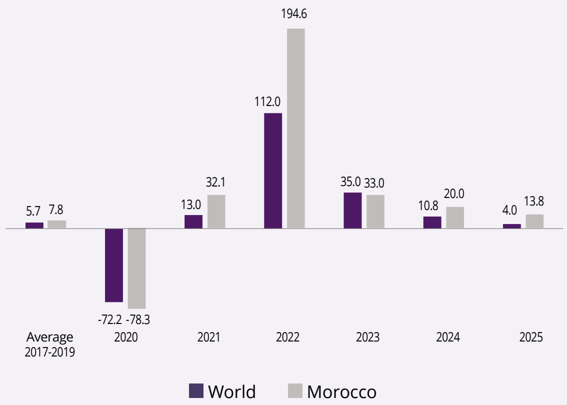



**Chart B.1.2.1.2: Arrivals at border crossings (change in percent)**




Source: World Tourism Organization.

This development enabled Morocco to become one of the world's most dynamic tourist destinations and to rank first in Africa in 2025, thereby strengthening its competitiveness compared to historically established Mediterranean destinations. It went hand in hand with more consistent visitor numbers and lower seasonality that is particularly pronounced for certain destinations such as Marrakesh.

**Chart B.1.2.1.3: Monthly breakdown of overnight stays in classified accommodation in Morocco (in percent)**

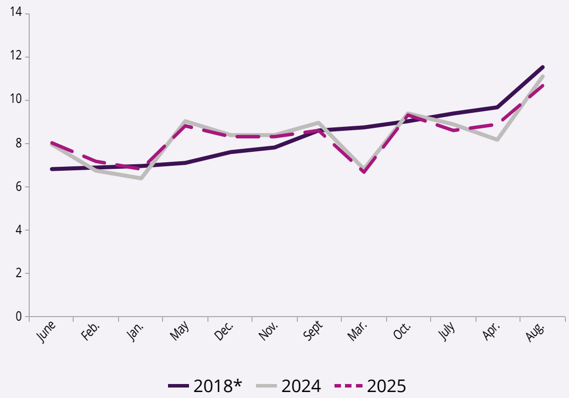
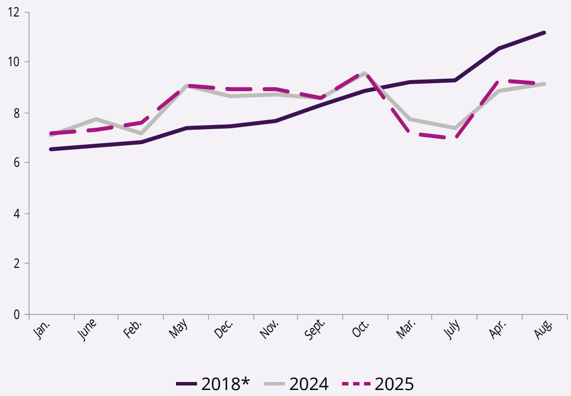



**Chart B.1.2.1.4: Monthly breakdown of overnight stays in classified accommodation in Marrakesh (in percent)**



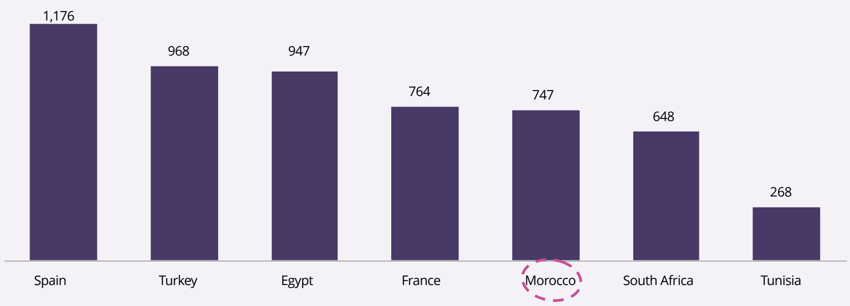

Source: Quarterly newsletters of the HCP.
*As some months of 2019 are not available, 2018 was selected as the pre-pandemic reference year.

On the supply side, available data show a bedding capacity of 298,400 beds in 2024, up 2.1 percent year-on-year, compared with an average annual growth rate of 4.5 percent during the five years preceding the pandemic. While Marrakesh and Agadir still account for a large portion of this capacity, with respective shares of 24.8 percent and 14.4 percent, other destinations are gradually strengthening their position, such as Tangier, or emerging destinations, like Ouarzazate and Dakhla.

These whole developments have led to a significant increase in tourism receipts. According to data from the Foreign Exchange Office, tourism revenues surpassed pre-crisis levels as early as 2022 and reached 138.6 billion dirhams in 2025, as against a target of 120 billion dirhams set by the authorities for 2026.

These results are already encouraging, but the sector's potential is even greater. In addition to continuing to enhance the country's attractiveness, efforts should also focus on increasing the value added generated per tourist. Indeed, 2025 data from the World Tourism Organization show that average revenue per tourist in Morocco remains below the levels reported in some competing destinations. It stands at 747 U.S. dollars, compared to 947 dollars in Egypt, 968 dollars in Turkey, and 1,176 dollars in Spain.

**Chart B.1.2.1.5: Average receipt by tourist in 2025 (in dollar)**




Source: World Tourism Organization.

One of the factors that may explain this finding is the average length of stay, which, according to available OECD data, stands at 1.6 nights in Morocco, compared with 2.3 nights in Italy and 3.3 nights in Spain[2]. In addition to the nature of the arrivals—half of whom are Moroccans living abroad (MLA)[3]—this relatively low figure seems to reflect the predominance of European markets, particularly France and Spain, whose geographical proximity to Morocco encourages more frequent, short-term stays. In this regard, significant potential lies in certain distant markets, such as the United States, Canada, and China.

In addition, another possible cause relates to the Moroccan tourism model, which is more oriented toward urban and cultural experiences than toward long-term beach holidays. Indeed, this segment remains poorly developed, given the potential presented by Morocco's coastline spanning 3,500 km, and is concentrated in Agadir, with the exception of the Mediterranean beaches, which attract primarily domestic tourists.

[2] These figures are calculated based on the ratio of the number of overnight stays recorded in hotels and similar establishments to the number of arrivals at border crossings.

[3] Moroccans living abroad (MLA) generally spend part of their stay either in their own homes or with relatives, which results in a relatively limited number of overnight stays in tourist accommodations.

**Table E.1.2.1.1: Breakdown of tourist arrivals by source (in percent)**

| | 2019 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| France | 32.4 | 29.1 |
| Spain | 16.6 | 23.0 |
| Belgium | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| United Kingdom | 4.9 | 7.1 |
| Italy | 6.7 | 5.8 |
| The Netherlands | 6.0 | 4.8 |
| Germany | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| United States | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Canada | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Saudi-Arabia | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| China | 1.1 | 0.8 |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and solidarity Economy.

Looking ahead, in addition to the country's fundamental strengths (stability, security, a rich cultural and natural heritage, and proximity to major source markets), the growing number of international events and the expansion of tourism infrastructure are expected to sustain the momentum observed in recent years. In particular, the expected benefits of hosting the 2030 World Cup should enable Morocco to consolidate its performance and sustainably make its tourism industry reach new heights of development, provided that public efforts to support this momentum are maintained and strengthened.

## 1.2.2 Demand

The acceleration in growth from 4.4 percent in 2024 to 4.9 percent in 2025 was driven by domestic demand, whose contribution stood at 6.6 pp from 7.3 pp. Conversely, the negative contribution of net exports by volume eased from 2.9 pp to 1.7 pp.

**Table 1.2.5: Components of demand at previous year's prices (change in percent, unless otherwise indicated)**

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domestic demand (contribution in pp)** | **3.8** | **2.1** | **-7.0** | **9.7** | **-1.3** | **5.6** | **7.3** | **6.6** |
| Household final consumption | 2.4 | 2.2 | -5.6 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| General government final consumption | 3.7 | 4.8 | -0.6 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| Investment | 5.3 | -0.2 | -11.9 | 14.5 | -6.2 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 16.3 |
| **Net exports (contribution in pp)** | **-0.8** | **0.8** | **-0.1** | **-1.5** | **3.1** | **-1.8** | **-2.9** | **-1.7** |
| Exports of goods and services | 3.8 | 5.1 | -15.0 | 7.9 | 20.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.6 |
| Imports of goods and services | 4.8 | 2.1 | -11.9 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 9.0 |

Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib's calculations.

Despite higher incomes and transfers, as well as moderating inflation, household consumption slowed significantly in 2025. Its growth rate in terms of volume slowed from 2.9 percent in 2024 to 1.2 percent in 2025, and its contribution to growth turned out positive at 0.7 pp, down from 1.8 pp. Meanwhile, general government consumption rose by 5.1 percent after 8 percent, driven in particular by increased operating expenditures.

As for investment, the strong momentum reported in 2024 continued with a jump of 16.3 percent following 13.9 percent. By component, "gross fixed capital formation" rose by 14.4 percent, "changes in inventories" by 27.8 percent, while "net acquisitions of valuables" stabilized. As a result, its contribution to growth stood at 5 pp instead of 4 pp. This performance is primarily attributable to the public sector's efforts aimed at developing economic and social infrastructure as part of adapting to climate change, hosting major international events, expanding healthcare services, and continuing the implementation of the reconstruction and rehabilitation program for the disaster-stricken areas of Al Haouz.

Finally, the negative contribution of external demand to growth reflects a slowdown in the growth rate of exports of goods and services in terms of volume from 7.7 percent to 6.6 percent and in the growth of imports from 12.2 percent to 9 percent.

**Chart 1.2.10: Contribution of demand components to growth (in pp) and GDP (in percent)**

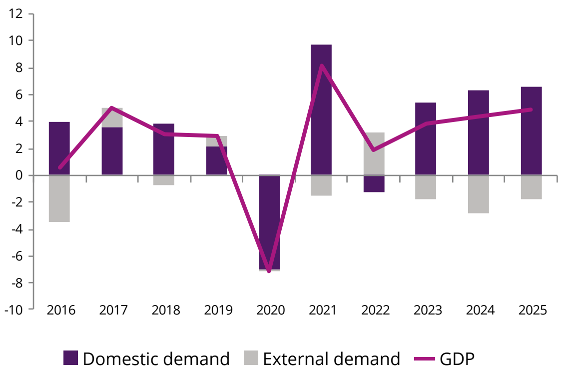
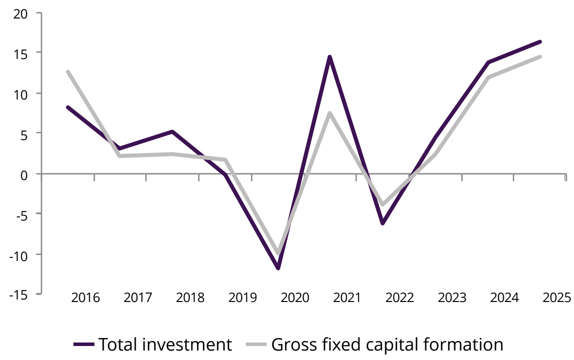



**Chart 1.2.11: Investment (change in percent)**




Source: HCP.

## 1.2.3 Main aggregates in nominal terms

In nominal terms, GDP grew by 6.5 percent in 2025 to 1,720.2 billion dirhams. Given the 2.9 percent increase to 25.1 billion in net property income outflows and the 1.4 percent increase to 136 billion in net current transfers from abroad, GNDI reached 1,831 billion, up 6.2 percent year-on-year.

**Chart 1.2.12: Available gross national income**

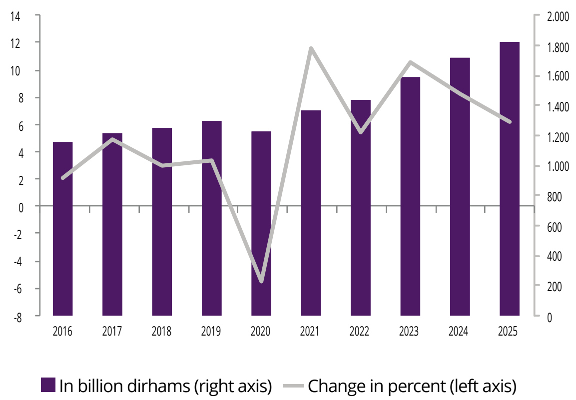
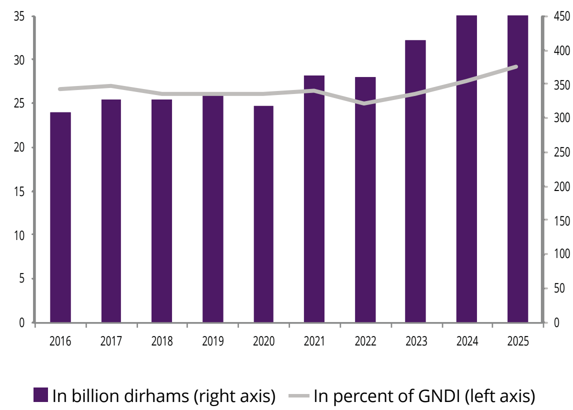



**Chart 1.2.13: National savings**




Source: HCP.

Domestic final consumption rose by 3.6 percent to 1,295.4 billion dirhams, and national savings thus stood at 535.6 billion, equivalent to 29.3 percent of GNDI. Taking into account investment spending of 577.6 billion—or 33.6 percent of GDP—the net borrowing widened year-on-year from 19.6 billion to 42 billion.

**Chart 1.2.14: Investment rate (as a percent of GDP)**

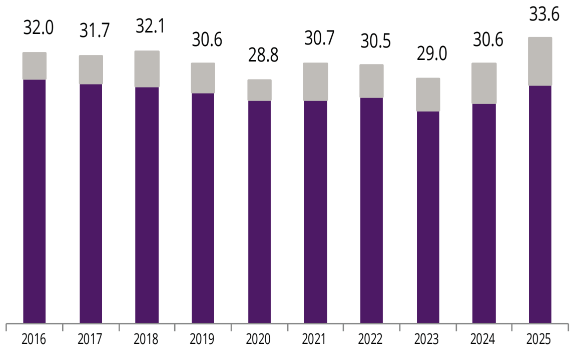
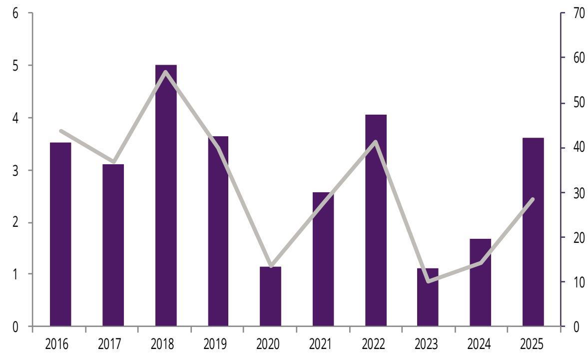



**Chart 1.2.15: Net lending/borrowing**




Source: HCP.

### Box 1.2.2: Economic activity: Between objective measurement and economic units' perceptions

The assessment of public policy outcomes generally relies on quantitative economic indicators and aggregates developed using objective data and scientific methodologies. However, these assessments are sometimes out of synch with individuals' perceptions, as highlighted in particular in household surveys, which has a negative impact in terms of public support and the effectiveness of these policies.

This issue has been the subject of numerous studies and discussions for many years, particularly within the framework of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress put in place in 2008 by former French President N. Sarkozy. More recently, the post-pandemic inflationary episode brought the issue back into the public debate, with controversies surrounding changes in purchasing power in many countries, particularly developed ones.

A study by Cummings & al. (2024)[1] points out that since the pandemic, household sentiment in the United States has remained abnormally low, while macroeconomic indicators are generally strong (sustained growth, low unemployment, rising real wages, and increasing household wealth). The same remark was highlighted by Krugman (2024)[2], who focused on the widely publicized concept of "vibecession", which characterizes an economy that seemingly looks sound according to conventional indicators, but where consumer sentiment—as measured by the misery index[3]— remains low.

[1] Cummings, R., Harris, B., & Mahoney, N. (2024, October 24). The Paradox Between the Macroeconomy and Household Sentiment. Brookings.
[2] Krugman, P. (2024, December). Vibecessions, Part I: Why Does a Good Economy Sometimes Feel Bad? Paul Krugman Blog.
[3] Developed by the American economist Arthur Okun, the Misery Index is calculated as the sum of the unemployment rate and the inflation rate.

The OECD's "How's Life?" report (2024)[4] emphasizes that, despite improvements in several economic indicators in the aftermath of the pandemic, certain non-economic dimensions of well-being remain fragile or show signs of deterioration, particularly social connections and perceived financial insecurity.

In economic literature, several reasons were put forward to explain this discrepancy. Aggregates are averages that do not account for inequalities and are therefore relatively irrelevant measures, particularly in the context of significant disparities. Similarly, households tend to base their perceptions on their own everyday lives and do not necessarily identify with aggregates that reflect overall trends. In addition, some studies highlight the bias in household opinions, whereby they assign disproportionate weight to negative and more frequent experiences. In particular, Bernstein and Posthumus (2024)[5] show that the pessimism observed since the pandemic is partly attributable to the persistence of the 2021–2022 inflationary shock in consumers' memory. As a result, households remain sensitive to the cumulative rise in the cost of living despite the slowdown in inflation.

To address the limitations of objectively measured indicators, several recommendations were issued. In particular, the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress advocates shifting the focus:

(i) from production to people's well-being: placing greater emphasis on household-centered variables, such as disposable income and employment, rather than on aggregate indicators such as GDP;

(ii) from quantity to quality of life: introducing indicators of living conditions, such as satisfaction, safety, and environmental quality, instead of limiting the assessment to output volumes;

(iii) from the short-term horizon to sustainability: placing greater emphasis on stock variables that take account of resource depletion rather than flow variables such as GDP; and

(iv) aiming for the distribution of the benefits of economic growth rather than solely on average trends.

Within this framework, numerous composite indicators were developed by combining macroeconomic aggregates with broader social variables. Examples include the Human Development Index (HDI) developed by the UNDP and the OECD's Better Life Index.

In Morocco, in addition to capturing public perception as part of its various structural surveys, the High Commission for Planning (HCP) has conducted a quarterly survey since 2008 specifically designed to assess households' perceptions of changes in selected socioeconomic conditions, both with regard to their own situation and the general economic situation. The findings are summarized in the Household Confidence Index (HCI), which was developed to reflect household sentiment.

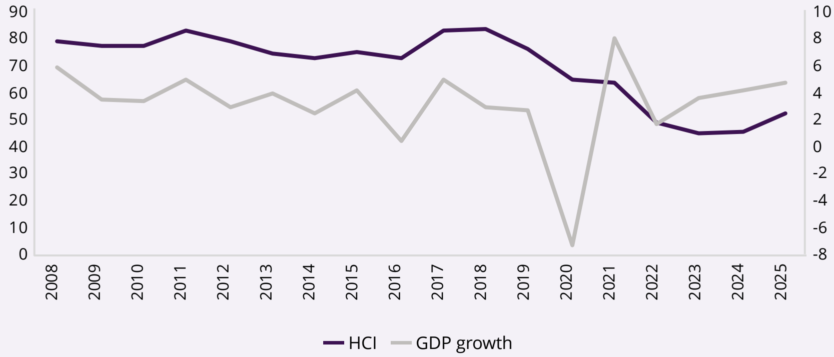
Between 2008 and 2019, real GDP and the HCI moved broadly in tandem, with a correlation coefficient of 0.5. This co-movement continued in 2020, with a simultaneous drop-in economic activity and household confidence. Conversely, the post-pandemic period was characterized by a divergence between the two indicators. While economic growth gradually strengthened, rising from 1.8 percent in 2022 to 4.4 percent in 2024, the HCI remained virtually unchanged at around its lowest level since its inception. It was only in the second quarter of 2025, when economic growth reached a peak of 5.5 percent, that the index posted a marked quarter-on-quarter increase.

[4] OCDE, (2024). How's Life?: Well-being and Resilience in Times of Crisis. OECD Publishing, Paris.

[5] Bernstein, J., & Posthumus, D. (2024). The Way We Were: Price-Level Shocks and Consumers' Memories. Policy Brief, Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (SIEPR).

A similar analysis using unemployment and inflation variables shows strong negative correlations over the 2008–2025 period at 0.9 and 0.5, respectively. These findings suggest that households tend to perceive improvements in GDP only when they are substantial, while they remain highly sensitive to changes in prices and unemployment. The persistence of weak household confidence, during the post-pandemic period, could therefore be attributed first to the inflationary shock of 2022 and 2023 and, following its gradual dissipation, to the surge in unemployment.

**Chart B.1.2.2.1: Economic growth (in percent) and HCI (in points)**




Sources: HCP and Bank Al-Maghrib's calculations.

Taken together, these developments illustrate the limitations of macroeconomic aggregates in capturing progress in terms of economic and social development. They underscore the importance of taking account of the population's sentiment and, more importantly, of identifying the underlying determinants of those perceptions in order to better inform, refine, and calibrate public policies.

## 1.3 Labor market[1]

With stronger economic growth, the labor market somewhat recovered in 2025, with a significant increase in job creation. However, this was insufficient to induce a tangible drop in unemployment, which remained very high.

By sector, services still represented the main source of employment, with 123,000 new jobs, down from 160,000 in 2024, followed by the construction sector, which generated 64,000 jobs, up from 13,000 in the previous year. In industry, job creation remained stable at 46,000, while in agriculture, the drop eased significantly year-on-year, falling from 137,000 to 41,000. Overall, the domestic economy should have created 193,000 jobs in 2025, against 82,000 in 2024 and a loss of 157,000 in 2023. This quantitative improvement was accompanied by mixed results in qualitative terms, with a continued rise in contract-based employment as well as in occasional or seasonal employment.

In this context, the labor market saw a net inflow of 177,000 jobseekers, and the labour force participation rate remained unchanged at 43.5 percent following three years of successive drops. Consequently, the unemployment rate fell slightly to 13 percent overall, while continuing to rise post-pandemic amongst the youth and women.

The infra-annual analysis shows strong momentum in the fourth quarter, with nearly 400,000 new entrants to the labor market year-on-year and the creation of 347,000 jobs – a level not seen since the second quarter of 2007, excluding the post-pandemic recovery.

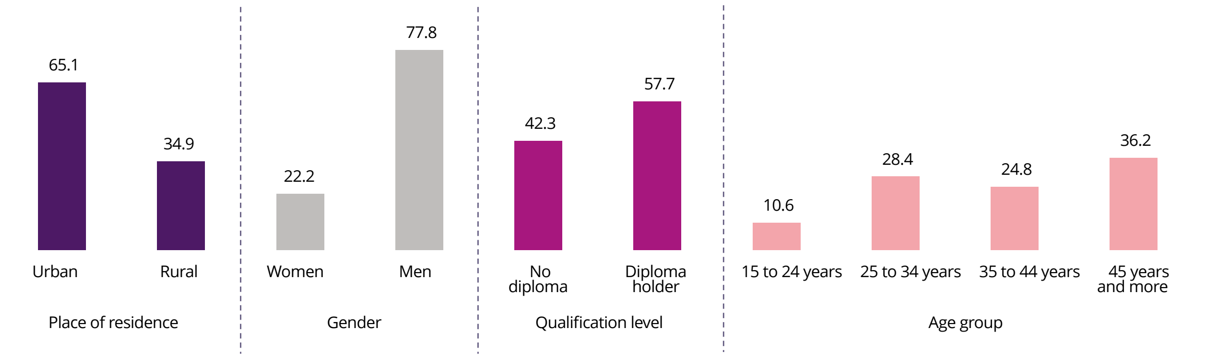
Considering the pace of economic growth, labor productivity[2] in the non-agricultural sectors improved by 0.9 percent, a gain that remained well below wage growth. The latter reached 4.1 percent in real terms in the private sector[3], driven by the increase in the minimum wage, and 6.5 percent in the public service[4] following pay increases granted by the Government.

[1] Following the overhaul of its survey on employment, the HCP published the results for the years 2016 to 2025. For the purpose of analysis, the time series have been connected back to 1999 where possible.
[2] Measured by the ratio of value added to the number of employees
[3] Calculated based on the CNSS data.
[4] Public-service salaries are estimated by Bank Al-Maghrib on the basis of evolution in job creations and cuts, published in the human resources report accompanying the Finance Act, and personnel expenditure as shown in the Treasury›s statement of income and expenditure.

## 1.3.1 Active population[1]

In 2025, the active population grew by 1.4 percent to 12.5 million. In urban areas, it increased by 2.4 percent overall, by 3.4 percent for women and by 2.2 percent for men. By contrast, in rural areas, it fell by 0.4 percent, reflecting a 3 percent decrease for women and a slight increase of 0.2 percent among men. The labor force remains weakly feminised, with women accounting for only 22.2 percent of the total, and low-skilled with 42.3 percent of workers having no qualifications at the national level and 65 percent in rural areas.

**Chart 1.3.1: Structure of the active population in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

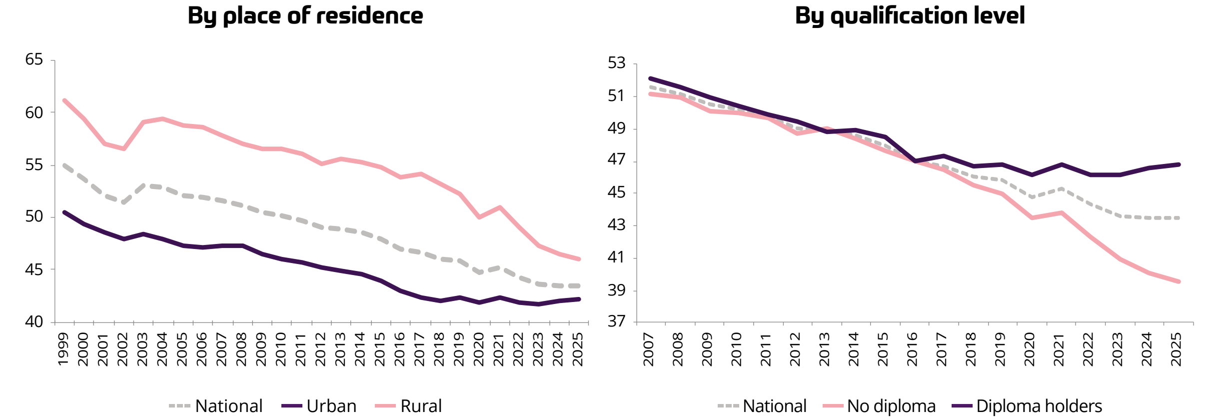
Taking into account the growth in the population aged 15 years and over, the participation rate[2] remained unchanged at 43.5 percent, with differing trends depending on the place of residence. In urban areas, it continued to rise, from 42 percent to 42.2 percent, with a gain of 0.2 point increase to 19.4 percent for women and a stabilization at 66.4 percent for men. In rural areas, this rate continued to drop, falling from 46.5 percent to 46.1 percent, with decreases of 0.6 point to 18.2 percent for women and 0.3 point to 72.6 percent for men.

By age group, the participation rate fell by 0.3 point to 22.4 percent for young people aged 15 to 24 years[3] and by 0.2 point to 38.6 percent for those aged 45 and over. By contrast, it rose by 0.8 point to 61.3 percent for 25-34 years-old and by 0.1 point to 58.4 percent for 35–44 years-old.

By qualification level, the participation rate for non-diploma holders fell again, from 40.1 percent to 39.6 percent, while that for diploma-holders continued to improve, rising by 0.2 point to 46.8 percent.

[1] According to the HCP, this is the labor force available for the production of goods and services, either working or looking for a job.
[2] This is the ratio of the number of workers (employed or unemployed) to the working-age population.
[3] Among the latter, 23.2 percent are not in employment, education or training (NEET).

**Chart 1.3.2: Participation rate (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

By region, trends remain uneven. Thus, increases were observed in particular in Fez-Meknes and the "Southern regions", with rises of 1.1 points each to 42.8 percent and 46.8 percent respectively. Conversely, decreases were posted in particular in Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (1 point to 47.3 percent), Rabat-Sale-Kenitra (0.8 point to 42.6 percent) and in Drâa-Tafilalet (0.7 point to 40.1 percent). In the Eastern region, however, the participation rate remained unchanged at 40.1 percent.

**Table 1.3.1: Participation rate by region (in percent)**

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2025/2024 Change (in pp) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima | 48.7 | 48.3 | 47.3 | -1.0 |
| Eastern region | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 0.0 |
| Fez-Meknes | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 1.1 |
| Rabat-Sale-Kenitra | 44.0 | 43.4 | 42.6 | -0.8 |
| Beni Mellal-Khenifra | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.6 | -0.1 |
| Casablanca-Settat | 46.1 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 0.2 |
| Marrakesh-Safi | 44.0 | 43.8 | 43.6 | -0.2 |
| Drâa-Tafilalet | 41.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 | -0.7 |
| Souss-Massa | 39.0 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 0.1 |
| Southern Regions | 45.3 | 45.7 | 46.8 | 1.1 |
| **Total** | **43.6** | **43.5** | **43.5** | **0.0** |

Source: HCP.

## Box 1.3.1: Post-pandemic trends in gender inequalities in the labor market

Gender inequalities in the labor market remain a major global issue. Beyond their social repercussions, several studies highlight a significant missed opportunity for growth. In the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan (MENAAP) region in particular, a recent World Bank study[1] estimates that removing barriers to women's access to employment could lead to a 20 percent to 30 percent increase in per capita GDP in some countries.

Despite the opportunities presented by such access, progress remains slow. Some estimates[2] suggest that, at the current pace of reduction in these gaps, it would take over a century to achieve parity. In addition, the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 exacerbated the situation, as its impact on employment had been stronger for women than for their male counterparts[3].

In Morocco, despite a commitment at the highest levels of government and the enshrinement of gender equality in the Constitution, the situation remains a cause for concern, with the Kingdom ranking in the bottom decile of global rankings[2] on this issue. Furthermore, and unlike many economies where a relative recovery was recorded since the pandemic crisis, some resistance to narrowing the gaps is observed, particularly in terms of labor market participation.

**Chart B.1.3.1.1: Gender gap in terms of participation rate (in pp)**

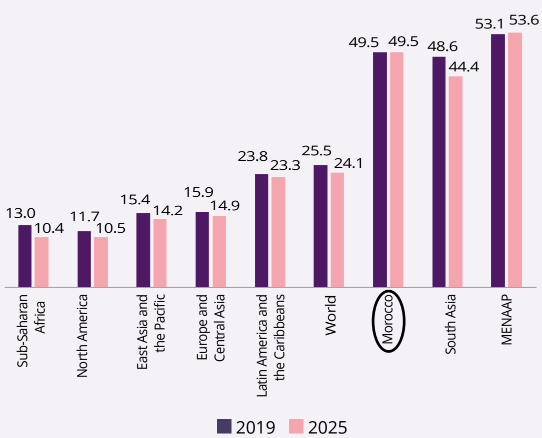


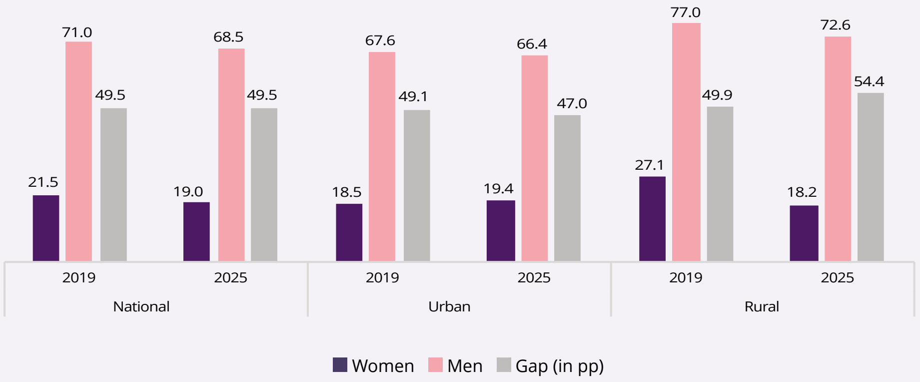

**Chart B.1.3.1.2: Gender gap in terms of unemployment rate (in pp)**


Sources: World Bank and HCP.

Indeed, between 2019 and 2025, the participation rate fell from 21.5 percent to 19 percent for women and from 71 percent to 68.5 percent for men, with the gap remaining unchanged at 49.5 points. However, this stagnation masks differing trends depending on the place of residence. In urban areas, a slight improvement was observed, whereas in rural areas, the disparities have widened significantly. This contrast can be explained by the succession of years of drought which weighed heavily on agricultural activity, the main source of employment for rural women. According to 2024 HCP data, in rural areas, 86.4 percent of women as against 55.6 percent of men are employed in agriculture.

[1] 'Jobs and Women: Untapped Talent, Unrealized Growth', World Bank, october 21, 2025.
[2] Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum, 2018–2025 editions.
[3] "Building a more equitable future: women's rights at work and in the workplace at the heart of the post-COVID recovery", ILO, July 2021.

**Chart B.1.3.1.3: Participation rate by gender and place of residence**




Source: HCP.

In addition to the shocks brought about by the pandemic and climatic conditions, the extent and persistence of inequalities can also be attributed to numerous structural factors that characterize the Moroccan economy and society.

Thus, despite a marked improvement in educational level, social norms continue to exert a significant influence on Moroccans' choices regarding participation in the labor market. In this regard, the finding of the World Values Survey (2017–2020)[4] indicate that in Morocco, 64 percent of men and 48.3 percent of women believe that men should be given priority when job opportunities become scarce. In addition, 69 percent of men and 54 percent of women consider that being a housewife is as rewarding as holding a paid job.

The impact of this factor is exacerbated by the difficulties women face in balancing work and family life, particularly due to a limited workplace flexibility and the insufficient availability or affordability of childcare services. The latter obstacle is cited by more than half of housewives according to the HCP[5] and stands out as one of the main barriers to women's participation in the labor market in the Arab Barometer (2023/2024)[6].

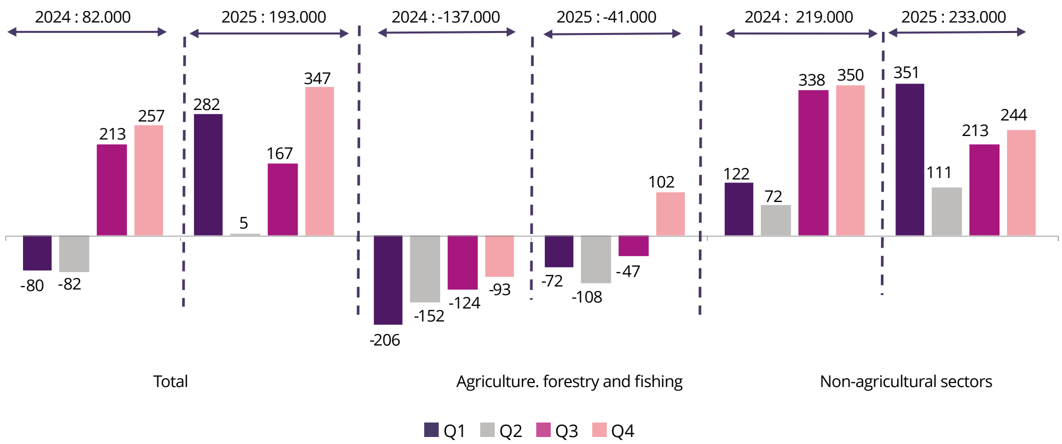
These challenges are further compounded by limited employment opportunities and persistent wage disparities. Indeed, even when they enter the job market, women face greater difficulties in accessing employment. In 2025, the unemployment rate stood at 20.5 percent for women compared with 10.8 percent for men, a gap that widened significantly following the pandemic (9.7 percentage points instead of 5.7 points in 2019). In addition, even when they are employed, women are generally paid less than men; According to HCP estimates for 2019[7] the gender wage gap in urban areas was approximately 23 percent.

[4] https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp.
[5] 'Intersectional analysis of women's participation in the Moroccan labor market: A comparative study between the Casablanca-Settat and Eastern regions', HCP, March 2024.
[6] 'Jobs and women: Untapped Talent, Unrealized Growth', World Bank, 21 October 2025.
[7] 'Gender wage gaps in urban areas: the role of gender discrimination', HCP, March 2024.

## 1.3.2 Employment

Against a backdrop of strengthening non-agricultural activity—driven in particular by the investment in economic and social infrastructure—and a recovery in agricultural production, employment continued to improve in 2025. Job creation thus stood at 193,000, following 82,000 in 2024 and a loss of 157,000 in 2023. In the fourth quarter in particular, created jobs reached 347,000 year-on-year, the highest level since the second quarter of 2007, excluding the post-pandemic recovery. Under these conditions, the employed population stood at 10.9 million persons in 2025, up 1.8 percent compared with the previous year.

**Chart 1.3.3 : Quarterly job creation/loss in 2024 and 2025 (in thousands)**




Source: HCP.

Taking into account the growth in the working-age population, the employment rate[1] rose slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 37.8 percent, following three consecutive years of decline. This trend reflects an increase of 0.4 point to 35.3 percent in urban areas and a drop of 0.3 point to 43 percent in rural areas.

In non-agricultural sectors, employment continued to grow, with 233,000 jobs created, against 219,000 a year earlier. The services sector generated 123,000 jobs, down from 160,000, including 53,000 in 'financial activities, insurance, real estate, scientific, technical, administrative and support services', 46,000 in 'social services provided to communities', 26,000 in 'accommodation and food services' and 21,000 in 'transportation and storage'. By contrast, the 'trade and repairs' sector posted a loss of 21,000 jobs, against the creation of 63,000 a year earlier.

In the construction sector, its sustained growth was reflected in employment, with 64,000 jobs created, against 13,000 in 2024, while in industry, the number of created jobs remained unchanged at 46,000 jobs on year.

[1] Ratio of the employed population aged 15 and over to the total population aged 15 and over.

In the agricultural sector, a major easing of the situation of employment was observed, due to an improvement in agricultural production. The loss was limited to 41,000 jobs, instead of 137,000 in 2024 and an annual average of 209,000 over the previous two years. Quarterly data show a notable recovery in the fourth quarter of 2025, with 102,000 newly created jobs year-on-year, compared with declines of 72,000, 108,000 and 47,000 respectively over the first three quarters of the year.

Taking these developments into account, the sectoral structure of employment was characterized by a further drop in the share of agriculture by 0.8 point to 25.5 percent, compared with increases of 0.3 point to 49.7 percent for services, 0.2 point to 12.8 percent for industry and 0.4 point to 12 percent for construction.

**Chart 1.3.4: Contributions to changes in employment (in pp)**

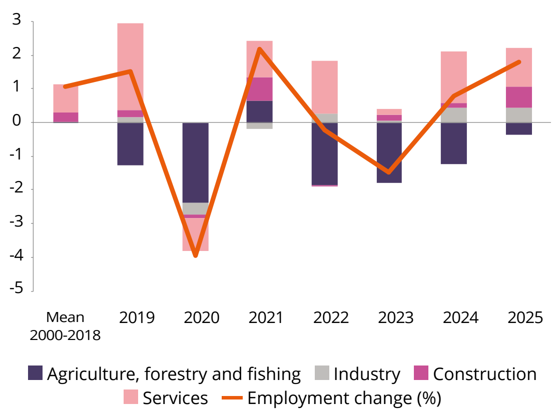
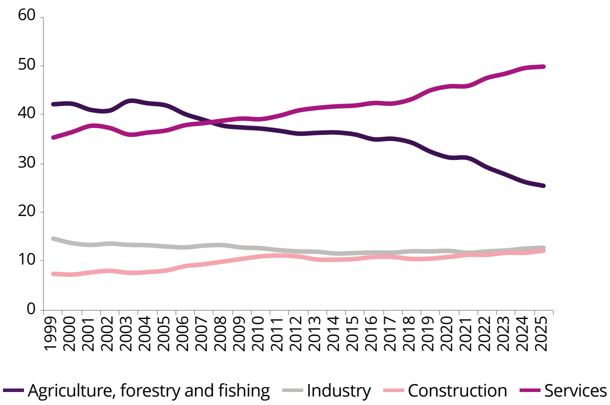



**Chart 1.3.5: Structure of employment by sector of activity (in percent)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

The analysis of the characteristics of the employed active population shows that the rate of salaried workers continued to rise, reaching 61 percent, of whom 54 percent have an employment contract. Of the remainder, 29.6 percent of the active population are self-employed and 8.9 percent are family helpers. In terms of employment regularity, «seasonal or occasional work» posted an increase of 3.5 percent in 2025, following 19.5 percent a year earlier, bringing its share out of total employment to 12.3 percent.

In terms of qualifications, the share of 'non-diploma holders' continues to decline but remains at a high level. It stands at 46.4 percent, down from 48 percent a year earlier and 49.9 percent in 2023. It ranges from 31.8 percent in services to 74.6 percent in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and stands at 38.5 percent in industry and 55.3 percent in construction.

**Chart 1.3.6: Employment structure by occupational status (in percent)**

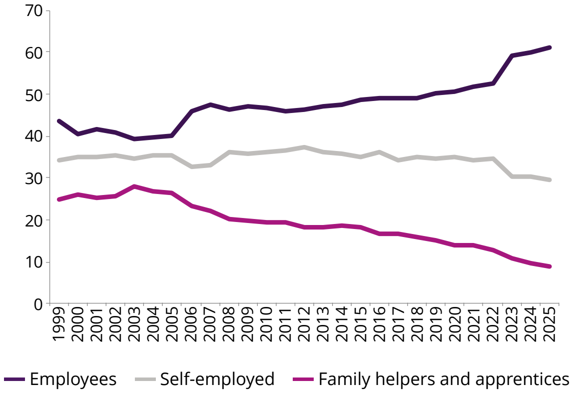
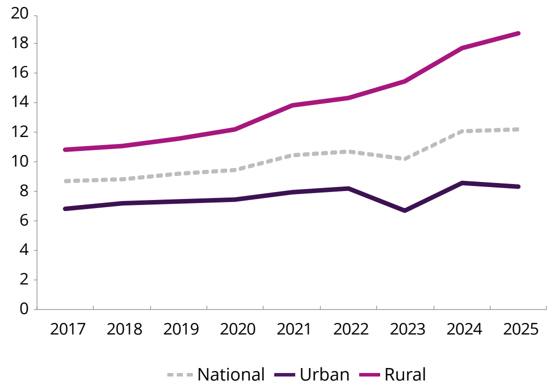


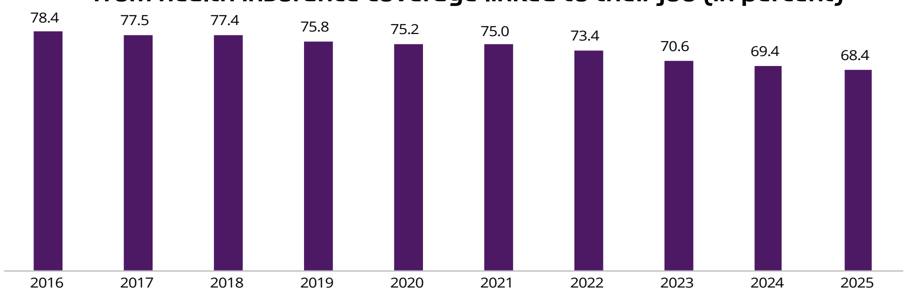

**Chart 1.3.7: Share of seasonal or occasional employment in total employment (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

Regarding working conditions, despite efforts to extend health insurance coverage, more than two-thirds (68.4 percent) of employed persons reported not benefiting from such coverage linked to their job[1]. By sector, this proportion ranges from 50.6 percent in industry to 92.2 percent in «agriculture, forestry and fishing». By gender, it ranges from 59.7 percent for women to 70.5 percent among their male counterparts.

**Chart 1.3.8: Proportion of employees not benefitting from health insurance coverage linked to their job (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

[1] These proportions are calculated based on the declarations of respondents under the National Employment Survey.

## Box 1.3.2: Right to strike in Morocco

In Morocco, the right to strike was enshrined in the country's first Constitution of 1962, which also provided for the enactment of an organic law to regulate the terms and conditions of its exercise. In the absence of such a law, this right has since been governed by practice and case law and shaped by the balance of power between the various stakeholders.

To address this situation, the 2011 Constitution required, under Article 86, that the organic laws provided for therein be submitted to Parliament for approval during the first legislative term following its promulgation. Accordingly, the Organic Law No. 97-15 on the right to strike was submitted to Parliament in October 2016.

However, in view of the differences between the government and the trade unions, the bill remained on hold for several years. Discussions only resumed by 2024, leading to the adoption of a new version of the bill by the House of Representatives in December of the same year, and subsequently by the House of Councilors in February 2025. This law was published in the Official Gazette in March 2025 and came into force six months later, establishing thereby a framework of fundamental principles, notably social justice, equal opportunities and the preservation of public order.

**Fundamental principles governing the right to strike in Morocco**

The law stipulates that the right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution and is carried out in accordance with the international human rights conventions and those of the International Labor Organization ratified by the Kingdom. It applies to employees in both the public and private sectors, as well as to professionals. It also specifies that any strike carried out in breach of its provisions or implementing texts is deemed illegal.

In addition, any employee taking part in a strike is considered to be on temporary unpaid leave. For professionals, their strike does not result in the suspension of their employment contract or the cessation of their employees' pay.

The law guarantees freedom of work during a strike and prohibits any obstruction thereof, including the occupation of workplaces. It further stipulates that the exercise of the right to strike shall not give rise to any discriminatory measures against strikers, nor shall it infringe upon their rights, their status or their career.

Finally, the public authority responsible for employment is empowered, in coordination with the other relevant authorities, to take the necessary measures to facilitate the resolution of disputes while ensuring that the employer complies with the obligations laid down in labor legislation.

**Conditions and procedures for exercising the right to strike**

The law sets out the terms and conditions for initiating a strike. In the public sector, a strike may be called by the most representative trade union at national level or by a representative trade union within the relevant public sector. For private-sector companies and institutions, a call for a strike may be initiated by the most representative trade union or by a strike committee.

It also stipulates for a notice period prior to calling a strike. For action relating to collective demands, this period is set at 45 days for nationwide strikes and 15 days for those at private company level. These periods may be extended once for a further 15 days. For contentious issues, these periods are reduced to 30 days and 7 days respectively.

In addition, a minimum service requirement is imposed in several vital sectors, such as health, transport, energy and the justice system. Additionally, some categories of workers, notably law- enforcement officers and defense staff, are excluded from exercising the right to strike.

**Applicable penalties in the event of non-compliance with the rules governing the right to strike**

The law provides for a range of disciplinary sanctions against workers participating in a strike organized in breach of the set procedures, and financial penalties for employers or stakeholders who do not comply with the legal provisions. In addition, the legislation excludes any sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fines in cases of proven financial inability.

Beyond the legal framework that reconciles the right to strike with the continuity of public services, the authorities are also working to encourage measures to prevent industrial disputes through the promotion of social dialogue. In this regard, since 1996, Morocco has seen several rounds of social dialogue bringing together the Government, trade unions and employers' organizations. In particular, the social agreement of 30 April 2022 marked a major milestone, with the institutionalization of joint sectoral committees, the strengthening of conciliation mechanisms and the creation of a National Observatory for Social Dialogue. However, the provisions set out under this agreement have yet to be fully implemented.

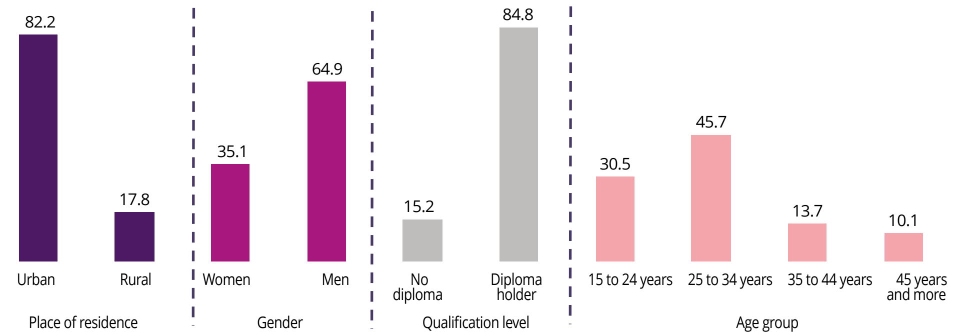
## 1.3.3 Unemployment and underemployment

After two consecutive years of increase, the number of unemployed persons fell by 1 percent in 2025 to stand at 1.6 million. This drop was more pronounced in rural areas (2.7 percent to 288,000) than in cities (0.7 percent to 1.3 million) and affected men exclusively, with a 5 percent drop to 1.1 million. However, women continued to face greater difficulties in having access to jobs (+7.2 percent to 569,000 unemployed women).

This population remains predominantly young, with more than three-quarters aged under 35, and largely qualified, with diploma holders representing 84.9 percent of the unemployed compared with 53.6 percent of the employed population.

More than half of the unemployed (52.9 percent) are first-time jobseekers, and more than a quarter became unemployed following redundancy or the closure of their employer's business. In terms of duration, 64.8 percent of those unemployed have been in that situation for more than a year, compared with 62.4 percent in 2024.

**Chart 1.3.9: Characteristics of unemployed population in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

These developments, combined with the growth in the active population, led to a slight drop in the unemployment rate, which fell year-on-year from 13.3 percent to 13 percent nationally, from 16.9 percent to 16.4 percent in urban areas, and from 6.8 percent to 6.6 percent in rural areas. The rate fell by 0.8 percentage point to 10.8 percent for men, while it rose by 1.1 points to 20.5 percent for women. By age group, only young people aged 15 to 24 years saw a rise in the unemployment rate. It increased by 0.5 point to 37.2 percent, reflecting a worsening by 1.4 points to 22.7 percent in rural areas and a drop of 0.4 point to 48 percent in cities.

**Chart 1.3.10: Unemployment rate by gender (in percent)**

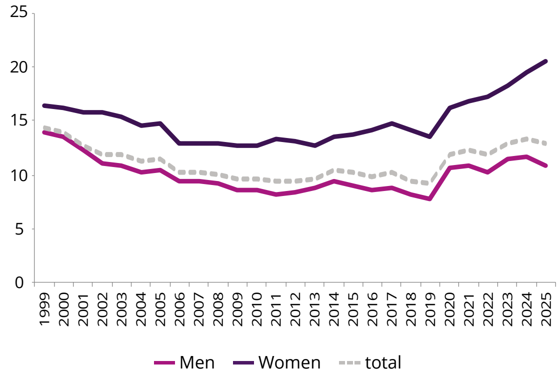
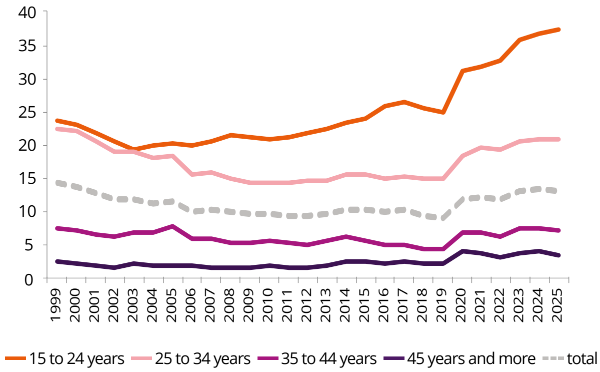



**Chart 1.3.11: Unemployment rate by age bracket (in percent)**




Source: HCP.

At the regional level, six regions posted decreases, the largest of which was 2.3 percentage points in 'Drâa-Tafilalet', where the rate fell to 8.4 percent. Conversely, the other regions posted increases, the most important of which was 1.2 points to 22.1 percent in the 'Eastern' region.

**Table 1.3.2: Unemployment rate by region (in percent)**

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2025/2024 change (by percentage points) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.4 | -0.8 |
| Eastern region | 19.6 | 20.9 | 22.1 | 1.2 |
| Fez-Meknes | 14.2 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 0.7 |
| Rabat-Sale-Kénitra | 11.6 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 0.1 |
| Béni Mellal-Khenifra | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.2 | -1.3 |
| Casablanca-Settat | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.6 | -0.4 |
| Marrakesh-Safi | 7.7 | 8.9 | 8.1 | -0.8 |
| Drâa-Tafilalet | 11.9 | 10.7 | 8.4 | -2.3 |
| Souss-Massa | 13.5 | 12.3 | 11.1 | -1.2 |
| Southern regions | 20.3 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **13.0** | **13.3** | **13.0** | **-0.3** |

Source: HCP.

The drop in unemployment in 2025 was accompanied by a rise in underemployment[1], a phenomenon that concerns, in 48.2 percent of cases, employed people who feel that their qualification is inadequate or that their pay is insufficient. The proportion of underemployed workers rose from 10.1 percent to 10.9 percent nationally, from 8.9 percent to 9.6 percent in urban areas and from 12.2 percent to 13.2 percent in rural areas.

This increase was more pronounced among men, increasing by 0.9 percentage point to 12.1 percent, against 0.4 point to 6.4 percent for women. It encompassed all sectors of activity but was particularly marked in the construction sector where the rate remains structurally high (21.7 percent)

[1] The underemployed population is made up of people who have worked: i) less than 48 hours during the reference week and are available to work overtime, or ii) more than the set threshold and are looking for another job or are willing to change jobs because of a mismatch with their training or qualifications, or because of inadequate pay.

**Chart 1.3.12: Underemployment rate by place of residence (in percent)**

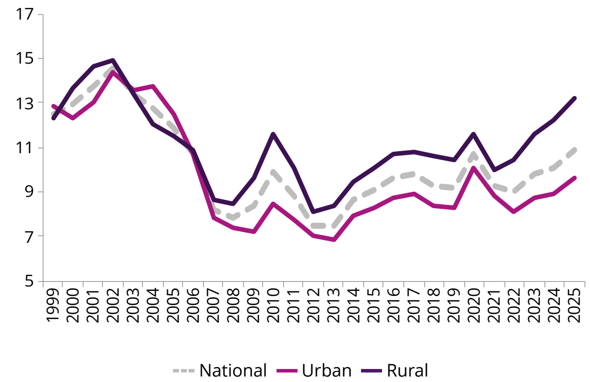
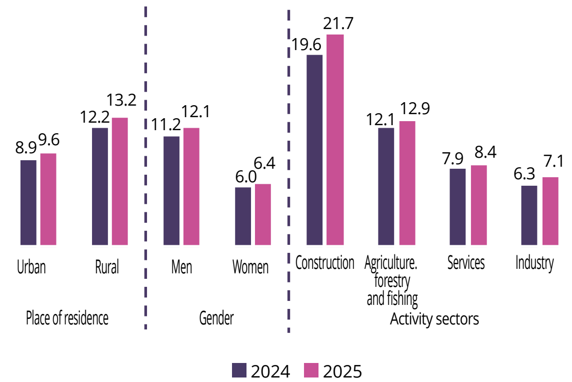



**Chart 1.3.13: Underemployment rate by characteristics of the employed population (in percent)**



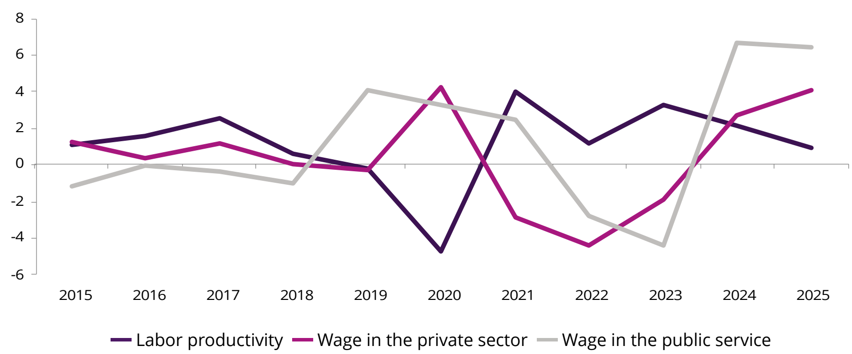

Source: HCP.

## 1.3.4 Productivity and wages

In non-agricultural sectors, increases of 3 percent in the number of employees and 3.9 percent in the value added resulted in a 0.9 percent rise in labor productivity. This trend covers growth of 1.9 percent in the service sector and 0.9 percent decrease in the secondary sector.

At the same time, wages rose by 7.3 percent in nominal terms in the public service and by 4.9 percent in the private sector. Taking inflation into account, their increase in real terms stands at 6.5 percent and 4.1 percent respectively.

**Chart 1.3.14: Labor productivity in non-agricultural sectors and average wages in real terms (change in percent)**




Sources: HCP data, CNSS, Ministry of Finance and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

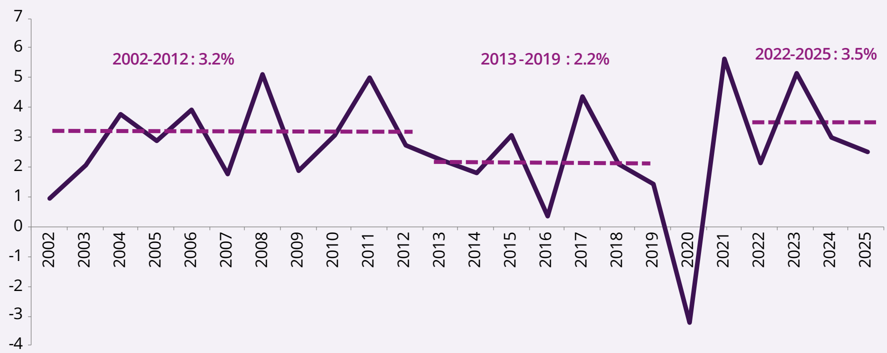
## Box 1.3.3: Evolution of labor productivity over the period 2002-2025

Labor productivity is one of the key long-term determinants of economic competitiveness and changes in living standards. Its growth may reflect a more intensive use of capital, a reallocation of labor towards sectors with higher productivity, or even efficiency gains generated by innovation and technical progress. In empirical studies, it is generally measured as the ratio of reel value added to the number of employed persons or the number of worked hours.

For central banks, this indicator is of particular importance and is often closely monitored. It affects the economy's potential growth and the monetary policy transmission, notably through the effects of its fluctuations on unit labor costs, inflation expectations and financial conditions.

This box aims to analyze the evolution of labor productivity in Morocco and examine its main determinants over the period 2002–2025[1]. Due to data availability constraints, the measure adopted is that based on value added divided by the number of employed persons.

### Chart B.1.3.3.1: Labor productivity 2002-2025 (change in percent)




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al Maghrib calculations.

The results highlight three distinct phases of development: 2002–2012, 2013–2019 and 2022–2025. During the first period, labor productivity grew by an annual average of 3.2 percent, driven by increases of 4.7 percent in the value added and 1.5 percent in employment. The second phase was characterized by a significant slowdown, with average growth at 2.2 percent, resulting from a 2.8 percent increase in the value added together with a slight 0.6 percent rise in employment. Between 2022 and 2025, the slowdown in employment continued, with annual growth limited to 0.4 percent, but the pace of value added increased to 3.9 percent, bringing thus productivity growth to 3.5 percent.

[1] The years 2020 and 2021 characterized by the Covid outbreak were excluded from the study.

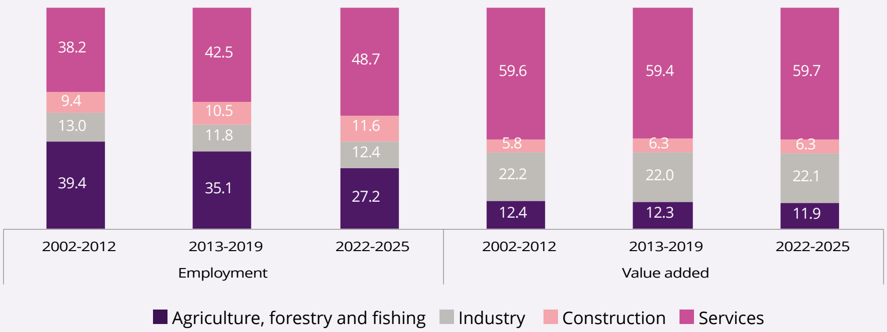
In order to understand the drivers of productivity, a decomposition was carried out using the method proposed by De Vries et al. (2015)[2]. This method distinguishes between three effects: (i) the within effect, which reflects changes in productivity within sectors where the economic structure remains unchanged; (ii) the static reallocation, which accounts for labor mobility between different sectors of the economy; and (iii) the dynamic reallocation, which takes into account simultaneous changes in intra-sectoral productivity and shifts in the distribution of employment:

$$\Delta P = \underbrace{\sum_i (P_i^T - P_i^0) S_i^0}_{\text{Within-effect}} + \underbrace{\sum_i (S_i^T - S_i^0) P_i^0}_{\text{Static reallocation effect}} + \underbrace{\sum_i (P_i^T - P_i^0) \times (S_i^T - S_i^0)}_{\text{Dynamic reallocation effect}}$$

where ΔP is the change in aggregate productivity between the initial (0) and final (T) periods and, for each sector i, $P_i$ denotes the level of productivity and $S_i$ its share of total employment.

The results show that, over the entire period considered, the evolution of productivity is mainly explained by within effects (accounting for 91 percent between 2002 and 2012 and 69 percent during the two subsequent phases), primarily in the services sector. Productivity gains in the industrial sector accounted for a quarter of the total during the first two periods, before posting a slightly negative contribution of 2 percent between 2022 and 2025. This decline reflects a slowdown in the pace of annual growth of the value added despite an acceleration in employment growth, which is thought to have benefited to the least productive branches of the sector.

**Chart B.1.3.3.2: Structure of the value added and employment by sector of activity (in percent)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al Maghrib calculations.

Over all the periods under review, the contribution of dynamic reallocation remains globally low, suggesting that the structural transformation observed has not yet been accompanied by a shift of the labor force towards the most productive sectors.

[2] Structural Transformation in Africa: Static Gains, Dynamic Losses - Gaaitzen de Vries, Marcel Timmer and Klaas de Vries: Journal of Development Studies, 2015.

**Table E.1.3.3.1: Decomposition of labor productivity gains according to the three effects of De Vries et al. (2015) (in percent)**

| Period | Growth of labor productivity (in percent) | Effect | Total | By sector of activity | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Agriculture | Industry | Construction | Services |
| 2002-2012 | 3.2 | Within-effect | 91 | 15 | 26 | 2 | 48 |
| | | Static reallocation | 9 | -4 | -9 | 6 | 16 |
| | | Dynamic reallocation | 0 | -2 | -3 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Total | 100 | | | | |
| 2013-2019 | 2.2 | Within-effect | 69 | 16 | 24 | 3 | 26 |
| | | Static reallocation | 30 | -9 | 1 | 1 | 38 |
| | | Dynamic reallocation | 1 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Total | 100 | | | | |
| 2022-2025 | 3.5 | Within-effect | 70 | 16 | -2 | 3 | 52 |
| | | Static reallocation | 30 | -12 | 13 | 3 | 26 |
| | | Dynamic reallocation | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Total | 100 | | | | |

Sources: HCP data and Bank Al Maghrib calculations.

These findings are consistent with those of the World Bank[3], which highlighted in a 2021 study that productivity growth in Morocco remains dependent on the performance of capital-intensive sectors, rather than on cross-sectoral dynamics. It attributes this observation to the low mobility of the workforce towards the most productive sectors, a process which, based on international experience, remains crucial for the sustainable improvement of total factor productivity.

[3] Employment Landscape in Morocco: Identifying Barriers to an Inclusive Labor Market – World Bank and HCP 2021.

### Table 1.3.3: Main labor market indicators

| | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activity indicators** | | | | |
| Active population (in thousands) | | 12,171 | 12,311 | 12,488 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 7,731 | 7,935 | 8,129 |
| | Rural | 4,441 | 4,376 | 4,358 |
| Participation rate (in percent) | | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.5 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.2 |
| | Rural | 47.3 | 46.5 | 46.1 |
| By gender | Men | 69.0 | 68.6 | 68.5 |
| | Women | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 |
| **Employment indicators** | | | | |
| Job creation (in thousands) | | -157 | 82 | 193 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 41 | 162 | 203 |
| | Rural | -198 | -80 | -10 |
| By sector | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | -202 | -137 | -41 |
| | Industry | 7 | 46 | 46 |
| | Construction | 19 | 13 | 64 |
| | Services | 15 | 160 | 123 |
| Employed active population (in thousands) | | 10,591 | 10,673 | 10,867 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 6,431 | 6,593 | 6,796 |
| | Rural | 4,160 | 4,080 | 4,070 |
| Employment rate (in percent) | | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 34.8 | 34.9 | 35.3 |
| | Rural | 44.3 | 43.3 | 43.0 |
| **Unemployment and underemployment indicators (in percent)** | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.0 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| | Young people aged 15 to 24 years | 46.7 | 48.4 | 48.0 |
| | Rural | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Underemployment rate | | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| By place of residence | Urban | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.6 |
| | Rural | 11.6 | 12.2 | 13.2 |
| **Productivity and wages (Change, in percent)** | | | | |
| Labor productivity in non-agricultural activities | | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Average wage in the private sector | In nominal terms | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| | In real terms | -2.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Average wage in the public service | In nominal terms | 1.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 |
| | In real terms | -4.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 |

Sources: HCP data, CNSS, MEF and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## 1.4 Inflation

As measured by the change in the consumer price index (CPI), inflation averaged 0.8 percent in 2025, almost stabilizing year-on-year. This reflected the continued drop in international oil prices combined with shocks on some domestic food prices, primarily "fresh meats", following the call of His Majesty the King to refrain from performing the Eid al-Adha sacrifice ritual, and olive oil resulting from an exceptional harvest.

By component[1], core inflation, reflecting the underlying trend of prices, decelerated sharply from 2.3 percent in 2024 to 0.6 percent in 2025, mainly driven by falling food prices included in the index. At the same time, the decrease in fuel prices accelerated from 3.5 percent to 9.8 percent. Conversely, regulated tariffs increased by 1.1 percent, following 0.7 percent, and volatile food prices rose by 3.1 percent due to unfavorable weather conditions, compared to a decline of 2.6 percent a year earlier.

Producer prices in the manufacturing sector excluding refining slightly increased by 0.1 percent, following a 1 percent drop in 2024, particularly driven by a 1 percent rise in prices of the "chemical industry", compared to a 5.3 percent drop during the previous year.

**Chart 1.4.1: Change in inflation (in percent)**

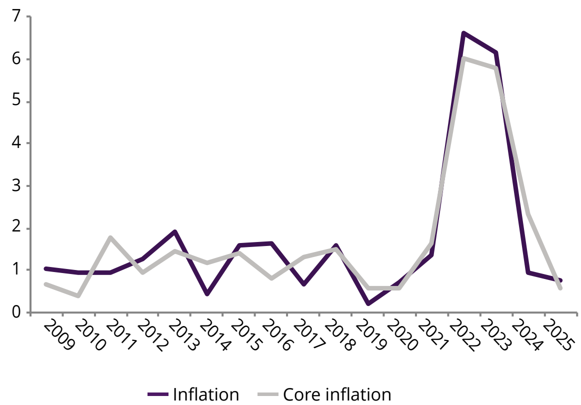
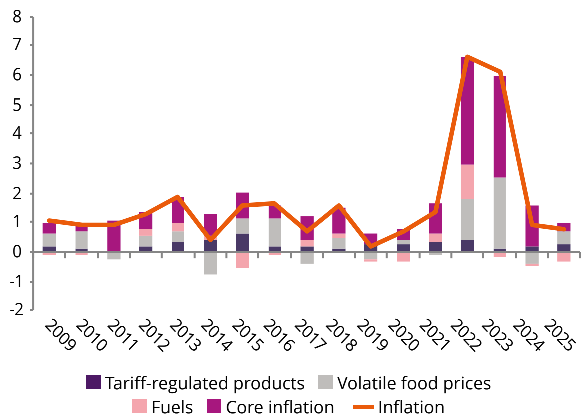



**Chart 1.4.2: Contribution to inflation (in percentage points)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

[1] According to the new classification of CPI components developed and adopted by Bank Al-Maghrib as of 2026 (see Box 1.4.1).

**Table 1.4.1: Consumer prices (change in percent)**

| Product groups | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consumer price index** | **0.2** | **0.7** | **1.4** | **6.6** | **6.1** | **0.9** | **0.8** |
| **Volatile food prices** | **-1.7** | **1.6** | **-1.0** | **11.2** | **18.3** | **-2.6** | **3.1** |
| **Tariff-regulated products** | **1.1** | **1.0** | **1.5** | **1.8** | **0.6** | **0.7** | **1.1** |
| **Fuels** | **-2.7** | **-12.5** | **12.9** | **42.7** | **-4.1** | **-3.5** | **-9.8** |
| **Core inflation indicator** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **1.7** | **6.0** | **5.8** | **2.3** | **0.6** |
| - Food products | -1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 3.6 | -0.5 |
| - Clothing items and footwear | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| - Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels[1] | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| - Furniture, household appliances and routine household maintenance | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| - Health[1] | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.2 | -0.7 |
| - Transport[2] | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| - Communication | 3.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| - Entertainment and culture[1] | 0.4 | -1.4 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 1.8 | -0.4 | -0.7 |
| - Education | 3.5 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| - Restaurants and hotels | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| - Miscellaneous goods and Services [1] | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 |

[1] Excluding tariff-regulated products.
[2] Excluding tariff-regulated products and fuels.
Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations based on the new analytical classification (See Box 1.4.1).

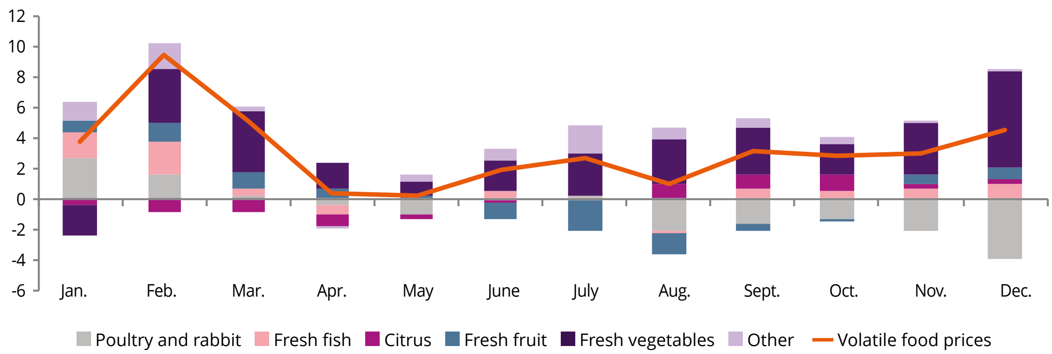
## 1.4.1. Components of the Consumer Price Index

### 1.4.1.1 Volatile food prices

Volatile food prices rose by 3.1 percent in 2025, following a 2.6 percent drop in 2024, as supply was disrupted by worsening water stress and unfavorable weather conditions. This category's contribution to inflation thus stood at 0.4 percentage points, compared to -0.4 points a year earlier.

By product, the largest price increases were recorded for "fresh vegetables" (9.5 percent), "citrus fruits" (1 percent), and "eggs" (0.9 percent). Conversely, prices fell by 2.9 percent for "poultry and rabbit" and remained flat for "fresh fruit".

**Chart 1.4.3: Contribution to the changes in volatile food prices in 2025 (in percentage points)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

### 1.4.1.2 Tariff-regulated products

Regulated tariffs increased by 1.1 percent in 2025, following a rise by 0.7 percent the previous year, mainly due to a slowing decrease of prices of "pharmaceutical products" from -5 percent to -0.2 percent, and acceleration of "electricity" prices from 0.2 percent to 1 percent and "tobacco" from 2.3 percent to 3.4 percent. The latter was subject to an increase in the Domestic Consumption Tax (DCT)[1] established in the 2022 Finance Act, as well as upward price adjustments of some brands implemented[2] in April 2025.

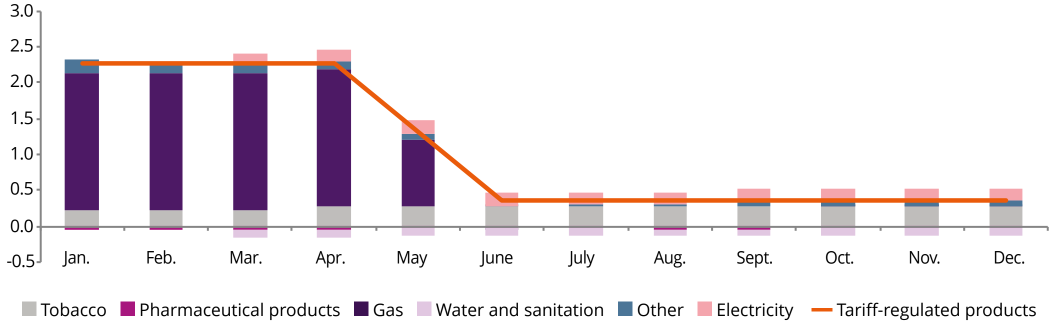
Conversely, the increase of "gas" prices decelerated from 15.3 percent to 8 percent, and "water supply and sanitation" prices decreased by 1.1 percent compared to a slight increase of 0.3 percent a year earlier.

Overall, the contribution of regulated tariffs to inflation remained unchanged year-on-year at 0.2 percentage points.

[1] For 2025, this measure reduced the ad valorem rate applied to the retail selling price excluding VAT and specific DCT from 64 percent to 61 percent and raised the minimum DCT collection from 826.7 to 900.9 dirhams per one thousand cigarettes and the specific portion from 275 to 400 dirhams per thousand cigarettes.

[2] Circular No. 6649/214 of the Customs Administration

**Chart 1.4.4: Contribution to the changes in regulated tariffs in 2025 (in percentage points)**

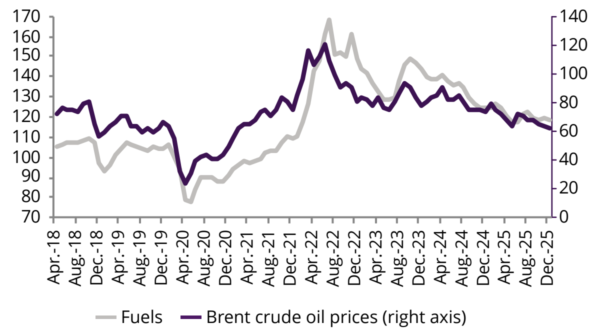



Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

### 1.4.1.3 Fuels

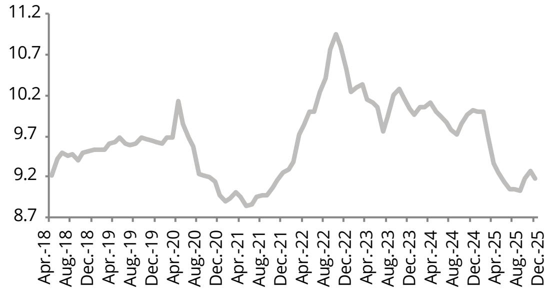
Fuel prices fell by 9.8 percent in 2025, following 3.5 percent in 2024, reducing their contribution to inflation to -0.3 percentage points, down from -0.1 percentage points. This mainly reflects the continued drop in international oil prices with Brent crude price falling from USD 80.7/barrel to an average of USD 69 as well as the 6.3 percent appreciation of the national currency against the U.S. dollar. Conversely, the gross refining margin[1] increased from USD 6.4 to USD 8.7/barrel.

**Chart 1.4.5: Prices of fuels (base 100 = 2017) and Brent oil (USD per barrel)**




Sources: HCP, World Bank and Bank Al-Maghrib.

**Chart 1.4.6: Exchange rate of the Dirham against the US dollar (USD/MAD)**




[1] Calculated by the French Ministry for Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, Forests, the Sea, and Fisheries. https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/politiques-publiques/prix-produits-petroliers.

### 1.4.1.4 Core Inflation

In 2025, core inflation decelerated again, from 2.3 percent in 2024 to 0.6 percent, amid easing external inflationary pressures, appreciation of the national currency, and improved supply of some food products.

By component, this deceleration mainly reflects a 0.5 percent drop in food prices included in the index, driven notably by a 5.5 percent decrease in “oils” price. In particular, after a cumulative increase of 113 percent between 2019 and 2024, “olive oil” price fell by 6.3 percent in 2025, on one hand due to the measures implemented by the government to mitigate the price increase, through export restrictions and the suspension of import duties and VAT on olive oil imports, and on the other hand, to a significant improvement in the olive harvest at the end of the year.

Similarly, due to successive years of drought and a decline in livestock numbers, the price of “fresh meat” increased sharply between 2021 and 2024, up by more than 30 percent overall and nearly 60 percent for “sheep meat”, despite the numerous measures[1] implemented by the government. Against this background, on February 26, 2025, His Majesty the King issued a call to the public to refrain from performing the Eid al-Adha sacrifice ritual and gave instructions for the implementation of a livestock restoring program. Following this Royal call, the price of “fresh meat” decreased by 5.8 percent in March and 1.4 percent in April, thus posting an overall increase of 2.3 percent over the whole year, and a drop of 7.5 percent for “sheep meat” in particular.

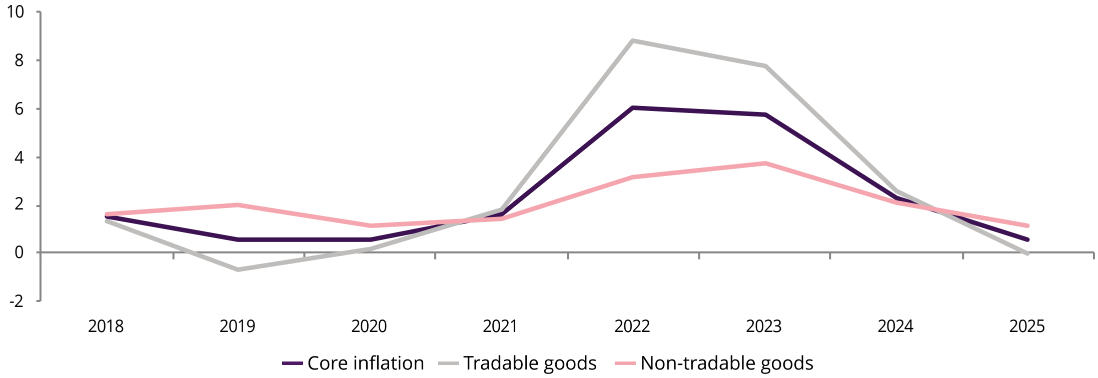
For non-food products, price changes slowed across all categories, except for “Education” with price growth accelerating from 2.1 percent to 2.3 percent. Prices fell by 0.7 percent, following a 1.2 percent increase, for “health” and rose by 0.7 percent, from 2.2 percent, for “transport”. Overall, the contribution of core inflation to the change in the consumer price index fell from 1.4 percentage point in 2024 to 0.4 percentage point in 2025.

#### Tradable and non-tradable goods

The breakdown of core inflation shows that prices of non-tradable goods and services increased by 1.1 percent, down from 2.1 percent in 2024, while prices of tradable goods and services overall stabilized in 2025, following a 2.6 percent increase the previous year. This development likely relates to the continued easing of inflation among major trading partners, falling from 2.4 percent to 2.1 percent in the euro area and from 0.2 percent to 0.1 percent in China. It also reflects the appreciation of the national currency by 2 percent against the euro, 6.3 percent against the U.S. dollar, and 6.2 percent against the Chinase yuan.

[1] Box 1.4.1, Bank Al-Maghrib 2024 Annual Report.

**Chart 1.4.7: Change of core inflation and its tradable and non-tradable components (in percent)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## 1.4.2. Goods and Services

Analysis of price developments, distinguishing goods and services[1] (excluding fuels), shows that mitigating inflation in 2025 was primarily due to the slowdown in service inflation. Price increases for services slowed from 1.4 percent to 1.1 percent, with decelerations from 3.2 percent to 1.5 percent for "housing maintenance and repair services", and from 2.5 percent to 1.6 percent for "hairdressing and beauty salons".

At the same time, inflation of goods remained virtually unchanged at 1 percent, reflecting a deceleration from 1.3 percent to 0.4 percent in the price of manufactured goods excluding fuels and an acceleration from 0.8 percent to 2.4 percent in the price of unprocessed goods.

**Chart 1.4.8: Price of goods and services (Change in percent)**

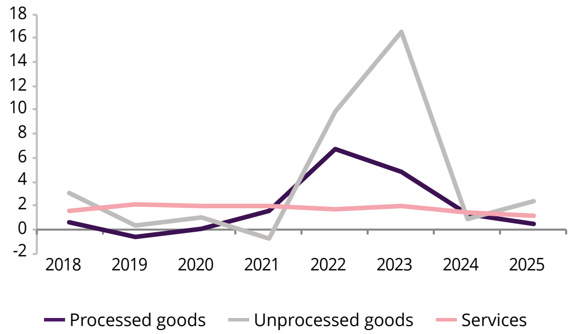
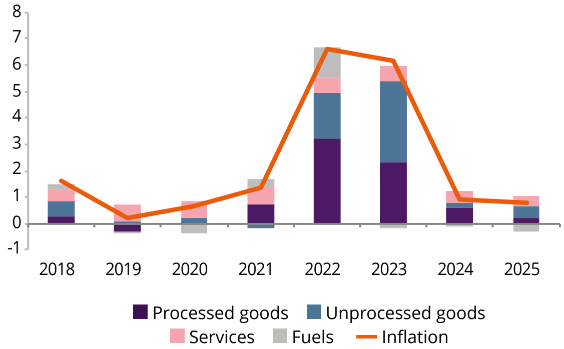



**Chart 1.4.9: Contribution of prices of goods and services to inflation (in percentage points)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

[1] Based on HCP data, Bank Al-Maghrib distinguishes four categories: Fuels, processed goods excluding fuels, unprocessed goods and services.

## Box 1.4.1: Overhaul of the analytical components of the consumer price index (CPI)

Measuring inflation represents the foundation upon which monetary policy is conducted. While the overall Consumer Price Index provides a broad overview of inflation pressures, it nonetheless fails to distinguish between components subject to temporary supply shocks or government measures and those reflecting underlying price trends. To this end, central banks develop complementary analytical indicators that enable this distinction.

In the case of Morocco, based on data from the 116 CPI categories, Bank Al-Maghrib developed an analytical classification that singles out four main categories. These are the “core inflation indicator”, “volatile food prices”, “tariff-regulated goods and services”, and “fuels and lubricants”. Motivated by the availability of detailed data on the 546 products comprising the CPI, the Bank undertook an overhaul of this classification in 2025, while maintaining the same multi-step methodological approach.

**The first** step consists in defining tariff-regulated goods and services, i.e., those whose prices are determined by administrative decisions in accordance with the list prepared by the relevant ministerial decree.[1] These include, in particular: (i) domestic soft wheat flour; (ii) sugar; (iii) manufactured tobacco; (iv) electricity; (v) drinking water; (vi) wastewater treatment; (vii) gaseous fuels; (viii) passenger road transport services; (ix) pharmaceutical products; (x) medical procedures and services; and (xi) school textbooks.

The updated weight of this category in the consumer basket stands at 23.9 percent, up from 22 percent in the previous classification. This increase is mainly due to the inclusion of items previously classified under the core inflation indicator. At the same time, several services have been excluded from this category, as their prices were determined more by market conditions than by administrative decisions and are now included in core inflation.

**The second** step involves identifying volatile food prices. These are products whose prices are subject to temporary shocks relating in particular to weather conditions and fluctuations in input prices. Accordingly, when the volatility of the monthly price change for a product (calculated over the 2017–2018 period[2]) exceeds a threshold set at 2 percent, that product is classified under the “volatile food prices” category. In total, 74 products meet this criterion, representing a weight of 12.8 percent, up from 12.3 percent in the previous classification.

**The third** adjustment relates to “fuels and lubricants” component, which underwent a slight adjustment with the exclusion of lubricants[3], to improve its correlation with its determinants, notably international oil prices, oil-refining costs, and the exchange rate. Its weight remained virtually unchanged at 2.8 percent.

[1] Decree No. 3086.14 of the Minister Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of General Affairs and Governance, issued on December 29, 2014.

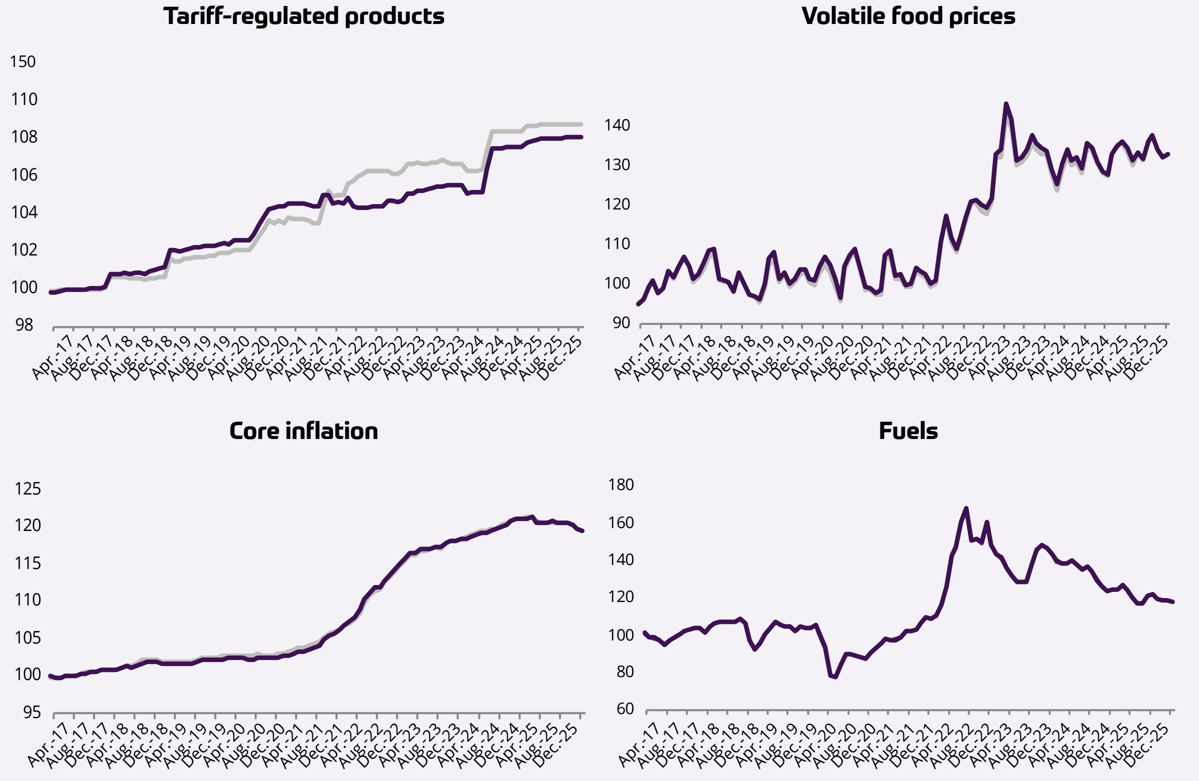
[2] This choice helps eliminate the influence of recent shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the inflationary episode of 2022–2023, or the successive years of drought.

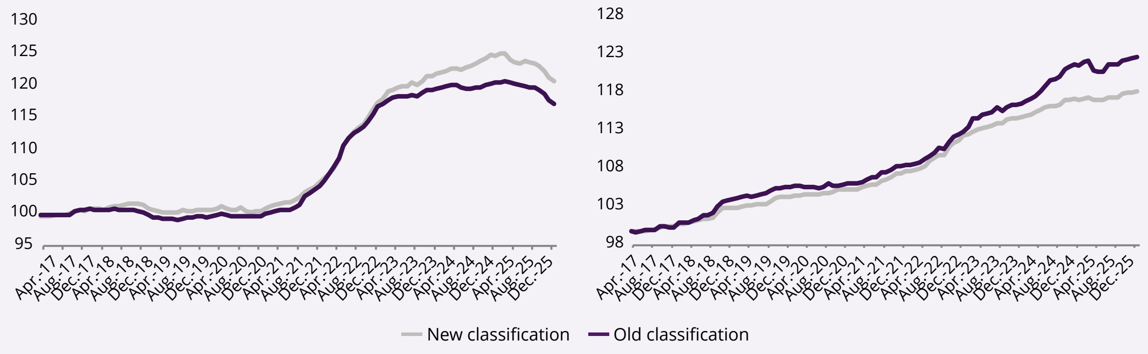
[3] It is now entitled “fuels”.

Goods and services not classified under these three steps compose the reference basket for the core inflation index (IPCX). The weight of the latter fell from 62.9 percent to 60.6 percent, with the weight of its food component declining from 24.3 percent to 21.1 percent and that of its non-food component rising from 38.6 percent to 39.4 percent. The distinction between tradable and non-tradable goods within the IPCX was also refined to take into account recent trade flows. This reclassification resulted in a decrease in the share of tradables from 35.5 percent to 31.2 percent, as against an increase of non-tradables from 27.4 percent to 29.4 percent.

A comparison of trends of the different analytical components of inflation according to the two classifications shows overall limited gaps. Regarding price-regulated products, their trend remains relatively the same, although the new index is slightly higher starting 2021–2022, due to finer granularity of the new classification, which allows for better consideration of price adjustments. As for volatile food prices, the two series are virtually identical. Similarly, the IPCX developed using the new methodology evolves very similarly to the old index, including during periods of high inflationary pressures. However, major gaps are observed between the indices for tradables and non-tradables, mainly due to the reclassification of "fresh meat"—with prices fluctuating significantly in recent years as tradable goods.

**Chart B.1.4.1.1: New and old series for CPI analytical categories (Base 100: 2017)**





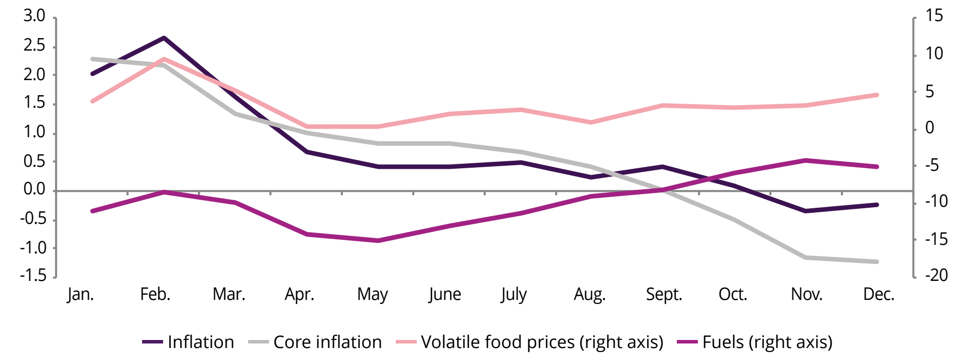

Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## 1.4.3. Infra-annual profile of inflation

The infra-annual analysis of consumer price trends shows that, following an acceleration in the first two months of the year, inflation gradually declined, falling from 2.6 percent in February to -0.3 percent in December.

This trend mainly reflects that of its core component, itself largely driven by changes in the prices of food products included in it. At the same time, fuel prices continued to decrease over the year, albeit at a slower pace during the fourth quarter.

**Chart 1.4.10: Infra-annual change of inflation and its components in 2025 (in percent)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## 1.4.4. Consumer prices by city

In 2025, price trends varied widely from a city to another. Fez had the highest inflation rate, at 1.7 percent, while Safi was the only city posting decreasing prices, at -0.5 percent. The inflation gap thus narrowed to 2.2 percentage points, down from 3 points in 2024.

In terms of trends, the sharpest decelerations were in Laâyoune, where inflation fell from 3 percent to 0.1 percent, followed by Rabat, from 1.5 percent to 0.9 percent. Conversely, inflation accelerated in Kenitra, from 0.7 percent to 1.3 percent, in Meknes, from 0 percent to 0.5 percent, and in Settat, from 0.6 percent to 1.1 percent.

**Table 1.4.2: Consumer prices by city (Change in percent)**

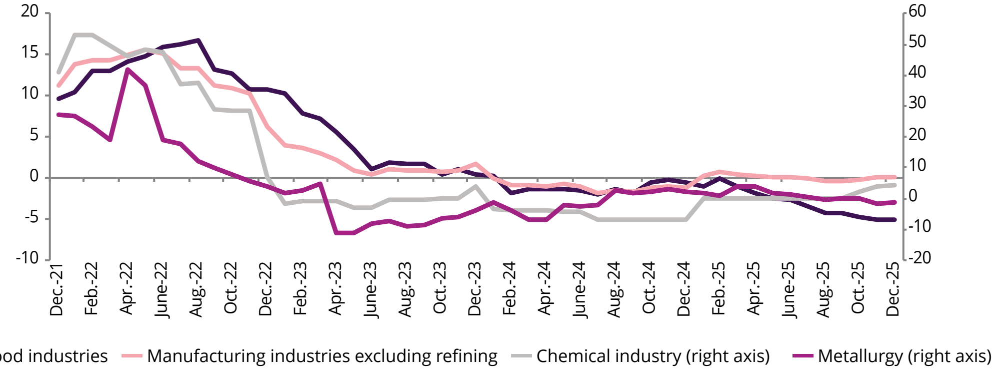
| | Inflation | | | | | Inflation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Agadir | 5.3 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | Tangier | 6.7 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Casablanca | 6.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | Laâyoune | 5.4 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| Fez | 6.9 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | Dakhla | 5.3 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 |
| Kenitra | 8.0 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | Guelmim | 5.8 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Marrakesh | 7.3 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | Settat | 6.6 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Oujda | 6.9 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | Safi | 7.0 | 7.5 | 1.7 | -0.5 |
| Rabat | 6.0 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.9 | Beni-Mellal | 8.0 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Tetouan | 6.8 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | Al-Hoceima | 8.4 | 10.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Meknes | 6.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | Errachidia | 7.6 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| | | | | | National | 6.6 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | Range (in percentage points) | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 |

Source: HCP.

## 1.4.5. Industrial Producer Prices

Producer prices in the manufacturing sector (excluding refining) increased slightly by 0.1 percent, following a 1 percent decline in 2024. This development was driven primarily by a 1 percent increase in prices of the "chemical industry", against a 5.3 percent decrease a year earlier. It was also attributable, though to a lesser extent, to a 0.9 percent increase—following a 1.2 percent decline in prices of the "metallurgy" sector and to a slowing decrease in prices of the "manufacture of rubber and plastic products" sector, from -5 percent to -2.1 percent.

**Chart 1.4.11: Change in industrial producer prices excluding refining (in percent)**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

**Table 1.4.3: Manufacturing producer price index* (Change, in percent)**

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Producer price index excluding refining** | **0.6** | **-1.2** | **4.3** | **12.7** | **1.6** | **-1.0** | **0.1** |
| Including : | | | | | | | |
| Food Industries | -0.1 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 13.5 | 3.4 | -1.1 | -3.0 |
| Textile manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 | -0.2 |
| Clothing industry | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| Electrical equipment manufacturing | -0.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Chemical industry | 3.0 | -9.1 | 10.1 | 37.3 | -0.6 | -5.3 | 1.0 |
| Metallurgy | -2.3 | -6.3 | 17.9 | 17.9 | -5.4 | -1.2 | 0.9 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | -0.4 | -0.6 | -1.5 | 2.8 | 0.7 | -5.0 | -2.1 |
| Paper and cardboard production | 4.7 | -1.8 | -0.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 |

* Changes are calculated based on the Producer Price Index base 100=2018
Source: HCP.

## Box 1.4.2: Inflation cycles in Morocco

Identifying and studying inflation cycles represent a key component of central banks' macroeconomic analysis. They allow distinguishing transitory inflation pressures from more persistent ones that may affect price stability.

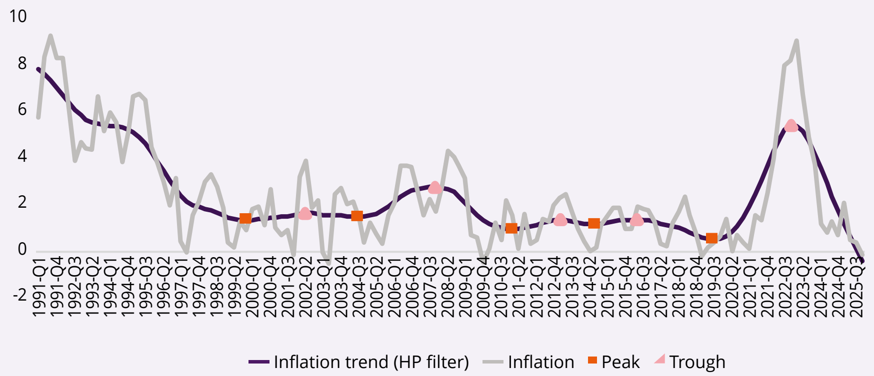
Several methodologies were developed to this end, one of the most recent by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)[1]. It is based on three distinct but complementary approaches: (i) the Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter, measuring long-term inflation cycles; (ii) the Hamilton filter (2018), based on the calculation of the cyclical component of inflation, approximated by the CPI forecast error over an 8-quarter horizon based on its historical values over one year; and (iii) the binary classification algorithm proposed by Borio et al. (2023)[2] distinguishing between high- and low-inflation regimes. Entry into the first regime is associated with inflation exceeding the five-year moving average for a minimum of fifteen months, while exit from this high-inflation regime takes place when inflation falls back durably to the level observed at the time of entry, plus one percentage point.

This box aims to shed light on the implementation of the BIS methodology to the case of Morocco, based on quarterly data on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) over the period 1990–2025.

The **first approach**, based on the HP filter, enabled the identification of four cycles[3], defined by five peaks (Q2 2002, Q4 2007, Q1 2013, Q2 2016, and Q4 2022). The average length of these cycles is 5.1 years, and their amplitude (measured by the difference between successive peaks and troughs) averages 0.8 percentage points.

By international standards, the average duration of cycles in Morocco remains shorter than in advanced (6 to 7 years) and emerging market economies (7 years). Similarly, their amplitude is significantly lower (between 2.1 and 4.1 percentage points in advanced economies and around 4.5 percentage points in emerging market economies). This low amplitude reflects remarkable long-term stability of domestic inflation, despite recurring exposure to external shocks in recent years.

### Chart B.1.4.2.1: Inflation cycles (HP filter)




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

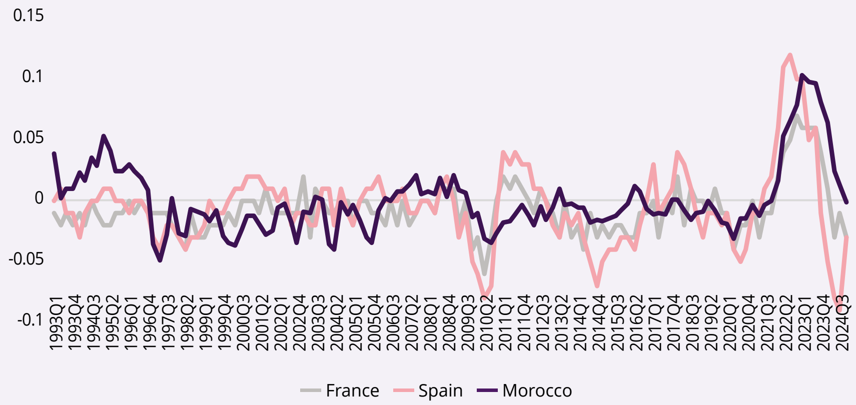
[1] Americo, A., Araujo, D. K. G., Damp, J., Nilsen, S., Rees, D., Schmidt, R., and Schmieder, C. (2025), "Inflation cycles: evidence from international data", Bank for International Settlements, BIS Working Papers, No. 1264, (2025).

[2] Borio, C., Lombardi, M. J., Yetman, J., and Zakrajšek, E. (2023), "The two-regime view of inflation", Bank for International Settlements, BIS Papers, No. 133, (2023).

[3] The cycle is defined as the period between two successive peaks in inflation.

Results of the **second method** show that in early 1990s, the Moroccan economy experienced higher-than-expected inflationary pressures, reflecting the presence of temporary positive shocks. This phase was followed, in early 2000s, by a prolonged period of negative cyclical components, indicating that inflation was below its expected trajectory. Between 2005 and 2020, the cyclical component of inflation fluctuated around zero, suggesting the absence of major persistent shocks. However, in connection with a series of exogenous shocks—notably the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine—this component has, since 2021, significantly exceeded the levels anticipated by its past dynamics, reaching an unprecedented peak in Q1 2023. This rise was followed by a rapid adjustment starting in late 2023, with the cyclical component returning to levels close to zero. These recent developments are also similar to those found in the BIS study for Morocco's main trading partners, notably France and Spain.

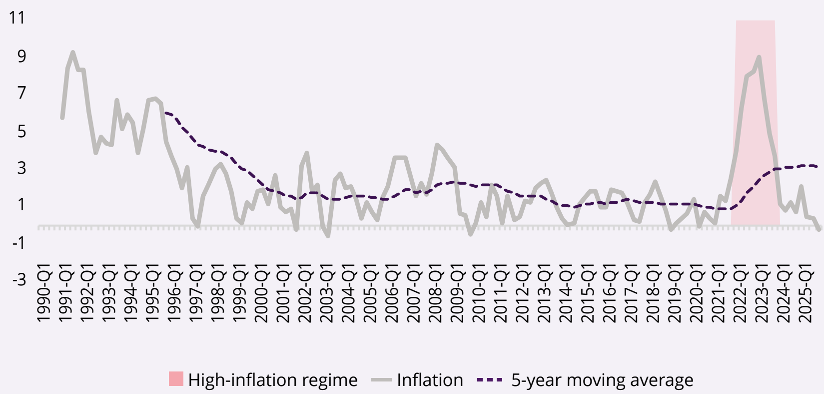
### Chart B.1.4.2.2: Inflation cycles (Hamilton filter) in Morocco and its main partner countries




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations, BIS.

As for the **third approach**, it identifies a single period of high inflation, spanning from the first quarter of 2022 to the fourth quarter of 2023—a total of eight consecutive quarters. This period is characterized by an average inflation rate of 6.4 percent, peaking at 9.1 percent in the first quarter of 2023. The probability of transitioning to a high-inflation regime, calculated over the entire period, stands at 0.76 percent, which is lower than the level observed in advanced economies (1.5 percent) and significantly lower than the median of emerging economies (3.5 percent). Overall, in Morocco, 94.3 percent of the period under study falls within the low-inflation regime.

**Chart B.1.4.2.3: Inflation regimes**




Sources: HCP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

Overall, the various methodologies' results suggest that inflation in Morocco followed a generally moderate trend over the period under study, namely between 1990 and 2025. The identified cycles seem to be relatively short and of small amplitude, reflecting moderate fluctuations around the long-term trend. The recent episode of high inflation unfolded against a backdrop of major external shocks, without, however, permanently altering the fundamental characteristics observed. In addition, the analysis of the regimes indicates a predominance of low-inflation phases, with only occasional periods of inflationary pressures. These findings support the hypothesis of a gradual return of inflation to levels close to its historical trend.

## 1.5 Public Finance

Driven by the ongoing implementation of the Framework Law on Tax Reform and the strong momentum of economic activity, tax collection efforts and, to a lesser extent, the voluntary tax regularization operation[1], tax revenues posted an outstanding performance in 2025, increasing by 51.4 billion dirhams, or 15.3 percent.

These resources allowed to cover unforeseen expenditures related to the financial support provided to some State-owned enterprises (SOEs), as well as to the implementation of measures adopted under the social dialogue. These expenditures required the opening of additional appropriations amounting to 13 billion dirhams.

Against this background and considering the mobilization of a record 40.1 billion dirhams through the innovative financing mechanisms, fiscal consolidation continued in 2025, with the fiscal deficit, excluding proceeds from the disposal of State equity holdings, narrowing from 3.9 percent of GDP in 2024 to 3.5 percent in 2025. As a result, the Treasury debt ratio declined by 0.4 point to 66.6 percent of GDP, reflecting a drop in domestic debt to 49.1 percent of GDP and external debt increase to 17.4 percent of GDP.

Taking into account the settlement of pending operations up to 13.5 billion dirhams, the cash deficit widened to 74 billion. This financing need was covered by net domestic resources of 37.1 billion and a positive net external inflow of 37 billion, particularly through a bond issuance on the international financial market amounting to 20.9 billion dirhams.

**Table 1.5.1: Main public finance indicators**
**(In percentage of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)**

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current revenues | 22.2 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 25.3 | 27.3 |
| Tax receipts | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 22.6 |
| Innovative financing mechanisms (in billion dirhams) | - | - | 9.4 | 2.6 | 11.9 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 35.3 | 40.1 |
| Overall expenditures | 25.9 | 25.5 | 26.1 | 29.7 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 30.2 |
| Current expenditures | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 22.9 |
| Wage bill | 9.1 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Subsidies (in billion dirhams) | 15.3 | 17.7 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 21.8 | 41.8 | 30.1 | 25.3 | 17.7 |
| Investment | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Fiscal balance (excluding sale of State's holdings) | -3.2 | -3.5 | -3.8 | -7.1 | -5.9 | -5.4 | -4.4 | -3.9 | -3.5 |
| Direct public debt | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.3 | 72.2 | 69.4 | 71.4 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 66.6 |

Sources: MEF (DTFE) and HCP for nominal GDP.

[1] The regularization operation of the tax situation of individual taxpayers generated revenues of 6.5 billion dirhams, of which 2.7 billion dirhams were collected in December 2024 and 3.8 billion in January 2025.

## 1.5.1 The 2025 Finance Act

The main assumptions underpinning the preparation of the 2025 Finance Act were based on national economic growth of 4.6 percent, average prices of USD 78 per barrel for Brent crude oil and USD 500 per tonne for butane gas, an average exchange rate of 9.8 dirhams per U.S. dollar, and an inflation rate at 2 percent.

In this context, the fiscal deficit, excluding proceeds from the disposal of State shareholdings, was projected to stand at 64.2 billion dirhams, or 3.9 percent of GDP, against 67 billion, or 4.3 percent of GDP, under the 2024 Finance Act.

Current revenues were projected to grow by 17.5 percent, mainly driven by a 19.3 percent rise in tax receipts. Indeed, direct taxes were expected to grow by 19.1 percent, reflecting increases of 21.8 percent in corporate tax (CT) revenues to 73 billion and 15.4 percent in income tax (IT) revenues to 60.9 billion. Indirect taxes were expected to increase by 18.7 percent, reflecting a 19.5 percent rise in VAT receipts to 148.4 billion, with growth of 29 percent in domestic VAT and 14.6 percent in import VAT revenues. Internal consumption tax (ICT) revenues were also expected to improve by 15.5 percent to 36.9 billion. Customs duties were set to surge by 35.3 percent to 21.3 billion, while registration and stamp duties were expected to increase by 12.8 percent to 21.7 billion. In turn, non-tax revenues were projected to rise by 8.9 percent to 65.6 billion, primarily as a result of a 15.8 percent increase in transfers from SOEs to 22.6 billion, while innovative financing mechanisms were expected to generate a stable amount of 35 billion.

At the same time, total expenditures were projected to rise by 14 percent, reflecting increases of 16.6 percent in current expenditure and 5.1 percent in investment spending to stand at 105.6 billion. In particular, expenditures on goods and services were set to grow by 16.3 percent to 294.2 billion, driven by an 11.5 percent increase in personnel expenditure to 180.3 billion, or 11 percent of GDP, and a 24.9 percent rise in other goods and services to 113.9 billion. Subsidies were projected to stand at 17.1 billion, up by 1.1 percent, while debt interest payments were set to increase by 14.4 percent to 42.6 billion.

**Table 1.5.2: Budget programming**
**(in millions of dirhams, unless otherwise indicated)**

| | LF 2024 | LF 2025 | Change in percent | Change in value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current revenues** | **371,747** | **436,749** | **17.5** | **65,002** |
| Tax receipts[1] | 308,044 | 367,556 | 19.3 | 59,512 |
| Including: VAT | 124,158 | 148,366 | 19.5 | 24,207 |
| CT | 59,918 | 73,006 | 21.8 | 13,089 |
| IT | 52,739 | 60,868 | 15.4 | 8,129 |
| Nontax receipts | 60,253 | 65,593 | 8.9 | 5,340 |
| Including: Revenues from innovative financing mechanisms | 35,000 | 35,000 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Receipts from other TSA[2] | 3,450 | 3,600 | 4.3 | 150 |
| **Overall expenditures** | **444,709** | **506,970** | **14.0** | **62,260** |
| **Current expenditures** | **344,278** | **401,385** | **16.6** | **57,107** |
| Goods and Services | 252,845 | 294,167 | 16.3 | 41,322 |
| Wage bill[3] | 161,623 | 180,271 | 11.5 | 18,647 |
| Other goods and services | 91,221 | 113,896 | 24.9 | 22,675 |
| Debt interest | 37,229 | 42,606 | 14.4 | 5,377 |
| Subsidies | 16,957 | 17,136 | 1.1 | 179 |
| Transfers to territorial authorities | 37,247 | 47,477 | 27.5 | 10,230 |
| **Current balance[4]** | **27,469** | **35,364** | | |
| Capital spending[5] | 100,431 | 105,584 | 5.1 | 5,153 |
| Balance of other TSA[2] | 6,000 | 6,000 | | |
| **Primary balance[4]** | **-29,733** | **-21,615** | | |
| **Fiscal balance[4]** | **-66,962** | **-64,221** | | |
| In percent of GDP[6] | -4.3 | -3.9 | | |
| **Financing need** | **-66,962** | **-64,221** | | |
| Domestic financing | 10,831 | 6,688 | | |
| External financing | 51,131 | 51,533 | | |
| Sale of the States holdings | 5,000 | 6,000 | | |

[1] Tax revenues are expressed net of tax refunds, rebates and refunds, and include the 30 percent of VAT revenues transferred to local authorities in 2024 and 32 percent in 2025.
[2] Treasury Special Accounts.
[3] Personnel expenditures include social security contributions representing the employer's share.
[4] Current balance refers to the difference between current revenues and current expenditures. The fiscal balance represents the difference between current revenues and overall expenditures including the balance of the Treasury special accounts. The primary balance excludes debt interest payments.
[5] Forecast in terms of issuances.
[6] Ratios calculated on the basis of nominal GDP as projected by the MEF.
Source: MEF (DTFE).

## Box 1.5.1: Main Tax Measures of the 2025 Finance Act[1]

The tax measures introduced under the 2025 Finance Act (FA) fall primarily under the ongoing implementation of the Framework Law on Tax Reform. Following the adjustments to the corporate tax (CT) introduced by the 2023 Finance Act and the reform of the value-added tax (VAT) under the 2024 Finance Act, the 2025 Finance Act places particular emphasis on the reform of the income tax (IT). This reform mainly aims to: (i) reduce the tax burden and improve the income of employees and pensioners; (ii) strengthen mechanisms to combat tax evasion and promote the integration of the informal sector into the formal economy; and (iii) clarify some provisions, particularly those relating to VAT and registration duties, while simplifying and streamlining tax and parafiscal rules. Lastly, the 2025 FA introduced a social solidarity contribution on the net profits of companies organizing games of chance.

**Income tax**

- Revising the progressive income tax scale:

| Before 2025 FA | | 2025 FA | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Income brackets | Rate | Income brackets | Rate |
| 0 to 30,000 | 0 percent | 0 to 40,000 | 0 percent |
| 30,001 to 50,000 | 10 percent | 40,001 to 60,000 | 10 percent |
| 50,001 to 60,000 | 20 percent | 60,001 to 80,000 | 20 percent |
| 60,001 to 80,000 | 30 percent | 80,001 to 100,000 | 30 percent |
| 80,001 to 180,000 | 34 percent | 100,001 to 180,000 | 34 percent |
| Above 180,000 | 38 percent | Above 180,000 | 37 percent |

- Raising the threshold for the implementation of withholding tax on rental income from MAD 30,000 to MAD 40,000, in order to align it with the new IT scale.
- Increasing the annual IT tax credit for family dependents from MAD 360 to MAD 500 per dependent, up to a maximum of six dependents.
- Implementing a 50 percent reduction in IT on retirement pensions and life annuities paid under basic pension schemes for 2025, followed by a full exemption effective from January 1, 2026.
- Extending IT exemption on internship allowances to all eligible interns, while reducing the eligibility period from 24 to 12 months. In case of recruitment under an open-ended employment contract, a 24-month exemption is granted for a gross monthly salary capped at 10,000 dirhams.
- Creating a new category of IT-taxable income entitled “Other Income and Gains”. This category includes unexplained income identified during tax audits, gains from foreign-source online games of chance, and various income or gains derived from profit-making activities not falling within any other taxable income category.
- Introducing an obligation for credit institutions, similar bodies, or any other party involved in the payment of foreign-source online games of chance gains to withhold tax on behalf of the Treasury at a final rate of 30 percent.
- Restricting the tax exemption applicable to benefits paid under supplementary pension schemes financed through non-deductible contributions to contracts subscribed for a minimum duration of eight years, with a view to harmonizing the tax treatment of long-term savings contracts.

[1] Circulars No. 736 of the Directorate General of Taxes (DGI) and No. 6619/210 of the Customs and Indirect Tax Administration (ADII) relating to the tax and customs provisions of the Finance Act for the 2025 fiscal year.

**Value-Added Tax**

- Simplifying compliance obligations for non-resident providers of remote services through the adoption of a quarterly, rather than monthly, filing frequency for turnover declarations.
- Exempting from VAT capital goods intended for private education or vocational training when acquired by real estate companies or collective real estate investment undertakings.
- Applying domestic and import VAT at the standard rate of 20 percent to dry yeast products.
- Initiating a temporary exemption from import VAT during 2025 for some agricultural products and live animals, within the limits of specified tariff quotas.

**Corporate Tax**

- Raising the deductible ceiling for depreciation provisions relating to passenger transport vehicles from 300,000 dirhams to 400,000 dirhams per vehicle.
- Restructuring the tax incentive regime applicable to intragroup transfers of fixed assets, through reducing the parent company ownership threshold from 80 percent to two-thirds, as well as clarifying the valuation rules applicable to transferred fixed assets.

**Registration and stamp duties**

- Clarifying the concept of leases mandatorily subject to registration duties, by referring to “leases with a duration exceeding 10 years” instead of “emphyteutic leases”. For leases ranging from 10 to 20 years, the taxable base is now set as the cumulative amount of rents specified in the deed, plus related charges.
- Introducing a 1,000 dirhams fine applicable to professionals (notaries, adouls, chartered accountants, and certified accountants) where information declared electronically does not comply with the deed, and where omissions are not corrected within a 30-day period.
- Exempting from registration duties for gratuitous transfer transactions of real estate assets in favor of the families of martyrs (Chouhadas), soldiers injured during operations, and repatriated or defected military personnel.
- Introducing the possibility to revoke the incentive regime of fixed registration duties of MAD 1,000, instead of proportional duties, applicable to corporate group restructuring transactions in the event of non-compliance with the required conditions.

**Common Measures**

- Introducing a tax incentive regime in favor of FIFA representations in Morocco and its affiliated entities. These entities are granted exemption from CT, employment income tax, VAT, as well as registration and stamp duties for transactions carried out in accordance with their statutory purpose.
- Reviewing the tax regimes applicable to joint ventures (SEP) and economic interest groups (GIE), including the subjection of SEPs to CT where they include at least one legal entity or more than five individual partners, and the inclusion of GIEs within the scope of CT, while maintaining taxation of members in respect of their share in the net results of such groupings.
- Extending, until 2030, the 70 percent deduction regime on net capital gains arising from the disposal of fixed assets, applicable to companies reinvesting the total proceeds, with the scope expanded to include land and buildings.

- Simplifying the terms of withholding tax on dividends, shares, and similar income, with rates set at 12.5 percent in 2025, 11.25 percent in 2026, and 10 percent as from 1 January 2027, irrespective of the financial year in which profits are generated.
- Integrating the special tax on cement into the General Tax Code (GTC), with administration assigned to the General Directorate of Taxes (DGI) for domestically produced cement and to the Customs and Indirect Tax Administration (ADII) for imported cement.
- Introducing a 2 percent social solidarity contribution on the profits of games of chance companies.

**Customs duties**

- Modifying import duty rates, namely:
  - Reducing rates: (i) from 30 percent to 17.5 percent for modified maize starch; (ii) from 30 percent to 2.5 percent for brass wire and inputs used in pump manufacturing; (iii) from 30 percent to 10 percent for white steel sheets intended for the production of magnetic whiteboards; and (iv) from 17.5 percent to 2.5 percent for solar inverters.
  - Raising rates notably: (i) from 30 percent to 40 percent for saffron; (ii) from 10 percent to 17.5 percent for vegetable fats and oils packaged in net contents not exceeding 20 kg, as well as fiber optic cables; and (iii) from 2.5 percent to 10 percent for discontinuous synthetic polyester fiber.
  - Revising rates for some pharmaceutical products, with differentiated tariff rates of: (i) 2.5 percent when the product is fully imported; (ii) 40 percent when it is exclusively produced locally; and (iii) 10 percent or 17.5 percent when it is both imported and locally produced.
  - Applying a 200 percent tariff rate on cannabis and hemp products.
- Suspending import duties for the year 2025 on some agricultural products and live animals, within specified quotas, notably including 150,000 head of cattle, 700,000 head of sheep, 20,000 head of goats, 15,000 head of camels, 40,000 tons of meat and offal, 55,000 tons of paddy rice, and 20,000 tons of virgin and extra-virgin olive oil.
- Exempting from import duties capital goods, equipment, and tools imported under the African-Atlantic Gas Pipeline project, as well as goods, equipment, and merchandise imported by or on behalf of FIFA representations in Morocco and affiliated bodies.

**Internal Consumption Tax (ICT)**

- Establishing an ICT rate of 220 dirhams per 1,000 grams on tobacco-free nicotine substitutes and 50 dirhams per unit on disposable electronic cigarettes.
- Removing ICT exemption applicable to coal and heavy fuel oil used in electricity generation, alongside an increase in rates per 100 kg as follows: (i) from 6.48 to 12.48 dirhams for coal; (ii) from 18.24 to 24.24 dirhams for heavy fuel oil; (iii) from 45 to 51 dirhams for bitumen; and (iv) from 228 to 234 dirhams for lubricating oils.
- Restructuring, in line with the provisions of the 2022 Finance Act, the ICT on cigarettes, including: (i) an increase in the specific component from 275 to 400 dirhams per 1,000 cigarettes; (ii) a reduction in the ad valorem component from 64 percent to 61 percent; and (iii) an increase in the minimum tax threshold from 826.7 to 900.9 dirhams per 1,000 cigarettes.

## 1.5.2 Budget implementation

Budget implementation for the year 2025 resulted in an 11.8 percent increase in total expenditures, reaching 520 billion dirhams, alongside a 15.3 percent improvement in current revenues to 470.1 billion, corresponding to implementation rates of 102.6 percent and 107.6 percent respectively. Taking into account a negative balance of the Treasury special accounts at 10.7 billion, the fiscal deficit, excluding proceeds from the disposal of State holdings, stood at 60.5 billion, against 63.2 billion a year earlier and 64.2 billion targeted under the FA.

**Chart 1.5.1: Overall fiscal balance and primary balance**

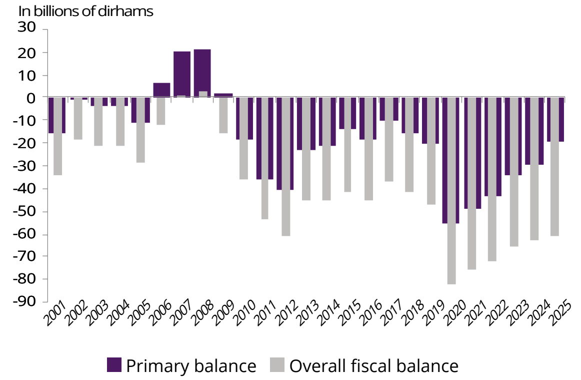
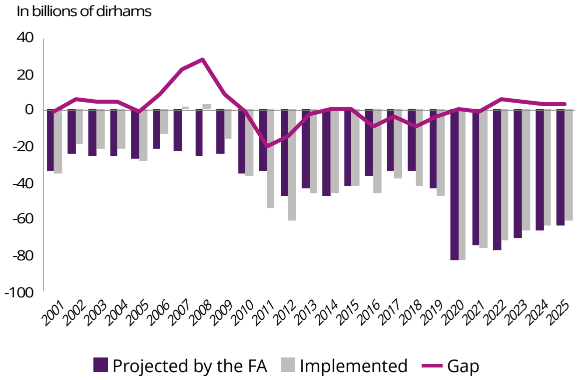



**Chart 1.5.2: Overall fiscal balance**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

### Current revenues

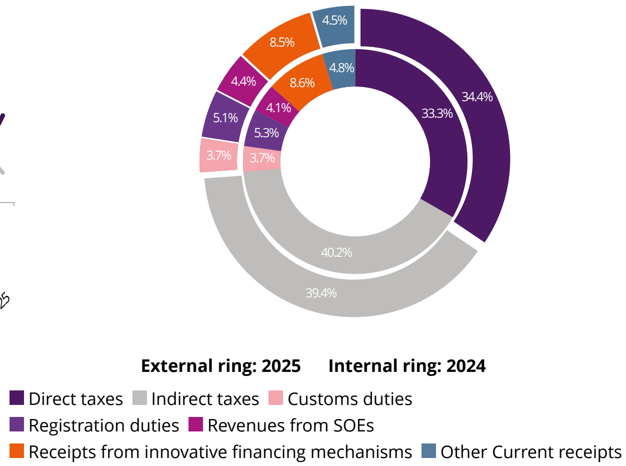
The rise in current revenues reflects a 15.3 percent increase in tax revenues to 388 billion and a 16.5 percent increase in non-tax revenues to 77.6 billion, corresponding to implementation rates of 105.6 percent and 118.3 percent respectively, compared to the FA.

Direct taxes, implemented at 116.2 percent of projections, stood at 161.9 billion, up by 19.3 percent. By category, corporate tax revenues increased by 28.6 percent to 91.4 billion, driven by a significant rise in the regularization supplement, which reached a record level of 20.1 billion, as well as an improvement in advance payments at 14.1 billion. Income tax revenues rose by 9.4 percent to 65.4 billion, mainly driven by the voluntary tax regularization operation, which generated 3.8 billion, and, to a lesser extent, to increases of 936 million in income tax withheld at source on capital gains from the disposal of securities, and 619 million in revenues generated through the tax administration's enforcement activities.

Similarly, indirect tax revenues posted a 12.8 percent growth to 185.1 billion, in line with the FA projections, driven by a 12.5 percent rise in VAT receipts to 143.6 billion and a 13.8 percent increase in ICT revenues to 41.5 billion. The growth in ICT revenues is mainly attributable to increases of 15.7 percent to 20.9 billion for the tax on energy products and 11.7 percent to 16.5 billion for the tax on tobacco products. Regarding VAT revenues, their growth reflects an 11.4 percent rise in import VAT to 93.5 billion and a 14.8 percent rise in domestic VAT to 50.1 billion. Refunds under the latter stood at 20.5 billion, compared with 18.7 billion in 2024.

**Chart 1.5.3: Corporate tax and Income tax revenues**

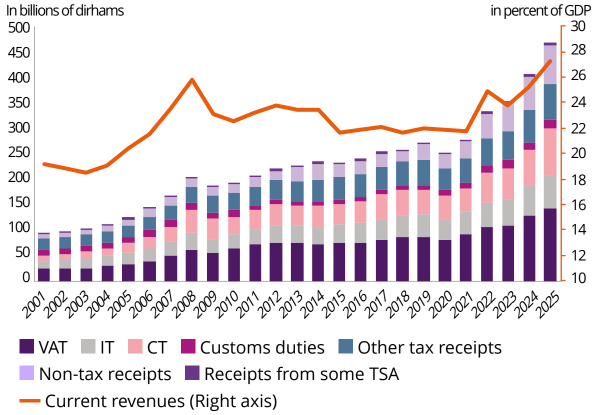

**Chart 1.5.4: Breakdown of current revenues**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

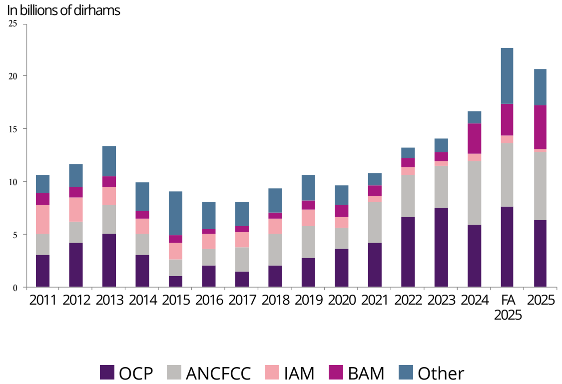
With regard to other tax categories, after a 7.5 percent drop in 2024, customs duties rose by 12.9 percent to 17.2 billion. Similarly, revenues from registration and stamp duties rose by 10.1 percent to 23.8 billion, driven by increases of 12 percent in registration duties and 17.7 percent in stamp duties.

**Chart 1.5.5: Current revenues**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

**Chart 1.5.6: Revenues from SOEs**




As for non-tax revenues, they increased by 16.5 percent to 77.6 billion dirhams. Revenues from SOEs rose by 24 percent to 20.6 billion, including 6.5 billion from the National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadaster and Cartography, 6.2 billion from OCP, 4.3 billion from Bank Al-Maghrib, and MAD 242 million from Maroc Telecom. As for receipts generated through innovative financing mechanisms, they rose from 35.3 billion in 2024 to 40.1 billion in 2025, compared with 35 billion projected under the FA, bringing the total amount mobilized since the introduction of this mechanism in 2019 to 149.7 billion dirhams. In addition, miscellaneous ministerial proceeds generated 12 billion, while grant funds stood at 4.3 billion dirhams against 2.9 billion in 2024.

**Table 1.5.3: Situation of the Treasury's revenues and expenditures (In millions of dirhams, unless otherwise indicated)**

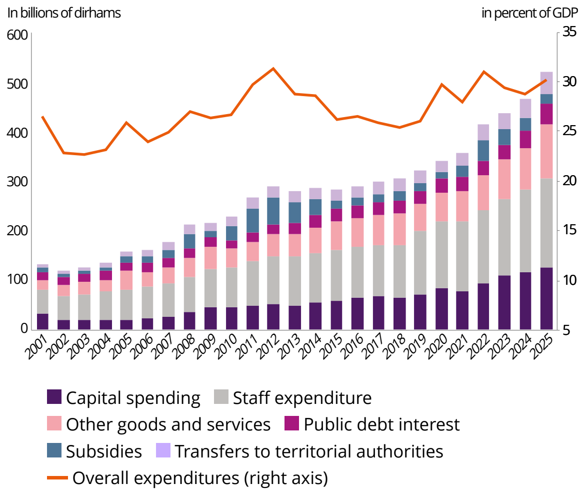
| | 2024[1] | 2025 | Change (in percent) | Implementation rate compared to the 2025 FA (in percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current revenues** | **407,884** | **470,117** | **15.3** | **107.6** |
| **Tax receipts[2]** | **336,590** | **388,011** | **15.3** | **105.6** |
| Direct taxes | 135,657 | 161,897 | 19.3 | 116.2 |
| Corporate tax | 71,062 | 91,367 | 28.6 | 125.1 |
| Income tax | 59,734 | 65,376 | 9.4 | 107.4 |
| Indirect taxes | 164,081 | 185,114 | 12.8 | 99.9 |
| VAT | 127,622 | 143,607 | 12.5 | 96.8 |
| ICT | 36,459 | 41,507 | 13.8 | 112.5 |
| Customs duties | 15,198 | 17,160 | 12.9 | 80.6 |
| Registration and stamp duties | 21,655 | 23,840 | 10.1 | 109.7 |
| **Non-tax receipts** | **66,625** | **77,620** | **16.5** | **118.3** |
| Revenues from SOEs | 16,627 | 20,610 | 24.0 | 91.4 |
| Other revenues | 49,998 | 57,010 | 14.0 | 132.5 |
| Including Revenues from Innovative financing mechanisms | 35,271 | 40,112 | 13.7 | 114.6 |
| **Receipts of some Treasury special accounts** | **4,669** | **4,486** | **-3.9** | **124.6** |
| **Overall expenditures** | **465,284** | **519,963** | **11.8** | **102.6** |
| **Current expenditures** | **347,776** | **394,622** | **13.5** | **98.3** |
| **Goods and services** | **250,254** | **289,477** | **15.7** | **98.4** |
| Wage bill | 164,632 | 179,696 | 9.2 | 99.7 |
| Other goods and services | 85,622 | 109,781 | 28.2 | 96.4 |
| **Public debt interest** | **33,893** | **41,459** | **22.3** | **97.3** |
| Domestic | 23,399 | 31,997 | 36.7 | 101.4 |
| External | 10,494 | 9,462 | -9.8 | 85.6 |
| **Subsidies** | **25,342** | **17,732** | **-30.0** | **103.5** |
| **Transfers to territorial authorities** | **38,287** | **45,954** | **20.0** | **96.8** |
| **Current balance[3]** | **60,108** | **75,495** | | |
| **Capital spending** | **117,509** | **125,341** | **6.7** | **118.7** |
| Balance of other Treasury's Special accounts | -5,776 | -10,655 | | |
| **Primary balance[3]** | **-29,283** | **-19,043** | | |
| **Overall fiscal balance[3]** | **-63,176** | **-60,501** | | |
| Change in pending operations | 8,641 | -13,537 | | |
| **Financing need/surplus** | **-54,536** | **-74,038** | | |
| Domestic financing | 33,861 | 37,081 | | |
| Domestic debt | 50,209 | 33,545 | | |
| Other operations | -16,348 | 3,536 | | |
| External financing | 18,974 | 36,957 | | |
| Drawings | 40,371 | 48,434 | | |
| Amortizations | -21,397 | -11,477 | | |
| Proceeds from the sale of State's holdings | 1,700 | 0 | | |

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Tax revenues are expressed net of tax refunds, rebates and refunds, and include VAT revenues transferred to territorial authorities. These stood at 30 percent in 2024 and 32 percent in 2025.
[3] Current balance refers to the difference between current revenues and current expenditures. The fiscal balance represents the difference between current revenue and overall expenditure, including the balance of the Treasury's special accounts. The primary balance excludes debt interest payments.
Source: MEF (DTFE).

## Overall spending

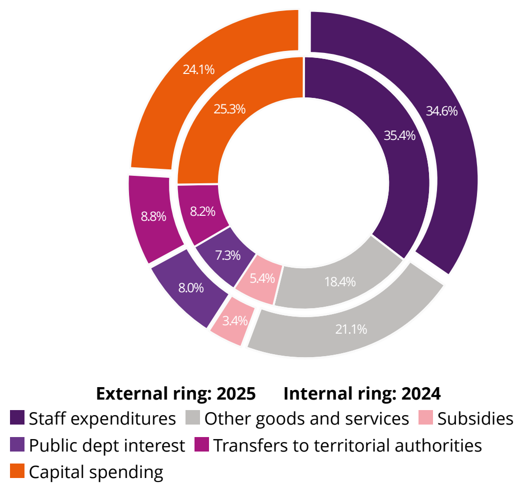
On the expenditure side, spending on goods and services increased by 15.7 percent to 289.5 billion dirhams, corresponding to an implementation rate of 98.4 percent compared with the FA. Driven in particular by the implementation of measures agreed upon under the social dialogue framework, notably the payment of a second tranche of salary increases for civil servants in July 2025, and taking into account the creation of 12,524 net budgetary positions[1], personnel expenditure[2] rose by 9.2 percent to MAD 179.7 billion. The portion managed by the Personnel Expenses Department, falling under the Treasury General Directorate (TGR), which accounts for 84.8 percent of total personnel spending, increased by 9.5 percent, reflecting a 14.4 percent rise in its structural component and a 43.2 percent drop in recalls. By department, excluding the National Defense Administration, three ministries account for the largest shares: the Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports (26.4 percent), the Ministry of the Interior (19.9 percent), and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (8.9 percent). As a share of GDP, the wage bill rose by 0.2 percentage point year-on-year to 10.4 percent of GDP.

**Chart 1.5.7: Overall expenditures**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

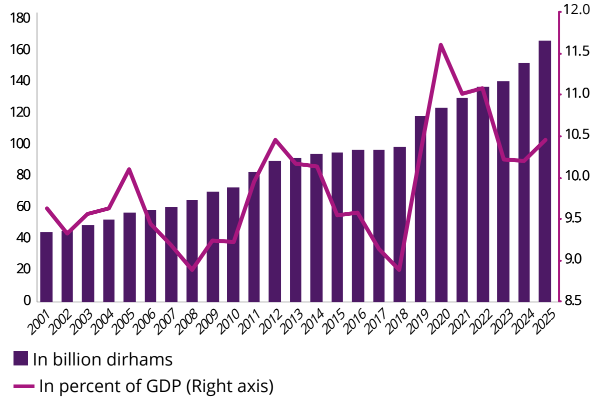
**Chart 1.5.8: Structure of overall expenditures**




As for other goods and services expenditure, it increased by 28.2 percent to 109.8 billion dirhams, representing an implementation rate of 96.4 percent. This change is mainly due to a 22.6 percent rise in transfers to SOEs, standing at 51 billion, and a 107.4 percent increase in transfers to the Treasury special accounts, standing at 25.3 billion, including an increase of 11.6 billion allocated to the Social Protection and Social Cohesion Support Fund. With regard to subsidy costs, they continued their downward trend, from 25.3 billion to 17.7 billion, equivalent to 1 percent of GDP.

[1] Difference between the creation of 28,906 jobs and the suppression of 16,382 jobs.
[2] Including social security costs relating to the employer's share.

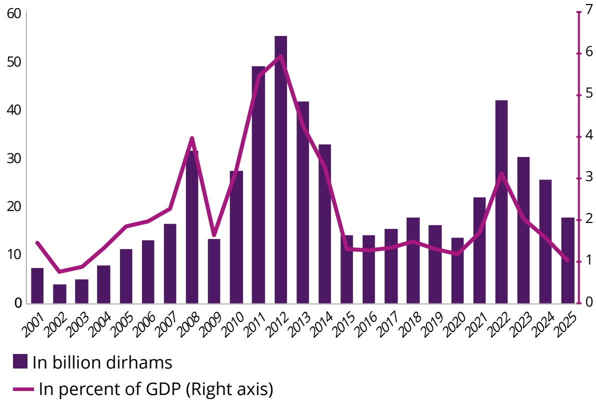
**Chart 1.5.9: Wage bill***



* Starting 2019, staff expenditures include social security contributions relating to the employer's share, classified previously under other goods and services.

Source: MEF (DTFE).

**Chart 1.5.10: Subsidies**



Debt interest charges increased by 22.3 percent to 41.5 billion dirhams, reflecting a 36.7 percent rise in its domestic component to 32 billion and a 9.8 percent drop in external debt charges to 9.5 billion.

Under these conditions, the current balance posted a surplus of 75.5 billion, against 60.1 billion a year earlier. This amount covered more than 60 percent of investment spending, which stood at 125.3 billion dirhams, up by 6.7 percent year-on-year and exceeding FA projections by 18.7 percent.

By Department, and excluding common charges, these expenditures stood at 18.2 billion for the Ministry of Equipment and Water, 12 billion for the Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests, 8.7 billion for the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, 6.8 billion for the Ministry of the Interior, and 5 billion for the Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports.

**Chart 1.5.11: Interest payments**

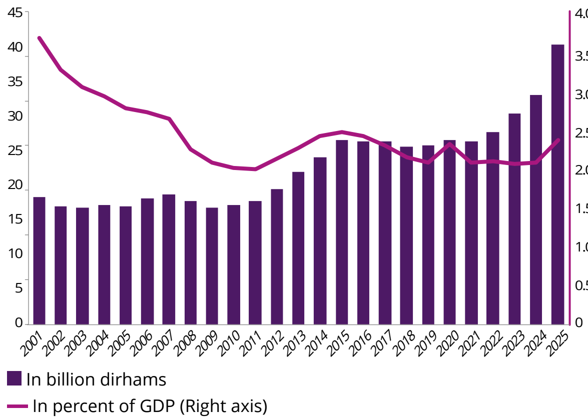
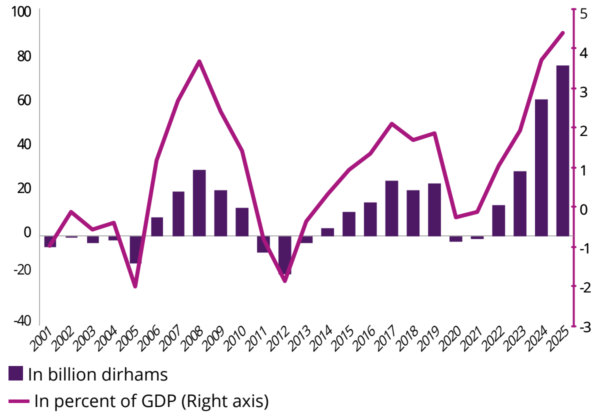



**Chart 1.5.12: Current balance**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

For its part, the balance of the Treasury special accounts showed a negative balance of 10.7 billion, mainly reflecting the deficit of the Al Haouz Earthquake Management Fund (-6 billion) and the deficits of the expenditure accounts funded by allocations[1] (-2.4 billion). Against this backdrop, the fiscal deficit, excluding proceeds from the disposal of State shareholdings, narrowed to 60.5 billion dirhams, or 3.5 percent of GDP, as against 3.9 percent in 2024. Taking into account a reduction of pending operations amounting to 13.5 billion, the cash deficit widened to 74 billion.

**Chart 1.5.13: Capital spending**

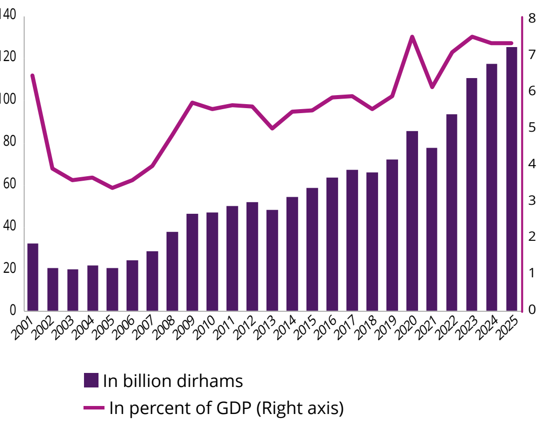
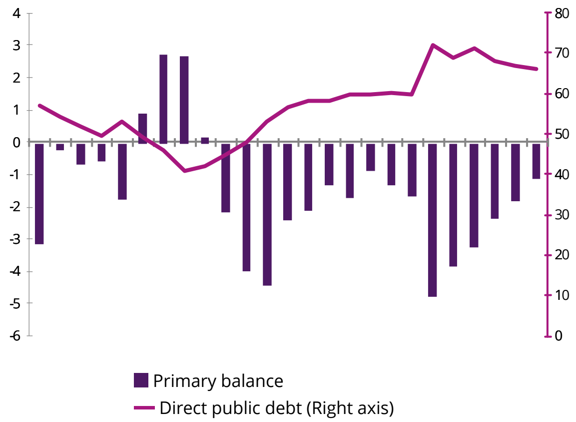



**Chart 1.5.14: Primary balance and direct public debt (in percent of GDP)**




Sources: Données du MEF (DTFE).

[1] These are the Treasury Special Accounts, which record specific transactions financed exclusively by appropriations from the general budget.

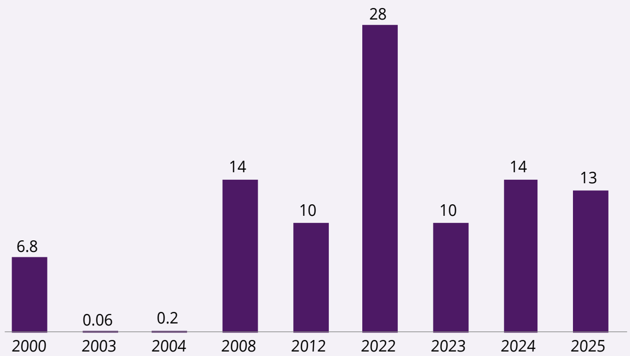
### Box 1.5.2: Recent developments in the opening of additional appropriations

One of the fundamental principles of public finance legislation is budget annuality, which stipulates that expenditure must be planned and authorized on a yearly basis. However, in a context marked by successive shocks and rising uncertainty, the implementation of this rule has become increasingly constraining, pushing sometimes Governments to resort to amending FA in extreme cases, or more commonly to the opening of additional appropriations. This latter instrument consists of additional expenditure authorizations intended to address unforeseen or urgent needs, or to reinforce programs whose initial allocations proved to be insufficient.

In Morocco, this mechanism was activated repeatedly and on a systematic basis since 2022. Its use is governed by strict rules. Based on Article 70 of the Constitution, which authorizes the Government to take measures by decree that normally fall within the domain of the law, the Organic Law on the Finance Act (OLFA) allows, "in the event of an imperative and unforeseen necessity of national interest", the opening of additional appropriations by decree. These appropriations must, however, be duly justified and their amounts detailed in a draft decree, which must subsequently be validated in the framework of the following Finance Act.

Since the beginning of the millennium, in addition to a supplementary Finance Act in 2020, the Government had recourse on ten occasions to the opening of supplementary appropriations. These have ranged from a minimum of 55 million dirhams for the 2003 fiscal year to a maximum of MAD 28 billion in 2022, with higher amounts observed since 2008.

**Chart B.1.5.2.1: Additional appropriations (in billion dirhams)**



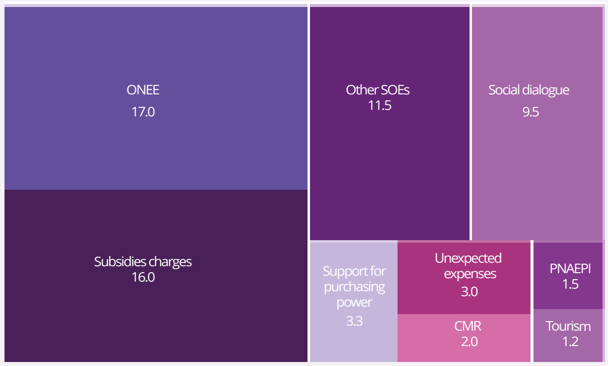

Sources : Decrees for opening additional appropriations (Official Bulletins).

Thus, in order to strengthen public investment efforts, the Government resorted in 2000 to the opening of additional appropriations amounting to 6.8 billion, allocated to the newly-created Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The surge in international oil prices led the Government to opt for the opening of supplementary appropriations amounting to 14 billion in 2008 and 10 billion in 2012, intended to finance the rise in subsidies and to support household purchasing power.

Since 2022, this instrument has been systematically activated to manage the effects of exogenous shocks, notably inflationary pressures and successive years of drought. Over four years, these appropriations totaled 65 billion, of which 28.5 billion were allocated to SOEs. These allocations were earmarked, on the one hand, to the National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE) up to 17 billion, in order to absorb the impact of the surge in electricity production costs, mitigate the Office's financial imbalance, and support investment in the drinking water sector. On the other hand, 11.5 billion were allocated to strengthening the equity base and increasing the capital of the National Railway Office (ONCF) and Royal Air Maroc (RAM), through capital injections up to 2.5 billion in 2022, 3.5 billion in 2024, and 5.5 billion in 2025.

**Chart B.1.5.2.2: Breakdown by accumulated additional appropriations operations over the period 2022-2025 (In billion dirhams)**




Sources: Decrees for opening additional appropriations (Official Bulletins), MEF.

Over the same period, subsidy costs absorbed supplementary appropriations up to 16 billion in 2022, while direct support to household purchasing power amounted to 3.3 billion in 2023. Furthermore, to honor pledges made under the social dialogue framework, personnel expenditures benefited from supplementary appropriations of 6.5 billion in 2024 and 3 billion in 2025.

Other institutions and programs also benefited from supplementary appropriations, namely: (i) the Moroccan Retirement Fund (CMR), which benefitted from 2 billion in 2022 to cover part of its technical deficit; (ii) the National Program for Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation (PNAEPI), which received 1.5 billion in 2023; and (iii) the strategic roadmap for the tourism sector, which benefitted from 1.2 billion in the same year.

Initiated mostly following improvements in available resources, particularly tax revenues, the opening of supplementary appropriations has had no tangible impact on the trajectory of the fiscal deficit. However, in the absence of a normative framework defining the concept of "imperative and unforeseen necessity of national interest", the recourse to supplementary appropriations is not without implications for budget predictability and transparency, and even for the credibility of budget management. In this regard, the Court of Auditors recommended a stricter framework for the conduct of these operations, in particular through a clearer definition of the terms and conditions governing their activation.

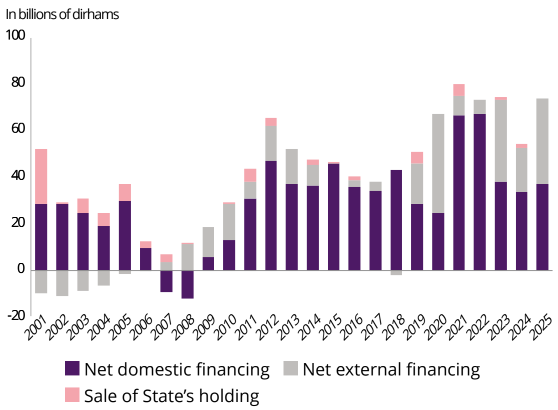
## 1.5.3 Treasury Financing

The Treasury's financing needs for the year 2025 were covered by net domestic resources up to 37.1 billion dirhams and net external inflows of 37 billion. No operations of sale of State equity holdings have been recorded, while the FA had projected 6 billion under this item, following 1.7 billion in 2024.

Regarding domestic financing, net borrowings on the Treasury bond auction market stood at 33.7 billion, against 54.2 billion in 2024. By investor category, banks increased their holdings of Treasury bonds by 48.9 billion, mutual funds by 4.7 billion, the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG) by 3.3 billion, and non-resident companies by 1.5 billion. Conversely, bond holdings dropped by 25.6 billion for insurance and social welfare institutions, by 488 million for financial companies, and by 404 million for non-financial companies.

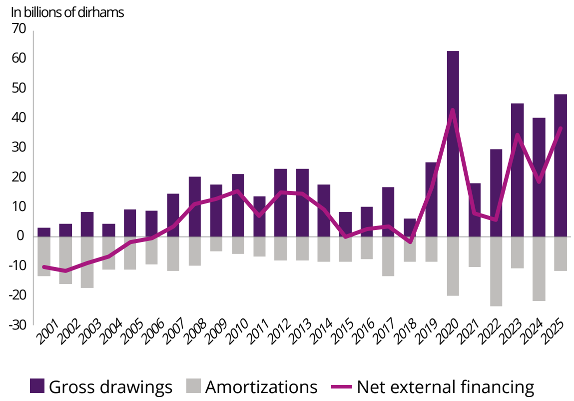
Regarding external financing, the Treasury mobilized gross resources of 48.4 billion dirhams, against 40.4 billion a year earlier. These borrowings mainly comprised a bond issuance on the international financial market up to 20.9 billion dirhams, as well as drawings from the World Bank totaling 12.2 billion. In parallel, principal repayments stood at 11.5 billion dirhams, as against 21.4 billion in 2024.

**Chart 1.5.15: Treasury's net financing**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

**Chart 1.5.16: Treasury's external financing**



## 1.5.4 Public Debt

At end-December 2025, outstanding direct public debt increased by 5.9 percent year-on-year to 1,145 billion dirhams, reflecting a 4.1 percent rise in domestic debt to 845.2 billion and an 11.1 percent increase in external debt to 299.8 billion dirhams. Taking into account nominal GDP growth of 6.5 percent, the Treasury debt ratio dropped by 0.4 percentage point to 66.6 percent of GDP. This change reflects an increase in external debt of 0.7 percentage point to 17.4 percent of GDP and a decrease of 1.1 percentage point to 49.1 percent of GDP in domestic debt.

Concerning the characteristics of this debt, its average cost[1] rose by 0.5 percentage point to 3.8 percent overall, and by 0.9 percentage point to 3.9 percent for the domestic component, while the cost of external debt fell by 0.6 percentage point to 3.5 percent. The currency structure of external debt shows an increase in the share of the euro by 6.3 percentage points to 64.4 percent, against a decrease of 6.5 percentage points to 27.2 percent for the US dollar.

For their part, the external debt of other public borrowers (OPB) rose by 9.7 percent to 217.6 billion, representing 12.7 percent of GDP. Overall, outstanding public external debt[2] stood at 517.4 billion, equivalent to 30.1 percent of GDP. Multilateral creditors hold 50.6 percent of this debt, against 29.5 percent for international financial markets and commercial banks, and 19.9 percent for bilateral creditors. Its currency composition remains dominated by the euro up to 61.4 percent share, followed by the US dollar with 29.9 percent.

**Chart 1.5.17: Treasury debt**

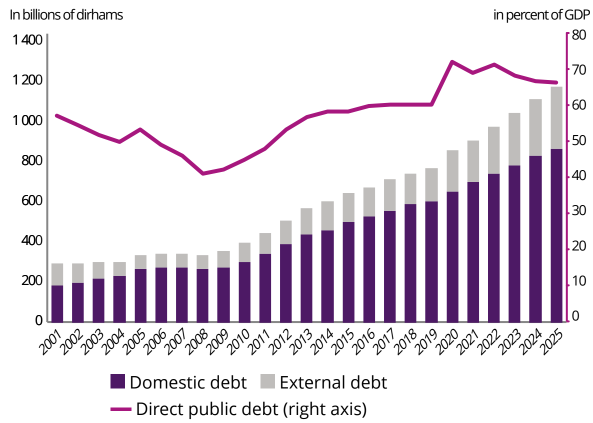
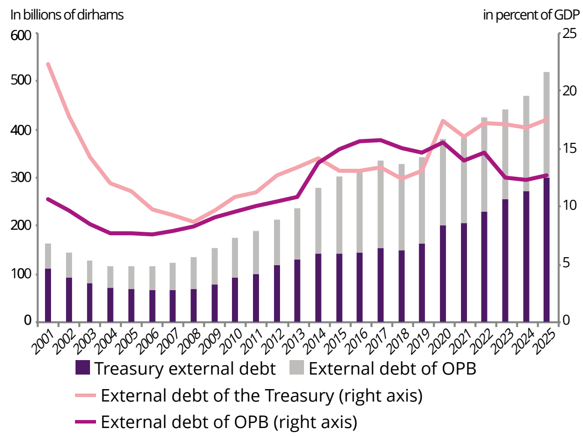



**Chart 1.5.18: External public debt**




Source: MEF (DTFE).

[1] Calculated as the ratio of debt interest paid in the year under review to the stock of debt at end-December of the previous year.

[2] External debt of the Treasury and other public borrowers (SOEs, State-owned financial institutions, Territorial authorities and public utility institutions).

### Table 1.5.4: Public debt position (in billion dirhams, unless otherwise indicated)

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I- Domestic Treasury debt (1+2)** | **539.1** | **574.6** | **585.7** | **632.9** | **681.5** | **722.9** | **763.0** | **811.8** | **845.2** |
| In percent of GDP | 46.9 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 54.9 | 53.4 | 54.2 | 51.4 | 50.3 | 49.1 |
| **1-** Treasury bond auctions | 516.7 | 546.2 | 557.2 | 600.7 | 646.6 | 665.8 | 699.4 | 753.6 | 787.3 |
| In percent of GDP | 45.0 | 45.7 | 44.9 | 52.1 | 50.7 | 49.9 | 47.1 | 46.7 | 45.8 |
| **2-** Other domestic debt instruments | 22.4 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 32.2 | 34.9 | 57.2 | 63.7 | 58.2 | 57.9 |
| In percent of GDP | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| **II- Treasury External debt** | **153.2** | **148.0** | **161.6** | **199.7** | **203.8** | **228.9** | **253.6** | **269.8** | **299.8** |
| In percent of GDP | 13.3 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 17.4 |
| **III- Stock of direct debt (I+II)** | **692.3** | **722.6** | **747.3** | **832.6** | **885.3** | **951.8** | **1,016.7** | **1,081.6** | **1,145.0** |
| In percent of GDP | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.3 | 72.2 | 69.4 | 71.4 | 68.4 | 67.0 | 66.6 |
| **IV- External debt of Other Public Borrowers** | **180.4** | **179.7** | **180.6** | **178.5** | **177.5** | **194.9** | **185.3** | **198.5** | **217.6** |
| In percent of GDP | 15.7 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.7 |
| **External public debt (II+IV)** | **333.6** | **327.7** | **342.1** | **378.2** | **381.3** | **423.7** | **439.0** | **468.2** | **517.4** |
| In percent of GDP | 29.0 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 32.8 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 30.1 |
| **GDP at current prices** | **1,148.9** | **1,195.2** | **1,239.8** | **1,152.5** | **1,276.6** | **1,333.5** | **1,485.6** | **1,614.6** | **1,720.2** |

Sources: MEF (DTFE) and HCP for nominal GDP.

## 1.6 Balance of Payments

In an international context marked by significant uncertainty and escalating geo-economic tensions—particularly following the announcement of higher U.S. tariffs, Morocco succeded in 2025 in consolidating the momentum of its foreign trade and strengthen its position as a destination for investment and tourism.

Imports of goods rose by 8 percent, driven primarily by sustained purchases of capital and consumer goods, while the energy bill continued to decline, reflecting the drop in international prices. In parallel, exports grew by 3 percent, driven mainly by sales of phosphates and derivatives and the aerospace sector. Conversely, the automotive sector posted a decline—the first in many years[1]—amid an international economic climate in which the industry faces multiple challenges. As a result, the trade deficit widened to the equivalent of 20.5 percent of GDP, and the coverage ratio fell to 57.2 percent.

At the same time, thanks to a record number of tourist arrivals, travel receipts rose significantly by 21.1 percent to 138.6 billion dirhams, and remittances from Moroccans living abroad (MLA) continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace, improving by 2.6 percent to 122 billion. As a result, after hovering around 1 percent of GDP over the previous two years, the current account deficit rose to the equivalent of 2.4 percent of GDP in 2025.

Regarding the financial account, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows expanded significantly to 60.6 billion dirhams, or around 3.5 percent of GDP, while Moroccan investments abroad contracted by 18.3 percent to 22 billion. As for portfolio investments, the year witnessed two public-sector bond issuances on the international financial market totaling 39.2 billion dirhams. These issuances helped strengthen Bank Al-Maghrib's official reserve assets (ORA), which reached 442.9 billion dirhams, or equivalently 5 months and 11 days of imports of goods and services and 136 percent of the IMF's adjusted ARA metric[2].

[1] Excluding 2020 during the Covid-19 pandemic.

[2] ARA (Assessing Reserve Adequacy) is an indicator developed by the IMF to assess foreign exchange reserve adequacy. When necessary, this metric is adjusted (Adjusted ARA) to take account of controls on capital flows. A country's level of foreign exchange reserves is considered adequate when it represents between 100 percent and 150 percent of the ARA metric. https://www.bkam.ma/Trouvez-l-information-concernant/Reforme-du-regime de-change/Adequation-des-reserves-de-change-mesure-ara (available in French only).

**Table 1.6.1: Main items of the balance of payments***
**(in percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)**

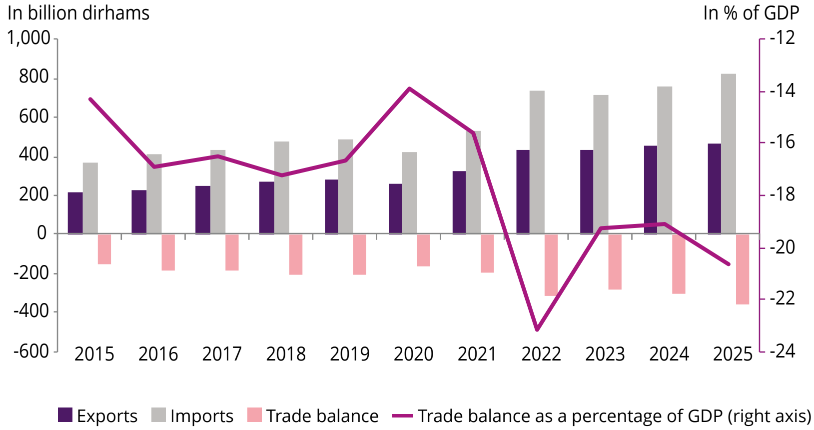
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024** | 2025*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current account** | **-1.2** | **-2.3** | **-3.5** | **-1.0** | **-1.2** | **-2.4** |
| Exports (FOB, change in percent) | -7.5 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| Imports (CIF, change in percent) | -13.9 | 25.0 | 39.5 | -2.9 | 6.4 | 8.0 |
| Trade Deficit (FOB-CIF) | 13.9 | 15.6 | 23.2 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 20.5 |
| Travel receipts (Change, in percent) | -53.7 | -5.1 | 171.5 | 14.6 | 6.4 | 21.1 |
| MLA receipts (Change, in percent) | 4.8 | 40.1 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| **Financial account excluding reserve assets******** | **-4.1** | **-5.8** | **-2.8** | **-1.8** | **-1.2** | **-0.4** |
| FDI receipts | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Moroccan investments abroad | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Portfolio investment | -1.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | -1.6 | 0.1 | -1.4 |
| Loans | -4.1 | 0.7 | -1.6 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -1.1 |
| Trade loans | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Cash and deposits | 1.8 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | -0.6 |
| **Official reserve assets, in billion dirhams** | **320.6** | **330.8** | **337.6** | **359.4** | **375.5** | **442.9** |
| **Official reserve assets, in months of imports** | **7.1** | **5.3** | **5.4** | **5.4** | **5.2** | **5.4** |

*According to the 6th edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual.
** Revised figures.
*** Provisional figures.
**** Net flows except for FDI inflows.
Sources: Foreign Exchange Office, HCP and Bank Al-Maghrib.

## 1.6.1 Trade Balance

In 2025, the trade deficit widened by 15.5 percent to stand at 352.3 billion dirhams, or the equivalent of 20.5 percent of GDP, up from 18.9 percent in 2024. Imports rose by 8 percent to 822.3 billion, a faster pace than that of exports, which increased by 3 percent to 470 billion. Therefore, the coverage ratio fell from 59.9 percent to 57.2 percent year-on-year.

**Chart 1.6.1: Trade balance**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

The rise in imports affected all main categories of product except energy products. Purchases of capital goods continued their strong uptrend started in 2022, rising by 13.4 percent to 199.2 billion dirhams. In addition to meeting the needs of domestic industry and supporting the development of economic and social infrastructure, this trend reflects efforts to modernize urban transportation and expand the national airline fleet. In particular, purchases of “utility vehicles” rose by 66.3 percent to 10.8 billion, and those of “aircraft and other aerial or space vehicles” increased by 60.9 percent to 6.1 billion.

similarly, imports of finished consumer goods rose by 11.8 percent to 203.5 billion, driven mainly by a 37.7 percent increase to 39.4 billion in purchases of “passenger cars” and a 16.8 percent increase to 12.7 billion in purchases of “medicines and other pharmaceutical products”.

**Table 1.6.2: Imports, by main products**

| | In billion dirhams | | | | Variations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024/2023 | 2025/2024 | |
| | | | | | in percent | in billion dirhams | in percent |
| **Total Imports** | **737.4** | **715.8** | **761.3** | **822.3** | **6.4** | **61.1** | **8.0** |
| **Capital goods** | **136.7** | **156.6** | **175.7** | **199.2** | **12.2** | **23.5** | **13.4** |
| Utility vehicles | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 27.2 | 4.3 | 66.3 |
| Parts of aircraft and other aerial or space vehicles | 12.7 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 17.3 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 19.0 |
| Aircraft and other aerial or space vehicles | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 77.6 | 2.3 | 60.9 |
| Miscellaneous machines and appliances | 10.5 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 11.3 |
| **Consumer goods** | **146.6** | **163.2** | **182.0** | **203.5** | **11.5** | **21.5** | **11.8** |
| Passenger cars | 21.3 | 25.1 | 28.6 | 39.4 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 37.7 |
| Medicines and other pharmaceutical products | 8.6 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 16.8 |
| Parts and components of passenger cars and vehicles | 24.1 | 30.8 | 33.6 | 33.9 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Various plastic products | 7.6 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 7.9 |
| **Semi-finished products** | **169.7** | **151.8** | **163.9** | **171.9** | **8.0** | **8.0** | **4.9** |
| Chemical products | 16.9 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 1.6 | 9.6 |
| Copper wires, bars, and profiles | 8.2 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 13.7 |
| Plastics and various plastic products | 21.7 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Ammoniac | 21.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.0 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -9.4 |
| **Raw products** | **44.3** | **31.9** | **33.3** | **43.6** | **4.3** | **10.4** | **31.2** |
| Raw and unrefined sulfur | 18.8 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 67.0 |
| Raw or refined soybean oil | 8.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | -10.6 | 1.3 | 23.6 |
| Scrap metal, waste, scrap copper, iron, steel and other minerals | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 22.7 |
| Raw, squared, or sawn lumber | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 15.3 |
| **Food products** | **86.7** | **89.6** | **91.6** | **94.7** | **2.2** | **3.1** | **3.3** |
| Live animals | 0.6 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 95.2 | 1.4 | 25.1 |
| Corn | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.8 | -12.5 | 1.2 | 18.5 |
| Fresh, dried, frozen, or pickled fruits | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 26.5 | 0.4 | 10.8 |
| Wheat | 25.9 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 16.8 | -7.9 | -1.0 | -5.8 |
| **Energy and lubricants** | **153.2** | **122.0** | **113.8** | **107.5** | **-6.7** | **-6.3** | **-5.5** |
| Gas-oils and fuel-oils | 76.4 | 58.2 | 57.0 | 51.5 | -2.0 | -5.5 | -9.7 |
| Petroleum gas and other hydrocarbons | 26.3 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 19.4 | -11.2 | -1.8 | -8.7 |
| Coal, Cokes and similar solid fuels | 24.2 | 16.5 | 12.7 | 13.2 | -23.2 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Petroleum gasoline | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | -1.5 | -0.1 | -2.2 |

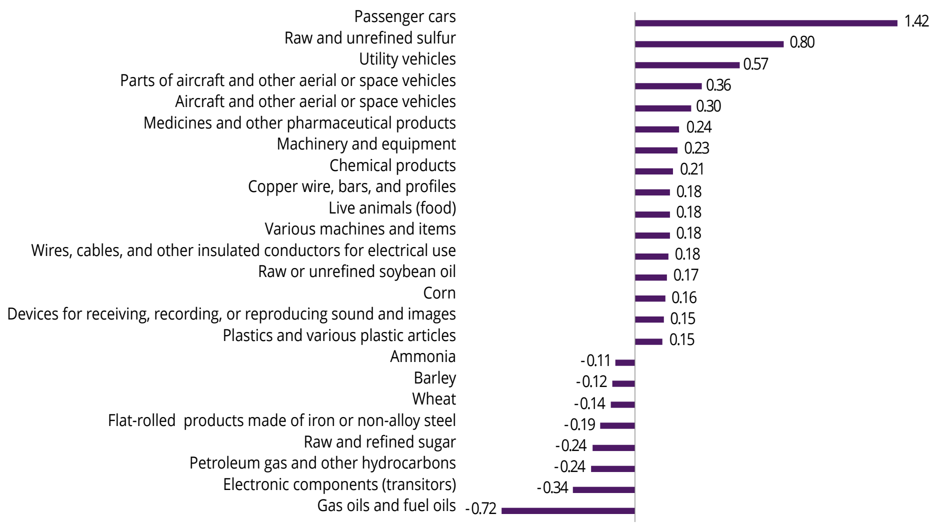
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

Purchases of raw products rose by 31.2 percent to 43.6 billion, driven mainly by “raw and unrefined sulfur”—one of the main inputs for the fertilizer industry—whose purchases increased significantly to 15.2 billion, due to a doubling of its price on the international market. For semi-finished products, they increased by 4.9 percent to 171.9 billion, with notable increases of 9.6 percent to 17.9 billion for “chemical products” and 13.7 percent to 11.7 billion for “copper wire, bars, and profiles”.

As for food imports, they amounted 94.7 billion, up by 3.3 percent, partly driven by a 25.1 percent increase to 7 billion in purchases of “live animals” intended for slaughter. Conversely, wheat imports fell by 5.8 percent to 16.8 billion, driven primarily by a drop in international prices, although the imported volume increased by 3 percent.

By contrast, as oil prices continued to fall, the energy bill decreased by 5.5 percent to 107.5 billion. By category, imports of “gas oils and fuel oils” fell by 9.7 percent to 51.5 billion, and those of “petroleum gas and other hydrocarbons”—70 percent of which were in the form of butane—declined by 8.7 percent to 19.4 billion. On the other hand, driven by a 12.7 percent increase in import volume, purchases of “coal, cokes and similar solid fuels” rose by 4.1 percent to 13.2 billion. By country of origin, the United States (24.9 percent in 2025), Spain (20.3 percent), and Saudi Arabia (16.4 percent) remain Morocco’s main suppliers of petroleum products.

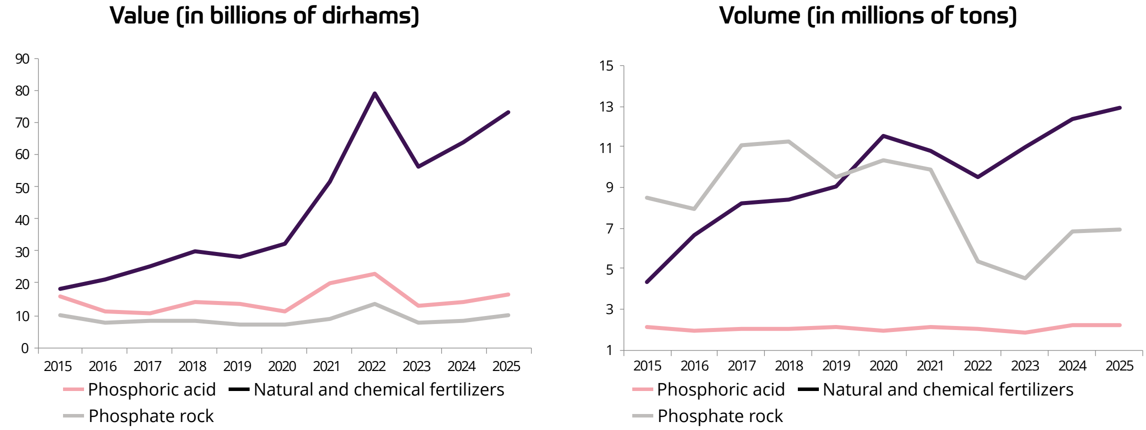
**Chart 1.6.2: Contribution of main products to import growth in 2025 (in percentage points)**




Sources: Foreign exchange office and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

In terms of exports, the growth recorded was driven primarily by a 14.5 percent increase in phosphates and derivatives, which reached 100 billion dirhams. "Natural and chemical fertilizers" accounted for nearly three-quarters of this total and were shipped mainly to India (21.4 percent), Brazil (15.6 percent), and Bangladesh (9.7 percent), while the United States' share remained limited to 4.4 percent due to the countervailing duties imposed since 2021. Sales of "rock phosphate" and "phosphoric acid" rose by 17.3 percent to 10 billion and by 14.8 percent to 16.6 billion respectively, reflecting an increase in both prices and volumes.

**Chart 1.6.3: Exports of phosphate and derivatives**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

In the context of a recovery in global air transport, exports from the aeronautical sector continued their upward trend, rising by 10.1 percent to 29.1 billion, reflecting increases of 11.1 percent to 19.2 billion for the "assembling" segment and an 8.5 percent increase to 9.9 billion for the "electrical wiring interconnection systems (EWIS)" segment.

As for sales in the "agricultural and agri-food" sector, they remained virtually unchanged at 87.4 billion dirhams, reflecting a 3.4 percent decline to 41.8 billion in food industry exports and a 5.1 percent increase to 42.8 billion in agricultural product exports. In particular, exports rose by 6.5 percent to 12.2 billion for "fresh tomatoes", despite a 7.8 percent decline in volume, by 4.7 percent to 12 billion for "berries[1]", by 6.6 percent to 5.1 billion for "citrus fruits", and by 53.8 percent to 2.3 billion for "watermelons and melons".

[1] Composed of « fresh strawberries », « raspberries » and « cranberries and fresh blueberries ».

### Table 1.6.3: Exports by sector

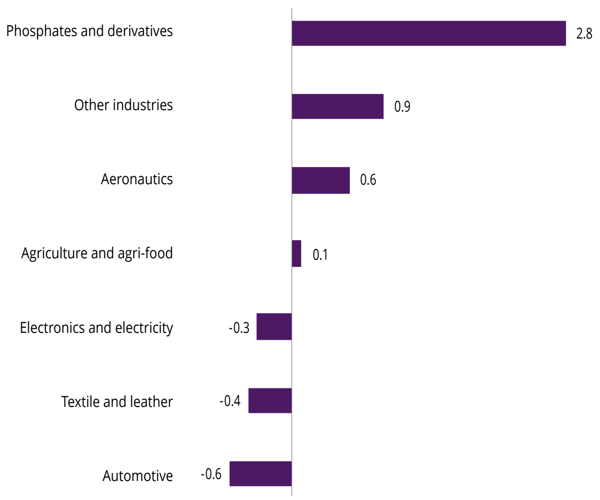
| | In billion dirhams | | | | Variations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 2024/2023 | 2025/2024 | |
| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | in percent | in billion dirhams | in percent |
| **Total exports** | **428.6** | **430.2** | **456.3** | **470.0** | **6.1** | **13.7** | **3.0** |
| **Phosphates and derivatives** | **115.5** | **76.7** | **87.1** | **99.7** | **13.5** | **12.7** | **14.5** |
| Natural and chemical fertilizers | 79.3 | 56.0 | 64.1 | 73.1 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 14.1 |
| Phosphoric acid | 22.8 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 11.5 | 2.1 | 14.8 |
| Phosphate rock | 13.4 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 1.5 | 17.3 |
| **Aeronautics** | **22.2** | **23.0** | **26.4** | **29.1** | **14.9** | **2.7** | **10.1** |
| Assembling | 14.6 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 11.1 |
| Electrical wiring interconnection systems (EWIS) | 7.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 8.5 |
| **Agriculture and agri-food industry** | **83.2** | **83.5** | **87.0** | **87.4** | **4.2** | **0.5** | **0.6** |
| Food industry | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 41.8 | -0.1 | -1.5 | -3.4 |
| Agriculture, forestry, hunting | 37.0 | 37.3 | 40.7 | 42.8 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 5.1 |
| Fishing and aquaculture | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -7.6 | -0.1 | -8.3 |
| **Automotive** | **115.4** | **148.2** | **157.6** | **154.7** | **6.3** | **-2.9** | **-1.8** |
| Vehicle manufacturing | 55.1 | 67.6 | 71.0 | 61.4 | 4.9 | -9.6 | -13.5 |
| Wiring | 37.5 | 50.4 | 53.6 | 57.8 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| Vehicle interiors and seats | 5.9 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 7.1 |
| **Textile and leather** | **43.9** | **46.1** | **45.9** | **43.9** | **-0.5** | **-2.0** | **-4.4** |
| Ready-made garments | 27.6 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 28.5 | 0.3 | -1.1 | -3.7 |
| Knitwear | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 2.1 | -0.7 | -7.2 |
| Footwear | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -7.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Electronics and Electricity** | **15.1** | **18.3** | **18.3** | **16.7** | **0.0** | **-1.6** | **-8.6** |
| Electronic parts | 6.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 4.7 | -8.6 | -3.0 | -38.8 |
| Wires, cables and other conductors for electricity | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 18.7 |
| Devices for breaking or connecting electrical circuits and resistors | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 14.6 | 0.4 | 17.9 |
| **Other industries** | **27.6** | **29.0** | **28.5** | **32.7** | **-1.7** | **4.3** | **15.0** |
| **Other mining extractions** | **5.6** | **5.4** | **5.6** | **5.6** | **2.3** | **0.1** | **1.3** |

Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

Conversely, exports of the automotive industry fell by 1.8 percent to 154.7 billion dirhams, reflecting solely a 13.5 percent drop in sales of the "vehicle manufacturing" segment to 61.4 billion. The number of exported cars fell from 537 thousand units in 2024 to 457 thousand, while prices rose by 2.1 percent overall. Europe remains the main destination market, accounting for 85 percent of shipped vehicles, with 35 percent heading to France, 17.5 percent to Italy, and 13 percent to Spain. The African market share, although improving year on year, remains limited to 2.1 percent. For the other segments, export revenue increased by 7.8 percent to 57.8 billion for "wiring" and by 7.1 percent to 9.7 billion for "vehicle interiors and seats".

Similarly, exports of the "textile and leather" industry fell by 4.4 percent to 43.9 billion, reflecting a 3.7 percent drop to 28.5 billion for "ready-made garments" and a 7.2 percent decline to 8.5 billion for "knitwear". Sales in the "electronics and electricity" sector also fell by 8.6 percent to 16.7 billion, primarily due to a 38.8 percent contraction to 4.7 billion in "electronic components", while "wires, cables, and other electrical conductors" actually rose by 18.7 percent to 6.7 billion.

**Chart 1.6.4: Contributions of key sectors to export growth in 2025 (in percentage points)**




Sources: Foreign Exchange Office and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

### Box 1.6.1: Motor Vehicle Exports: Recent trends and comparative analysis

Over the past years, the global automotive industry has faced numerous challenges, including stricter environmental requirements as part of efforts to combat climate change, stronger international competition and rising protectionism.

Thus, following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, many countries have gradually incorporated climate constraints into the development of their public policies. In Europe, in particular, the regulatory framework for the automotive sector was gradually strengthened so as to decarbonize road transport as part of the broader goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. In this vein, ambitious targets for reducing CO2 emissions from new vehicles were set under the "European Green Deal[1]" and "Regulation (EU) 2019/631[2]", which was implemented in 2019 and subsequently revised in 2023 as part of the "Fit for 55[3]" package. In response to the industry's challenges, the European Commission developed an "automotive package" in December 2025, which includes a relaxation of emission standards by 2035 while maintaining the goal of carbon neutrality.

In addition, China's rise in the new energy vehicle[4] segment—driven by government incentives and significant investments in research and development— led to production overcapacity, enabling it to increase its market share in foreign markets, particularly in Europe. In response, the European Union (EU) imposed countervailing duties in 2024—for a period of five years—ranging from 7.8 percent to 35.3 percent depending on the manufacturer[5], on imports of battery electric vehicles from China.

In addition, the rise of protectionism and the intensification of trade tensions—particularly between China and the United States—have led to higher production costs for the automotive industry, as well as disruptions and a restructuring of supply chains.

In Morocco, the automotive industry has gradually established itself as a major hub in Africa, owing in particular to the establishment of global automakers and the creation of an ecosystem that includes several automotive suppliers. Recently, the sector has taken a significant step forward by attracting investment in electric battery manufacturing and setting up R&D centers aimed at positioning the country on the global map of electric vehicle production.

Thanks to these efforts, exports from the automotive industry grew remarkably, at an average annual rate of 11.8 percent between 2014 and 2025, standing as the leading export sector with a 33 percent share in 2025. This performance reflects the momentum in both the wiring and manufacturing segments, which account respectively for 37 percent and 40 percent of the sector's exports.

[1] The "European Green Deal" is a growth strategy that brings together a set of measures aimed at steering the EU toward an ecological transition. It aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 50 percent by 2030, with a target of 55 percent, while making the goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 legally binding through the European Climate Law.

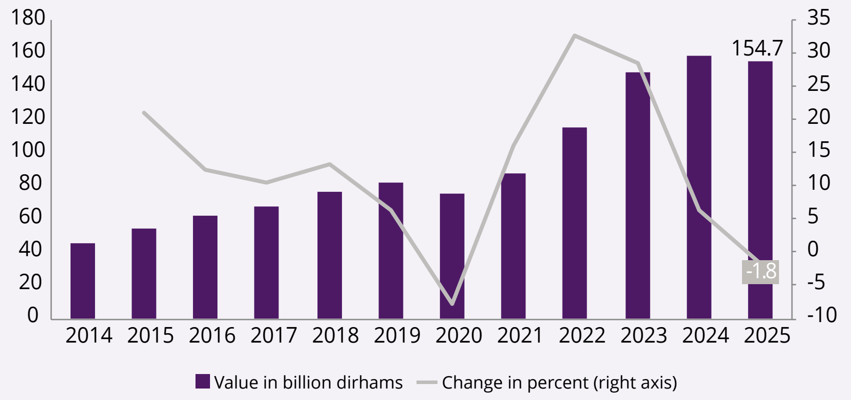
[2] Regulation "2019/631", adopted in 2019, lays down, among other things, CO2 emissions performance requirements for new passenger cars and light utility vehicles.

[3] The "Fit for 55" package is a set of legislative measures that implement the Green Deal.

[4] In China, new energy vehicles (NEVs) refer to vehicles equipped with next-generation propulsion systems, powered entirely or primarily by new energy sources. They include plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs, including range-extended electric vehicles), battery electric vehicles (BEVs), and fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs).

[5] https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/news/eu-commission-imposes-countervailing-duties-imports-battery-electric-vehicles-bevs-china

**Chart B.1.6.1.1: National exports of the automotive manufacturing segment**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

To assess Morocco's position in the European market, a comparison of passenger car export volume is conducted with those of its main competitors[6], particularly Spain, Turkey, Romania, Poland, Slovenia, Hungary, and South Africa.

**Table B.1.6.1.1: European imports of passenger cars by Morocco's main competitors (in volume)**

| Country | Number of vehicles ( 2023-2025 average) | Market share ( %) | | Annual average change rate (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2014-2019 | 2023-2025 | 2014-2019 | 2023-2025 |
| EU Total | 12,902,801 | | | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| China | 839,372 | 0.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 16.0 |
| Spain | 1,316,977 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 6.6 | -2.5 |
| Turkey | 546,210 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 4.0 |
| Romania | 467,035 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 14.4 | -3.3 |
| Morocco | 405,071 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 15.3 | -1.5 |
| Slovenia | 324,364 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 42.0 |
| Poland | 307,122 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Hungary | 285,830 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| South Africa | 166,543 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 27.4 | 1.8 |

Source: Eurostat.

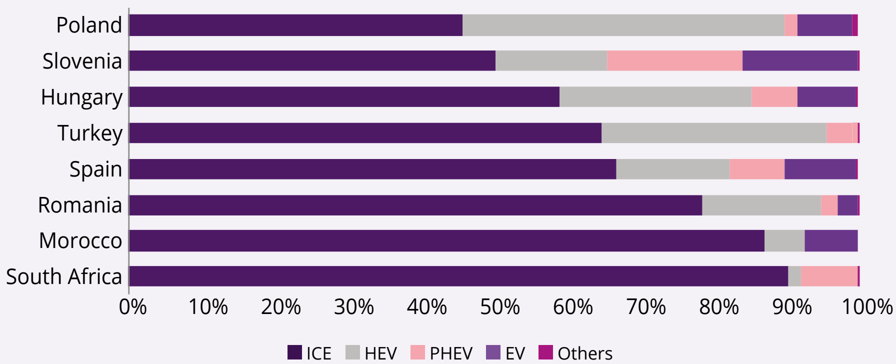
[6] The countries were selected based on two main criteria: passenger car exports volume that is relatively comparable to Morocco's, and a predominant orientation of exports toward the European Union. Spain was nevertheless included despite not meeting the first criterion (high export volume of 1.4 million units) because it competes with Morocco in certain vehicle segments produced by Stellantis.

During the pre-pandemic period (2014–2019), EU imports from these countries showed steady increases, but over the last three years, markedly divergent trends have been observed. These trends reflect both the gradual shift in European demand toward less polluting models and the rise of competition from China, whose share of the EU's automobile imports rose, between the two periods, from an average of 0.7 percent to 6.5 percent overall and from 14 percent to 20 percent in the electric vehicle segment.

In fact, according to Eurostat data, exports from Morocco, Romania, and South Africa to the EU—nearly 90 percent of which remain concentrated in the internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle segment—have seen their annual growth slow considerably. The first two countries posted average annual growth rates of -1.5 percent and -3.3 percent, respectively, compared to 15.3 percent and 14.4 percent during the 2014–2019 period, while South Africa saw a sharp slowdown from 27.4 percent to 1.8 percent. Spain, although the share of the ICE in its exports fell from 99 percent to 67 percent, also posted a 2.5 percent drop compared with a 6.6 percent increase, as the growth in hybrid vehicles exports only partially offset the decline in the ICE segment.

Conversely, Slovenia posted a marked increase from 5.6 percent to 42 percent, driven by vehicles with alternative powertrains, which account for half of its exports, compared with 2 percent during the pre-pandemic period. Similarly, Hungary saw a slight increase from 5 percent to 5.1 percent, driven by the electric vehicle segment, and Poland rose from 4.4 percent to 5 percent, due to the increasing share of hybrid vehicles. For its part, Turkey, where the share of alternative-fuel vehicles rose from 11 percent to 35 percent, maintained positive exports growth, albeit at a slower pace (from 11.2 percent to 4 percent).

**Chart B.1.6.1.2: European imports of passenger cars by main competitor and type of motor engine (in volume, 2023-2025 average)**




ICE (internal combustion engine): vehicles equipped exclusively with an internal combustion engine, primarily powered by gasoline, diesel, or semi-diesel; HEV (Hybrid Electric Vehicle): vehicles equipped with both an internal combustion engine and an electric motor for propulsion without a load; PHEV (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle): hybrid vehicles combining both an internal combustion engine and an electric motor with a rechargeable battery; EV (Electric Vehicle): vehicles equipped solely with an electric motor.
Source: Eurostat.

Over the medium term, the Moroccan automotive sector is expected to continue operating in a complex international environment, marked by stronger competition in the European market—particularly from China, but also from other new entrants as the EU diversifies its trading partners (Mercosur, India, etc.). In addition, the rise of protectionism is set to continue, with increased use of measures aimed at supporting the competitiveness of the European automotive industry, as illustrated by the recent "Made in EU[7]" initiative adopted in March 2026.

Despite this context, the domestic automotive industry should be able to maintain its growth and strengthen its competitiveness thanks to efforts made to attract foreign direct investment in strategic segments, as well as its focus on electrification and increasing the local content of exports.

[7] A legislative proposal adopted by the European Commission in March 2026 as part of the Industrial Accelerator Act, which promotes products manufactured in Europe.

## 1.6.2 Services Balance

The services surplus continued to widen, rising by 12.8 percent to 157.7 billion dirhams, driven by an 11.2 percent rise in exports to 313.2 billion and a 9.7 percent increase in imports to 155.4 billion in 2025.

Reflecting an outstanding performance in international tourism—with a 13.7 percent increase in arrivals at border crossings to 19.8 million—travel receipts rose by 21.1 percent to 138.6 billion dirhams. These results were driven in part by the hosting of the Africa Cup of Nations from December 21, 2025, to January 18, 2026, but also confirm a positive trend observed since the end of the pandemic. At the same time, expenditures in this category increased by 13.2 percent to 33.2 billion. Overall, the surplus in the travel services balance strengthened from 85.1 billion in 2024 to 105.4 billion.

**Chart 1.6.5: Travel receipts**

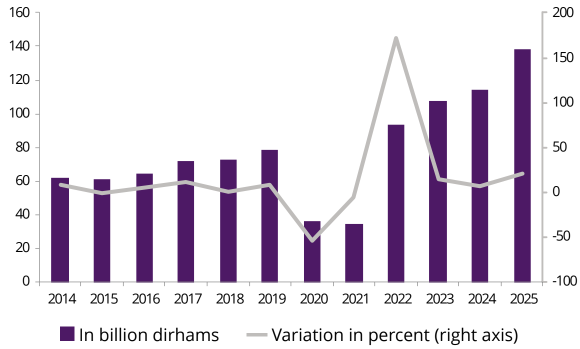
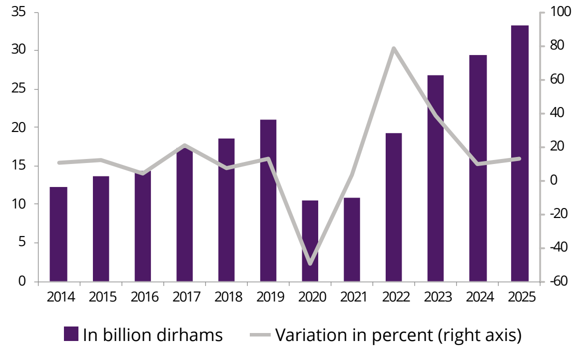



**Chart 1.6.6: Travel expenses**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

Similarly, revenues from “other business services” rose by 7 percent to 58.6 billion, of which 27.1 billion were generated by outsourcing and the digital economy[1], while spending in this category increased by 10.3 percent to 20 billion. At the same time, revenues from “telecommunications, IT, and information” services remained virtually unchanged at 26.2 billion dirhams, while revenues from “manufacturing services provided using physical inputs owned by third parties[2]” fell by 2 percent to 21.5 billion.

As for transport services, their deficit widened by 10.8 percent to 15.5 billion dirhams. Expenditures rose by 6.8 percent to 62.1 billion, including 42.9 billion for maritime freight and 10 billion for air passenger transport. Revenues, meanwhile, rose by 5.6 percent to 46.6 billion, driven by increases of 6.1 percent to 22.4 billion for maritime transport and 5.5 percent to 20.3 billion for air passenger transport.

### 1.6.3 Income balance

In 2025, the primary income deficit[3] widened slightly by 2.9 percent to 25.1 billion dirhams. On the inflow side, FDI income fell by 25.9 percent to 7.1 billion, following an exceptional level in 2024, while interest generated by reserve assets reached 6.5 billion, up from 4.8 billion. At the same time, outflows remained virtually unchanged at 39.2 billion, reflecting a 2.4 percent increase to 22 billion in direct investments—composed mainly of dividends—and a 1.6 percent drop to 16.7 billion in interest on external public debt.

As for secondary income[4], remittances from Moroccans living abroad rose further by 2.6 percent to 122 billion dirhams, representing 188 percent of their pre-pandemic level. Revenues from public transfers totaled 3.1 billion, compared with 2.8 billion a year earlier, of which 2.5 billion as grants from the European Union.

[1] According to the definition adopted by the Foreign Exchange Office, outsourcing refers to the transfer of service provision to countries with specialized know-how. The digital economy refers to all economic activities based on digital technologies and encompasses the production, distribution, and consumption of digital goods and services, as well as traditional activities transformed by digital technology. This broader classification replaces the former category titled “Offshoring”.

[2] These include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by nonresidents, and undertaken by resident businesses, without any transfer of ownership.

[3] According to the 6th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, primary income records income flows between resident and non-resident institutional units in return for their contribution to production, the provision of financial assets (investment income) or the leasing of natural resources (rents). It mainly comprises dividends, reinvested earnings and interest on external debt.

[4] This account tracks the redistribution of primary income via current transfers, which consists of the provision of goods, services or financial assets without a quid pro quo. On the revenue side, it includes remittances from MLA, pensions and family allowances, and transfers received without a corresponding quid pro quo the public and private sectors. On the expenditure side, it mainly records transfers made by resident foreigners in the form of savings on income, as well as contributions to foreign pension or social security funds.

### Box 1.6.2: Potential impact of higher U.S. tariffs on Moroccan exports

Following the inauguration of the new U.S. administration, U.S. trade policy underwent a radical shift with the publication on January 20, 2025, of a presidential memorandum reinforcing its protectionist stance, and the announcement on April 2, 2025, of a series of broad-based tariff increases. These developments sparked serious concerns and heightened uncertainty related to their impact on global trade and the world economy. However, retaliatory measures were largely limited, as several U.S. trading partners opted to conclude bilateral agreements, which helped to relatively ease tensions. Subsequently, on February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated certain tariff measures. In response, the U.S. administration invoked an alternative legal basis to temporarily impose a generalized 10 percent tariff rate (see Box 1.1.2).

Having concluded a free trade agreement with Morocco that has been gradually coming into effect since 2006, the United States is among the Kingdom's main customers, ranking fourth on average between 2016 and 2019, albeit with a limited share (4 percent compared to 22 percent for France and 24 percent for Spain). However, starting in 2021, the imposition of countervailing duties on phosphate fertilizer exports led to a 42.6 percent drop in exports between 2019 and 2025 to 3.2 billion dirhams, relegating thereby the market to eighth place. In addition to this product, which accounts for one-fifth of exports in 2025, exports to the U.S consist primarily of "automotive parts and components", accounting for 14 percent, followed by "electronic components" and citrus fruits, each accounting for 6 percent.

On the other hand, imports tripled between 2016 and 2025, reaching 76.1 billion dirhams, 70 percent of which consisted of energy products and capital goods. Overall, Morocco posts a structural trade deficit in goods with the United States, which has widened significantly, reaching 61 billion in 2025 against 18.2 billion in 2016.

The United States also remains one of Morocco's main suppliers of services, accounting for an average of 16 percent[1] of its total imports between 2016 and 2024. More than half of these imports consist of transportation services (32 percent) and "goods and services provided by public administrations" (22 percent). Conversely, 9 percent of Morocco's service exports target the U.S. market, with nearly a quarter of these in the tourism sector and one-fifth in the form of "other business services". As a result, Morocco's balance of services also shows a deficit of 1.7 billion dirhams in 2024.

**Chart B.1.6.2.1: National exports to the United States**

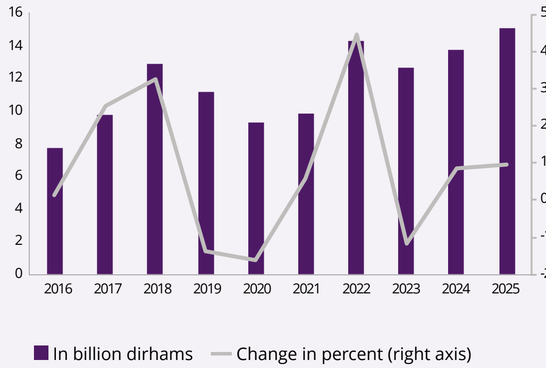
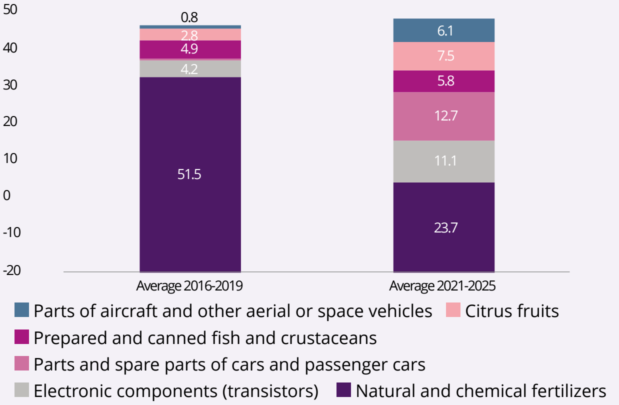



**Chart B.1.6.2.2: Main products exported to the United States (share in percent)**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

[1] Balanced Database on Trade in Services of the OECD-WTO -BaTIS (https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?df[ds]=DisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_BATIS percent40DF_BATIS&df[ag]=OECD.SDD.TPS&dq=AUS..X..S.A.USD_EXC.&pd=2020 percent2C&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false).

In addition, the latest available data from the Foreign Exchange Office show that in 2023, remittances of Moroccans living abroad in the United States totaled 7.3 billion dirhams, or 6.4 percent of total remittances. As for FDI, U.S. investment in Morocco remains relatively low, averaging 2.3 billion between 2023 and 2025, or 4.7 percent of receipts.

U.S. tariff policy could potentially impact trade with Morocco either directly through bilateral trade or indirectly through trade in intermediate goods with common partners. The extent of this impact depends on the nature of the adjustments made on both sides, as well as the degree of price elasticity and substitutability of the traded goods.

That said, given the relatively low tariff rate imposed on Morocco (10 percent) and, in particular, the still-limited volume of trade, this impact would be limited. Moreover, data as of end-2025 show a further increase in Moroccan exports to the United States by 23 percent in volume and 9.7 percent in value to 15.1 billion dirhams.

## 1.6.4 Financial Account

The year 2025 was marked by a 29.4 percent increase in FDI inflows to 60.6 billion dirhams, or 3.5 percent of GDP, up from 2.9 percent a year earlier. This growth was driven primarily by a 62.8 percent increase to 28.3 billion in debt flows between affiliated companies and, to a lesser extent, by a 17.7 percent rise to 23.4 billion in equity investments. Reinvested earnings, however, fell by 7.4 percent to 8.8 billion. Taking into account virtually unchanged disinvestment at 29.3 billion, net FDI flows stood at 31.2 billion instead of 17.4 billion a year earlier.

By sector of activity, FDI inflows into the manufacturing sector totaled 23.1 billion dirhams, up by 27.9 percent, including 9.4 billion for the automotive industry and 5.2 billion for “manufacturing of electrical equipment”. Similarly, real estate activities attracted 12.1 billion, “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” 5.7 billion, and “accommodation and food services” 4 billion.

By country of origin, France and the United Arab Emirates—which account for 44 percent of total receipts—remain the leading investors in Morocco, with respective amounts of 19 billion and 7.6 billion in 2025, followed by the Netherlands with 4.4 billion.

**Chart 1.6.7: FDI receipts by main sector of activity (share in percent)**

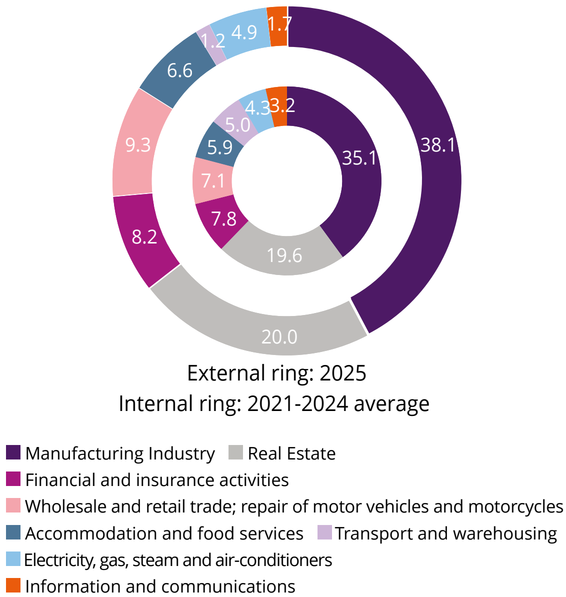
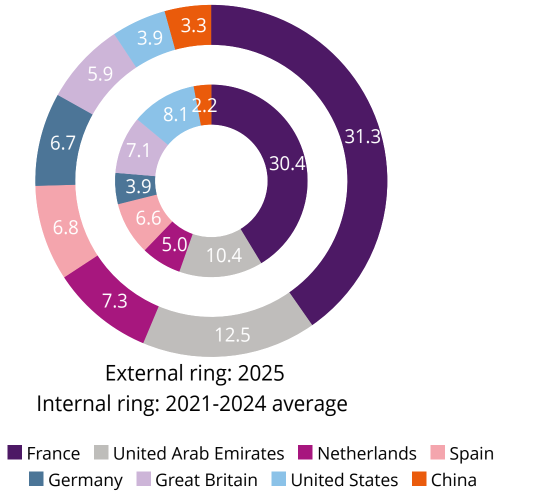



**Chart 1.6.8: FDI receipts by main countries of origin (share in percent)**

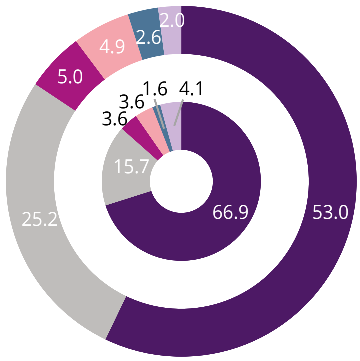



Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

Moroccan direct investments abroad (MDIA) fell by 18.3 percent to 22 billion, with a 36.1 percent drop in debt flows between affiliated companies to 10.9 billion. Conversely, expenditures in the form of reinvested earnings rose by 33.2 percent to 4.8 billion, while equity investments remained virtually unchanged at 6.2 billion. Taking into account disinvestments totaling 14.4 billion, the net MDIA flows stood at 7.6 billion dirhams, up by 12.3 percent.

MDIA continue to be primarily directed toward the manufacturing sector, accounting for 53 percent of the total, followed by "financial and insurance activities", which account for 25 percent of the total. By destination, 9.2 billion dirhams were invested in France and 7.8 billion in Africa, including 3.5 billion in the Ivory Coast.

**Chart 1.6.9: Moroccan direct investment abroad, by main sector of activity (share in percent)**

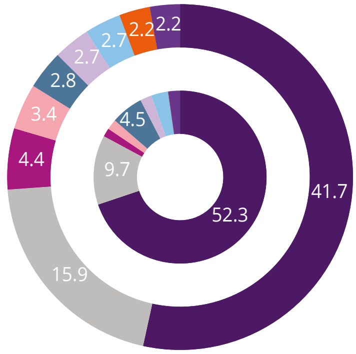



External ring: 2025
Internal ring: 2021-2024 average

Manufacturing industries, Financial and insurance activities, Information and communication, Other sectors, Construction, Extractive industries

Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

**Chart 1.6.10: Moroccan direct investment abroad, by main destination countries (share in percent)**




External ring: 2025
Internal ring: 2021-2024 average

France, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Belgium, United Arab Emirates, Spain, United States, Saudi Arabia, Luxembourg

As for portfolio investments, which were dominated by public-sector transactions, 2025 was marked by bond issuances on the international financial market totaling 20.9 billion dirhams by the Treasury and 18.3 billion dirhams by the OCP.

In addition, net incurrence of loan liabilities stood at 18.4 billion dirhams, and "cash and deposits[1]" transactions resulted in net inflows of 9.9 billion. Flows from "trade credit and advances" granted to Moroccan importers totaled 4.6 billion dirhams, while those granted by domestic exporters to their foreign customers totaled 869 million dirhams.

Taking all these developments into account, the financial account deficit, excluding reserve assets, worsened significantly to 80.9 billion dirhams.

[1] In terms of assets, consisting in particular of resident deposits with foreign correspondents and resident accounts abroad. In terms of liabilities, they include non-resident deposits with Moroccan banks - including offshore banks- and with the central bank.

## 1.6.5 International Investment Position (IIP)[1]

At end-2025, Morocco's international investment position showed a debit balance of 764 billion dirhams, equivalent to 44.4 percent of GDP.

**Table 1.6.4: International investment position (in billion dirhams)**

| | 2024* | | | 2025** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Balance | Assets | Liabilities | Balance |
| Direct investments | 108.8 | 652.5 | -543.6 | 115.5 | 737.6 | -622.1 |
| Portfolio investments | 23.4 | 168.0 | -144.7 | 30.9 | 197.5 | -166.6 |
| Financial derivatives (other than reserves) | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other investments, of which | 110.4 | 508.9 | -398.5 | 111.1 | 529.9 | -418.8 |
| Cash and deposits | 78.9 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 80.7 | 53.3 | 27.3 |
| Loans | 0.5 | 380.2 | -379.7 | 0.7 | 393.2 | -392.5 |
| Trade credits and advances | 21.4 | 66.6 | -45.2 | 20.8 | 62.5 | -41.7 |
| Reserve assets | 375.5 | - | 375.5 | 442.9 | - | 442.9 |
| **Total** | **618.9** | **1,329.6** | **-710.7** | **701.2** | **1,465.2** | **-764.0** |

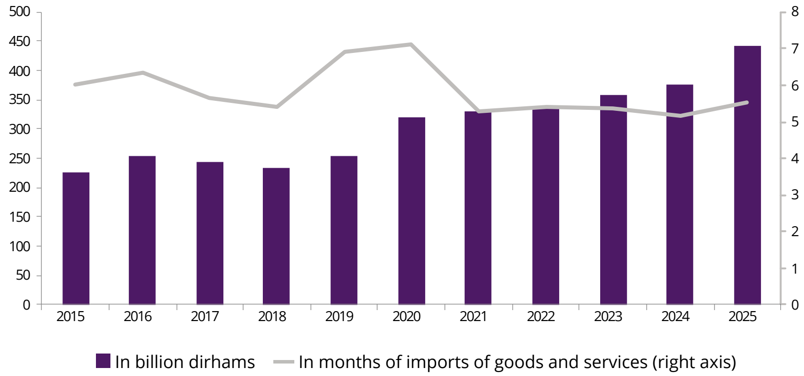
* Revised figures.
** Preliminary figures.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

The country's external liabilities rose by 10.2 percent to 1,465.2 billion dirhams, driven primarily by a 13 percent increase in the stock of direct investment to 737.6 billion. Similarly, portfolio investments increased by 17.5 percent to 197.5 billion, of which 93.3 billion consisted of claims on general government. As for loans, they rose by 3.4 percent to 393.2 billion, of which 209.5 billion were loans to "general government" and 172.5 billion to "non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions serving households". At the same time, liabilities in "cash and deposits"—composed mainly of those held by Moroccan banks, including offshore banks—increased by 33.4 percent to 53.3 billion. Conversely, the outstanding of "trade credits and advances" dropped by 6.2 percent to 62.5 billion.

With regard to residents' external assets, the foreign securities portfolio expanded by 32.2 percent to 30.9 billion, and the stock of Moroccan direct investment abroad increased by 6.2 percent to 115.5 billion dirhams. Holdings of "cash and deposits", held primarily by deposit-taking institutions[2], totaled 80.7 billion, while the stock of "trade credit" given by Moroccan exporters to their customers fell by 3 percent to 20.8 billion. Finally, official reserve assets rose by 18 percent to 442.9 billion dirhams, equivalent to 5 months and 11 days of imports of goods and services.

[1] The international investment position shows the stock of financial assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the rest of the world on a given date.
[2] Excluding the central bank.

### Chart 1.6.11: Official reserve assets




Sources: Foreign Exchange Office and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## 1.7 Monetary conditions

In 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib maintained its accommodative monetary policy stance, cutting the key rate by another 25 basis points (bp) in March, before keeping it unchanged for the remainder of the year. Therefore, the cumulative decrease since the start of the easing cycle in June 2024 stands at 75 bp.

Against this backdrop, interest rates continued trending down in various markets. Sovereign rates fell for all maturities by 26 bp on average over the year in the secondary market. Similarly, bank lending rates to the non-financial sector reverted to an average of 4.82 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, down by 26 bp compared with the same quarter of 2024 and 61 bp since the start of the monetary easing. In these conditions, annual production of bank lending to the non-financial sector increased by 17.8 percent driven by the momentum in non-agricultural activities, and, taking repayments into account, its outstanding grew by 4.8 percent.

Regarding the value of the dirham, the real effective exchange rate depreciated by 1.8 percent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2025. This change resulted from a 2.4 percent nominal appreciation and a domestic inflation lower than that of major trading partners and competitors.

The year was also marked by a sharp expansion of the currency in circulation, rebounding by 18.5 percent to reach the equivalent of 28.5 percent of GDP, after slowing to 5.2 percent in 2024.

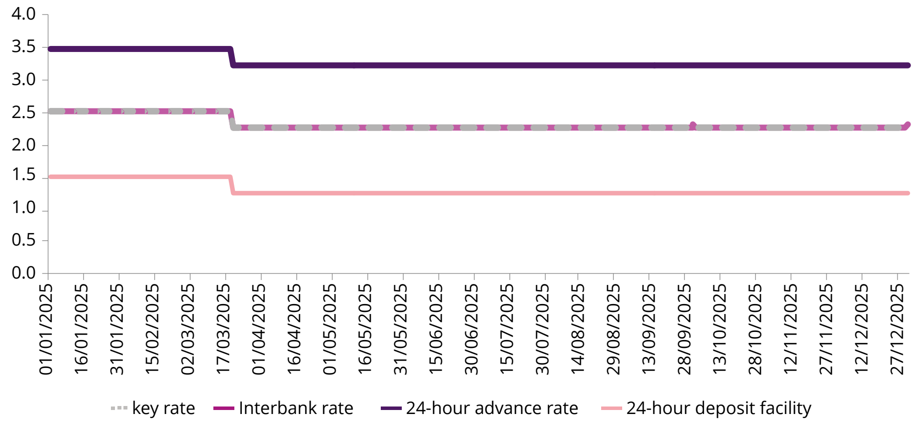
**Table 1.7.1: Key indicators of monetary conditions**

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest rates** | | (percent, end of year) | |
| Interbank rate | 3.00 | 2.53 | 2.31 |
| 2-year Treasury note rate | 3.27 | 2.66 | 2.45 |
| 5-year Treasury note rate | 3.54 | 2.83 | 2.64 |
| Weighted average lending rate | 5.36 | 5.08 | 4.82 |
| 6-month deposit rate | 2.60 | 2.33 | 2.53 |
| 12-month deposit rate | 3.05 | 3.00 | 2.64 |
| **Effective exchange rate** | | Annual change (percent, end of year) | |
| Nominal | 5.60 | 4.78 | 2.36 |
| Real | 4.30 | 2.04 | -1.79 |
| **Loans to the non-financial sector** | | Annual change (percent) | |
| Production | 4.3 | 10.9 | 17.8 |
| Outstanding volume | 2.9 | 2.6 | 4.8 |
| **Currency in circulation** | | (in percent) | |
| Annual change in outstanding volume | 10.9 | 5.2 | 18.5 |
| Ratio of outstanding amount to GDP | 26.5 | 25.7 | 28.5 |

## 1.7.1 Interest rates

Following the key rate cut in March 2025, the interbank market weighted average rate decreased from 2.46 percent in the first quarter to 2.25 percent over the following three quarters, remaining aligned with the key rate throughout the year.

**Chart 1.7.1: Interbank market weighted average rate in 2025 (in percent)**




Lending rates applied by banks fell to an average of 4.82 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, down by 26 bp compared with the same quarter a year earlier. This decline benefited non-financial companies (-28 bp) more than individuals (-10 bp), falling by 48 bp to 5.22 percent for very small, small and medium-sized enterprises and by 34 bp to 4.74 percent for large companies. By loan type, the decrease reached 42 bp for overdrafts and cash facilities, 10 bp for consumer loans, and 4 bp for equipment loans, while real estate rates increased by 17 bp.

**Table 1.7.2: Lending rates (in percent)**

| | Q3-24 | Q4-24 | Q1-25 | Q2-25 | Q3-25 | Q4-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average lending rates** | 5.21 | 5.08 | 4.98 | 4.84 | 4.85 | 4.82 |
| **By institutional sector** | | | | | | |
| Non-financial companies | 5.12 | 5.00 | 4.84 | 4.72 | 4.74 | 4.72 |
| Individuals | 5.91 | 5.79 | 5.96 | 5.77 | 5.71 | 5.69 |
| Individual entrepreneurs | 6.05 | 5.95 | 5.86 | 5.72 | 5.79 | 5.64 |
| **By economic purpose** | | | | | | |
| Overdrafts and cash loans | 5.08 | 5.00 | 4.74 | 4.65 | 4.73 | 4.58 |
| Consumer loans | 7.06 | 6.99 | 7.13 | 6.88 | 6.89 | 6.89 |
| Real estate loans | 5.24 | 5.02 | 5.18 | 5.13 | 5.05 | 5.19 |
| Equipment loans | 5.26 | 4.99 | 5.15 | 4.83 | 4.49 | 4.95 |

Regarding deposit rates, those of 6-month deposits rose by 20 bp to 2.53 percent in 2025 on average, while those of 12-month deposits fell by 36 basis points to 2.64 percent.

The minimum rate for passbook savings accounts, indexed to the 52-week Treasury bill rate and reviewed every six months, decreased from 2.48 percent in the second half of 2024 to 2.21 percent in the first half of 2025, and finally to 1.91 percent in the second half of the year.

**Table 1.7.3: Deposit rates (in percent)***

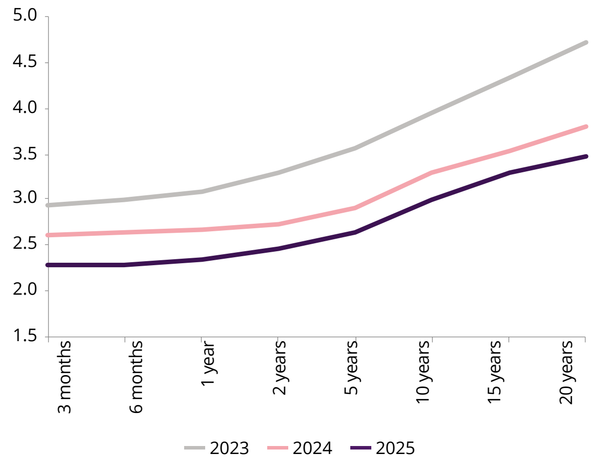
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-month deposits | 2.19 | 2.24 | 2.60 | 2.33 | 2.53 |
| 12-month deposits | 2.53 | 2.67 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 2.64 |
| Passbook savings accounts with banks | 1.03 | 1.24 | 2.98 | 2.48 | 1.91 |

*Figures relate to December for 6-month and 12-month deposits, and to the second half of the year for passbook savings accounts with banks.

Treasury bill yields trended down throughout 2025, with the decline accelerating from March onward, following the cut of the key rate. In the primary market, the sharpest drops were recorded for 13-week bills (-91 bp year-on-year) and 30-year bonds (-83 bp). For other maturities, decreases ranged from 40 bp for 52-week bills to 75 bp for 15-year bonds. A similar trend was observed in the secondary market, with an average decline of 26 bp across all maturities.

**Chart 1.7.2: weighted average rate of Treasury issuances (in percent)**


**Chart 1.7.3: Secondary market yield curve (end-of-year, in percent)**



## 1.7.2 Bank loans

After rising by 4.4 percent in 2024, bank lending grew by 8 percent in 2025, bringing its outstanding volume to 1,258.1 billion dirhams, equivalent to 73.1 percent of GDP. This increase reflects the 23.1 percent rise in lending to the financial sector, up from 13.8 percent, and 4.8 percent increase in lending to the non-financial sector, up from 2.6 percent.

**Chart 1.7.4: Bank loans (change, in percent)**

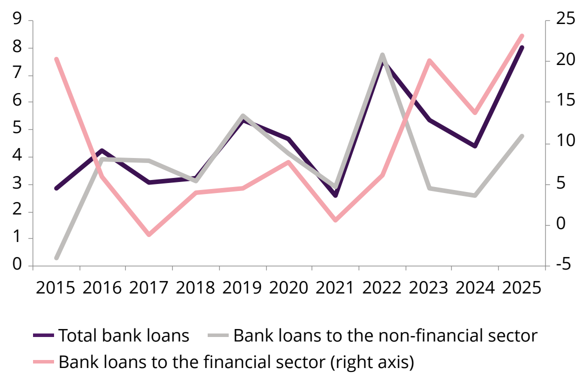
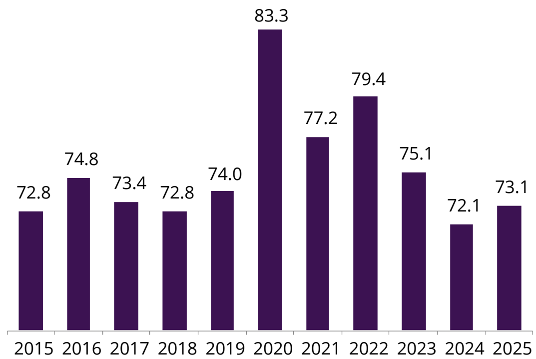



**Chart 1.7.5: Bank loans to GDP ratio (in percent)**




The trend in lending to non-financial agents reflects a 56.8 percent increase in loans to local governments, compared with a 2.4 percent decline in 2024, driven primarily by loans allocated for seawater desalination projects and the expansion of the high-speed rail line. It is also the result of a 2.7 percent increase—up from 0.6 percent—in loans to private companies. This growth is primarily linked to a 13.1 percent increase—compared to 10.2 percent—in equipment loans, while loans for real estate development rose by 6.6 percent, down from 6.9 percent, and working capital facilities declined by 4.4 percent, following a 4 percent decline recorded a year earlier. As for loans to households, the growth rate improved from 1.7 percent to 3.8 percent, driven by a 3.4 percent increase in home loans and a 5 percent rise in consumer loans.

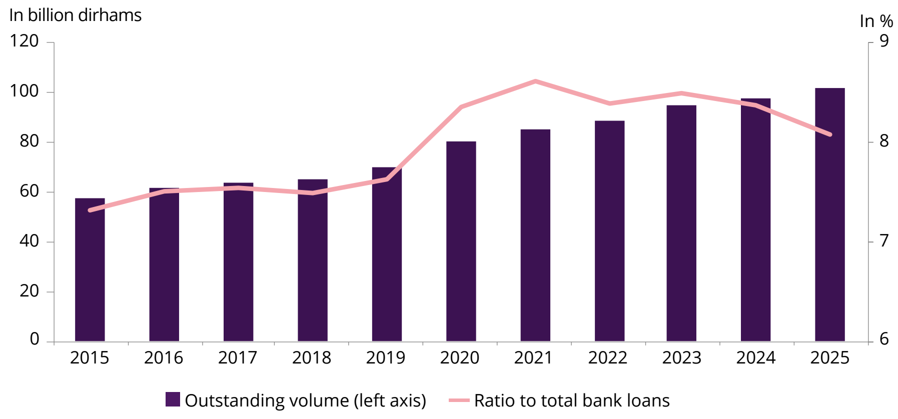
The amount of new loans granted to public enterprises reached 103.6 billion dirhams, yet after considering repayments, the outstanding volume decreased by 2.5 percent, with a 14.3 percent decline of cash facilities and 13 percent growth of equipment loans.

**Table 1.7.4: Bank loans**

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Change (in percent) | | Change (in percent) | Outstanding volume (in billion dirhams) |
| **Bank loans** | **5.3** | **4.4** | **8.0** | **1,258.1** |
| **Loans to the non-financial sector** | **2.9** | **2.6** | **4.8** | **1,003.2** |
| **Loans to private businesses** | **0.1** | **0.6** | **2.7** | **465.2** |
| Cash facilities | -8.9 | -4.0 | -4.4 | 178.4 |
| Equipment loans | 6.8 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 142.2 |
| Real-estate development loans | -2.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 57.8 |
| **Loans to state-owned businesses** | **27.1** | **6.9** | **-2.5** | **81.3** |
| Cash facilities | 66.4 | 35.1 | -14.3 | 33.8 |
| Equipment loans | 4.6 | -9.4 | 13.0 | 42.1 |
| **Loans to local governments** | **4.3** | **-2.4** | **56.8** | **41.7** |
| **Loans to households** | **2.1** | **1.7** | **3.8** | **396.1** |
| **Loans to individuals** | **2.1** | **2.1** | **3.7** | **340.8** |
| Consumer loans | 0.7 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 60.7 |
| Housing loans | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 233.4 |
| | Ratio to bank loans (in percent) | | | |
| **Non-performing loans** | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 | |
| Households | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.6 | |
| Private businesses | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | |

Non-performing loans increased by 4.2 percent to 101.6 billion dirhams, representing 8.1 percent of all outstanding credit with a provision coverage of 68.2 percent. They rose by 6.1 percent to 42.1 billion for households and 2.6 percent to 58.7 billion for private companies, representing ratios to bank loans of 10.6 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively.

**Chart 1.7.6: Non-performing loans**



By economic sector, change in outstanding loans to businesses includes increases of 9 percent for "construction and public works" and 33.6 percent for "chemical and para-chemical industries", as well as declines of 23.6 percent for the "extractive industries" sector, 12.7 percent for "transport and communications" and 5.3 percent for the "metallurgical, mechanical, electrical and electronic industries" sector.

Meanwhile, outstanding loans granted to the non-financial sector by financial companies other than banks[1] expanded by 18.9 percent to 214.7 billion. More specifically, loans distributed by finance companies rose by 16 percent to 172.7 billion, including 104 billion to households. For their part, loans granted by offshore banks rose to 16.4 billion and those granted by microcredit associations to 10.6 billion.

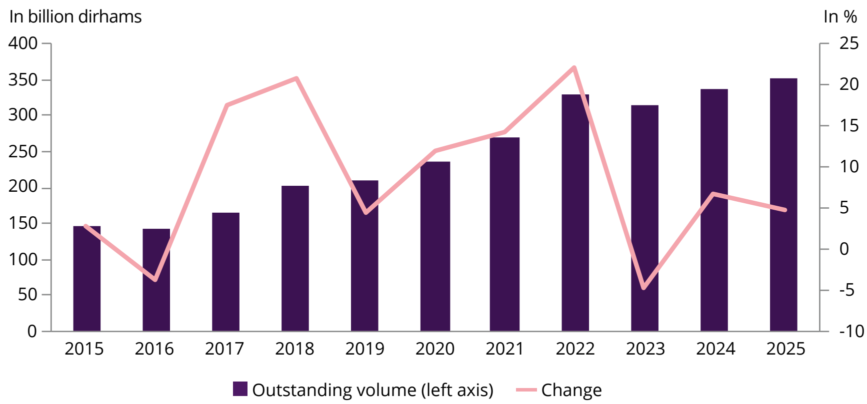
**Table 1.7.5: Loans granted by main financial companies other than banks**

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Change (in percent) | | Change (in percent) | Outstanding volume (in billion dirhams) |
| **Finance companies** | **5.7** | **8.1** | **16.0** | **172.7** |
| Private businesses | 2.6 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 68.7 |
| Households | 8.3 | 11.2 | 20.1 | 104.0 |
| **Offshore banks** | **4.1** | **-17.5** | **40.0** | **16.4** |
| **Microcredit associations** | **1.0** | **9.3** | **11.1** | **10.6** |

## 1.7.3 Other sources of money creation

Net claims on the Central Government rose by 4.9 percent to 355.9 billion dirhams at the end of 2025, driven by a 4.9 percent increase of bank holdings of Treasury bonds, reaching 287.2 billion and accounting for 13.7 percent of their total assets.

**Chart 1.7.7: Net claims on the Central Government**




[1] Finance companies, offshore banks, microcredit associations, Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion and securitization funds.

Official reserve assets increased by 18 percent to 442.9 billion dirhams at the end of 2025. This amount covers the equivalent of 5 months and 11 days of imports of goods and services and represents 136 percent of adjusted ARA[1], a level well within the 100-150 percent range recommended by the IMF. Conversely, after a sharp rise in 2024, the net foreign assets[2] of other depository institutions fell by 11.3 percent to 49.2 billion dirhams.

**Chart 1.7.8: Official reserve assets**

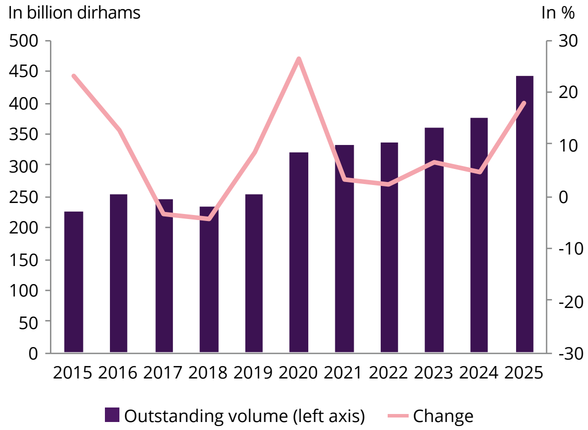
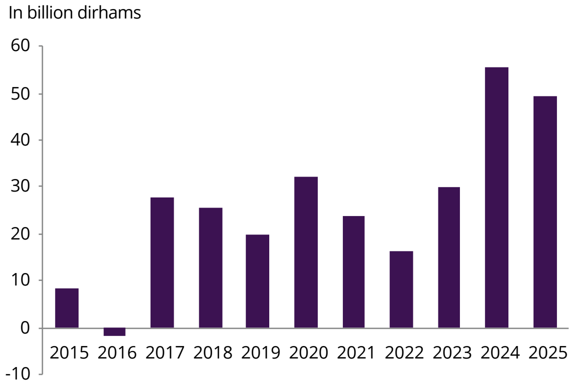



**Chart 1.7.9: Net foreign assets of other depository institutions**




## 1.7.4 M3 components

After an average annual growth of 10.9 percent in 2022-2023, currency in circulation slowed to 5.2 percent in 2024 following the voluntary tax regularization program for individuals. In 2025, just as this rate was expected to begin converging toward its historical pre-pandemic average 6.2 percent, currency in circulation increased by 18.5 percent to 491 billion dirhams, representing 28.5 percent of GDP. Several factors could explain this spike, namely the acceleration of economic activity, sharp rise in travel receipts at the end of the year fueled by the African Cup of Nations, and the launch in November of the direct financial aid payment program for livestock farmers as part of the national livestock restocking program.

[1] ARA ("Assessing Reserve Adequacy") is a measure developed by the IMF to assess the adequacy of foreign exchange reserves. Its adjusted version is used for countries with capital flow restrictions, such as Morocco. See the following link (available in French only) (https://www.bkam.ma/Trouvez-linformation-concernant/Reforme-du-regime-de-change/Adequation-des-reserves-de-change-mesure-ara).

[2] They include all bank claims on non-residents, net of their foreign liabilities.

Bank deposits grew by 7.4 percent, driven by a 10.2 percent increase in demand deposits, reaching 999.5 billion dirhams, as well as by the 4.7 percent decrease of time deposits to 114.2 billion. Meanwhile, passbook savings accounts maintained their previous growth rate of 2.7 percent, totaling 192.7 billion.

By main institutional sector, individual deposits[1] grew by 6 percent to 947.3 billion dirhams, covering 222.8 billion from Moroccans living abroad. This trend includes an 8.4 percent increase in demand deposits and 2.7 percent rise in passbook savings accounts, alongside 5.7 percent decline in time deposits. As for private non-financial companies, their deposits totaled 259.7 billion dirhams, up by 10.1 percent. This growth reflects a 13.3 percent increase in demand deposits and 19.1 percent contraction in time deposits.

Taking these trends into account, and along with an 8.7 percent increase in money market UCITS, the M3 aggregate grew by 9.3 percent to reach 2,068.3 billion dirhams.

**Table 1.7.6: Main components of M3**

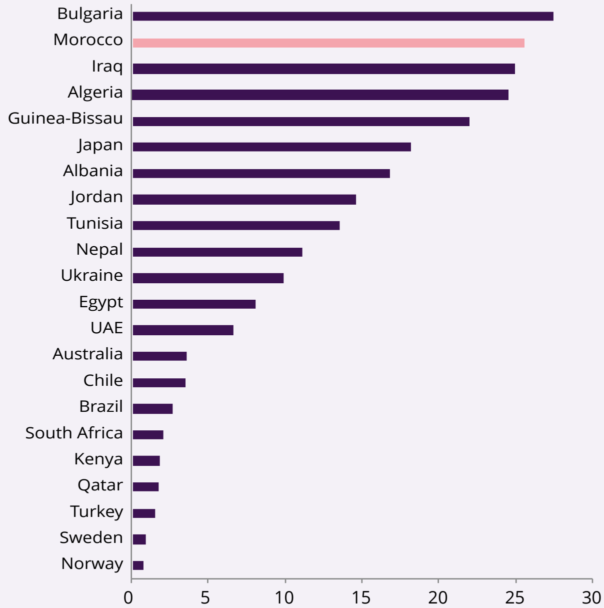
| | Currency in circulation | Demand deposits with banks | Saving accounts | Time deposits with banks | Money-market UCITS | M3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outstanding volume at end-December (billion dirhams)** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | 393.8 | 812.6 | 182.7 | 115.7 | 76.4 | 1,751.8 |
| 2024 | 414.4 | 907.3 | 187.7 | 119.8 | 92.4 | 1,892.0 |
| 2025 | 491.0 | 999.5 | 192.7 | 114.2 | 100.4 | 2,068.3 |
| **Share of M3 (percent)** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | 22.5 | 46.4 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| 2024 | 21.9 | 48.0 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| 2025 | 23.7 | 48.3 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| **Change (percent)** | | | | | | |
| 2023 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 1.9 | -10.8 | -7.6 | 3.9 |
| 2024 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 21.0 | 8.0 |
| 2025 | 18.5 | 10.2 | 2.7 | -4.7 | 8.7 | 9.3 |

[1] Including Moroccans living abroad.

## Box 1.7.1: Cash in Morocco: diagnosis and strategic levers

Despite efforts to develop payment methods in Morocco, cash usage has continued to grow significantly in recent years. After an average annual increase of 6.2 percent between 2010 and 2019, currency in circulation grew by 10.6 percent annually between 2020 and 2024, then by 18.5 percent in 2025 to reach 491 billion dirhams. This level represents 28.5 percent of GDP, one of the highest ratios by international comparison.

### Chart B.1.7.1.1: Currency in circulation to GDP Ratio in 2024 (percent)




Source: Compiled using IMF data[1].

This situation is not without negative consequences for the national economy. Cash incurs significant costs in terms of its production, management, and distribution. Its use is also associated with with risks related to insecurity, illicit activities and tax evasion. Therefore, countering this phenomenon requires special attention and efforts from all stakeholders as part of a holistic strategy.

Building on previous work and analyses, Bank Al-Maghrib conducted an in-depth study in 2025 to identify the main determinants of cash use in Morocco and to identify the strategic levers for reducing its use and promoting digital payments. To this end, it adopted a multi-faceted qualitative and quantitative approach, including discussions with stakeholders in the ecosystem in different regions of the Kingdom and advanced modeling techniques to understand the multidimensional nature of this issue. It also examined the various policies and measures put in place in this area, particularly at the legal and regulatory levels.

[1] https://data.imf.org/en/Data-Explorer?datasetUrn=IMF.STA:MFS_MA(10.0.1)
https://data.imf.org/en/Data-Explorer?datasetUrn=IMF.RES:WEO(9.0.0)&INDICATOR=NGDP_R

The demand for cash in Morocco has been driven by several factors, namely the level of economic activity, particularly in some key sectors where cash is widely used, such as trade, construction, and public works, as well as some professional services. Furthermore, periods of uncertainty or crisis often trigger a surge in demand for precautionary holdings and hoarding. This phenomenon was evident in several advanced and emerging economies during the 2020 pandemic. In Morocco, currency in circulation expanded by 20.1 percent that year, with its ratio to GDP climbing to 26.1 percent.

The use of cash in Morocco is also linked to other factors, notably the size of the informal economy. Estimates by Bank Al-Maghrib[2] indicate that the informal economy accounted for an average of 34 percent of GDP during 2021-2023, well above its average level between 2009 and 2019 (estimated at 30 percent of GDP).

Concurrently, the growth of digital payment systems and expanded financial inclusion help curbing the reliance on cash. In Morocco, the proportion of adult population holding a bank account stood at 58 percent in 2024, against 53 percent in 2020, while the number of bank cards reached 22.6 million, in addition to 13.7 million M-Wallets. Furthermore, significant efforts have been made to digitize many types of payments and administrative transactions, one of the latest related measures being the digitalization of direct social assistance.

Economic literature also highlights several other factors whose impact is difficult to quantify, such as tax evasion, illicit financial flows, and illegal activities.

**Measures to reduce the use of cash**

Findings from this study, shared with Moroccan authorities[3] and financial sector stakeholders, underscore the need for a comprehensive and coordinated strategy to reduce the use of cash in Morocco. The study identifies several strategic measures to achieve this goal:

- Improving access to financial services, particularly in rural areas, to strengthen financial inclusion.
- Widespread digitization of government payments, including social assistance, CNSS benefits, and local tax collection, to gradually eliminate cash flows.
- Creating a special fund to equip merchants with low-cost payment terminals and reduce transaction fees.
- Implementing an incentive pricing policy, capping interchange fees at 0.65 percent and lowering the costs of digital payments, especially instant transfers.
- Deploying a unified instant payment platform (based on an interoperable QR code) to enable local and cross-border transactions.

[2] For the methodology used, see the working paper entitled "The Size and Development of the Shadow Economy in Morocco" published in 2020 and available on Bank Al-Maghrib's website.

[3] These are the General Directorate of Taxation, the Kingdom's General Treasury (TGR), the Customs and Indirect Taxes Administration (ADII), the Treasury and External Finance Directorate (DTFE), the Budget Directorate, the Department of Commerce, the National Authority for Integrity, Prevention and the Fight against Corruption (INPPLC), the Professional Association of Moroccan Banks (GPBM), the Professional Association of Payment Institutions (APEP) and the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises (CGEM). Likewise, experts from the World Bank and university researchers were invited to discuss this topic and their comments and opinions have enriched this work.

• Reforming the legal framework to provide a clearer definition of digital payments and promote the widespread adoption of electronic invoicing.

Agile governance and rigorous monitoring mechanisms will be essential to drive this transition towards a financial ecosystem where digital payments become the norm, thereby improving the country's economic efficiency, transparency, and financial inclusion.

## 1.7.5 Liquid investment aggregates[1]

The outstanding volume of liquid investments expanded by 8.6 percent to 1,085.8 billion dirhams in 2025. This performance was driven by increases reaching 38.6 percent for equity and diversified UCITS, 19 percent for bond UCITS, and 41.3 percent for finance company bonds, as well as 4.2 percent decrease in the outstanding volume of Treasury bonds held by non-depository agents.

**Table 1.7.7: Liquid investment aggregates**

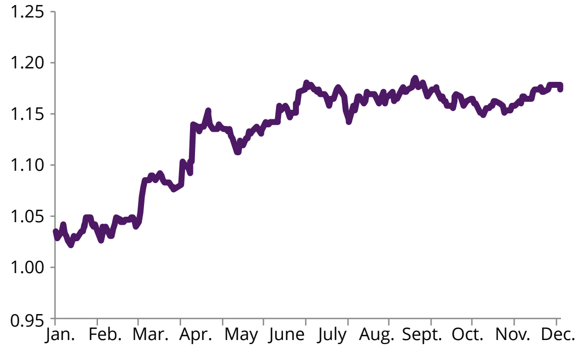
| | 2024 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outstanding volume (in billion dirhams) | Change (in percent) | Outstanding volume (in billion dirhams) | Change (in percent) |
| **LI1 aggregate** | **548.4** | **13.0** | **524.8** | **-4.3** |
| Treasury bonds | 521.5 | 13.0 | 499.8 | -4.2 |
| Finance companies' bonds | 10.9 | -26.4 | 15.4 | 41.3 |
| Commercial paper | 2.9 | 377.3 | 0.9 | -69.8 |
| Contractual UCITS | 13.1 | 57.2 | 8.7 | -33.3 |
| **LI2 aggregate** | **331.1** | **12.7** | **394.1** | **19.0** |
| Bond UCITS | 331.1 | 12.7 | 394.1 | 19.0 |
| **LI3 aggregate** | **120.4** | **26.5** | **166.9** | **38.6** |
| Equity and diversified UCITS | 120.4 | 26.5 | 166.9 | 38.6 |
| **Total** | **999.9** | **14.4** | **1 085.8** | **8.6** |

[1] Liquid investment aggregates include financial assets held by units other than depository institutions. These assets represent a reserve of purchasing power but are not liquid enough to be included in the M3 aggregate.

## 1.7.6 Foreign exchange market

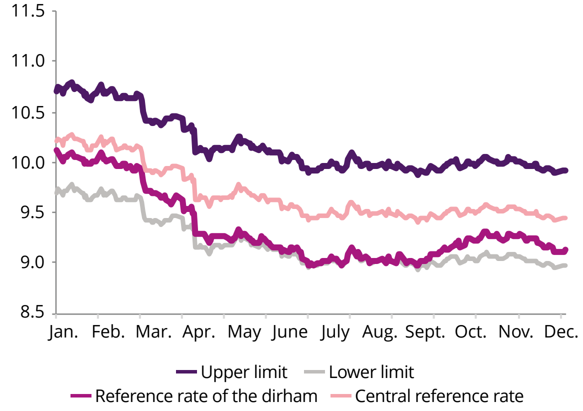
Battered by several factors, most notably the new U.S. trade policy, the U.S. dollar depreciated[1] by 11.4 percent against the euro over the course of 2025.

**Chart 1.7.10: Euro/dollar exchange rate in 2025***




* The exchange rate is calculated based on the daily EURO/MAD and U.S. DOLLAR/MAD reference rates.

**Chart 1.7.11: Reference rate of the dirham against the US dollar in 2025**




This trend, combined with a favorable market[2] effect on the dirham at the domestic level, resulted in a 10.8 percent appreciation of the currency against the dollar and a 1.8 percent depreciation against the euro. Compared to the currencies of main emerging economies, the dirham rose by 6 percent against the Chinase yuan and 34.6 percent against the Turkish lira, while depreciating by 1.7 percent against the Brazilian real. Taking all these developments into account, the nominal effective exchange rate appreciated by 2.4 percent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, and the real effective exchange rate depreciated by 1.8 percent, as domestic inflation remained lower than that of major trading partners and competitors.

[1] Calculated based on end-of-period data.
[2] The change in the exchange rate can be split in two components: a basket effect, reflecting the evolution of the euro/dollar parity, and a market effect, corresponding to its deviation from the value calculated based on the basket.

**Chart 1.7.12: Effective exchange rate of the dirham (base 100 in 2010)**

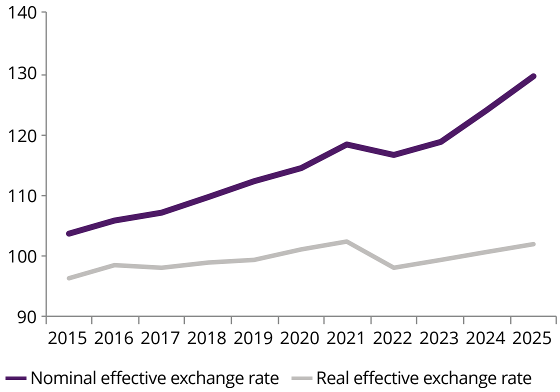
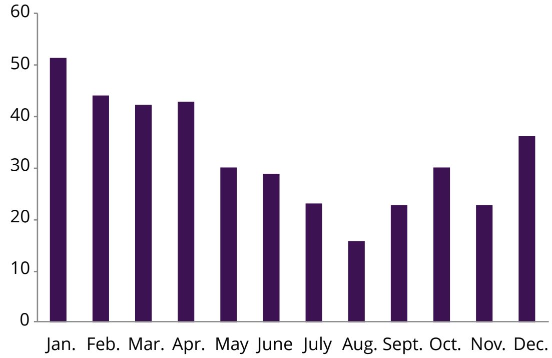



**Chart 1.7.13: Trading volume of the interbank foreign exchange market in 2025 (in billion dirhams)**




In the interbank market, the average monthly trading volume fell to 32.5 billion dirhams, down by 29.1 percent compared with the previous year. On the other hand, cash transactions between banks and their customers rose by 4.5 percent to 37.6 billion for currency sales and 1.9 percent to 36.1 billion for purchases. Similarly, the volume of forward transactions increased by 47.6 percent to 3.8 billion dirhams for purchases and by 6.5 percent to 17.4 billion for sales.

**Chart 1.7.14: Banks' spot transactions with customers in 2025 (in billion dirhams)**

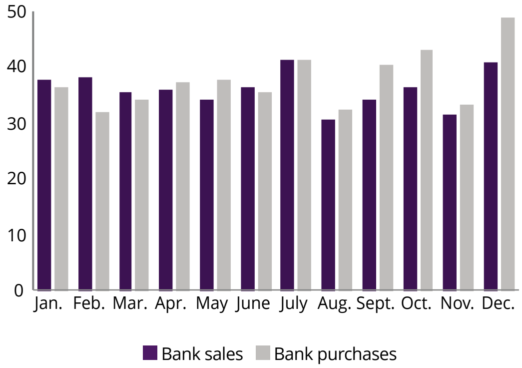
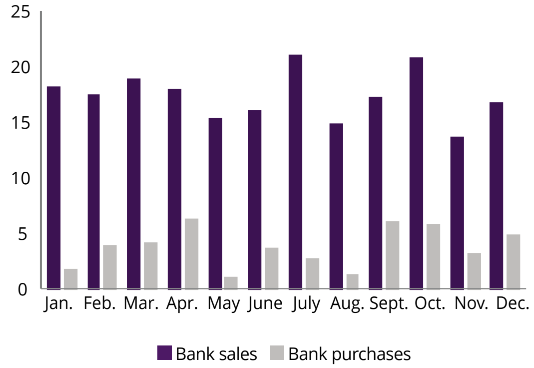



**Chart 1.7.15: Hedging operations with customers in 2025 (in billion dirhams)**



## Box 1.7.2: Assessment of the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) misalignment in 2025

Assessing exchange rate misalignment relative to its equilibrium level, defined as the rate that simultaneously ensures internal and external balances, i.e., non-inflationary growth and a long-term sustainable current account deficit, is of vital importance for monetary authorities, particularly within a fixed exchange rate regime.

Misalignment can be cyclical in nature, caused by an excess of money supply or demand, or structural, linked to a country's underlying economic fundamentals. Distinguishing between these two types allows monetary authorities to identify the most appropriate policy response.

In Morocco, since the transition to a more flexible exchange rate regime began in 2018, estimating the equilibrium exchange rate has become a core component of the reform's monitoring framework. To this end, Bank Al-Maghrib established a quarterly assessment system inspired by the IMF's External Balance Assessment (EBA) methodology[1]. This framework includes three distinct approaches[2]: the first is based on the real effective exchange rate, the second is based on the current account, and the third on external sustainability. Given the approximate nature of these methods, any deviation within a range of ±10 percent is generally considered non-significant[3].

The results of the assessments conducted for 2025 indicate that the exchange rate remained broadly aligned with economic fundamentals. The national currency was estimated to be overvalued by 0.5 percent based on the real effective exchange rate method; by 4.1 percent according to the current account approach; and by 0.1 percent according to the external sustainability approach.

**Table B.1.7.2.1: Gap* between the Real Effective Exchange Rate and the Equilibrium Rate (in percent, on average)**

| | 2025 |
|---|---|
| Real Effective Exchange Rate approach | 0.5 |
| Current Account approach | 4.1 |
| External Sustainability approach | 0.1 |

* A positive (negative) gap indicates an overvaluation (undervaluation).

[1] Cf. «Box 1.7.2: Assessment of the exchange rate misalignment degree», Bank Al-Maghrib Annual report, 2021.

[2] The "exchange rate" approach determines the degree of misalignment of the REER by comparing its observed level to an estimated equilibrium based on long-term determinants such as trade openness, labor productivity, and the foreign exchange reserves-to-GDP ratio. As for the other two approaches, the gap is derived from the difference between the observed current account and its "norm" level. The latter is estimated in the "current account" method using macroeconomic determinants like the fiscal balance, bank credit, and labor productivity, and defined in the "external sustainability" approach as the level ensuring a stock of foreign reserves equal to the ARA (Assessing Reserve Adequacy) metric.

[3] Russell K., Bassem K., and Jean-Etienne C. 'Establishing Conversion Values for New Currency Unions: Method and Application to the planned Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Currency Union'. WP09/184, IMF, 2009.

## 1.8 Asset markets

To address a widening financing need in 2025, the Treasury nearly doubled its net external funding, while its issuances in the domestic market fell by 5.5 percent to 162.2 billion dirhams. Around two-thirds of these issuances were for medium-term maturities, compared to 38.4 percent the previous year, amid a general decline in interest rates.

Private debt issuances grew by 16.1 percent to 117.4 billion dirhams, driven by a sharp increase in bonds issued by public and private non-financial companies.

Regarding collective investment management, subscriptions rose by 21 percent to 1,491.6 billion dirhams, reflecting a significant improvement in inflows for short-term bond mutual funds, and money market funds to a lesser extent.

In the Casablanca Stock Exchange, stock prices increased for the third consecutive year, driven by a notable momentum in growth and investment in infrastructure. The MASI surged by 27.6 percent, following gains of 22.2 percent in 2024 and 12.8 percent in 2023, particularly driven by stocks in the "banking", "transportation services", and the "building and construction materials" sectors.

Stock market activity was characterized by a surge in investor interest, particularly retail investors, driven by Initial Public Offerings and capital increases. The number of listed companies increased from 75 to 78, while market capitalization surged by 38.3 percent to 1,040.7 billion dirhams, equivalent to 60.5 percent of GDP.

In the real estate market, asset prices continued to trend slightly upward with a 0.6 percent increase in 2025[1], following 0.2 percent growth in 2023 and 2024. Meanwhile, transaction volumes grew by 6.6 percent in 2025, after a 19.6 percent rebound in 2024.

[1] Variation between Q4 2024 and Q4 2025.

**Table 1.8.1: Key indicators of asset markets (Changes in percent, unless otherwise indicated)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Debt market** | | | | | |
| Treasury bond issuances | -5.4 | -10.9 | 98.3 | -32.9 | -5.3 |
| Private debt issuances | -20 | 4.9 | 35.3 | 16.6 | 16.1 |
| **Mutual funds market** | | | | | |
| Subscriptions | 15.5 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 21 |
| **Stock market** | | | | | |
| MASI | 18.3 | -19.7 | 12.8 | 22.2 | 27.6 |
| Liquidity ratio[1] (equity central market, in percent) | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 12.5 |
| Market capitalization, in percent of GDP | 54.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 46.6 | 60.5 |
| **Real estate market** | | | | | |
| Real Estate Price Index | -2.6 | -1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Number of transactions | 36.6 | -15.4 | 8.2 | 19.6 | 6.6 |

[1] The liquidity ratio is calculated by dividing the annual trading volume in the central market by the average annual market capitalization.
Sources: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Casablanca Stock Exchange, Maroclear and the National Land Conservation, Land Registry and Mapping Agency, and Bank Al-Maghrib.

## 1.8.1 Debt securities

### Treasury bonds

In 2025, auctions of treasury bonds fell by 5.5 percent to 162.2 billion dirhams. Medium-term maturities accounted for 62.3 percent of these issuances, up from 38.4 percent in 2024, while long-term maturities represented only a quarter, down from more than half the previous year. These bonds were issued at rates significantly lower compared to 2024 across all maturities, with declines in yields ranging from 40 bps for 52-weeks bills to 91 bps for 13-weeks bills.

**Chart 1.8.1: Issuances and redemptions of Treasury bonds (in billion dirhams)**

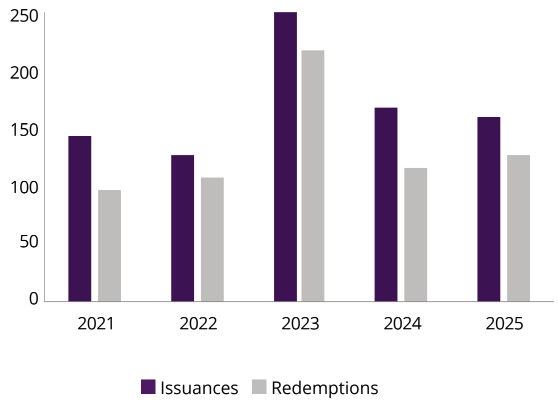
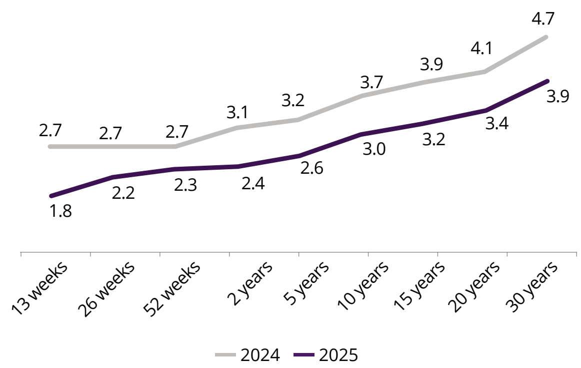



**Chart 1.8.2: Weighted average rates of Treasury bonds in the primary market (in percent)**




Considering a 9.7 percent increase in repayments to 128.5 billion dirhams, the outstanding volume of Treasury bonds reached 787.3 billion at the end of 2025, up by 4.5 percent. Its term structure remained virtually stable year-on-year and continues to be dominated by long-term maturities. The latter accounted for 67.1 percent of the total, against 30.8 percent for medium-term bonds and 2 percent for short-term bills. Under these conditions and considering active management of domestic debt with operations[1] totalling 31.7 billion compared to 51.9 billion in 2024, the average maturity[2] of this debt slightly decreased to 8 years, from 8 years and 2 months a year earlier.

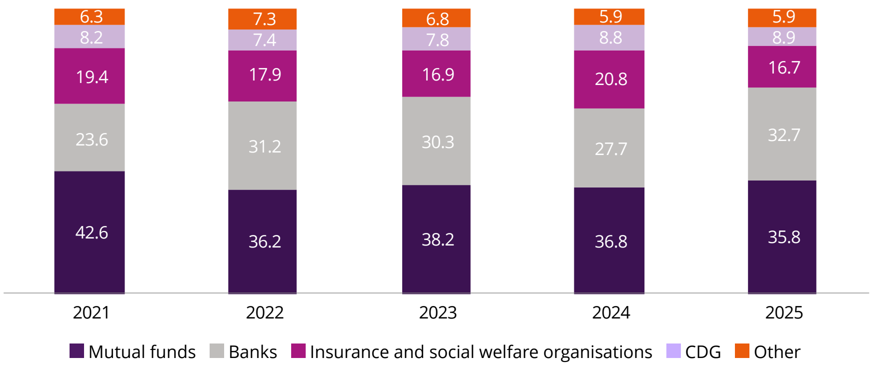
**Table 1.8.2: Treasury bond transactions by maturity (in billions of dirhams)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Amount | Structure (in percent) | Amount | Structure (in percent) |
| **Issuances** | **144.5** | **128.8** | **255.2** | **171.7** | **100.0** | **162.2** | **100.0** |
| Short term | 24.6 | 64.5 | 83.0 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 20.1 | 12.4 |
| Medium term | 83.5 | 52.0 | 84.4 | 65.9 | 38.4 | 101.0 | 62.3 |
| Long term | 36.4 | 12.3 | 87.8 | 92.7 | 54.0 | 41.1 | 25.3 |
| **Redemptions** | **98.6** | **109.7** | **221.6** | **117.4** | **100.0** | **128.5** | **100.0** |
| Short term | 31.7 | 42.7 | 97.4 | 36.9 | 31.4 | 13.4 | 10.5 |
| Medium term | 51.0 | 54.9 | 104.8 | 61.0 | 52.0 | 88.6 | 69.0 |
| Long term | 15.9 | 12.1 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 26.4 | 20.6 |
| **Outstandings** | **646.6** | **665.8** | **699.4** | **753.6** | **100.0** | **787.3** | **100.0** |
| Short term | 25.7 | 47.5 | 33.1 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 2.0 |
| Medium term | 248.8 | 246.0 | 225.6 | 230.5 | 30.6 | 242.9 | 30.8 |
| Long term | 372.1 | 372.3 | 440.7 | 513.8 | 68.2 | 528.5 | 67.1 |

[1] These operations aim to smooth the domestic debt maturity schedule to optimize the repayment profile. In 2025, they consisted of 14.1 billion dirhams in direct buybacks and 17.6 billion dirhams in debt swaps.
[2] Calculated by Bank Al-Maghrib.

Breakdown of the outstanding Treasury bonds by holder shows that the share of banks increased to 32.7 percent in 2025, while that of mutual funds and "Insurance and social welfare organisations" declined to 35.8 percent and 16.7 percent respectively. The share of the CDG remained virtually stable at 8.9 percent.

**Chart 1.8.3: Structure of outstanding of Treasury bonds by holder (in percent)**




## Private debt securities

Private debt issuances rose by 16.1 percent to 117.4 billion dirhams in 2025, driven by a sharp increase of bonds issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs), reaching 51.9 billion dirhams compared to 27.5 billion dirhams a year earlier. This upward trend encompassed both state-owned enterprises with issuances totalling 31.6 billion dirhams, up from 20.1 billion dirhams and private companies, whose fundraising reached 20.4 billion dirhams compared to 7.4 billion dirhams a year earlier.

Regarding financial institutions, bank issuances declined by 30.1 percent to 41.2 billion dirhams, whereas those of "other financial corporations" increased by 65.1 percent to 24.3 billion dirhams, primarily in the form of medium-term financing company bonds.

**Table 1.8.3: Private debt issuances (In billion of dirhams)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Change 2025/2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | In billion dirhams | In percent |
| **Overall** | **61.0** | **64.1** | **86.7** | **101.1** | **117.4** | **16.3** | **16.1** |
| **Financial companies** | **45.3** | **49.2** | **64.5** | **73.6** | **65.5** | **-8.2** | **-11.1** |
| **Banks** | **33.4** | **42.5** | **55.8** | **58.9** | **41.2** | **-17.7** | **-30.1** |
| Certificates of deposit | 31.5 | 34.2 | 49.2 | 48.4 | 29.6 | -18.8 | -38.8 |
| Bonds | 1.9 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 1.1 | 10.0 |
| **Other financial companies** | **11.9** | **6.7** | **8.7** | **14.7** | **24.3** | **9.6** | **65.1** |
| Finance companies' bills | 8.7 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 19.1 | 6.0 | 45.8 |
| Bonds | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 223.1 |
| **Non-financial companies** | **15.7** | **13.9** | **22.2** | **27.5** | **51.9** | **24.4** | **89.0** |
| **Private** | **11.8** | **6.2** | **2.8** | **7.4** | **20.4** | **12.9** | **174.4** |
| Commercial papers | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 122.6 |
| Bonds | 9.4 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 9.5 | 206.7 |
| **State-owned** | **4.0** | **7.7** | **19.4** | **20.1** | **31.6** | **11.5** | **57.4** |
| Commercial papers | 0.0 | 1.5 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 10.9 | -1.8 | -14.2 |
| Bonds | 4.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 20.7 | 13.3 | 179.7 |
| **Local authorities** | | **1.0** | | | | | |

Source: Maroclear.

After accounting for redemptions, outstanding private debt stood at 308.2 billion dirhams, up by 11 percent compared to 2024. Its structure by issuer remains dominated by financial corporations, which account for 56.4 percent of the total, 71.7 percent of which was issued by banks. The share of non-financial corporations continues to grow, reaching 43.3 percent compared to 39.3 percent a year earlier.

Table 1.8.4: Outstanding private debt (in billion dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Change 2025/2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | In billion dirhams | in percent |
| **Overall** | **246.4** | **248.2** | **255.9** | **277.8** | **308.2** | **30.4** | **11.0** |
| **Financial companies** | **157.9** | **152.3** | **157.4** | **167.7** | **173.9** | **6.2** | **3.7** |
| **Banks** | **120.1** | **121.1** | **126.6** | **130.3** | **124.8** | **-5.5** | **-4.3** |
| Certificates of deposit | 56.2 | 53.1 | 55.8 | 59.5 | 50.4 | -9.1 | -15.3 |
| Bonds | 64.0 | 68.0 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 74.4 | 3.6 | 5.0 |
| **Other financial companies** | **37.8** | **31.2** | **30.8** | **37.4** | **49.1** | **11.7** | **31.2** |
| Finance companies' bills | 29.6 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 27.8 | 35.7 | 7.8 | 28.2 |
| Bonds | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 3.8 | 40.1 |
| **Non-financial companies** | **88.5** | **95.0** | **97.5** | **109.0** | **133.5** | **24.4** | **22.4** |
| **Private** | **31.7** | **33.1** | **30.0** | **30.6** | **37.4** | **6.9** | **22.4** |
| Commercial papers | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 80.5 |
| Bonds | 30.4 | 31.3 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 34 | 5.3 | 18.6 |
| **State-owned** | **56.8** | **61.9** | **67.5** | **78.5** | **96.1** | **17.6** | **22.4** |
| Commercial papers | - | - | 1.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | -0.1 | -0.8 |
| Bonds | 56.8 | 61.9 | 66.3 | 71.9 | 89.6 | 17.6 | 24.5 |
| **Local authorities** | | **1.0** | **1.0** | **1.0** | **0.8** | **-0.2** | **-16.9** |

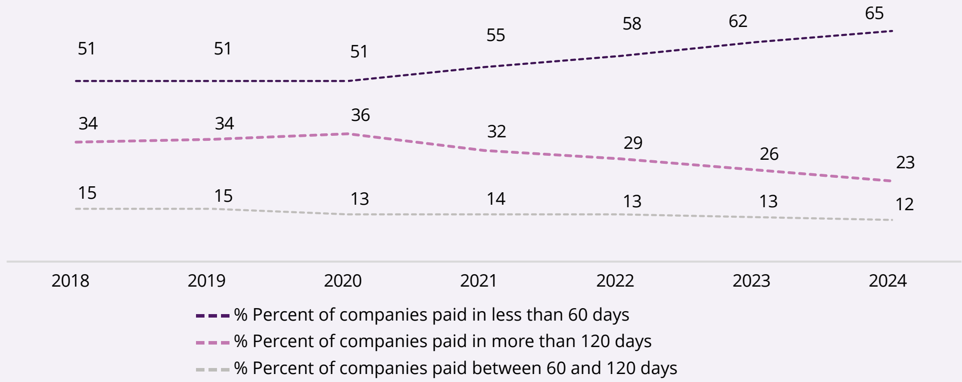
Source: Maroclear.

## Box 1.8.1: Change in payment deadlines in 2024

Data from Bank Al-Maghrib's payment deadlines monitoring system show a continued improvement since 2021, within the context of the gradual implementation of Law No. 69.21, which came into force in July 2023. This law provides for the introduction of penalties on late payment, initially applied to companies with an annual turnover exceeding 50 million dirhams, then extended in January 2024 to those with a turnover between 10 million and 50 million dirhams and, since January 2025, to companies with a turnover between 2 million dirhams and 10 million dirhams.

Indeed, the results for 2024[1], based on a sample of 92,000 private companies, indicate that 65 percent of firms compared to 62 percent in 2023 and 51 percent in 2020 are paid by their clients within less than 60 days. Conversely, less than a quarter of companies are paid in more than 120 days, compared to 26 percent and 36 percent, respectively.

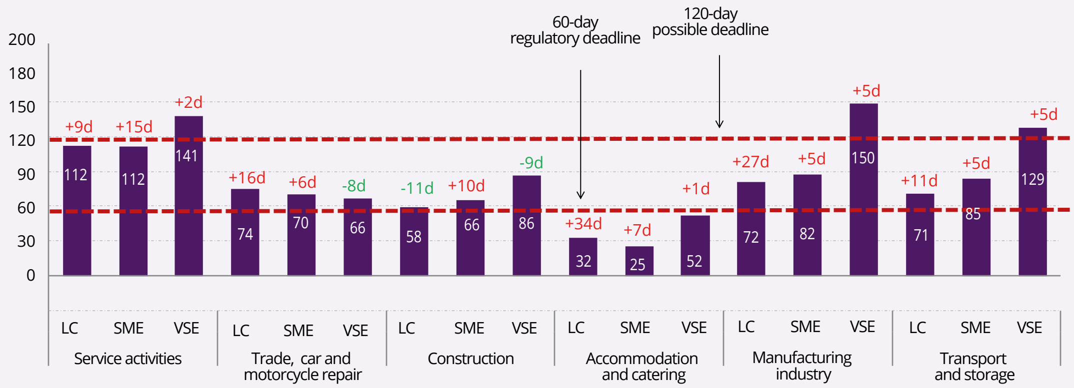
### Chart B.1.8.1.1: Customer payment deadlines (percentage of companies)




Sources: MOICP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

The shortest payment periods are generally noted in the "accommodation and catering" trade and car and motorcycle repair. By size, large companies (LCs) continue to benefit from the shortest customer deadlines, with averages ranging from 32 days of sales in "accommodation and food services" to 112 days in "service activities".

### Chart B.1.8.1.2: Change in customer payment deadlines in 2024 by sector of activity and by company size (in days of sales)

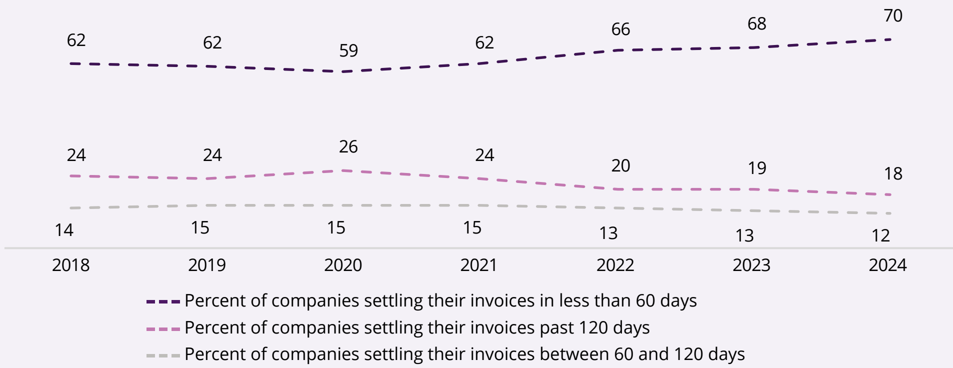



Sources: MOICP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

[1] The most recent data available are those of 2024.

On the supplier side, after standing at 59 percent in 2020, the share of companies settling their invoices in less than 60 days reached 68 percent in 2023, and then 70 percent in 2024. Conversely, the proportion of those with payment deadlines exceeding 120 days fell from 26 percent to 19 percent, before reaching 18 percent in 2024.

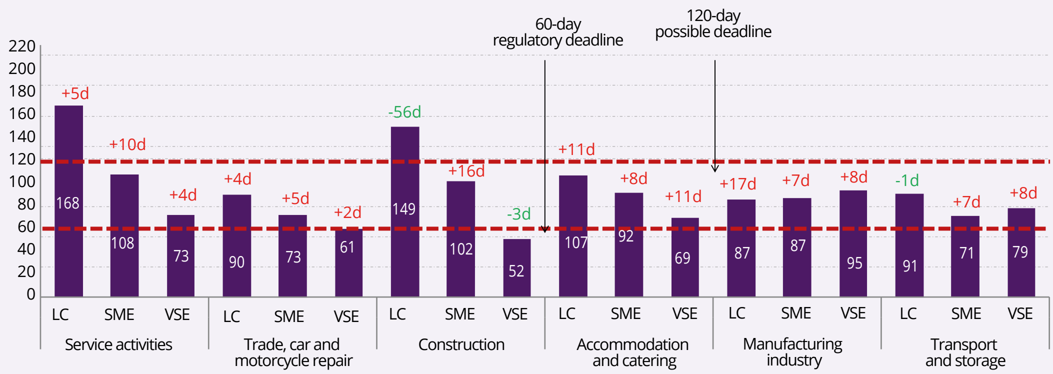
**Chart B.1.8.1.3: Change in suppliers' payment deadlines (percentage of companies)**




Sources: MOICP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

By sector, the longest payment times are observed in "service activities" and "construction", where large companies settle their invoices in more than four months and a half. Except for the "manufacturing industries" and the "transport and warehousing" sector, very small enterprises (VSEs) post the shortest supplier payment timeframes, particularly in the "construction" sector.

**Chart B.1.8.1.4: Change in supplier payment deadlines in 2024 by sector of activity and by company size (in days of purchases)**




Sources: MOICP data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

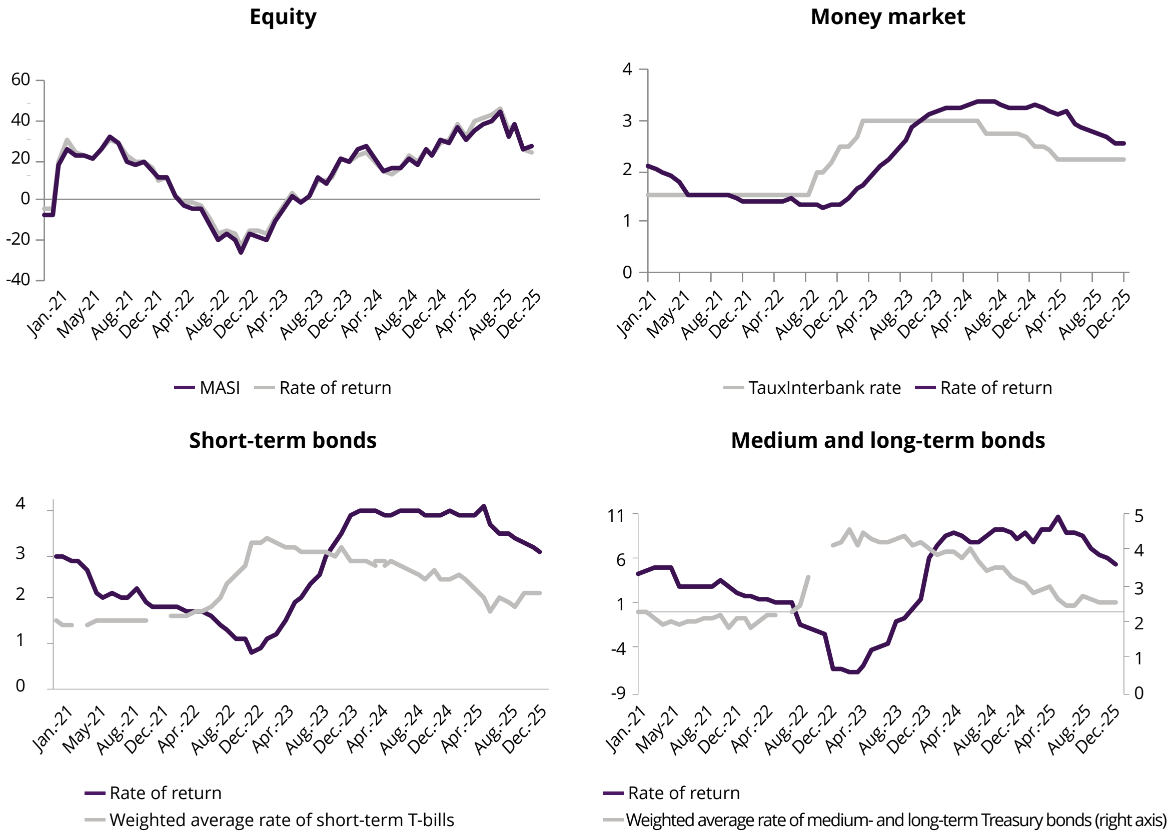
## 1.8.2 Mutual fund securities

Asset management activity saw a notable momentum in 2025, driven by an investor shift toward bond funds, particularly short-term ones. Consequently, subscriptions to mutual funds posted an annual increase of 21 percent to 1,491.6 billion dirhams, driven by a 28.7 percent increase in bond fund inflows overall, and a 55.1 percent rise for short-term maturities. Similarly, investments in money market funds rose by 10.7 percent to 595.6 billion, while those in diversified mutual funds grew by 67.2 percent to 61.3 billion and equity fund investments increased by 109.6 percent to 24.3 billion. By contrast, acquisitions of contractual funds remained virtually stable year-on-year at 76.6 billion.

Considering redemptions of 1,406.7 billion dirhams, net subscriptions reached an exceptional level of 84.9 billion, with net inflows of 53.3 billion for bond funds and outflows of 4.7 billion for contractual funds.

Regarding performance, all fund categories posted positive returns, with rates ranging from 2.6 percent for money market funds to 24.5 percent for equity funds, driven by the continued upward trend in the stock exchange market.

**Chart 1.8.4: Mutual Funds' Returns (in percent)**




Sources: Moroccan Capital Market Authority, Casablanca Stock Exchange and Bank Al-Maghrib.

Against this backdrop, net assets of mutual funds increased by 20.2 percent to 785.1 billion dirhams. This increase was observed across all fund categories except contractual mutual funds. By category, net assets rose by 11.9 percent to 373 billion for medium- and long-term bond funds, by 43.8 percent to 113.2 billion for short-term funds, by 12.6 percent to 110.1 billion for money market funds, by 34.4 percent to 102.7 billion for diversified funds and by 44.2 percent to 77.2 billion for equity funds.

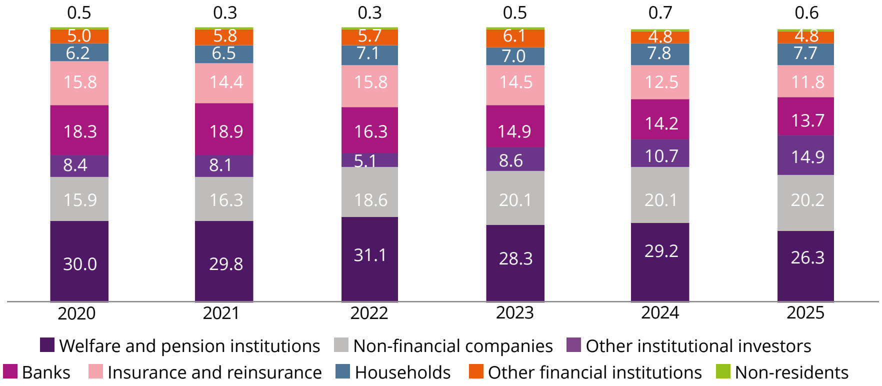
**Table 1.8.5: Subscriptions, redemptions and net assets of mutual funds (in billion dirhams)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Categories** | | | **Subscriptions** | | |
| Equity | 9.3 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 24.3 |
| Contractual | 16.2 | 44.5 | 93.0 | 76.7 | 76.6 |
| Diversified | 42.7 | 22.0 | 19.5 | 36.6 | 61.3 |
| Money market | 429.5 | 506.1 | 602.8 | 538.0 | 595.6 |
| Short term bonds | 246.7 | 226.9 | 223.6 | 264.0 | 409.5 |
| Medium and long term bonds | 341.2 | 279.9 | 233.5 | 306.3 | 324.4 |
| **Total** | **1,085.6** | **1,088.5** | **1,179.2** | **1,233.2** | **1,491.6** |
| | | | **Redemptions** | | |
| Equity | 6.4 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 10.5 | 13.7 |
| Contractual | 18.2 | 34.5 | 96.5 | 72.2 | 81.4 |
| Diversified | 13.4 | 19.8 | 19.1 | 30.0 | 45.2 |
| Money market | 421.9 | 499.0 | 611.7 | 526.5 | 586 |
| Short term bonds | 245.1 | 256.3 | 187.1 | 274.3 | 378.3 |
| Medium and long term bonds | 332.5 | 342.4 | 215.7 | 274.4 | 302.2 |
| **Total** | **1,037.5** | **1,162.3** | **1,135.6** | **1,187.9** | **1,406.7** |
| | | | **Net assets** | | |
| Equity | 47.1 | 37.9 | 43.2 | 53.6 | 77.2 |
| Contractual | 1.7 | 11.8 | 8.4 | 13.2 | 8.8 |
| Diversified | 63.1 | 58.0 | 60.8 | 76.5 | 102.7 |
| Money market | 81.0 | 89.2 | 83.4 | 97.8 | 110.1 |
| Short term bonds | 75.3 | 46.8 | 85.7 | 78.7 | 113.2 |
| Medium and long term bonds | 324.8 | 257.2 | 278.3 | 333.4 | 373.0 |
| **Total** | **592.9** | **500.9** | **559.8** | **653.2** | **785.1** |

Source: AMMC.

By holder, the structure of net assets remains dominated by welfare and pension institutions, which account for more than a quarter, followed by non-financial corporations for 20.2 percent and banks for 13.7 percent. The share held by households remained virtually unchanged at 7.7 percent.

**Chart 1.8.5: Structure of Mutual fund net assets by holder (in percent)**




Source: AMMC.

## 1.8.3 Stock market

After two years of remarkable performance, the rally in stock prices continued in 2025, with an additional increase of 27.6 percent. These trends reflect improved economic activity and investment momentum in both economic and social infrastructure.

During the year, developments in share price were marked by two downward episodes. The first, in March, was due to uncertainty surrounding US trade policy, and the second, in June, was linked to tensions in the Middle East. In the final months of the year, the market started a downward adjustment phase, driven by investor profit-taking and arbitrage in favour of lower-risk asset classes.

**Chart 1.8.6: MASI daily changes in 2025**

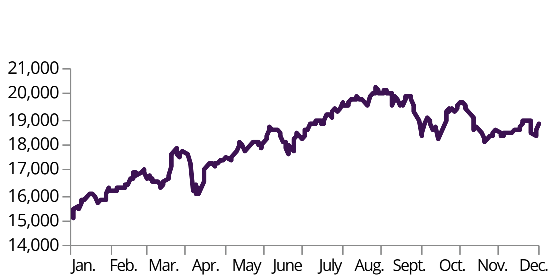
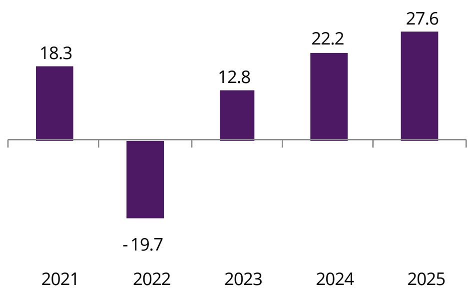


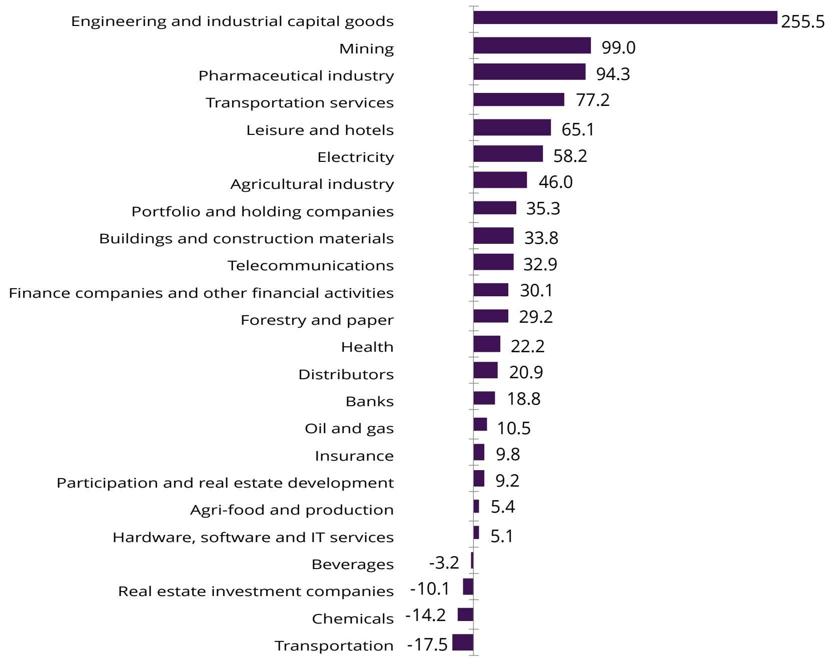

**Chart 1.8.7: MASI annual changes (in percent)**




Source: Casablanca Stock Exchange.

The rise in stock prices was virtually broad-based across all sectors. The banking index, for instance, increased by 18.8 percent, reflecting strong financial results, while the “transport services” index surged by 77.2 percent, bolstered by improved prospects for port activity. Meanwhile, the “building and construction materials” sector rose by 33.8 percent, driven not only by strong investment in public infrastructure but also by the Initial Public Offering of the company SGTM. Furthermore, driven by the global surge in the price of precious metals, mining share prices nearly doubled, while the “telecommunications” index rose by 32.9 percent, mainly fuelled by the expansion of high-speed digital services, the 5G rollout, and resolution of a dispute between two industry operators.

**Chart 1.8.8: Changes in sectoral indices in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: Casablanca Stock Exchange.

In terms of valuation, the P/E ratio[1] increased from 22.2 at end 2024 to a peak of 27.1 in July 2025, before settling at 21.1 by the end of the year. Similarly, the dividend yield[2] declined to 2.26 percent at the end of 2025, down from 3.03 percent a year earlier, as share prices outpaced dividend growth.

By international comparison, the Casablanca Stock Exchange’s P/E ratio remains higher than frontier markets and many emerging economies, while its dividend yield stays relatively lower.

[1] The Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER) is the ratio of market capitalization to net earning.
[2] The dividend yield is calculated by dividing the dividend distributed by the share price.

**Chart 1.8.9: P/E ratio of main emerging and frontier markets in 2025**

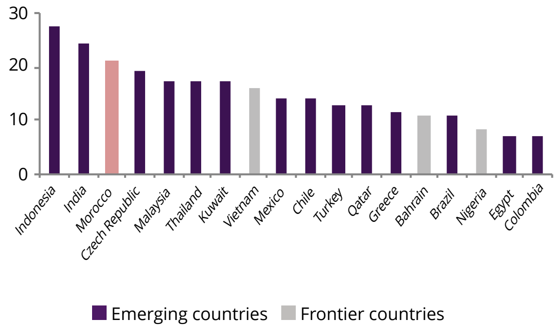
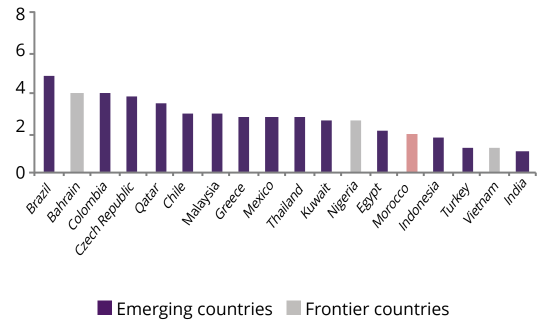



**Chart 1.8.10: Dividend yield of main emerging and frontier markets in 2025 (in percent)**




Source: Thomson Eikon Reuters.

Trading volume saw a sharp increase, from 99.1 billion to 161.1 billion dirhams, of which 120.9 billion was traded on the central market and 16.3 billion on the block market. The remainder primarily comprised 12.3 billion in securities contributions, three IPOs totalling 6.1 billion, capital increases of 4.3 billion, and transfers of 1.2 billion.

**Table 1.8.6: Transaction volumes (in million dirhams)**

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I- Equity** | **74.6** | **57.4** | **64.9** | **98.8** | **161.1** |
| 1- Central market | 40.8 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 60.8 | 120.9 |
| 2- Block market | 23.5 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 28.7 | 16.3 |
| **Total of the secondary market (1+2)** | **64.3** | **53.1** | **53.5** | **89.5** | **137.2** |
| 3- New listings | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 6.1 |
| 4- Securities contributions | 6.8 | 0.1 | 10.3 | - | 12.3 |
| 5- Public offerings | - | 1.1 | - | 2.3 | - |
| 6- Transfers | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 7- Capital increases | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| **Total of other markets (3+4+5+6+7)** | **10.3** | **4.3** | **11.4** | **9.3** | **23.9** |
| **II- Bonds** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **-** |
| 8- Central market | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |
| 9- Block market | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |
| **Total of secondary market (8+9)** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **-** |
| 10- New listings | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11- Securities contributions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12- Transfers | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Total of other markets (10+11+12)** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **Overall Total (I+II)** | **74.7** | **57.7** | **65.0** | **99.1** | **161.1** |

Source: Casablanca Stock Exchange.

2025 was marked by an exceptional momentum in the primary market, with three initial public offerings, bringing the total number of listed companies to 78. Vicenne Group, a healthcare technology provider, raised 500 million dirhams through the issuance of 2.1 million shares at a unit price of 236 dirhams per share. Cash Plus, a financial services and money transfer specialist, completed a 400 million capital increase alongside the sale of 1.8 million shares for 350 million dirhams, at a reference price of 200 dirhams per share. SGTM, a leading construction operator, sold 12 million shares for 5 billion dirhams, marking the largest IPO since Maroc Telecom's in 2004.

These operations sparked significant investor interest, with subscription rates ranging from 34 to 64 times and a record turnout of 171,377 subscribers for the final operation, including 168,745 individuals. This investor category also strengthened its presence on the secondary central market[1], accounting for 25.9 percent of trading volume in 2025, compared to 25 percent a year earlier and an average of 13 percent between 2021 and 2023.

In parallel, several listed companies carried out capital increases on the primary market. Notably, TGCC Group raised 2.2 billion, CIH 1.5 billion and SOTHEMA 630 million.

As a result, market capitalization increased by 38.3 percent to 1,040.7 billion dirhams, equivalent to 60.5 percent of GDP, compared to 46.6 percent a year earlier. Its free-float component grew by 35.6 percent to 280.4 billion, and the liquidity ratio of the central equity market improved from 8.6 percent to 12.5 percent year-on-year.

**Chart 1.8.11: Market capitalization developments**

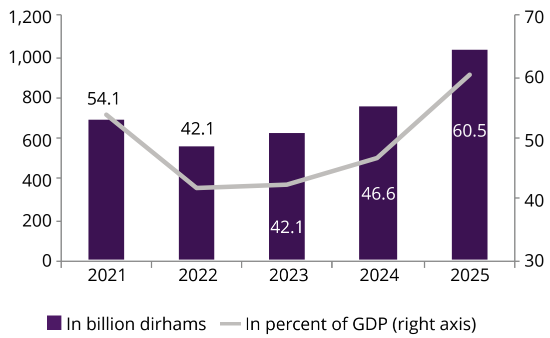
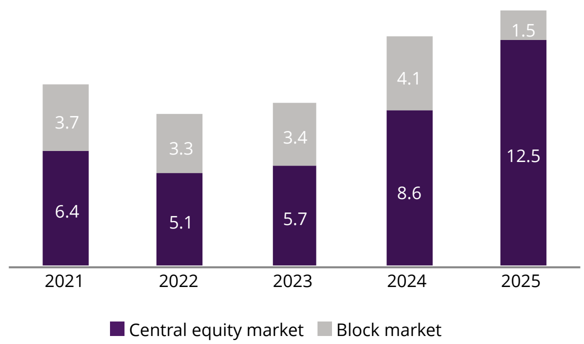



**Chart 1.8.12: Equity market liquidity ratio (in percent)**




Sources: Casablanca Stock Exchange data and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

[1] Excluding share contributions, transfers, IPOs, public offerings, and capital increases.

### Box 1.8.2: Assessment of Stock Valuation Levels

From 2023 to 2025, the Casablanca stock market experienced strong momentum, with the MASI recording a cumulative gain of over 75 percent by the end of 2025. While this performance can be justified to some extent by accelerating growth and a surge in investment, its magnitude nonetheless raises questions on its alignment with economic fundamentals.

One of the most widely used metrics for assessing valuation levels is the Price Earning Ratio (P/E ratio)[1], calculated by dividing the share price by earnings. This indicator offers the advantage of being simple and relevant for benchmarking and is often seen as a reflection of market expectations; however, it is also highly sensitive to economic cycles and cyclical fluctuations in earnings.

To address this limitation, one alternative is to adopt the Cyclically Adjusted Price-to-Earnings (CAPE) ratio. This approach is based on a ten-year average[2] of inflation-adjusted earnings. Its inverse, the CAPE Yield, represents the implied earnings yield, and the spread between this yield and long-term Treasury bond rates is used to measure the equity market risk premium relative to risk-free assets (the Excess CAPE Yield (ECY)).

Originally developed by the American economist Robert Shiller[3], the CAPE ratio serves as an indicator of future return forecasting, given its empirical correlation with them. The baseline model formalizing this relationship is specified as follows:

$$\mathbf{r}_{\text{Equities},t+k} = \alpha + \beta_{1,k} * \text{cape}_t + \epsilon_{t+k,k}$$

Where $\mathbf{r}_{\text{Equities},t+k}$ represents the log real future return over a horizon, k; $\mathbf{cape}_t$ denotes the logarithm of $\mathbf{CAPE}_t$; and $\epsilon_{t+k,k}$ is the error term.

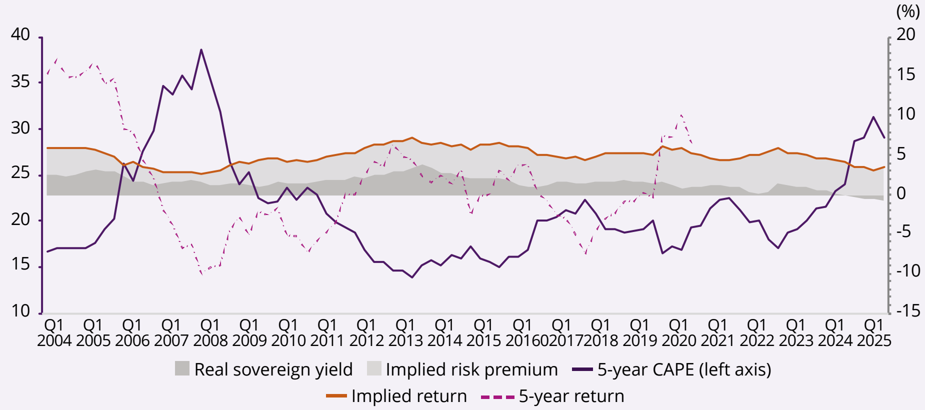
The predictive power of this model can be greatly improved by incorporating other structural variables, such as market concentration and corporate profitability levels.

In the case of the Casablanca Stock Exchange, calculating the CAPE[4] on a quarterly basis over the period from 2004 to 2025 reveals several distinct periods. The first, corresponding to the pre-2008 overheating, was characterized by a sharp rise in prices, with the CAPE peaking at 38.5 in Q1 2008. Accounting for the real sovereign rate (1.6 percent), the implied risk premium stood at 1 percent, one of the lowest over the entire period.

From the second quarter of 2008, the market entered a downward cycle before undergoing a phase of relative stability between 2012 and 2016. During this period, the CAPE fluctuated between 13.8 and 20.1, leading to an improvement in the risk premium, which ranged between 2.8 percent and 5.1 percent. Following a rebound in 2017, valuations stagnated through 2020. Subsequently, the market entered a new upward cycle, which accelerated from 2023 onwards, pushing the CAPE to 31.4 in Q3 before dropping to 29 in the last quarter of 2025. Despite this valuation being above the historical average of 21.2, persistently low real sovereign rates helped maintain an attractive risk premium of around 4.1 percent at the end of 2025.

[1] The P/E ratio is calculated as a weighted average based on the market capitalization of the stocks. The stocks included account for 75% to 80% of the total market capitalization.
[2] Given the acceleration of economic cycles, the use of shorter time horizons (1 to 5 years) is considered more appropriate.
[3] "Stock prices, earnings, and expected dividends", Campbell, J. Y., & Shiller, R. J. (1988), Journal of Finance, 43(3), 661-676.
[4] This indicator compares the actual value of the index to the ten-year moving average of inflation-adjusted earnings per share, excluding dividends.

## Chart B.1.8.2.1: Trends in Valuation Indicators for the Moroccan Equity Market




Sources: Refinitiv Eikon, IMF and BAM calculations.

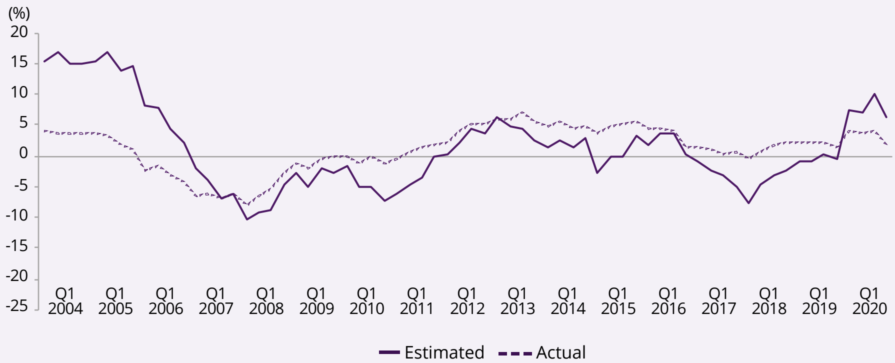
To assess the predictive power of the CAPE for the Casablanca stock exchange market, the foregoing equation was estimated using quarterly data covering the period from 2004 to 2020.

$$\hat{r}_{Equities,t+k} = \underset{(0.46)}{2.2^{*}} - \underset{(0.15)}{0.73^{*}}\, cape_t$$

* Significance at the 1 percent level.
Figures in brackets represent the standard deviations.

Results indicate a negative correlation between the CAPE ratio and five-year returns, though the coefficient of determination ($R^2$) is relatively low at 31 percent.

## Chart B.1.8.2.2: Observed and estimated future yields between 2004 and 2020




Sources: Refinitiv Eikon, IMF and Bank Al-Maghrib estimates.

A comparison of the Casablanca Stock Exchange's valuation with a sample of emerging markets in 2025 reveals significant heterogeneity in both implied yields and risk premiums. With a CAPE ratio of 29, Morocco's valuation is close to India's (30.2), yet distinguished by a higher risk premium of 4.1 percent, compared to -0.5 percent for the Indian market. This divergence is driven by Morocco's low interest rates, which bolster the stock market's attractiveness.

For their part, Thailand and Malaysia, with market characteristics relatively similar to those of Morocco[5], have intermediate valuation levels, with CAPE ratios around 17. In these economies, the combination of moderate sovereign interest rates and contained inflation helps maintain significant risk premiums, estimated at 5.6 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Conversely, Colombia and Brazil show relatively low CAPE ratios of 8.5 and 9.1, respectively. Given the high sovereign yields in these two countries, risk premiums stand at 7.1 percent and 3.7 percent. In the case of Turkey, where inflation reached 48.2 percent in 2025, this premium rises to 29.5 percent.

**Table B.1.8.1.1: International comparison of valuation indicators (data as of year-end 2025)**

| Countries | CAPE | 1/CAPE | Yield on Treasury bonds* | Inflation** | Risk premium |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | **30.2** | **3.3%** | **6.5%** | **2.7%** | **-0.5%** |
| Morocco | **29** | **3.4%** | **2.5%** | **3.2%** | **4.1%** |
| Thailand | 17 | 5.9% | 2% | 1.7% | 5.6% |
| Malaysia | 16.6 | 6% | 3.5% | 1.9% | 4.4% |
| South Africa | 15.1 | 6.6% | 8.7% | 5.1% | 3% |
| Colombia | 8.5 | 11.7% | 12.1% | 7.5% | 7.1% |
| Brazil | 9.1 | 11% | 13.7% | 6.3% | 3.7% |
| Turkey | 8.4 | 11.9% | 30.6% | 48.2% | 29.5% |

* In nominal terms.
** 5-year average
Sources: Eikon, IMF, and BAM calculations.

[5] These two countries were selected based on an analysis of the sectoral composition of market capitalization and sovereign bond yields, in order to ensure the comparability of market structures and financial conditions.

## 1.8.4 Real estate assets

In the real estate market, the modest rise in prices observed over the past two years continued, with a 0.6 percent increase in 2025. This trend was generalized across all asset categories, with increases of 0.9 percent for residential properties, 0.6 percent for urban land, and 0.3 percent for professional properties.

Following a 19.6 percent surge in 2024, transaction volumes rose by 6.6 percent in total. This increase was driven by gains of 10.3 percent for urban land, 12.4 percent for commercial property and 4.9 percent for residential property.

**Table 1.8.7: Real Estate Price Index (REPI) and number of transactions (changes in percent)**

| | REPI | | | | | Transactions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Overall** | **-2.6** | **-1.6** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.6** | **36.6** | **-15.4** | **8.2** | **19.6** | **6.6** |
| **Residential** | **-2.5** | **-1.3** | **0.2** | **0.1** | **0.9** | **31.2** | **-14.2** | **9.0** | **21.8** | **4.9** |
| Apartment | -2.7 | -1.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 30.2 | -15.0 | 10.0 | 23.2 | 4.8 |
| House | -1.2 | -1.5 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 0.4 | 52.0 | -6.3 | -0.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| Villa | -3.8 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.6 | 1.5 | 28.2 | 8.1 | -6.2 | -1.8 | 28.7 |
| **Urban land** | **-1.6** | **-2.1** | **0.4** | **0.5** | **0.6** | **50.7** | **-20.8** | **6.0** | **17.2** | **10.3** |
| **Professional** | **-3.4** | **-1.7** | **0.1** | **-0.1** | **0.3** | **47.9** | **-11.0** | **7.2** | **8.5** | **12.4** |
| Business premises | -3.1 | -1.6 | 0.0 | -0.0 | 0.4 | 44.7 | -10.4 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 12.5 |
| Offices | -3.7 | -2.4 | 1.3 | -1.0 | -1.1 | 67.9 | -14.2 | 20.4 | 21.5 | 11.8 |

Sources: National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography and Bank Al-Maghrib.

Across major cities, the upward trend was broad-based, with increases ranging from 0.2 percent in Fez to 3.6 percent in Rabat. Regarding transaction volumes, except for Agadir and Kenitra, which recorded drops, other cities posted growth ranging from 1.3 percent in Oujda to 29.9 percent in Marrakesh.

**Table 1.8.8: Real Estate Price Index and number of transactions by major cities (Changes in percent)**

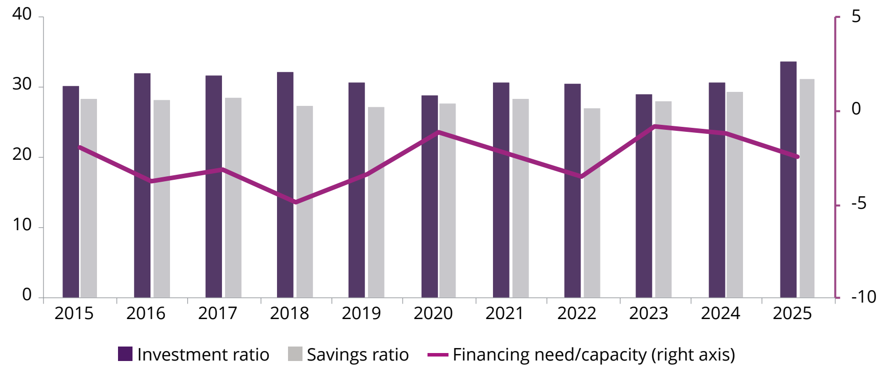
| | REPI | | | | | Transactions | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Casablanca | -3.1 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 20.9 | -17.0 | 4.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 |
| Marrakesh | -2.8 | -1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 34.1 | -18.5 | 21.8 | 7.9 | 29.9 |
| Fez | -3.1 | -1.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 29.5 | -17.2 | 4.3 | 33.5 | 3.3 |
| Meknes | -2.4 | -1.6 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 55.2 | -14.7 | -7.9 | 28.8 | 4.0 |
| Oujda | -2.3 | -4.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 47.2 | -14.7 | -2.1 | 12.5 | 1.3 |
| Tangier | -1.2 | -1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 44.3 | -7.2 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 5.4 |
| Kenitra | -3.6 | -1.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 44.9 | -11.8 | -1.1 | 13.2 | -2.2 |
| Agadir | -4.5 | -0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 45.5 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | -16.6 |
| El Jadida | -3.1 | -1.0 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 73.0 | -21.9 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 23.9 |
| Rabat | -3.1 | -1.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 52.2 | -29.0 | 13.3 | -0.6 | 17.3 |
| **Overall** | **-2.6** | **-1.6** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.6** | **36.6** | **-15.4** | **8.2** | **19.6** | **6.6** |

Sources: National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography and Bank Al-Maghrib.

# 1.9 Financing the Economy[1]

In 2025, investment at current prices posted an increase of 17 percent to billion dirhams 577.6 billion, equivalent to 33.6 percent of GDP. Considering a 13 percent increase in national savings to 535.6 billion—equivalent to 29.3 percent of gross national disposable income (GNDI)—the financing gap widened to 42 billion, or 2.4 percent of GDP, up from 19.6 billion, or 1.2 percent of GDP, in 2024.

**Chart 1.9.1: Financing needs (as a percentage of GDP)**

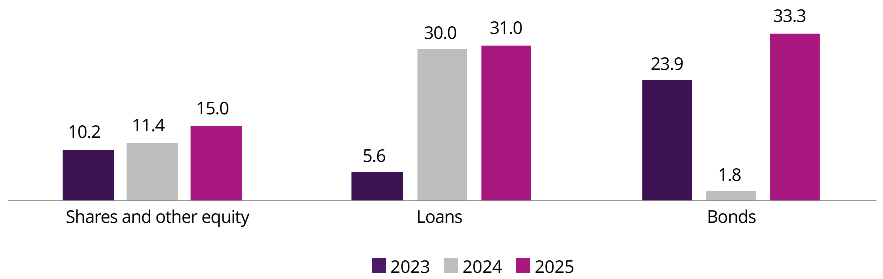



Source: HCP.

## 1.9.1 Financial Flows with the rest of the world

Net external financing of the national economy totaled MAD96 billion in 2025 and was primarily secured through net bond issuances of 33.3 billion, borrowings of 31 billion, and equity investments in resident companies of 15 billion.

**Chart 1.9.2: Main Sources of External Financing (Net Flows in billions of dirhams)**




Source: Foreign Exchange Office data, processed by Bank Al-Maghrib.

[1] This chapter is based on several data sources, including Bank Al-Maghrib's monetary statistics, the balance of payments and the international investment position published by the Foreign Exchange Office, as well as the national accounts for institutional sectors compiled by the HCP.

By economic agent, the net flows of external liabilities[1] of resident non-financial corporations amounted to MAD54.2 billion, including 20.3 billion in borrowings, 14.9 billion in equity investments, and 14.4 billion in securities other than shares.

As for the General Government[2], net flows of its external liabilities totaled MAD35.1 billion, broken down into 18.8 billion in securities other than shares and 16.2 billion in loans. More specifically, the Treasury's gross external borrowings reached 48.4 billion, stemming mainly from MAD20.9 billion issuance on the international financial market and 12.2 billion in borrowings from the World Bank.

In turn, net flows of residents' foreign assets totaled MAD72.7 billion, of which 69.7 billion were held by financial corporations and 3 billion by nonfinancial corporations.

**Table 1.9.1: Financial Flows[1] with the Rest of the World (in billions dirhams)**

| | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | GG | NFC | FC | Total | GG | NFC | FC |
| **Residents' assets vis-à-vis the rest of the world** | **41.4** | **0.1** | **12.8** | **28.5** | **72.7** | **0.1** | **3.0** | **69.7** |
| Gold and SDRs | 1.0 | | | 1.0 | -1.7 | | | -1.7 |
| Cash and deposits | 5.3 | | -0.4 | 5.7 | 2.8 | | -0.4 | 3.2 |
| Shares and other equity | 5.0 | 0.1 | 5.9 | -0.9 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 10.1 |
| Securities other than shares | 25.2 | | | 25.2 | 60.5 | | | 60.5 |
| Loans | 1.1 | | 1.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | | | -0.2 |
| Trade loans | 6.0 | | 6.0 | | 0.9 | | 0.9 | |
| Financial derivatives | -2.2 | | | -2.2 | -2.3 | | | -2.3 |
| **Residents' liabilities vis-à-vis the rest of the world** | **35.7** | **20.2** | **40.8** | **-25.3** | **96.0** | **35.1** | **54.2** | **6.8** |
| Deposits | -5.0 | | | -5.0 | 14.3 | | | 14.3 |
| Securities other than shares | 1.8 | -9.5 | 11.3 | | 33.3 | 18.8 | 14.4 | |
| Shares and other equity | 11.4 | | 14.1 | -2.7 | 15.0 | | 14.9 | 0.1 |
| Loans | 30.0 | 29.7 | 15.7 | -15.4 | 31.0 | 16.2 | 20.3 | -5.6 |
| Financial derivatives | -2.2 | | | -2.2 | -2.1 | | | -2.1 |
| Trade loans | -0.4 | | -0.4 | | 4.6 | | 4.6 | |

[1] Errors and omissions excluded.
GG: General Government; NFC: Non-financial corporations; FC: Financial corporations.
Sources: Foreign Exchange Office data and Bank Al-Maghrib estimates.

[1] Net balance of inflows and outflows of liabilities.
[2] Public administrations include central and local governments, as well as mandatory social security agencies.

## 1.9.2 Financial Flows between resident sectors

Financial flows between resident sectors in 2025 were characterized by increases in the liabilities of nonfinancial corporations and the financial assets of households.

### 1.9.2.1 Financial Flows of Non-financial corporations Corporations

In 2025, the financial assets of non-financial corporations rose significantly by MAD85.6 billion, primarily as a result of increases of 37 billion in their deposits, 31.5 billion in their holdings of stocks and other equity interests, and 23.8 billion in their net subscriptions to UCITS securities. In contrast, their holdings of securities other than stocks declined by 6.8 billion, mainly due to decreases of 7 billion in negotiable debt securities and 0.4 billion in treasury bonds.

Net flows of their liabilities[1] totaled MAD51.6 billion, driven by a 27.1 billion increase in loans granted by financial institutions and a 24.4 billion rise in net issuance of securities other than shares.

**Table 1.9.2: Main financial flows of Non-financial Corporations (in billions dirhams)**

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Net flows of acquisitions of financial assets (excluding trade credit)** | **52.4** | **85.6** |
| Deposits | 31.3 | 37.0 |
| Securities other than shares | 2.0 | -6.8 |
| Treasury bonds | -3.4 | -0.4 |
| Negotiable debt securities | 6.9 | -7.0 |
| Bonds | -1.5 | 0.1 |
| UCITS securities | 18.3 | 23.8 |
| Shares and other equity | -0.8 | 31.5 |
| Insurance technical reserves | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **Net flows of liabilities (excluding trade loans and shares)** | **20.6** | **51.6** |
| Securities other than shares | 11.5 | 24.4 |
| Loans from financial institutions | 9.0 | 27.1 |

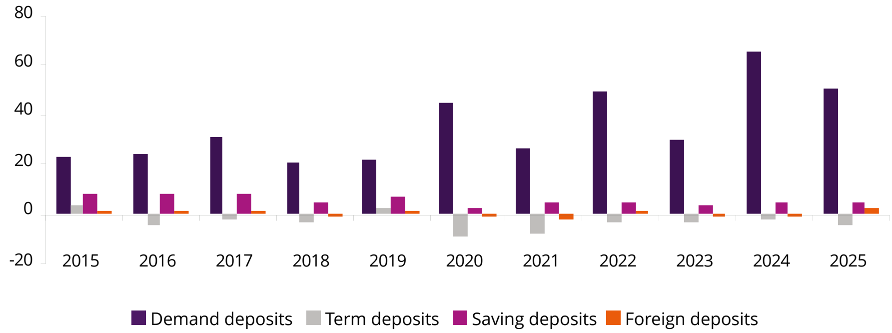
Sources: AMMC, Maroclear and Bank Al-Maghrib.

### 1.9.2.2 Financial Flows of Households and NPISH[2]

In 2025, deposits from households and non-profit organizations increased by MAD 66.7 billion, of which 51.2 billion were demand deposits. Their holdings of UCITS shares rose by 17.5 billion, and their net purchases of stocks and other equity securities increased by 15.2 billion. Similarly, their net subscriptions to negotiable debt securities and bonds rose by 6.6 billion and 0.2 billion, respectively.

[1] Excluding commercial loans and shares for which data is not available.
[2] Nonprofit organizations serving households.

**Chart 1.9.3: Net flows of household deposits at banks (in billions dirhams)**




Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

On the liabilities side, the net flow of loans taken out by households and NPISH with financial corporations rose to 38.2 billion in 2025. In particular, the outstanding of their bank loans rose by 20.5 billion, while that of loans granted by financial institutions other than banks increased by 17.6 billion. The latter were granted almost exclusively by finance companies, including 8.2 billion in the form of leases and 5.4 billion in consumer loans.

**Table 1.9.3: Major Financial Flows of Households and NPISH (in billions dirhams)**

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Net acquisitions of financial assets (excluding trade loans)** | **126.7** | **199.9** |
| Cash[1] | 20.2 | 76.8 |
| Deposits | 75.6 | 66.7 |
| Negotiable debt securities | -9.3 | 6.6 |
| Bonds | -1.0 | 0.2 |
| UCITS Securities | 13.0 | 17.5 |
| Stock and Other Equity Interests | 8.1 | 15.2 |
| Insurance technical reserves | 20.1 | 16.9 |
| **Net changes in liabilities (excluding trade credit)** | **26.3** | **38.2** |
| Loans | 26.3 | 38.2 |

[1] All banknotes and coins in circulation are attributed to households, due to the unavailability of data on cash holdings in other sectors.
Sources : AMMC, Maroclear and Bank Al-Maghrib.

### 1.9.2.3 Financial Flows of General Government

The general government's financial commitments to residents declined compared with 2024, driven in particular by a decrease in net issuance of treasury bonds to MAD32.2 billion. By contrast, borrowing increased by 9.7 billion, and deposits with the Treasury rose by 5.4 billion.

**Table 1.9.4: Main financial flows of the General Government (in billions dirhams)**

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Net flows of acquisition of financial assets** | **79.4** | **-5.2** |
| Deposits | 14.8 | 0.6 |
| Negotiable debt securities | -0.1 | -3.7 |
| Treasury bonds | 36.2 | -26.3 |
| REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts) | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| UCITS | 26.2 | 18.8 |
| **Net flows of liabilities** | **59.0** | **33.8** |
| Deposits with the Treasury | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Treasury bonds | 54.2 | 32.2 |
| Loans (borrowings) | -8.7 | 9.7 |
| Realign with the rest of entries in the column | 8.6 | -13.5 |

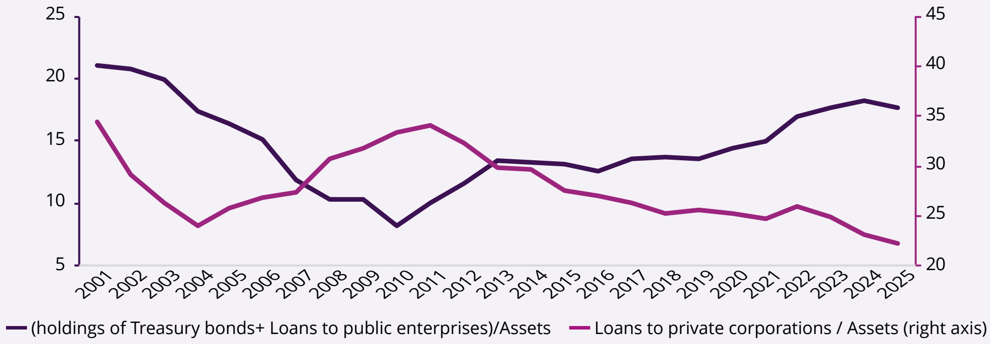
Sources: AMMC, Maroclear and Bank Al-Maghrib.

As for their financial assets, they declined by MAD5.2 billion, primarily due to a significant decrease of 26.3 billion in the holdings of mandatory pension and retirement funds in Treasury bonds, while their holdings in UCITS securities increased by 18.8 billion.

### Box 1.9.1: Public-Sector Financing and Credit to Private Enterprises

In recent years, Morocco has made significant investments in economic and social infrastructure as part of its preparations to host major international events, mitigate the impact of climate change, and expand social protection. In this context, bank loans granted to public enterprises increased by an average of 9.8 percent between 2023 and 2025, bringing their share of total outstanding loans to the non-financial sector to an average of 8.4 percent, compared with 6.7 percent between 2017 and 2019. Furthermore, between the two periods, the share of treasury bonds in bank assets rose from 9.9 percent to 13.7 percent on average. In particular, by the end of 2025, banks' outstanding holdings of treasury bonds reached MAD 287.2 billion, more than double their collateral requirements for refinancing with the central bank.

**Chart B.1.9.1.1: Holdings of Treasury bonds and loans to private and public enterprises as a percentage of bank assets (%)**




This significant mobilization of financial resources from the banking system by the public sector raises the question of its impact on private firms' access to bank credit, which is their primary source of external financing. This issue (the crowding-out effect) has been extensively studied in the economic literature[1]. It refers to a situation in which public-sector financing significantly limits, through various channels (interest rates, bank credit, expectations, the wealth effect, etc.), the availability of resources for private investment.

In countries with shallow financial markets, public financing can affect private credit through two opposing effects. On the one hand, the reduction in risk resulting from increased holdings of public debt may encourage banks to lend more to the private sector[2] (diversification hypothesis). Conversely, this ownership may reduce their incentive to seek out new private borrowers (the "lazy banks" hypothesis). In an empirical study covering 60 developing countries, Emran & Farazi (2009) concluded that this second effect outweighs the first. Their estimates indicate that for every dollar the government borrows from the banking system, private-sector credit decreases by 1.4 dollar.

Drawing on the approach taken by Emran & Farazi (2009), this box presents an analysis of this issue as it pertains to Morocco, based on quarterly data for the period 2001–2025. Thus, a VECM-type model was developed using the following variables: outstanding credit to private corporations as a percentage of GDP $(\frac{PC}{GDP})$ ; public sector borrowing from the banking sector $(\frac{G}{GDP}$, where $G_t = TB_t + CPE)$, which represents the ratio of outstanding Treasury bonds held by banks and credit to public enterprises to GDP; the money supply-to-GDP ratio $(\frac{M3}{GDP})$ to control for financial depth; the interbank rate in real terms (deflated by inflation) (r), which provides information on monetary conditions, and $(g_t^{GDP})$ the quarterly growth rate of real GDP. A dummy variable, $D_t^{Covid}$, is introduced into the short-term dynamics to neutralize the exogenous shock of the COVID-19 pandemic[4].

[1] Keynes, J.M. (1936). The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
Tobin, J. (1955). A Dynamic Aggregative Model. Journal of Political Economy, 63(2), 103–115.
Friedman, M. (1968). The Role of Monetary Policy. American Economic Review, 58(1)
Barro, R.J. (1974). Are Government Bonds Net Wealth? Journal of Political Economy.
Friedman, B.M. (1978). Crowding Out or Crowding In? Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 9(3

[2] Kumhof, M. et Tanner, E. (2005). Government Debt: A Key Role in Financial Intermediation. IMF Working Paper WP/05/57, International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C.

[3] Emran, M. S. et Farazi, S. (2009). Lazy Banks? Government Borrowing and Private Credit in Developing Countries. IIEP Working Paper 2009-9, Institute for International Economic Policy, George Washington University.

[4] For 2020: Q1, Q2, and Q3: $D_t^{Covid}=1$.

The selected model specification is as follows:

$$\Delta\left(\frac{PC}{GDP}\right)_t = \alpha_{PC} \cdot ECT_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{p} \Gamma_j \Delta X_{t-j} + \delta_1 D_t^{Covid} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\text{where } ECT_{t-1} = \frac{PC}{GDP}_{t-1} - \beta_1 \frac{G}{GDP}_{t-1} - \beta_2 \frac{M_3}{GDP}_{t-1} - \beta_3 g^{GDP}_{t-1} - \beta_4 r_{t-1}$$

$ECT_{t-1}$ denotes the error correction term, i.e., the deviation observed in the previous quarter from the long-run equilibrium relationship between credit to private firms and its determinants. $\Delta X_{t-j}$ denotes the vector of lagged changes in all variables—Δ(PC/GDP), Δ(G/GDP), Δ(M3/GDP), $\Delta g^{GDP}$ and Δr.

Values of $|\beta_1|$ less than 1 indicate that the positive impact of diversification is greater than that of “lazy banks”, and vice versa.

The estimates indicate a $\beta_1$ coefficient -0.79, suggesting that an additional one percentage point of GDP in public assets held by banks reduces lending to private firms by 0.79 percentage points in the long run. This result suggests that, over the period under consideration, the “lazy banks” effect is more than offset by the diversification effect. This finding can be explained by the substantial margins in lending capacity available to the banking system, thanks to its strong capitalization and the high level of non-interest-bearing demand deposits, as well as by the Central Bank’s refinancing incentive framework, which fully meets the expressed needs through weekly injections and the various dedicated programs put in place.

# Governance and Bank’s missions

Part 2

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The year 2025 was marked domestically by sustained momentum in economic activity and moderating inflation. At the international level, uncertainty remained very high, compounded by the announcement of a major shift in US trade policy. Against this backdrop, Bank Al-Maghrib maintained the pace of implementation for its structural projects set out in its 2024–2028 strategic plan.

Thus, Bank Al-Maghrib continued refining the proposed inflation targeting framework and drafting a roadmap for its rollout. To this end, it further adapted its analytical and forecasting framework and calibrated the framework's parameters in coordination with domestic and international partners.

Meanwhile, the exchange rate regime reform continued to progress smoothly. The dirham fluctuated within its band without intervention, and quarterly assessment results indicate that its value remains broadly aligned with the fundamentals of the national economy. The Bank pursued its efforts to deepen the market and expand hedging operations. In this regard, it launched an interbank forward market for foreign exchange swaps and overnight interest rate swaps, providing economic operators with a transparent and reliable benchmark to hedge against exchange rate and interest rate risks.

In terms of monetary policy implementation, the Bank adopted a calibrated approach, taking its decisions on a meeting-by-meeting basis using the most updated data. Thus, after lowering the key policy rate in March—marking the third cut since the beginning of the easing cycle launched in June 2024—the Bank maintained the rate at the same level during the subsequent three meetings.

In parallel, the Bank took active steps to improve access to credit for small businesses. Specifically, it implemented out a dedicated mechanism for VSEs with a preferential refinancing rate and established, alongside key stakeholders, a financing and support charter for this category of businesses. In addition to financing, this charter provides for the implementation of a national scoring system, an enterprise support framework spanning their entire lifecycle, and a dedicated mechanism to monitor its execution.

Regarding banking supervision, Bank Al-Maghrib closely tracked asset quality and the impact of macro-financial trends and interest rate variations on banking balance sheets. It also supervised the annual stress testing exercise performed by credit institutions. On the legal and regulatory front, numerous measures were implemented. Beyond finalizing bank resolution projects, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, and the draft law on the direct transferability of non-performing loans, the Bank revamped the circular on the classification and provisioning of non-performing loans. Additionally, it drafted a prudential framework for the National Enterprise Guarantee and Financing Company (SNGFE) and issued a directive outlining the modalities for loan syndication.

As part of the digital transformation of the banking sector and the expansion of the national fintech ecosystem, a regulatory framework for Open Banking is under development. In addition, Bank Al-Maghrib led, within a national working group gathering all relevant stakeholders, the drafting of a crypto-assets bill, which is currently being reviewed by the Secretariat General of the Government.

In the area of green finance and climate risk management, the Bank maintained its support for national commitments by developing, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, a green financial taxonomy. It also issued guidelines on the extra-financial disclosure of climate risks and the reporting of large exposures under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF).

Facing growing cyber risks, the Bank reinforced its supervisory framework by conducting on-site verification missions at banking institutions and finalizing a draft directive to enhance cybersecurity and data protection practices. In parallel, it further strengthened its customer protection mechanism by launching a user portal for Services of Common Interest while ensuring the enforcement of regulatory standards.

In terms of macroprudential policy, Bank Al-Maghrib continued to expand its macroprudential supervisory framework and, in coordination with the other members of the Systemic Risk Coordination and Supervision Committee, drafted a new financial stability roadmap for the 2026–2030 period. On this basis, regular vulnerability assessments of the Moroccan financial sector confirm the resilience and soundness of the national financial system, despite a still difficult and uncertain international environment.

In terms of currency production and management, the Bank continued to meet the needs of the national economy by supplying 750 million banknotes and 92 million coins. In this regard, noting the persistent and elevated use of cash, the Bank conducted an in-depth study to identify strategic levers to curb this trend. The conclusions of this study were shared with the Government and all stakeholders. Additionally, the Bank set up, in coordination with the partners concerned, an Electronic Payment Acceptance Development Fund.

More broadly, the Bank pursued its efforts to develop payment methods and systems. In this regard, it intensified its oversight and modernisation initiatives to guarantee the security and resilience of the payment ecosystem, while continuing to deploy new technologies to this end. Following its establishment in 2025, the Morocco Fintech Centre defined its vision and strategy, structured a service offering tailored to the ecosystem's needs, and drafted a roadmap for the 2026–2027 period. Furthermore, in partnership with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, it launched its inaugural acceleration programme, enabling a first cohort of 19 Fintechs to receive structured and tailored support.

Efforts also continued regarding financial inclusion, with the completion—in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance—of the preparatory work for the second phase of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI), alongside the launch of several initiatives aimed particularly at supporting the economic empowerment of rural women. Through its local presence, the Bank's network carried out more than 1,100 financial education sessions for over 50,000 beneficiaries and hosted nearly a hundred thematic meetings with ecosystem stakeholders across all regions of the Kingdom.

In preparing for the third cycle of the mutual evaluation of the national framework for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), the Bank pursued its monitoring activities and the implementation of relevant recommendations. To this end, it conducted on-site supervisory missions within the banking sector and strengthened its cooperation with the National Financial Intelligence Authority (ANRF) and other stakeholders to enhance compliance with international standards.

Pursuing its policy of openness towards its external environment and ecosystem, Bank Al-Maghrib worked to consolidate and diversify its communication channels by increasingly leveraging digital tools. Driven by a commitment to promote national cultural heritage and foster openness, Bank Al-Maghrib Museum rolled out a programme combining institutional outreach, strategic partnerships, and initiatives with high educational and civic impact. In terms of institutional relations, the Bank notably organised around 25 study visits and videoconferences for partner central banks in the region and across the continent, and continued its cooperation and participation activities with national, international, and multilateral institutions.

As a corporate entity, the Bank continued to enhance its governance in line with international best practices. Accordingly, it amended its governance charter, revised the internal regulations of the Audit and Risk Committee following its external evaluation, and adjusted certain governance bodies to ensure optimal alignment with strategic directions.

In addition, it launched the development process for a new Information Technology Master Plan to support its transformation and adapt to its evolving environment and ecosystem. As part of the procurement process modernisation, a new paperless module for contract execution was deployed, enhancing process efficiency, strengthening transparency and traceability, and streamlining exchanges with suppliers.

In terms of CSR policy, numerous initiatives were undertaken. Notably, within the framework of its foreign exchange reserves management, the Bank increased the share of its investments in sustainable securities to 15.6 percent. It also implemented a skills-sponsorship framework and launched initiatives aimed at optimising water consumption and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Dedicated to promoting and fostering the growth of its human capital, the Bank continued implementing strategic initiatives to drive a management model that combines commitment, performance, and well-being. The actions launched in this regard specifically targeted career development, the creation of a broad and diversified training portfolio, the reinforcement of the employer brand, the diversification of sourcing channels, and the rollout of the workplace well-being policy.

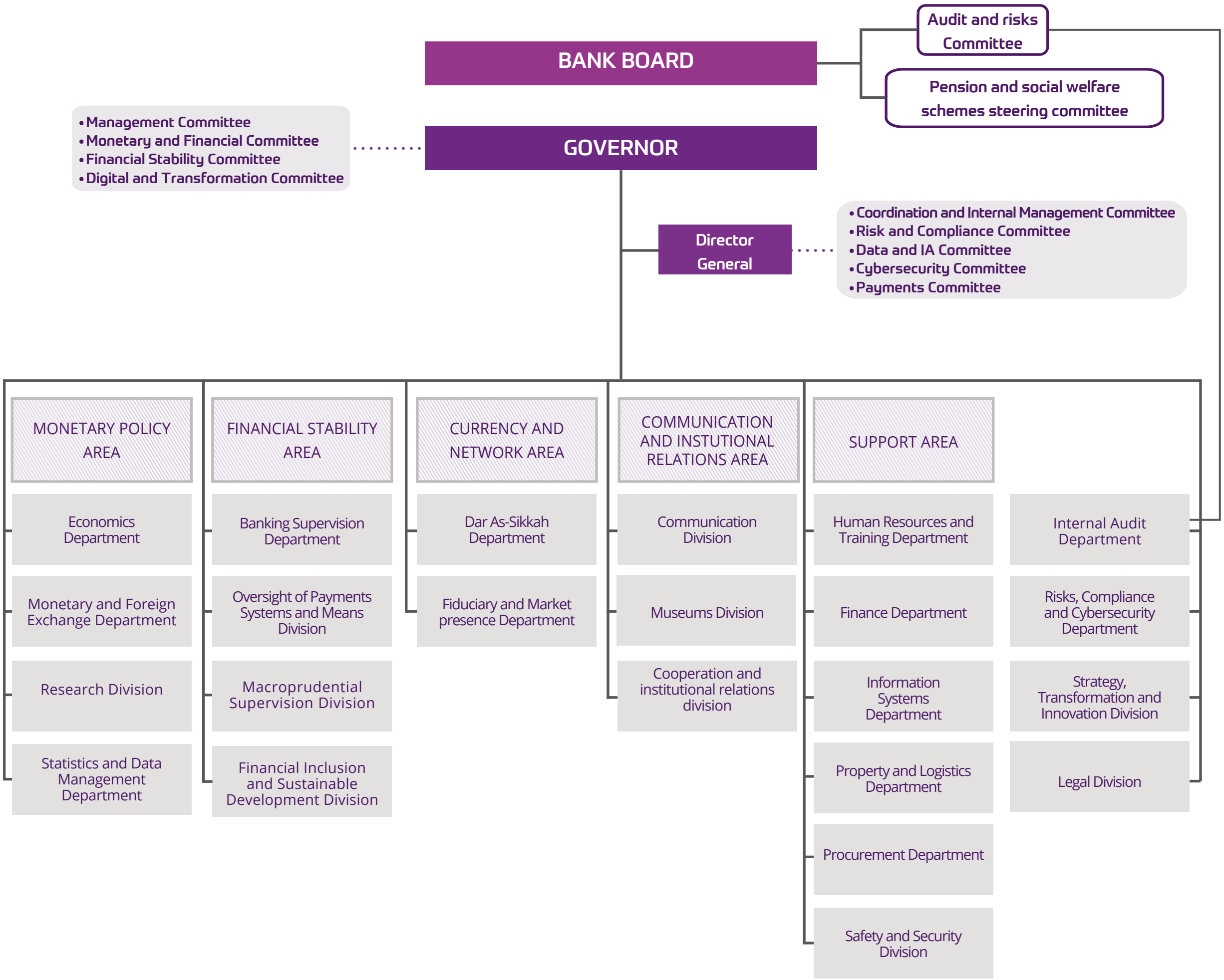
Overall, 2025 was a year of consolidating achievements and making major strides across several fronts, enabling Bank Al-Maghrib to strengthen its position as a benchmark institution and to firmly establish itself as «an engaged and innovative Central Bank, at the service of the economy and the citizen».

# 2.1 Governance and strategy

## 2.1.1 Organizational and governance structures

Following the implementation of its 2024–2028 strategic plan, the Bank's organizational structure is now based on 23 entities and 11 permanent governance bodies.

**Diagram 2.1.1: Bank Al-Maghrib organizational chart**



### Box 2.1.1: Evolution of the Bank's Organisation

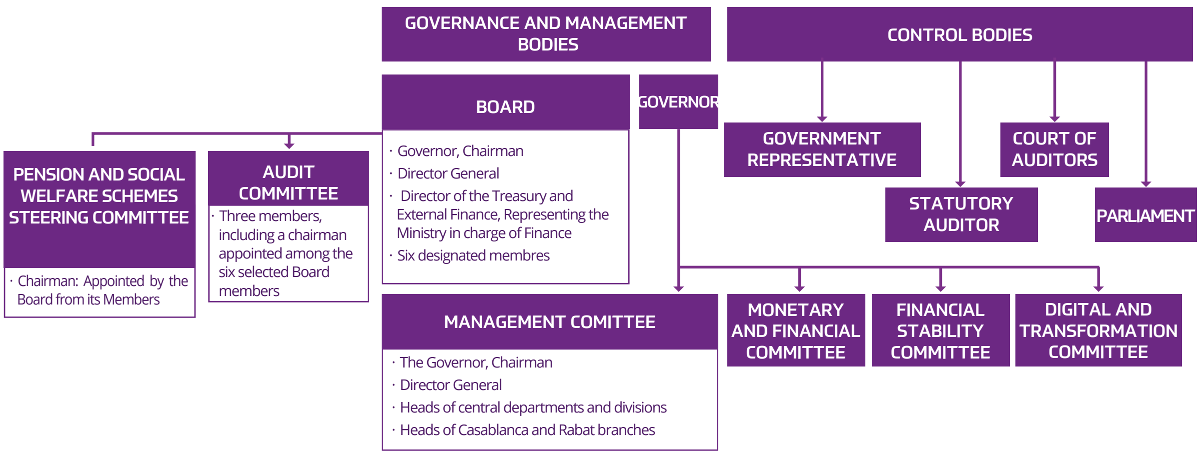
In March 2026, the Bank conducted a targeted review of its organisation and governance to ensure optimal alignment with its strategic priorities and to support the operationalisation of its Information Technology Master Plan.

This review concerned the Payment Systems and Instruments Department, the Information Systems Department, and the Strategy, Transformation and Innovation Division.

It also involved consolidating governance bodies through (i) renaming the "Restricted Management Committee" as the "Digital and Transformation Committee"; (ii) shifting the "Data and Statistics Committee" to the "Data and AI Committee"; expanding the mandates of the "Payments Committee" and establishing the operational modalities of the "Cybersecurity Committee"; and (iv) setting up the Technological Projects Coordination Committee.

Bank Al-Maghrib's governing and management bodies consist of the Board, the Governor and the Management Committee. The controls to which the Bank is subject are devolved to three bodies: the Government representative, the Statutory Auditor and the Court of Auditors.

**Diagram 2.1.2: Bank Al-Maghrib governance bodies**



## Governing and management bodies

The Bank Board is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, the Director General and six members appointed by the Head of Government. The latter are chosen among figures known for their integrity and competence in monetary, financial or economic matters, holding no public elective office and no position of responsibility in state-owned or private companies or in the public administration. Three of these members are proposed by the Governor and the other three by the Minister of Finance. The biography of the appointed members is published on the Bank's website. The appointment criteria, as set out in the Law governing the Statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib, were specified in 2020 and further refined in 2025, particularly regarding the individual and collective skills of said members, the diversity of their profiles, and gender balance. In parallel, the onboarding and immersion process for independent directors of the Bank's Board has been strengthened, drawing inspiration from central bank best practices.

Members are appointed for a non-renewable six-year term. The Director of the Treasury and External Finance, who reports to the Ministry of Finance, sits on the Board as an ex-officio member, but does not have the right to vote on monetary policy decisions.

The Board meets at least once every quarter, according to a pre-established and publicly announced schedule. It defines the monetary policy stance based on analyses and projections produced by the Bank staff. At the end of each meeting, a press release is immediately issued, highlighting the Board's decisions and their rationale, and a live press conference is held by the Governor. The Board's by-laws set out the terms and conditions under which monetary policy decisions are communicated to the public. They are published on the Bank's website.

The Board defines the general rules governing the management of foreign exchange reserves and monitors the related results. It also specifies the characteristics of banknotes and coins issued by the Bank, and decides on their circulation and withdrawal in accordance with the relevant regulations. The Board is also responsible for the management of the Bank, particularly with regard to general policy, financial management, accounting and organization. It may also decide on any measures that may be implemented in exceptional or emergency situations, and set any other instrument of intervention in the money or foreign exchange markets, other than those provided for by law.

In accordance with best governance practices and as set out in its by-laws, the Bank's Board conducts a self-assessment of its operations every two years. The improvement measures arising from the self-assessment and external peer review exercises conducted in 2024 have been broadly implemented.

Two Committees emanating the Board members were set up:

- **The Audit and Risks Committee** is tasked with examining and giving advice on issues relating to accounting information, internal and external audit, internal control and risk management. It consists of three members, chosen among the six appointed members of the Board, and meets four times a year, ten days before the Board meetings. A charter, approved by the Board, defines the roles, responsibilities and operating procedures of the Audit Committee, which are set out in a set of internal regulations. The members appointed in 2020 are Mr. Mustapha Moussaoui, as Chairman, Mrs. Mouna Cherkaoui and Mr. Fathallah Oualalou. The Committee's secretariat is entrusted to the head of the Internal Audit Department.
- **The Pension and Social Welfare Schemes Steering Committee** is tasked with overseeing the Bank's internal pension and health insurance schemes of the Bank's employees and monitoring their technical and financial management. It is chaired by a member of the Board and comprises the heads of the Finance, Human Resources and Monetary and Foreign Exchange Operations departments, as well as two staff representatives. Its operating procedures are laid down in a charter approved by the Board. Since 2020, the Committee has been chaired by Mrs. Najat El Mekkaoui, and its secretariat is entrusted to the head of the Finance Department.

  The Governor runs and manages the Bank. He is notably responsible for ensuring compliance with the Bank's by-laws and regulations, as well as implementing the decisions of the Board. He is assisted by a Director General, who carries out all the tasks assigned to him by the Governor and under his authority. The Director General also represents the Governor in the event of absence or impediment.

The Governor is assisted by the following committees, which he chairs:

- The **Management Committee** assists the Governor in managing the Bank's affairs. Chaired by the Governor, it is composed of the Director General and the heads of the central entities and the Rabat and Casablanca branches. The Committee holds monthly meetings according to a pre-established schedule and is responsible for reviewing matters relating to the Bank's organisation and management and for making proposals on issues falling within its remit.
- The **Monetary and Financial Committee (MFC)** in areas relating to monetary policy, exchange rate policy, foreign exchange reserve management, banking supervision, financial stability, payment systems and means, financial inclusion, research and surveys and statistics. It meets monthly according to a pre-established schedule. Once a quarter, this Committee is preceded by a Pre-CMF meeting, chaired by the Director General, to conduct a preliminary review of the Bank's macroeconomic projections. The forecasting team from the Directorate in charge of economic studies participates in both the Pre-CMF and CMF meetings.

- The **Financial Stability Committee (FSC)** meets twice a year, according to a preestablished schedule. Its responsibilities include assessing risks and threats to financial stability, and reviewing measures aimed at mitigating them. Its meetings precede those of the established Systemic Risk Coordination and Supervision Committee.
- The **Digital and Transformation Committee** monitors the transformation projects, including digital and organizational initiatives, carried out by the Bank. It is composed of the Director General and the heads of the entities in charge of strategy, transformation and innovation, payment systems and instruments, banking supervision, information systems, statistics and data management, risk, compliance and cybersecurity, legal affairs, as well as human resources and training.

Five other committees chaired by the Director General operate in specific areas of activity, and their decisions are subject to the approval of the Governor. These are:

- The **Internal Management and Coordination Committee (IMCC)** is responsible for reviewing internal management issues requiring inter-entity coordination, monitoring the definition and implementation of the Bank's strategy, and deciding on specific policies for different areas of activity. It also reviews risks and alerts related to the implementation of high-impact projects, as well as to the Bank's budget.
- The **Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC)** is tasked with examining, validating and monitoring the implementation of risk management and compliance policies, as well as the resilience mechanisms of crisis management and ethics activities.
- The **Data and AI Committee (DAIC)** is notably responsible for reviewing (i) updates to the Bank's Data and Statistics strategy, as well as its Artificial Intelligence (AI) policy, and monitoring the implementation of their respective roadmaps; (ii) data and AI governance mechanisms; (iii) opportunities for AI adoption across the Bank's operations, data and statistics initiatives, and data requirements; (iv) alignment projects with national and international statistical production standards; (v) risk analysis related to the use of Data and AI; and (vi) areas of collaboration with national and international organizations in the fields of Data, statistics, and AI.
- The **Cybersecurity Committee (CC)** is responsible for defining the cybersecurity strategy and its associated roadmap, while ensuring its alignment with the Bank's strategic orientations, the national cybersecurity strategy, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.
- The **Payments Committee (CP)** is responsible for reviewing all matters related to digital and cashless payments, as well as central bank digital currency (CBDC) and other digital assets.

## Control bodies

The Government representative controls, on behalf of the State and in the name of the Minister of Finance, the regularity of the Bank's financial operations with regard to the applicable legal and regulatory provisions. He attends Board meetings in an advisory capacity and makes any proposals he deems useful.

Under the provisions of Article 43 of Law 40-17 relating to its Statutes, the accounts of Bank Al-Maghrib are subject to an annual audit conducted under the responsibility of an external auditor, who certifies the Bank's financial statements and assesses its internal control system. The auditor produces an audit report, sent to the Government representative and members of the Board, no later than five months after the end of the financial year. The external auditor is appointed by the Board following a review of the selection process by the Audit and Risk Committee, and conducts their assignment in accordance with professional standards in Morocco, which are largely inspired by International Standards on Auditing (ISA).

External audit is regulated by an internal instruction that defines the following selection criteria: (i) the auditor must not be in a situation of self-audit, in compliance with the regulations governing the accounting profession (OEC Maroc and IFAC 2009); (ii) the auditor must belong to a renowned international financial audit network; (iii) should have conducted audit missions within central banks, either directly or through its international network; (iv) should demonstrate solid financial stability; and (v) should be independent from Bank Al-Maghrib. The external auditor's team must be multi-disciplinary, possess the required qualifications and have proven experience in banking and finance.

The internal instruction also sets out the following criteria for ensuring the independence of the external auditor: (i) the external auditor must not provide consultancy services on behalf of the Bank; (ii) the proportion of the external auditor's fees relative to his total turnover; (iii) the external auditor shall have no subordinate relationship or conflict of interest of any kind with Bank Al-Maghrib, or any relationship by blood or marriage with the members of its Board or senior management.

The Bank reviews situations of conflict of interest before submitting them to the Audit and Risks Committee for assessment. In addition, each year, the Statutory Auditor provides the Audit and Risks Committee with a certificate confirming his independence from the Bank. The Audit and Risks Committee reviews the external auditor's annual work plan, ensures its proper coordination with internal audit activities, and takes note of the mission's findings.

Deloitte has been the Bank's Statutory Auditor since 2021, appointed for a non-renewable six-year term.

The Bank is subject to the control of the Court of Auditors. Each year, it submits its accounting documents annually, as well as those of its staff pension and social security funds, in accordance with the current legislation. It also provides the Court with extracts of the Board's minutes relating to its budget and assets, accompanied by copies of the external auditors' reports.

Lastly, the Governor may be heard by the Parliamentary standing finance committees, at their initiative, on the Bank's missions, in accordance with the principle of accountability enshrined by the Constitution. An information note on the Bank's activities is transmitted quarterly to Parliament, following each ordinary meeting of the Board.

### Audit and Risks Committee

During 2025, the Audit and Risk Committee conducted its fourth self-assessment exercise, using an approach inspired by international best practices. For the first time, it also underwent an external peer review. The results of these exercises indicate that its operations are globally in line with recognized standards in this field. The associated recommendations, approved by the Bank Board at its December meeting, focus on improving the dynamics of Committee meetings, strengthening risk oversight in light of their complexity and rapid evolution, and enhancing the support provided to the Committee for its continuous capacity development. As of the end of 2025, the implementation of these recommendations reached a progress rate of over 70 percent, resulting notably in changing its name to the "Audit and Risk Committee" and reviewing its charter and internal regulations.

The Committee held five meetings in 2025, including an extraordinary session dedicated to presenting the results of its external assessment. It examined the Bank's annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, and recommended their approval to the Bank Board. Furthermore, it ensured the independence of the statutory auditor in accordance with current regulatory provisions and reviewed the auditor's intervention plan for the 2025 financial year. In this regard, the Committee inquired into the statutory auditor's control approach, the scope of its work, its ability to understand the challenges related to the Bank's activities, and the coordination framework with the internal audit function.

The Committee also took note of the main conclusions of the report on the Bank's Internal Control System (ICS) for the year 2024, focusing particularly on the assessment of its maturity level and its various components. Furthermore, it reviewed the outcomes of the operational, reputational, financial, strategic, and emerging risk management frameworks for the year 2025, and validated the 2026 annual internal audit program prior to its approval by the Bank Board. The Committee also examined the progress made on its recommendations, which primarily concerned the risk management process, the annual financial statements, the ICS report, and the internal audit. Thus, out of a total of eighteen recommendations, sixteen have been implemented and two are being finalized.

### Steering committee for the pension and social welfare schemes

In 2025, the Committee conducted its first self-assessment exercise, using an approach similar to that of the Audit and Risk Committee while considering its own specificities and central bank best practices in this field. The resulting findings indicate overall compliance of the governance of these schemes with international standards, as well as the quality of both technical and actuarial management. The improvement opportunities identified through this exercise, which focus primarily on strengthening the Committee's composition and its meeting dynamics, were approved by the Board at its December meeting, and their implementation has been outlined in a detailed roadmap.

In accordance with the Instruction on the governance charter for pension and social welfare schemes, the Steering Committee, chaired by a member of the Bank Board, held its meetings to examine the financial management performance of the Staff Pension Fund and the Health Insurance Fund, and to review the results of the strategic asset allocation study. It also validated the actuarial balance sheets of both schemes, which were duly certified by an independent actuary, and submitted the conclusions of the social funds' annual report along with proposed decisions for the Bank Board approval during its March 2026 session. The independent actuary, appointed by the Bank in compliance with current rules and procedures, raised no observations liable to call into question the data, assumptions, liabilities, sustainability horizon, or regulatory commitments of either scheme.

## 2.1.2 Strategy

In its five-year plan 2024-2028, the Bank set itself the vision of being "a committed and innovative central bank at the service of the economy and the citizen", which it is striving to achieve through two strategic guidelines, namely (i) contributing to the resilience of the national economy by preserving monetary and financial stability, and (ii) pursuing the Bank's transformation towards greater agility, innovation and performance.

At the end of the second year of its deployment, major progress was made in all strategic areas.

**Table 2.1.1: Second annual progress report of the implementation of the 2024-2028 plan**

| Monetary policy | |
|---|---|
| **Analysis and forecasting framework** | **Reform of the exchange rate regime** |
| • Development of the draft inflation targeting framework and its implementation roadmap;<br>• Improvement of the macroeconomic forecasting framework. | • Continuation of preparations for the next phases of the exchange rate regime reform;<br>• Development of an intervention strategy based on the IMF recommendations;<br>• Development of a mapping of foreign exchange market operators. |
| **Research activities** | **Data and statistics** |
| • Publication of three working papers;<br>• Organisation of the second edition of the Bank Al-Maghrib Prize for Economic and Financial Research;<br>• Organisation of several research seminars. | • Definition of a regulatory framework establishing the modalities for data and statistics collection by the Bank, as well as the obligations incumbent upon reporting entities;<br>• Implementation of several structural projects as part of the modernisation of data and statistics management processes;<br>• Signing of a partnership agreement with the High Commission for Planning (HCP). |
| **Financial stability, banking supervision and financial inclusion** | |
| **Banking supervision and prudential regulation** | **Financial inclusion and on-site presence** |
| • Continued transposition of Basel III standards with the adoption of NSFR and ILAAP requirements;<br>• Adoption of the circular on the classification and provisioning of non-performing loans, the circular setting out specific application conditions for the SNGFE law, and the directive defining loan syndication modalities;<br>• Finalisation of the bank resolution regime reform project;<br>• Strengthening of cyber-risk supervision across the financial sector;<br>• Adoption of a charter dedicated to the financing and support of very small enterprises (VSEs); | • Formulation of the target vision and definition of associated ambitions for the second phase of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion;<br>• Structuring of the Moroccan Coalition for Women's Financial Inclusion;<br>• Continued progress within the framework of the national initiative for the economic empowerment of rural women in Morocco;<br>• Development of a methodological framework to assess the resilience of rural women entrepreneurs to climate change;<br>• Conclusion of new partnerships with international institutions to promote women's financial inclusion and design financing models for smallholders and their value chains; |

- Issuance of two directives concerning the extra-financial disclosure of climate risks and the reporting of large exposures;
- Development of the new financial stability roadmap covering the 2026–2030 period;
- Analysis of interactions between fiscal and macroprudential policies;
- Analysis of the real estate and agricultural sectors from a macroprudential perspective.
- Formalization of the Bank's local presence policy;
- Rollout of the new law on credit bureaus and drafting of the related implementing texts;
- Launch of the user portal for services of common interest.

**E-payments means and Fintech**

- Implementation of the governance framework for the Payment Development Strategy;
- Establishment of the Acquisition Fund for electronic payments;
- Fixing the shareholding structure of the futures market management company (SGMAT) and publishing prudential decrees applicable to clearing and trading members and the Central Counterparty Clearing House (CCP);
- Dissemination of the guide on the Fintech journey within Bank Al-Maghrib;
- Contribution to the work of the Morocco Fintech Centre on regulatory matters and fintech support;
- Continued work on the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) project.

**Bank network, currency and secure documents**

- Rollout of a new processing framework for foreign banknotes;
- Issuance of a commemorative banknote and coin to mark the hosting of the 35$^{th}$ edition of the Africa Cup of Nations in Morocco;
- Reconfiguration of currency flows to optimise the cash cycle;
- Expansion of Dar As-Sikkah's catalogue for minting medals and commemorative coins.

**Governance, communication and outreach**

**Governance**

- Adaptation of the Bank's organisation;
- Amendment of the Bank's governance charter;
- Review of the charter and internal regulations of the Audit and Risk Committee following its external evaluation;
- Formulation of the three-year cybersecurity strategy for 2026–2028;

**Communication and outreach**

- Implementation of the Bank's «Water» programme;
- Development of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction programme;
- Finalisation of the pilot phase for the skills-sponsorship framework;
- Intensification of the Bank's presence on social media;
- Participation in several national exhibitions (GITEX, SIEL, Salon de l'Epargne, etc.);

- Definition and implementation of the information security awareness strategy for Bank staff;
- Renewal of the certification for the Bank's integrated process management system.
- Organisation of several exhibitions and thematic events by the Museum;
- Execution of several cooperation initiatives with partner banks and strengthening of the Bank's presence within national and international institutions.

| Resources |
|---|
| • Rollout of the «well-being at work» policy;<br>• Launch of an HR advisory and expertise mission to formulate the employer brand policy and action plans for attracting and retaining target profiles;<br>• Development of the Information Technology Master Plan and its associated roadmap;<br>• Modernisation of the procurement process through the deployment of a paperless module for contract execution;<br>• Implementation of several experiments by the Innovation LAB exploring Generative AI. |

## 2.1.3 Internal control, audit, risk management and ethics

### Internal control system

The Bank's Internal Control System (ICS), based on the COSO[1] framework, is subject to an annual review for all its components[2]. This review is prepared on the basis of the results of the entities self-assessment of their control systems, the overall mapping of operational risks, and the conclusions and recommendations of internal and external audit assignments, as well as those of the Audit Committee.

Overall, the Internal Control System (ICS) maintained a high level of maturity due to the implementation of several measures aimed at enhancing its efficiency and effectiveness. These primarily included updating the anti-corruption policy as well as the Codes of Ethics and Conduct applicable to Board members and staff, amending the Bank's governance charter, and renewing the certification of its integrated management system.

### Internal audit

Bank Al-Maghrib's internal audit is an independent activity whose mission is to provide assurance to the Bank's main stakeholders (Board, Audit and Risks Committee and the Governor's office) as regards the management of risks to which the Bank is exposed. It aims to support the Bank in achieving its objectives by evaluating, through a systematic and disciplined approach, its risk management, internal control, and governance processes.

[1] Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).
[2] Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information and Steering.

To this end, internal audit prepares and conducts its missions using a risk-based approach, governed by an audit plan that covers all the Bank's entities, processes, and activities. In addition to risk analysis, annual mission planning takes into account strategic priorities, synergy with the work of the External Auditor, cyclicality criteria, and the expectations of the stakeholders. Audit missions specifically aim to assess the compliance of the Bank's activities with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures, their effectiveness and efficiency with respect to the assigned objectives, and the reliability and security of information.

The 2025 audit program was therefore adapted to consider the new risks arising from the roll-out of the 2024-2028 strategic plan.

**Table 2.1.2: Major processes audited in 2025**

| Management | Core missions | Support |
|---|---|---|
| • Organization<br>• Information security and Resilience of activities | • Banking supervision<br>• Currency activities<br>• Banking operations<br>• Foreign exchange and reserves management<br>• Statistics and data management | • Information systems<br>• Infrastructure and working equipment<br>• Communication<br>• Procurement<br>• Security |

## Risk management

### Operational risks[1]

In 2025, a system was implemented to ensure close monitoring of high risks, accompanied by a strengthening of control frameworks, particularly for risks related to cyberattacks and macroeconomic forecasting in a context marked by persistent economic, geopolitical, and climate uncertainties. Concurrently, targeted analyses were conducted on specific procurement process risks and operational risk insurance coverage to assess control levels and define appropriate strengthening measures.

### Financial risks[2]

A dedicated committee, reporting to the Monetary and Financial Committee, ensures regular monitoring and oversees the implementation of control actions.

[1] Operational risks are broken down into several categories: human, organizational, operational, information system and external. Each of the Bank's entities has a Risk Manager responsible for assessing the risks specific to its scope, and for ensuring the implementation of risk mitigation measures. A central unit provides methodological support and consolidated reporting.

[2] Financial risks cover credit, market and liquidity risks, as well as those related to the management of corporate funds and shareholders' equity.

## Reputational risks[1]

In 2025, the reputation risk assessment underwent a methodological review, with the main enhancements being as follows:

- Expanding the monitoring of operational risks with high reputational impact to all Bank activities[2], incorporating associated incidents as well as the assessment of their criticality levels;
- Including all Bank staff, in addition to members of the Management Committee, in the monitoring framework for compliance with ethical rules and anti-corruption efforts;
- Leveraging existing customer listening tools from the Integrated Management System and those related to the assessment of the Bank's transparency framework[3].

## Business continuity and information security

As part of strengthening its operational resilience, the Bank conducted a review of its business continuity plans in 2025, covering cyberattack, pandemic, fire, and climate event scenarios. This review aimed to ensure the adequacy of existing arrangements and their alignment with current and emerging threats, while reinforcing the Bank's capacity to ensure the continuity of its critical activities during a crisis.

Regarding the coordination of Business Continuity Plans within the financial centre, the register of major threats to the national financial system has been updated. Within this framework, an analysis of large-scale operational incidents was conducted at both national and international levels, notably the Iberian power blackout in April and the Safi floods in December...

In terms of information security and cybersecurity, and in response to the growing sophistication of cyberattacks—particularly those leveraging generative artificial intelligence and deepfakes—the Bank consolidated its cybersecurity framework by deploying technical cyberdefence solutions and implementing an information security and cybersecurity awareness strategy dedicated to all Bank staff.

## Ethics

In 2025, the amended versions of the Anti-Corruption Policy and the Code of Ethics and Conduct were subject to an internal communication plan, and were published on the Bank's website and Intranet in Arabic, Amazigh, French, and English.

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[1] Reputation risk arises from a negative opinion or perception of the Bank's efficiency, by its various external or internal stakeholders. It may also arise from inadequate management of strategic, operational or financial risks.

[2] Initially, this scope was limited to risks related to monetary policy, banking supervision, and financial stability.

[3] Assessment conducted in 2022 by the IMF against the provisions of the Central Bank Transparency Code, with a new assessment scheduled for the 2027–2028 horizon.

With regard to awareness-raising, training sessions focusing on the Bank's ethics framework were organised for staff involved in the procurement process, with a view to enhancing their knowledge of managing conflicts of interest, the rules governing gifts, invitations and benefits received, and the ethics reporting mechanism.

At sectoral level, and in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Cooperation Agreement in the financial sector[1], Bank Al-Maghrib, the National Authority for Integrity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption (INPPLC), the Moroccan Capital Market Authority (AMMC) and the Supervisory Authority of Insurance and Social Welfare (ACAPS) jointly reviewed the cooperation activities carried out during the 2024–2025 period and approved the roadmap for the coming period.

### Management systems

In 2025, the Bank successfully renewed the certification of its integrated management system, in compliance with international standards for quality (ISO 9001), occupational health and safety (ISO 45001), environment (ISO 14001), information security (ISO 27001), and anti-bribery (ISO 37001). Furthermore, it pursued system maintenance and improvement actions through the review of associated risks, the conduct of internal audits, and the delivery of training initiatives. Following the Bank's reorganization, a comprehensive process review was also launched, leading to the update of the process and activity mapping.

### Compliance

With regard to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), Bank Al-Maghrib conducted an impact study on Law No. 03-23, amending and supplementing Law No. 22-01 on criminal procedure. This study assessed (i) the strengthening of public prosecution through the legal formalization of parallel financial investigations into serious crimes and offenses, combined with the extension of the scope of special investigative techniques to financial crimes and offenses; and (ii) the clarification of rules for handling judicial requests, bank account information requests, and freezing, seizure, and asset confiscation orders. Adjustments to current internal procedural and organizational frameworks were thus initiated, in coordination with the relevant authorities, to ensure efficient and compliant implementation of these amendments. Concurrently, the Bank pursued the revision of its internal financial integrity and security policy and its operational procedures.

Furthermore, within the framework of its relations with foreign correspondent banks and eligible counterparties, the Bank processed 83 questionnaires and analysed 25 agreements containing obligations related to anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. In terms of performance, the monitoring of key performance indicators for the Bank's financial integrity and security activities shows an overall objective achievement rate of 98 percent.

[1] Agreement, signed in November 2019, between the three financial sector regulators (Bank Al-Maghrib, Moroccan Capital Market Authority, the Supervisory Authority of Insurance and Social Welfare) and the National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption.

At the national coordination level, the Bank submitted two spontaneous disclosures to the National Financial Intelligence Authority (ANRF) pursuant to Article 22 of Law No. 43-05 on anti-money laundering. Furthermore, it processed 4,104 requests issued by law enforcement authorities as part of investigations conducted into national and international financial crime cases.

Regarding personal data protection, it continued incorporating data protection principles into digital transformation projects, as well as during the use of IT solutions and services across various business processes.

As part of the roll-out of the information access scheme, the Bank developed a repository of public information held by business entities. Concurrently, it continued publishing information deemed public on its website and fulfilled all 90 requests received (compared to 165 requests in 2024). In this regard, a reporting system was put in place to identify the categories of requests made by members of the public and to assess the performance of the processing mechanism. The findings show that the average processing time for requests stands at 8.5 calendar days and does not exceed 3 calendar days when the request concerns information available in the repository and/or already published on the Bank's website

## 2.1.4 Corporate responsibility

Bank Al-Maghrib continued to roll out its CSR program, derived from its corporate responsibility policy and strategic plan. This approach aims to strengthen the integration of the Bank's CSR challenges across all its missions and activities, and to evaluate its overall performance in this area.

Regarding CSR governance, the Bank pursued its actions aimed at consolidating its governance bodies, transparency framework, and cyber-risk management system. Regarding the economic pillar of its CSR policy, in addition to organizing the award ceremony for the second edition of the Bank Al-Maghrib Prize for Economic and Financial Research, the Bank initiated an extensive financial education program to strengthen its presence within the national financial ecosystem.

On the social front, the Bank pursued the implementation of its comprehensive workplace well-being policy. As part of its environmental commitment, it contributed to the implementation of the National Climate Finance Strategy 2030 and strengthened the regulatory framework for integrating climate-related risks within the banking sector.

Internally, the Bank advanced environmental initiatives to optimize water consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. These actions included upgrading green spaces, transitioning to a 100 percent electric vehicle and motorcycle fleet, and phasing in recycled paper for printing. Energy efficiency initiatives were also launched following the recommendations of energy audits conducted at high-consumption sites, notably the installation of LED lighting.

Finally, as part of the CSR engagement program, several actions were carried out, including the organization of an internal art contest themed 'Art Meets Sustainable Development', the piloting of gamification to raise awareness of CSR topics, and the hosting of an exhibition themed "Water at the Heart of Science" at the Marrakech branch.

## 2.1.5 Budgetary Governance Framework

The process of budget formulation, validation, execution, and monitoring within the Bank is governed by a budget charter that defines the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, as well as the guiding principles of budget management. These principles notably include strategic alignment, sound financial management, universality, unity, sincerity, annuality, the separation of financial years, consistency between accounting and budgetary data, and budget fungibility. Beyond these principles, the charter formalizes a structured budget calendar, covering all phases of the cycle, from programming to execution.

Within this framework, during the budget formulation process, the Bank ensures that it: (i) funds the necessary resources to achieve its objectives and fulfil its missions; (ii) optimizes costs through an efficiency-driven approach; (iii) aligns resources with strategic priorities and compliance requirements; and (iv) determines its investments based on a rationalization and cost-control methodology, prioritizing trade-offs grounded in value added, risks, and operational impacts.

Regarding the operating budget, work begins as early as June with a scoping phase to define the Bank's projected budget trajectory. This work continues with analysis, consolidation, review, and budget reconciliation. In this regard, the necessity of operating expenses for services and events is submitted in October to the Internal Coordination and Management Committee (CCGI) for validation, in accordance with governance and commitment control rules.

As for the capital expenditure budget, planning begins as early as January at the operational committee level, which is responsible for reviewing files related to new investment lines. Dedicated committees are then held to assess the viability of investments, evaluate their impacts, and set priorities. The projects consolidated through this process are subsequently submitted in October to the CCGI "Investments" committee.

# 2.2 Bank's missions

## 2.2.1 Monetary policy

In 2025, monetary policy was conducted in an environment of elevated global uncertainty, particularly following the announcement of the US tariff increase in April. Domestically, inflation continued to evolve at low to moderate rates due to supply shocks but was expected to converge towards levels in line with the price stability objective over the medium term. At the same time, the positive momentum in non-agricultural activity continued, mainly driven by investment in large-scale economic and social infrastructure projects.

Under these conditions, Bank Al-Maghrib (BAM) continued adopting a calibrated approach, basing its decisions, meeting by meeting, on the most updated data. Thus, after lowering the policy rate in March, the third reduction since the beginning of the easing cycle in June 2024, it kept the rate unchanged during the following three meetings.

In parallel, the Bank ensured adequate financing for the economy, focusing its efforts on very small enterprises (VSEs). To this end, it set up in March a new support program with a preferential refinancing rate. It subsequently launched a new initiative, bringing together all stakeholders[1] under a charter dedicated to VSEs. In addition to financing, the Charter provides for the development of a national firm scoring system, a support mechanism throughout the business life cycle as well as a follow-up mechanism for its implementation.

In addition, BAM continued to meet all bank liquidity needs, notably through its weekly injections and longer-term refinancing programs. In this context, the average volume of its monetary operations totaled MAD 137.8 billion weekly average, virtually unchanged compared to the previous year.

In the foreign exchange market, the dirham hovered below the central parity and within the fluctuation band, without any Bank intervention, driven by improved liquidity resulting from significant tourism revenues and remittances. At the same time, quarterly assessments conducted by BAM indicated that the value of the national currency remained broadly in line with economic fundamentals.

[1] The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Investment, Convergence, and Public Policy Evaluation, Tamwilcom, Maroc PME, the Moroccan Bankers Association, the National Federation of Microfinance Institutions, the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises and the Moroccan Foundation for Financial Education.

## Monetary policy decisions

During the first Bank Board meeting of 2025, international economic data pointed to a relative resilience of the global economy. However, a slowdown was expected over the medium term against the backdrop of high uncertainty, particularly surrounding the direction of economic policies and especially trade policies. Combined with the expected decline of energy prices and easing labor market conditions, these developments were expected to lead to additional inflation deceleration, while lingering above the targets of major advanced economies' central banks.

Domestically, after remaining at very high levels over the previous two years, inflation slowed significantly in 2024, falling to 0.9 percent, and was expected to hover around 2 percent afterwards. However, these prospects were subject to significant uncertainty related not only to global geo-economic tensions but also changes in the domestic supply of some agricultural products.

Regarding economic activity, non-agricultural output was expected to reach 4.2 percent in 2024 and consolidate at 4 percent over the medium term, mainly driven by strong investment in infrastructure. The value added of agricultural sector, which continued to suffer from unfavorable weather conditions, was expected to decline by 4.7 percent in 2024 before rebounding by 2.5 percent, considering BAM estimate of cereal production at 35 million quintals (MQx). In 2026, assuming an average cereal harvest of 50 MQx[1], its growth was expected to accelerate to 6.1 percent. Overall, national economic growth was projected to increase from 3.2 percent in 2024 to 3.9 percent in 2025 and then to 4.2 percent in 2026. Despite this strong economic momentum, labor market data pointed to an increase in unemployment to 13.3 percent in 2024.

As for macroeconomic balances, the current account deficit was expected to remain below 3 percent of GDP, and official reserve assets were projected to strengthen to around five and a half months of imports of goods and services. In parallel, fiscal consolidation was expected to continue, supported particularly by strong tax revenues and increased use of innovative financing mechanisms. The fiscal deficit was therefore expected to narrow to 3.9 percent in 2025 and 3.6 percent in 2026 after reaching 4.1 percent of GDP in 2024.

In terms of monetary conditions, bank lending rates to the non-financial sector continued to decline following the policy rate cuts in June and December 2024. Despite this downward trend, credit growth to the non-financial sector slowed to 2.6 percent in 2024 but was expected to accelerate to 6 percent over the medium term, considering the projected economic activity and banking system's expectations.

[1] Corresponding to the average cereal output of the last five years (2020-2024).

In addition, inflation expectations remained well anchored, with financial sector experts surveyed in BAM's quarterly survey of Q1 2025 projecting average rates of 2.2 percent over an eight-quarter horizon and 2.4 percent over 12 quarters.

Considering expected inflation developments at levels broadly in line with the price stability objective, and with the view to strengthening its support for economic activity and job creation, the Board decided to reduce the policy rate by 25 basis points (bps), bringing it down to 2.25 percent. Along the same lines, the Bank introduced a new program to support bank financing for VSEs, in particular by refinancing participating banks at a preferential rate equal to the policy rate minus 25 bps.

**Table 2.2.1: Inflation projections (in percent)**

| | Board meetings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 March 2025 | 24 June 2025 | 23 September 2025 | 16 December 2025 |
| Average over an 8 quarters horizon | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 2025 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 2026 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| 2027 | - | - | - | 1.9 |

Starting April, new US tariff measures followed by escalating tensions in the Middle East caused a surge in global uncertainty. Under these conditions, global economic growth was expected to slow down at a faster-than-projected pace in March, thereby contributing to the continued downward trend of inflation.

Domestically, inflation slowed significantly, from 2 percent in the first quarter of 2025 to an average of 0.6 percent in the following two months. This development mainly reflects the deceleration of food prices, particularly those of "fresh meat", following the call of His Majesty the King of refraining from performing the ritual of Eid al-Adha sacrifice. Inflation forecast was thus revised down to 1.1 percent in 2025 and maintained at 1.8 percent in 2026, with its core component expected to evolve at a similar pace. Despite these achievements, inflation expectations remained well-anchored, with financial sector experts projecting, in the second quarter, average rates of 2.3 percent over eight-quarter horizon and 2.5 percent over 12 quarters.

Regarding economic activity, annual national accounts data pointed to a growth rate of 3.8 percent in 2024, a faster pace than suggested by previously published quarterly account. According to BAM forecasts, growth was expected to accelerate sharply to 4.6 percent in 2025, then to consolidate to 4.4 percent in 2026.

By sector, agricultural value added was expected to increase by 5 percent in 2025, considering a cereal harvest estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 44 MQx, then by 3.2 percent in 2026, assuming an average cereal output of 50 MQx. For non-agricultural activities, growth was expected to stand at 4.5 percent in 2025 and 2026, owing particularly to investment in infrastructure aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change and preparing the hosting of major international events by 2030.

In terms of the transmission of monetary policy decisions, the decline in bank lending rates to the non-financial sector continued. Data for the first quarter of 2025 indeed showed a cumulative decline of 45 basis points since the start of the monetary easing in June 2024.

Taking all these developments into account and in view of the high level of uncertainty surrounding the outlook, the Board decided at its second meeting of the year to keep the policy rate unchanged at 2.25 percent.

### Box 2.2.1: Assessment of growth and inflation projections

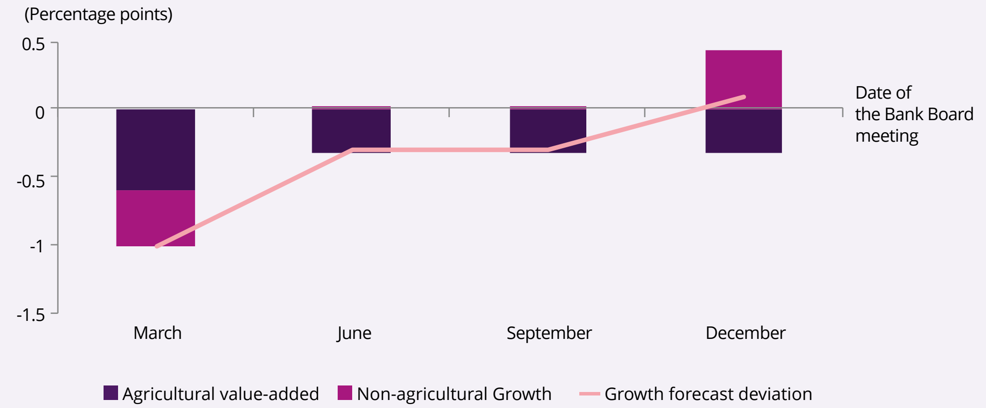
In sustained efforts to improve its forecasting system, Bank Al-Maghrib conducts an in-depth annual assessment of projections prepared for its Board meetings. This box summarizes the preliminary results obtained for the 2025 economic growth and inflation forecasts.

The four projection exercises of the year were undertaken in an external environment of high uncertainty, linked to the announcement of US tariff increases and ongoing geopolitical tensions. Despite this difficult environment and several consecutive years of drought, the Moroccan economy performed remarkably well.

Growth forecasts ranged from 3.9 percent in March to 5 percent in December, compared to a realized 4.9 percent, representing absolute forecasting gaps of 1 and 0.1 percentage point (pp), respectively. These discrepancies are mainly due to the agricultural component, whose momentum was significantly underestimated at the beginning of the year, with a gap of 5.7 pp in March, before narrowing to 3.2 pp in subsequent forecasting rounds. In these forecasts, the incorporation of the quarterly national accounts data and other available information still resulted in an underestimation of agricultural value added.

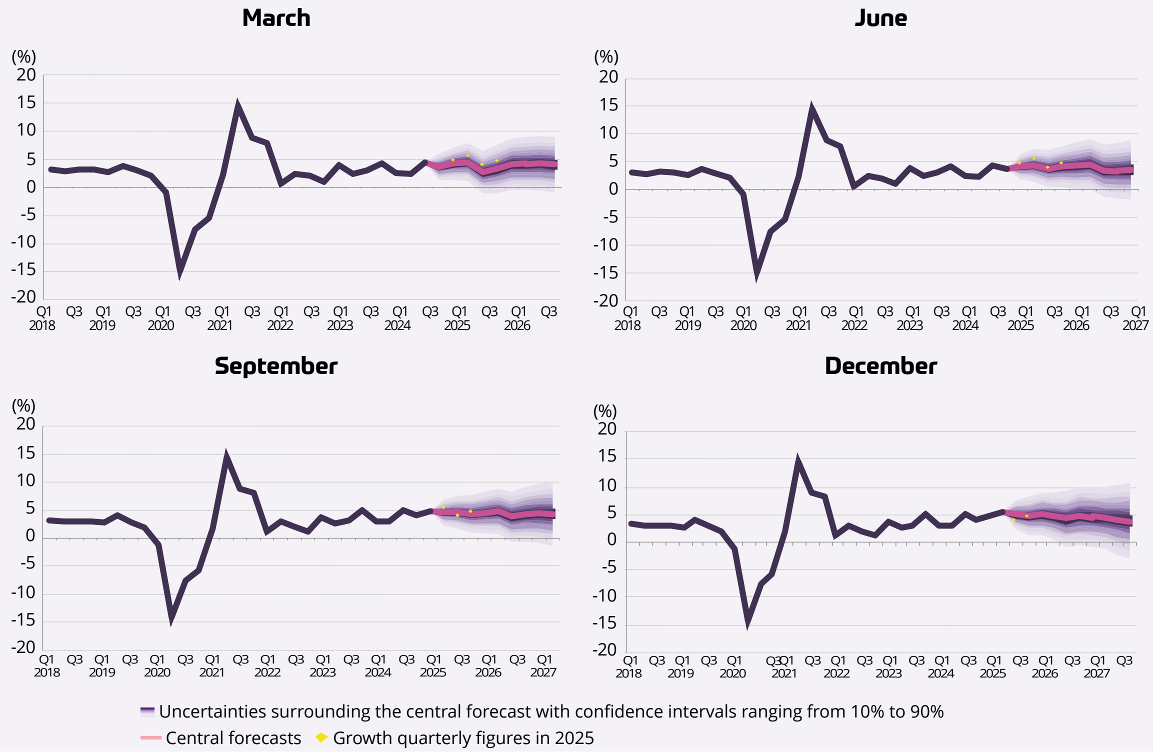
At the same time, the average absolute forecast error for non-agricultural growth stood at 0.3 pp over the year as a whole. The projections initially pointed to an underestimation of 0.5 pp in the March forecasting round, before the error was fully corrected in June and September's forecast. By contrast, the incorporation of first-half data in the December forecasting round led to an overestimation of around 0.5 pp.

**Chart B.2.2.1.1: Growth projection gaps for 2025**




Fan charts illustrating uncertainties surrounding the central growth projections, with 90 percent confidence intervals, show that quarterly results for 2025 all fell within the interval range, generally at levels close to the central projection.

**Chart B.2.2.1.2: Fan charts of growth projections by Board meeting in 2025**



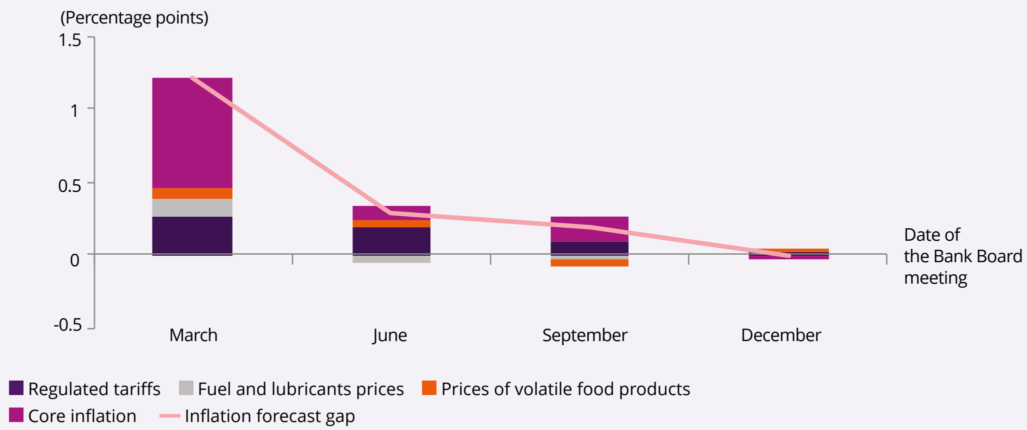
Inflation stood at 0.8 percent in 2025, virtually unchanged from the preceding year. Supply shocks altered inflation trend significantly affecting the forecast, particularly in the first quarter. March projection was revealed to be significantly overestimated, particularly for core inflation including the prices of "fresh meat". These prices fell sharply from one month to the next following the call of His Majesty the King to refrain from performing the ritual of Eid al-Adha sacrifice.

Similarly, after the announcement of an exceptional olive harvest in end-October, inflation moved into negative territory, standing at -0.3 percent in November and December, driven by the drop of olive oil prices.

In addition, the second increase in butane gas prices planned as part of the gradual process subsidies' removal, announced by the government, did not materialize, resulting in an overestimation of the increase in regulated tariffs.

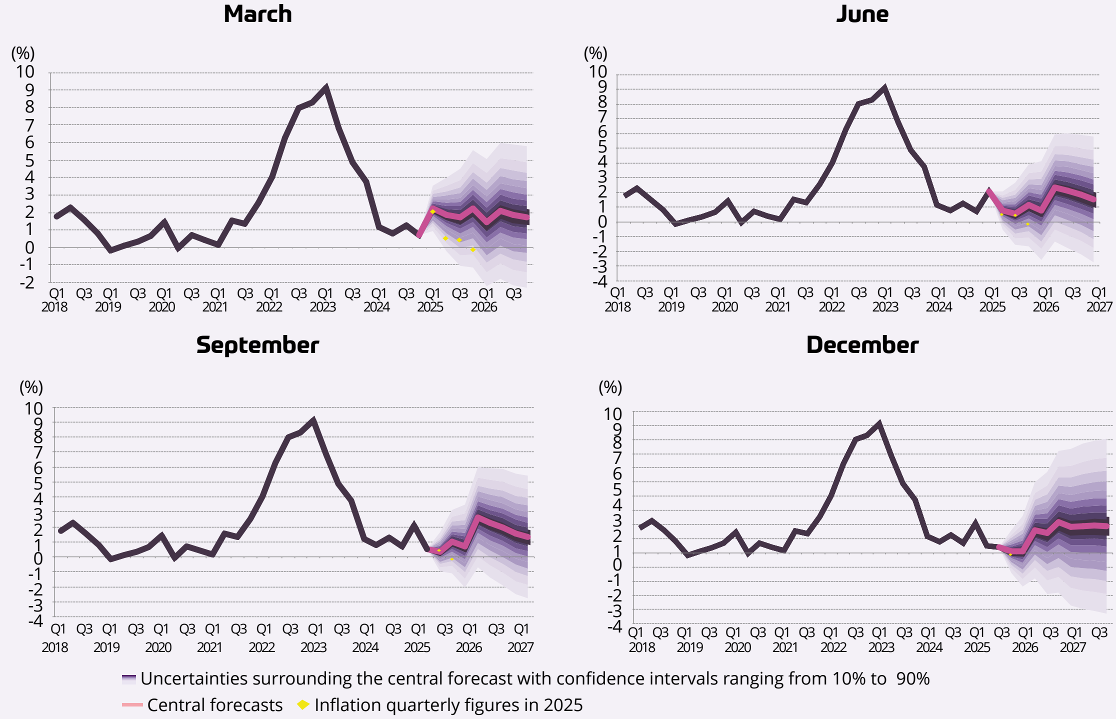
As results were gradually incorporated, forecasts for subsequent rounds showed increasingly smaller gaps, i.e., 0.3 pp in June, 0.2 pp in September, and zero in December, compared with 1.2 pp in March. Over the whole year, the forecast gap averaged 0.4 pp.

**Chart B.2.2.1.3: Inflation projection gap in 2025**




Fan charts indicate that quarterly inflation results for the year under study all fell within the 90 percent confidence interval. However, the forecasts made in March for the last three quarters of the year are closer to the lower bound.

### Chart B.2.2.1.4: Fan charts of inflation projections by Board meeting in 2025




### Table 2.2.2: Monetary policy decisions* since 2016

| DATE | KEY RATE | RESERVE REQUIREMENT RATIO | OTHER DECISIONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 March 2016 | Decrease from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent | | |
| 21 June 2016 | | Increase from 2 percent to 5 percent | Introduction of a reserve remuneration for banks making greater efforts in granting loans. |
| 24 September 2019 | | Decrease from 4 percent to 2 percent | |
| 17 December 2019 | | | - Setting-up an unlimited refinancing mechanism for bank loans granted to groups targeted by the Integrated Business Support and Financing Program.<br>- Applying a preferential interest rate of 1.25 percent for the refinancing of loans granted under this program. |
| 17 March 2020 | Decrease from 2.25 percent to 2 percent | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 April 2020 | | | - Expanding the list of eligible assets as collateral for refinancing operations to include debt securities issued by State-owned enterprises or securitization mutual funds and instruments representing claims on the government or on state-owned enterprises and institutions.<br>- Easing the refinancing conditions for banks under the VSME financing support program set up in 2013 by: (i) extending refinancing to operating loans in addition to investment loans; and (ii) increasing its frequency from quarterly to monthly. |
| 16 June 2020 | Decrease from 2 percent to 1.50 percent | Decrease from 2 percent to 0 percent | - Setting up a refinancing line for new loans and rescheduled loans granted by banks to MFIs during the period from the second quarter of 2020 to the last quarter of 2021.<br>- Setting-up a refinancing line for "Wakala Bil Istithmar" agreements concluded with conventional banks during the period from the second quarter of 2020 to the last quarter of 2021 in favor of participatory banks.<br>- Expanding the list of eligible assets as collateral for refinancing operations to representative effects on claims on MFIs and 'Wakala Bil Istithmar' agreements concluded with participatory banks. |
| 27 September 2022 | Increase from 1.50 percent to 2 percent | | |
| 20 December 2022 | Increase from 2 percent to 2.50 percent | | |
| 21 March 2023 | Increase from 2.50 percent to 3 percent | | |
| 25 June 2024 | Decrease from 3 percent to 2.75 percent | | |
| 17 December 2024 | Decrease from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent | | |
| 18 March 2025 | Decrease from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent | | Implementing a new program to support bank financing for VSEs, including refinancing for participatory banks at a preferential rate equal to the policy rate minus 25 basis points. |
| 4 December 2025 | | | Signing of the Charter on Financing and Support for VSEs, through which the signatory parties undertake to implement new concrete and operational measures for the financing of VSEs, the rating of loans allocated to them, and their counselling. The Charter also sets up a VSE Committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the signatories' commitments. |

*For the policy rate and the reserve requirements ratio, the table only includes decisions involving a change in their level.

During the second half of the year, the relative easing of the tariff war following the conclusion of several agreements and end of the government shutdown in the United States led to a reduction of uncertainty. However, persistent geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the new US tariff policy continued to weigh on the global economic outlook.

At the domestic level, available data pointed to continued strong performance of the non-agricultural sector, with growth expected to almost reach 5 percent in 2025 and consolidate at around 4.5 percent during the following two years. Inflation forecasts were revised down, mainly due to improved supply of some food products and lower fuel and lubricant prices. Inflation was thus expected to stand at 0.8 percent in 2025, 1.3 percent in 2026, and 1.9 percent in 2027.

Taking all these factors into account, the Bank's Board considered that the level of the policy rate remained appropriate and decided, at its last two meetings of the year, to keep it unchanged at 2.25 percent.

### Box 2.2.2: Natural interest rate: new estimate for Morocco

Assessing the stance of monetary policy is core to the central bank decision-making process. The challenge is to avoid any unnecessary costs to the economy that would arise from poorly calibrated decisions. Excessive monetary tightening leads to a loss of growth and employment, while disproportionate easing may de-anchor inflation expectations and jeopardize the price stability objective.

To calibrate monetary policy decisions appropriately, central banks generally consider several indicators related to the state of the economy, its outlook, and the risks surrounding it. They also consider the degree and speed of transmission of their decisions, as well as the position of the policy rate with respect to the natural rate of interest.

The latter[1], according to Holston, Laubach, and Williams (HLW, 2017)[2], refers to "the real short-term rate prevailing when output stands at its potential level and inflation is stable". Thus, monetary policy is considered accommodative when the real policy rate is below the natural rate and restrictive when it is above the natural rate. It should be noted in this regard that this rate is not a goal by itself but a benchmark that can help guide decision-making. It is a more theoretical concept, and there is no consensus on the most appropriate methodology for estimating it. The latter is often surrounded by uncertainty and is highly sensitive to the assumptions adopted.

In Morocco, Bank Al-Maghrib developed an initial mechanism for assessing the natural interest rate in 2016[3], which it subsequently expanded and adapted in 2023[4] to take into account the various shocks facing the domestic economy and their impact on economic structures.

[1] In the macroeconomic literature, there is no consensus on a single definition of the natural rate. According to Wicksell (1898), it is the rate that would equalize savings and investment and would be compatible with price stability. Woodford (2003) considers it to be "the real equilibrium interest rate in the case of flexible prices and wages, taking account of prevailing real factors".

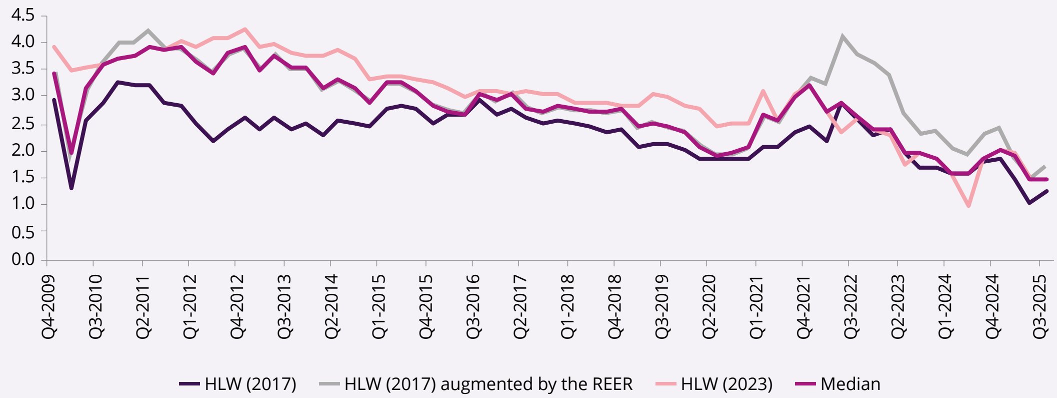
[2] Holston, Laubach, and Williams, 2017, "Measuring the Natural Rate of Interest: International Trends and Determinants", Journal of International Economics 108.

[3] See Box 2.2.2, Bank Al-Maghrib 2016 Annual Report.

[4] See Box 2.2.1, Bank Al-Maghrib 2023 Annual Report.

As part of the discussions accompanying the transition to a more flexible exchange rate regime, this box presents an enhancement of the range of natural rate assessments for Morocco. A new estimate was produced based on the HLW model (2017), which consists of two fundamental equations, one relating to aggregate demand represented by the IS curve and the other to aggregate supply modeled by the Phillips curve. The variables used are non-agricultural GDP at constant prices, core inflation, eurozone inflation, and the real policy rate deflated by four-quarter inflation expectations[5]. Building on the research of Berger and Kempa (2014)[6] and Pedersen (2015)[7], these equations were subsequently expanded to include the real effective exchange rate. The parameters are estimated using a Bayesian approach based on quarterly data, covering the period from the fourth quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2025.

**Chart B.2.2.2.1: Trends in the natural interest rate in Morocco (in percent)**




Estimation results show that the natural interest rate posted a slight downward trend between 2011 and 2020, followed by an increase in the wake of the pandemic, before resuming its decline. Compared with the change in the real policy rate, deflated by four-quarter inflation expectations, this suggests that monetary policy was broadly accommodative over the period under review.

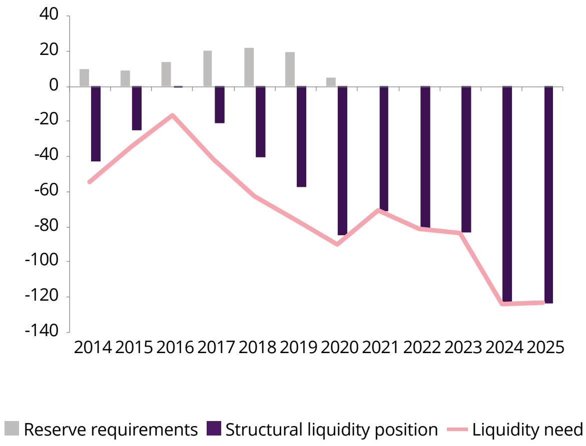
[5] Approximated by a 4-order moving average of the inflation rate until 2011 and then, with the launch of the inflation expectations survey with financial sector experts, by the results of the latter for the rest of the sample.
[6] Berger and Kempa, 2014, "Time-varying equilibrium rates in small open economies: Evidence for Canada", Journal of Macroeconomics.
[7] Pedersen, 2015, "The Danish Natural Real Rate of Interest and Secular Stagnation", Denmark's National Bank.

## Implementation of monetary policy

### Money market operations[1]

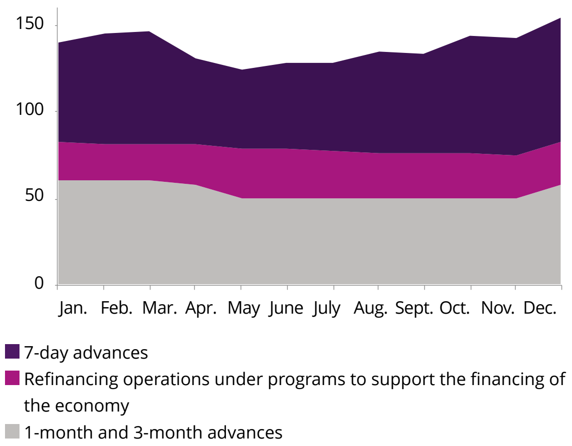
Bank's liquidity needs stood at MAD 123.3 billion in 2025, virtually unchanged from 2024 and significantly higher than the average MAD 78 billion registered between 2021 and 2023. This relative stability is mainly the result of increases of 15.5 percent of the currency in circulation and 21.7 percent of Bank Al-Maghrib net foreign assets.

**Chart 2.2.1: Structural liquidity position* and reserve requirements (in billions of dirhams, end-week averages)**




* The structural liquidity position of banks is the sum of Bank Al-Maghrib net foreign assets, the net position of the Treasury with the central bank and other net liquidity factors, minus currency in circulation.

**Chart 2.2.2: Bank Al-Maghrib monetary operations in 2025 (in billions of dirhams, end-week averages)**




Therefore, BAM kept the volume of its operations virtually unchanged at MAD 137.8 billion in 2025, including MAD 58.7 billion, instead of MAD 53.9 billion in 2024, as 7-day advances, 53.7 billion, from 60.3 billion, through 1- and 3-month operations, and 25.5 billion against 23 billion, as part of refinancing under economic financing support programs[2]. Under these conditions, the average period of monetary operations increased from 49 days to 51 days.

In addition, the Bank was called upon nine times for 24-hour advances totaling MAD 20.3 billion, against MAD 4.6 billion in 2024.

[1] All data in this section are calculated based on end-of-week averages.

[2] These include support programs for financing VSEs, SMEs, participatory banks, and microfinance institutions, as well as the Integrated Business Support and Financing Program.

**Chart 2.2.3: Banks' liquidity position (in billion dirhams, end-week average)**

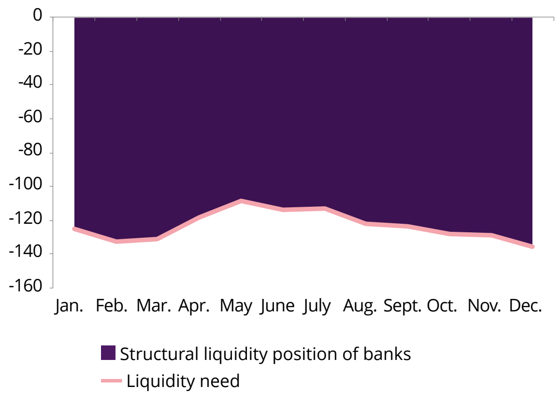
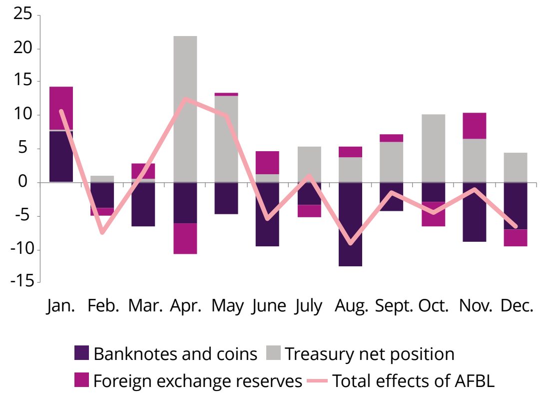



**Chart 2.2.4: Contribution of autonomous factors to changes in liquidity needs in 2025 (in billion dirhams, end-week averages)**




The infra-annual analysis shows that bank liquidity needs remained broadly stable over the year, with nonetheless a slight easing between April and May, mainly due to the issuance of Treasury bonds of MAD 20.9 billion in the international financial market.

Against this background, the interbank market weighted average rate remained in line with the policy rate, and the daily average trading volume rose from MAD 2.6 billion to MAD 4 billion year-on-year.

**Chart 2.2.5: Interbank market average trading volume in 2025 (in billion dirhams, daily average)**

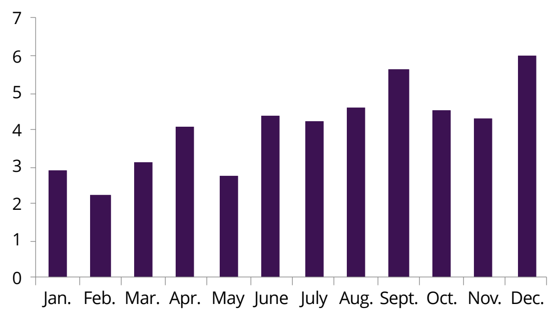
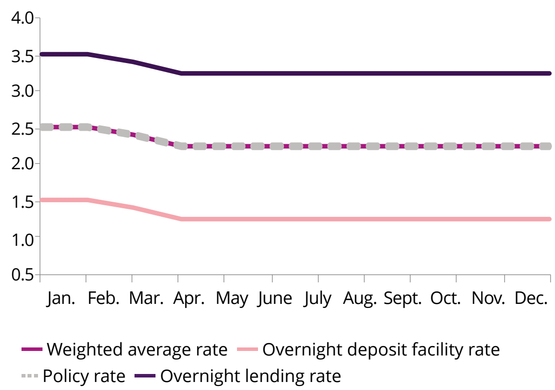


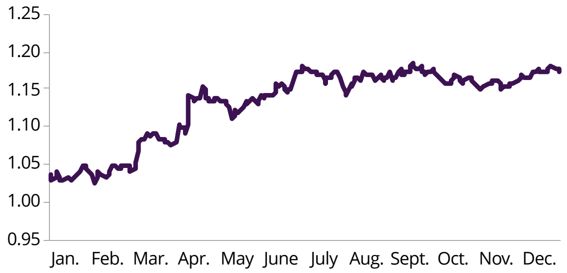

**Chart 2.2.6: Interbank market weighted average rate in 2025 (daily average in percent)**



## Interventions in the foreign exchange market

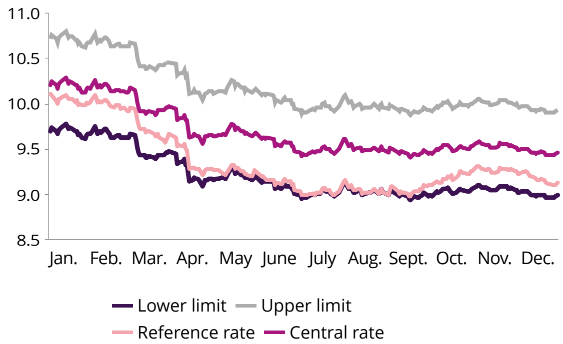
In 2025, the US dollar depreciated sharply against the euro, mainly due to the new US trade policy. The EUR/USD exchange rate rose from 1.04 at end-2024 to 1.18 at the beginning of July, stabilizing at that level for the rest of the year. This change, combined with a market effect[1] favourable to the dirham, led to a 10.8 percent appreciation of the dirham against the dollar.

**Chart 2.2.7: EUR/USD exchange rate***




* The exchange rate is calculated based on the daily reference rates for the euro/MAD and US dollar/MAD.

**Chart 2.2.8: Exchange rate of the dirham against the US dollar**




Analysis of daily changes in the dirham exchange rate shows that it remained below the central rate throughout the year, while staying within the fluctuation band without any intervention of Bank Al-Maghrib. These findings are consistent with the results of the Bank's quarterly assessments indicating that the value of the dirham is broadly in line with economic fundamentals. Despite the decreasing interbank market volume, it remained relatively significant in 2025, totaling MAD 390.4 billion, compared with MAD 551 billion in 2024.

[1] The exchange rate variation results from two factors: a basket effect reflecting changes in the euro/dollar parity, and a market effect resulting from deviations in the exchange rate with respect to its value calculated on the basis of the basket.

### Box 2.2.3: Evolution of the monetary policy framework in Morocco: towards the adoption of inflation targeting

The conduct of monetary policy in Morocco witnessed several changes over the years in line with economic and social developments. In the aftermath of independence, the country opted for a fixed exchange rate regime, initially pegging the dirham to the French franc and then, from 1973, to a basket of currencies whose structure reflected that of the country's external payments[1]. In this context, the central bank's main mission was to stabilize the national currency and, to this end, it regulated the money supply and financing of the economy using direct and selective intervention instruments, which were gradually replaced by indirect instruments[2].

In 2006, monetary policy underwent a major shift following the adoption of the new statutes of Bank Al-Maghrib, assigning it the fundamental mission of price stability. Under a fixed exchange rate regime, the pursuit of this objective, using the policy rate as the main instrument, is possible due to restrictions on the capital account.

That said, while the fixed exchange rate regime helped ensure some degree of macroeconomic stability for the country, with increasing economic liberalization and openness, the adequacy of such a regime was called into question. In addition, the international environment was becoming increasingly competitive and subject to shocks, arguing for greater exchange rate flexibility in order to enhance the resilience of the economy and support competitiveness.

Accordingly, the monetary authorities began considering the suitability of transitioning to a more flexible exchange rate regime. However, this was temporarily put on hold due to the 2008 global financial crisis and the surge in oil prices from 2009 onwards, which had a significant impact on the country's macroeconomic balances.

With the subsequent relative economic recovery, the Moroccan authorities started a voluntary and gradual transition toward a more flexible regime in 2018, widening the fluctuation band of the dirham from ±0.3 percent to ±2.5 percent, while maintaining the reference basket as the basis for calculating the central parity. In 2020, a second widening of the band to ±5 percent was implemented, with the reference basket remaining unchanged.

The reform ultimately provides for the removal of the fixed parity and adoption of a new nominal anchor, an inflation target within the framework of an inflation targeting (IT) regime. To this end, BAM had already set itself the strategic goal in 2013 of adapting its monetary policy framework to this type of regime. It thus began developing a new analytical and forecasting framework to support the planned transition. This was rolled out in 2016, alongside the gradual adaptation of monetary policy communication, notably by strengthening its forward-looking nature. The Bank's independence was also consolidated under its new statutes adopted in 2019, granting it greater autonomy in conducting monetary policy, in particular assuming responsibility for defining the price stability objective and better protection against undue interference or conflicts of interest in the decision-making process.

[1] This basket consisted initially of several currencies but was limited as of 2001 to the euro and the US dollar, with respective weights of 80 percent and 20 percent. These were adjusted in 2015 to 60 percent and 40 percent respectively.

[2] See Box 2.2.3, Bank Al-Maghrib 2014 Annual Report.

Since the beginning of the transition, BAM made major progress on several fronts, with the market maturing in three complementary areas. Its depth increased, as evidenced by its greater capacity to absorb large transactions without significantly affecting the exchange rate. Liquidity improved significantly, with the average daily volume traded on the interbank spot market increasing more than fivefold between 2018 and 2025. Finally, price formation became more efficient, with the dirham exchange rate increasingly determined by supply and demand forces.

In light of these achievements and following in-depth reflection and extensive consultation with its partners, BAM is already considering the implementation of a framework similar to inflation targeting with a flexible inflation objective. This option would contribute to greater clarity in communication on monetary policy and help strengthen the anchoring of inflation expectations and improve the transmission of its decisions.

**Inflation targeting as a monetary policy framework**

The inflation targeting framework emerged in the early 1990s against a backdrop of the failure of other monetary policy regimes in several countries and the need to curb high and volatile inflation[3]. New Zealand was the first country to officially adopt it, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Australia. Among the first emerging economies to implement such a framework were Brazil and Chile in 1999.

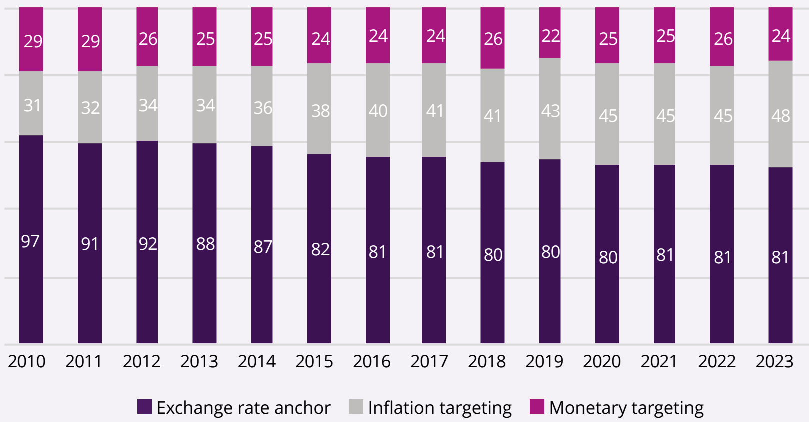
It rests on five key principles aimed at anchoring inflation expectations of economic agents in order to reduce second-round effects of temporary shocks and improve the effectiveness of MP: (i) an institutional commitment to price stability as the primary and overriding objective of MP, to which other objectives may be subordinate; (ii) public announcement by the central bank of a numerical inflation target to be achieved within a given time horizon. This may be a quantitative target, in some cases with a tolerance band, or a range; (iii) a forward-looking strategy basing monetary policy decisions on a wide range of information; (iv) a high degree of transparency regarding MP objectives and decision-making, which implies enhanced communication with the public and the markets; and (v) increased accountability of the central bank for the achievement of its inflation target, implying, in some cases, the implementation of formal mechanisms for assessing deviations from the target.

IT requires central bank independence in conducting monetary policy, particularly in selecting instruments and decision-making to achieve the inflation target. It also implies a certain ability to target inflation independently of other indicators, such as the exchange rate or employment.

Since 1990, a growing number of countries have implemented IT as their monetary policy framework. According to the IMF[4], by 2024, 48 countries had adopted such a regime. The number would have been higher if we also included the United States and the eurozone, whose central banks have explicit inflation targets but are not classified under this category as they do not meet certain IMF classification criteria[5].

[3] Sarwat Jahan. "Inflation Targeting: Holding the Line", Finance & Development, IMF, 2012.
Hammond, Gill. 2011. "State of the Art of Inflation Targeting". Centre for Central Banking Studies Handbook-No. 29. Bank of England.
Kiley, Michael T., and Frederic S. Mishkin (2025). "The Evolution of Inflation Targeting from the 1990s to 2020s: Developments and New Challenges", Finance and Economics Discussion Series 2025-025.
[4] IMF database on exchange rate regimes and exchange restrictions (AREAER), 2023/2024.
[5] The United States is not considered to be adopting inflation targeting because the Fed pursues a dual mandate without prioritizing price stability, and eurozone countries are excluded because they are part of a monetary union.

**Chart B.2.2.3.1: Trends in monetary policy frameworks since the onset of IMF classification (Number of countries)**




Source: IMF database.

Over the years, several studies[6] have highlighted the effectiveness of inflation targeting. Alongside the globalization of production and supply chains, it has contributed to the disinflationary trend of the 1990s and the transition to low and stable inflation regimes. It reinforced discipline in the pursuit of price stability and, within central banks, provided a clear framework for structuring MP thinking, processes and decisions. More recent assessments[7] highlight the resilience of this framework in the face of various shocks, including the global financial crisis and the post-pandemic rise in inflation. In particular, they point to its flexibility and ability to incorporate other considerations, such as financial stability, and secondary objectives and unconventional instruments.

[6] Claudio Borio. "Whither inflation targeting as a global monetary standard?", OMFIF Lecture, London, November 13, 2024.
[7] Claudio Borio and Matthieu Chavaz. "Moving targets? Inflation targeting frameworks, 1990–2025", BIS Quarterly Review, March 2025.

## 2.2.2 Research

In 2025, research activity at Bank Al-Maghrib was marked by the publication of three working papers: "Political Uncertainty and Macroeconomic Dynamics: A New Index for Morocco"; "Monetary Policy and Property Prices in Morocco"; and "Health Insurance and Household Savings".

The Bank's research team also contributed a chapter in the Oxford Handbook entitled "Moroccan Firms' Access to Finance", as well as to a chapter dedicated to central bank digital currency in the Policy Center for the New South's Annual Report on the African Economy 2025. Over the course of the year, the analysis of cash-related challenges in Morocco was also explored in greater depth in a report entitled "Cash in Morocco: Diagnosis and Strategic Levers".

Additionally, the year featured the award ceremony for the second edition of the Bank Al-Maghrib Prize for Economic and Financial Research, which was attended by Mr. Christopher J. Waller, a member of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve. On this occasion, Mr. Waller led a conference on "The Role of Academic Research in Policymaking, and Particularly Monetary Policy".

Concurrently, Bank Al-Maghrib organized several research seminars, including notably:

- "Heterogeneous Macroprudential Policies and Corporate Financing Decisions", led by Mr. Yassine Bakkar, Assistant Professor of Finance at Queen's Business School;
- "Evolution of Agricultural Policies and Valuation Approaches", led by Mr. Claude Torre, Rural Agroeconomist and Project Manager at the French Development Agency (AFD);
- "Monetary Policy and Income Inequality: Inflation Dependencies", led by Mr. Matthias Rottner, Economist at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

## 2.2.3 Statistical activities and data management

The implementation of the Data and Statistics strategy was highlighted by the ongoing deployment of the foundational data transformation platform. In terms of data governance, rollout continued across various domains in compliance with the related roadmap. Similarly, actions aimed at improving data quality were reinforced, particularly for granular credit data, regulatory reporting data, and data related to monetary and foreign exchange operations.

In terms of modernizing data management and statistical processes, several structural projects were completed, namely the deployment of the data collection platform within the pilot scope for banking supervision regulatory reporting, the ongoing development of the central credit register in collaboration with reporting institutions, and the completion of the design phase for the central data warehouse and the "OpenData" dissemination solution. In parallel, efforts to standardize and harmonize statistical production were strengthened through the automation of foreign exchange market statistics compilation and the continued automation of monetary statistics.

With regard to openness toward its ecosystem, the Bank strengthened exchanges with its partners, notably by signing an agreement with the HCP. Similarly, alongside the relevant ministerial departments, it participated in the peer review and evaluation process of the National Statistical System, led by the HCP in partnership with Statistics Denmark and Eurostat.

Finally, in light of best practices, a public satisfaction survey regarding the "Statistics" section of the Bank's portal was conducted, aiming on the one hand to gather user feedback on the reliability, timeliness, and clarity of the statistics, and on the other hand to identify their data expectations and needs.

## 2.2.4 Reserve management

### Foreign exchange reserve management framework

Bank Al-Maghrib holds and manages the country's foreign exchange reserves. These reserves are mainly held to meet balance of payments financing needs, to contain external vulnerability by maintaining liquid and adequate foreign exchange reserves, and to intervene in the foreign exchange market whenever necessary.

Foreign exchange reserves (Official Reserve Assets - ORA) consist of foreign currency investments (deposits and securities), gold holdings, SDR holdings, foreign currencies (foreign banknotes) and the IMF reserve position.

These reserves are managed in accordance with four principles ranked by priority: Security, liquidity, yield and sustainability. The security principle aims to minimize the risk of capital loss, by maintaining a diversified portfolio of high credit quality. The liquidity principle involves investing in assets that can be sold quickly with minimum loss of value. The yield principle aims to achieve the best possible return while observing security and liquidity objectives. Finally, the sustainability principle aims to prioritize investments of a sustainable and responsible nature (ESG), provided the first three principles are fully met.

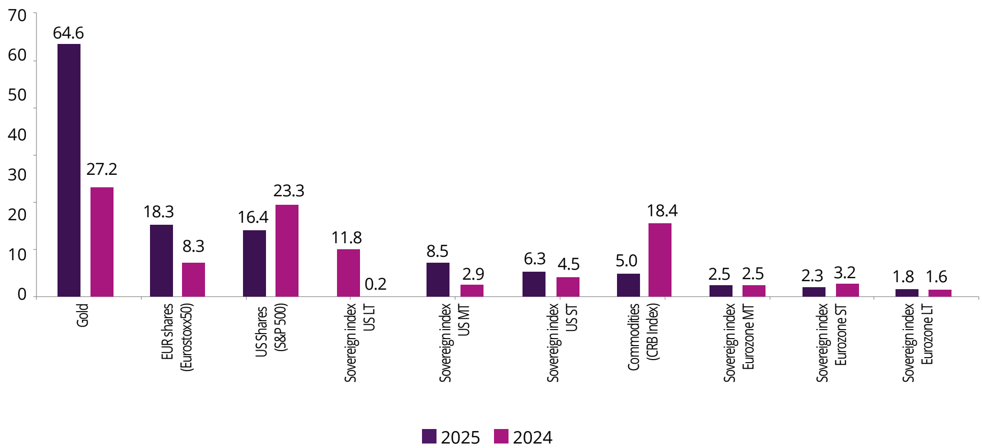
To this end, the Bank defines an annual strategic allocation, which may be revised if necessary, setting out the breakdown of reserves into tranches, asset classes and currencies, in compliance with the aforementioned management principles. This strategic allocation is examined by the Monetary and Financial Committee (MFC) prior to approval by the Bank Board.

Accordingly, reserves are divided into two tranches, each serving a specific purpose. The "precautionary reserves" tranche, designed to meet one-year foreign currency needs, includes portfolios booked at market value and invested over a short time horizon. The "excess reserves" tranche, on the other hand, is designed to finance medium- and long-term currency requirements. It is made up of portfolios booked at market value and others booked at historical value (investment portfolios made up of securities held to maturity), which are invested over a medium- to long-term horizon.

## Foreign exchange reserves context and management for 2025

In the financial markets, all asset classes recorded positive performances. Safe-haven assets, particularly gold, benefited significantly from the uncertain environment, while US equity markets maintained their upward momentum. Euro- and dollar-denominated sovereign bonds achieved an average return of 5.5 percent, compared to 2.5 percent a year earlier.

**Chart 2.2.9: Annual performance of the main asset classes, in percentage**




ST: 1-3 years ; MT: 3-5 years ; LT:7-10 years
Source : Bloomberg.

Against this backdrop, the reserve management strategy continued to focus on capital preservation and maintaining high credit quality for held assets, while capitalizing on favourable interest rate levels to enhance investment portfolio yields.

In this regard, the Bank maintained short durations for liquidity portfolios and continued to strengthen the credit profile of foreign exchange reserves through investments in high-quality assets. Furthermore, it accelerated security acquisitions within investment portfolios to lock in high yield levels ahead of the expected continuation of the rate-cutting cycle. This momentum was accompanied by an increase in the share of sustainable and responsible assets (ESG) to 15.6 percent of foreign exchange reserves, compared to 11.4 percent a year earlier.

This strategy resulted in the full reversal of security impairment provisions built up between 2020 and 2022, as well as a positive average performance of 3.43 percent for liquidity portfolios, in line with benchmark indices. Furthermore, the average yield at acquisition for investment portfolios improved by 50 basis points to stand at 2.83 percent at the end of 2025.

## 2.2.5 Banking supervision

### Microprudential supervision

In 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib's supervisory scope covered 95 credit institutions and similar entities[1]. Furthermore, Moroccan banking groups maintained 51 subsidiaries and 22 branches across 36 countries[2].

As part of its supervisory mandate, the Bank continued to closely monitor asset quality through ongoing surveillance of sensitive and non-performing loan portfolios, as well as their provisioning levels. Particular attention was paid to the impact of macro-financial developments and interest rate fluctuations on banking balance sheets. The Bank oversaw the annual stress testing exercise conducted by credit institutions based on two macroeconomic scenarios, the results of which confirmed the sector's resilience. In this context, Bank Al-Maghrib reiterated its call for prudence regarding dividend distributions for the 2024 financial year in order to preserve the stability and resilience of the banking sector, notably by strengthening the equity capital of credit institutions.

In parallel, and as in previous years, the Bank conducted on-site supervisory inspections missions covering governance frameworks, asset quality, cybersecurity, anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism, as well as market practices and customer satisfaction assessment.

On the prudential front, the year 2025 was marked by the rollout of the second Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) exercise. Regarding cross-border supervision, the Bank strengthened its monitoring of sovereign risk, paying close attention to exposure levels in certain countries that underwent credit rating downgrades. Concurrently, the Bank held a meeting of the Africa Committee, organized the annual college of supervisors' meetings for the three Moroccan cross-border banking groups, and participated in the meeting of the Francophone Banking Supervisors Group.

[1] Broken down into 19 conventional banks (3 of which have windows for participatory banking), 5 participatory banks, 30 finance companies, 6 offshore banks, 10 microcredit associations, 20 payment institutions, 3 crowdfunding companies, the Deposit and Management Fund and the National Guarantee and Financing Enterprise Company (having a window dedicated to guaranteeing participatory financing).

[2] Including 27 in Africa, 7 in Europe, and 2 in Asia.

During the year, Bank Al-Maghrib participated in a cross-border crisis simulation exercise conducted by the Financial Stability Institute of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), alongside various central banks and regulatory authorities from the region. The exercise aimed to test and assess the relevance and effectiveness of their crisis management frameworks.

On the legal and regulatory front, draft reforms regarding the banking resolution regime and the direct transferability of non-performing loans were finalized. Similarly, the circular concerning the classification and provisioning of non-performing loans was adopted. Regarding the tax deductibility of provisions for non-performing loans, discussions were held with the Ministry of Finance to align the corresponding tax rules with current prudential standards.

Furthermore, Bank Al-Maghrib adopted the circular setting out the specific conditions for implementing the law governing the SNGFE (National Guarantee and Financing Enterprise Company), as well as the directive defining the modalities for loan syndication. In addition, the regulatory framework applicable to participatory banks and windows was strengthened through the adoption of the draft amendment to the circular on the technical characteristics and marketing terms of participatory products.

As part of the digital transformation of the banking sector and the development of the national fintech ecosystem, an Open Banking regulatory framework is currently being designed with the technical expertise of the World Bank and in close consultation with credit institutions and relevant stakeholders. Additionally, Bank Al-Maghrib led the drafting of a cryptocurrency bill within a national working group comprising all stakeholders. This draft bill is currently under review by the Secretariat General of the Government.

Regarding cybersecurity, and in response to rising cyber risks, Bank Al-Maghrib continued to strengthen its vigilance, surveillance, and coordination framework with the DGSSI. Risk-based on-site inspection missions focusing on information systems security were conducted across banking institutions.

As for crowdfunding, the Bank supported collaborative financing companies in clearing the conditions precedent to launching their operations. It also established a dedicated reporting framework to monitor this activity, while strengthening its communication initiatives regarding this new financing model.

### Managing climate risks and promoting green finance

As part of its climate change initiatives, Bank Al-Maghrib continued its efforts alongside the relevant ministerial departments to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Climate Agreement by establishing an enabling and incentive-based regulatory framework. The Bank also worked with its partners to implement the national financial sector climate strategy, focusing notably on: (i) preparing the green financial taxonomy to enhance the availability of data on climate risks and opportunities, and (ii) implementing the climate finance development strategy toward 2030 to mobilize the private sector in support of climate action.

In parallel, the Bank continued to strengthen the regulatory framework, notably through the issuance of two directives concerning the non-financial disclosure of climate risks and large exposures reporting under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF). In terms of capacity building, the Bank conducted a training program for banks on transition planning to support the alignment of banking portfolios with the Paris Agreement.

At the international level, the Bank contributed to the work of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), the Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN), and the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) in the areas of climate risk supervision and the promotion of green and sustainable finance.

### Customer protection

In 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib strengthened its consumer protection framework by ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, particularly regarding account closures and the issuance of release certificates. The Bank also launched several initiatives to set up a customer satisfaction measurement system, develop quality standards for bank branch reception, and advance the implementation of a framework for preventing and managing household over-indebtedness.

Furthermore, the Bank continued to monitor the implementation by banking institutions of the charter for persons with disabilities. It also enhanced transparency by conducting studies to develop new services for its fee and value-date comparator tool, alongside deploying its mobile application.

Finally, several regional awareness campaigns on consumer protection were conducted in coordination with relevant partners, including the Moroccan Centre for Banking Mediation, the Supreme Council of the Judicial Power, the Ministry of Justice, and consumer protection associations.

## 2.2.6 Macroprudential supervision

Against an international backdrop marked by heightened geopolitical uncertainties and economic fragmentation, Bank Al-Maghrib, in coordination with the members of the Systemic Risk Coordination and Monitoring Committee, maintained increased vigilance regarding vulnerabilities in the national financial sector. This surveillance confirms the ongoing overall resilience of the Moroccan financial system.

On the analytical front, the Bank worked to strengthen its systemic risk assessment framework by expanding its banking macro-stress testing framework to encompass both cross-border dimensions and liquidity risk. Concurrently, it continued to enrich its data collection infrastructure through the conduct of the semi-annual banking sector survey.

Aiming to cover all potential sources of systemic risk, the Bank launched an initiative to strengthen the oversight of non-bank financial intermediaries (NBFIs) in order to better understand interconnectedness between the banking and non-banking sectors and to mitigate contagion risks, in line with international regulatory recommendations.

Furthermore, Bank Al-Maghrib enhanced its collaboration with the Ministry of Finance to analyse the interactions between fiscal and macroprudential policies, while parallelly enriching its sectoral analyses to identify specific vulnerabilities within key economic sectors and assess their potential transmission risks to the banking system.

## 2.2.7 Systems and means of payment

To ensure the safety and resilience of the payment ecosystem, Bank Al-Maghrib strengthened its oversight activities in 2025, notably through on-site inspection missions targeting financial market infrastructures and payment instrument issuers. Driven by a risk-based approach, these missions enhanced the operational resilience of industry stakeholders while ensuring compliance with minimum security requirements. Concurrently, the Bank advanced the modernization of its legislative and regulatory framework to align it with the highest international standards.

The year was also marked by ongoing efforts to operationalize the derivatives market. Under the impetus of the Futures Market Coordination Committee (ICMAT), the regulatory framework was further expanded, notably through the definition of the shareholding structure for the derivatives market management company (SGMAT). Additionally, decrees were published setting out the prudential rules applicable to clearing and trading members, as well as to the Central Counterparty Clearing House (CCP). These advancements led to the granting of the first licenses to key market participants.

In terms of security, and in response to the emergence of sophisticated threats, the Bank worked to unify efforts across its ecosystem, notably through the establishment of a dedicated anti-fraud committee.

As part of strengthening the financial sector’s cyber resilience, Bank Al-Maghrib continued to monitor the cyber maturity of financial market infrastructures (FMIs). This ongoing assessment identified priority areas for reinforcing the security frameworks of these FMIs.

At the continental level, Bank Al-Maghrib joined the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), thereby strengthening the Kingdom's contribution to Africa's financial integration and boosting cross-border trade dynamics within the framework of the AfCFTA[1].

Furthermore, Bank Al-Maghrib pursued its efforts to develop electronic payments by expanding access to digital financial services and reducing cash dependency. In collaboration with all stakeholders, it also participated in the reform of the Commercial Code, specifically regarding payment instruments. Studies conducted on electronic payment acceptance and cash usage provided a diagnostic assessment that served as the foundation for the Payment Development Strategy (PDS). The implementation of this strategy is built around strengthening governance, adapting the economic framework, accelerating acceptance, progressively simplifying the interchange fee grid, and establishing an Acceptance Development Fund. Collectively, these measures aim to build a modern, secure, and accessible payment system for all citizens.

Concurrently, the Bank continued to leverage new technologies. Following its establishment in 2025, the Morocco Fintech Centre defined its vision and strategy, structured a service offering tailored to the ecosystem's needs, and drew up a roadmap for the 2026–2027 period. In partnership with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, the Centre also launched its inaugural acceleration program, providing a first cohort of 19 fintechs with structured, personalized support.

## 2.2.8 Financial inclusion

Regarding financial inclusion, the year was highlighted by the completion of preparatory work for the second phase of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (SNIF), following an extensive consultation process that involved both public and private stakeholders across the financial ecosystem.

Furthermore, the Bank intensified its efforts to promote women's financial inclusion through the launch of several structural initiatives. In this regard, the Moroccan Coalition for Women's Financial Inclusion, supported by technical assistance from CGAP[2], was established to mobilize financial institutions around priority female segments and tailored inclusion pathways. Aware of the specific challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, the Bank also joined the "We Finance Code[3]" initiative, which aims to close the financing gap encountered by women-led micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises by taking coordinated action across several complementary levers.

With specific regard to rural women, and within the framework of the Economic Empowerment Initiative, the Bank developed new guides to support their entrepreneurial journeys following a pilot process based on findings from bilateral interviews and several capacity-building workshops.

[1] African Continental Free Trade Area.

[2] CGAP (Consultative Group to Assist the Poor) is a global partnership of more than 30 organizations, housed at the World Bank, dedicated to improving the lives of poor populations through financial inclusion.

[3] This multi-stakeholder global initiative, spearheaded by the World Bank, aims to expand access to finance for women entrepreneurs. In Morocco, it was launched by Bank Al-Maghrib in partnership with the EBRD and the IFC.

Furthermore, Bank Al-Maghrib entered into a partnership with Women's World Banking (WWB) to assess the resilience of rural women entrepreneurs to climate change. The ongoing work paved the way for developing a dedicated methodological framework to evaluate this target group's vulnerability to climate hazards, identify key risk factors, and design a decision-making tool.

Concurrently, the Bank stepped up its actions for rural populations through a partnership with the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This initiative aligns with the national momentum toward the sustainable transformation of the agricultural sector and the promotion of more equitable financial inclusion in rural areas. The rural population was also at the core of the "Digit Remit" project, launched in partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Union Delegation. This project aims to optimize the use of digital remittances to support financial inclusion and rural development.

## 2.2.9 Branch Network Initiatives

In 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib's branch network stepped up its initiatives to support local ecosystems and citizens across the various regions of the kingdom. The Bank's branches and agencies conducted over 1,100 financial education sessions covering around ten modules related to the Bank's core missions. These actions benefited more than 50,000 individuals, 30 percent of whom were located in rural areas.

In parallel, the Bank hosted academic seminars focusing on various topics such as banking customer protection, payment means, participatory finance, and services of common interest.

Similarly, the Bank's branches and agencies organized nearly one hundred thematic meetings across all regions of the Kingdom with ecosystem stakeholders. These included consumer protection associations, Regional Investment Centers, local authorities, CGEM representatives, and professional chambers.

## 2.2.10 Currency

Currency in circulation[1] rose by 15.5 percent in 2025 to reach 513 billion dirhams. Looking at the breakdown by currency type, outstanding bank notes grew by 15.6 percent to 508.5 billion dirhams, representing a volume of 3.4 billion banknotes, while coins in circulation increased by 4.9 percent to 4.6 billion dirhams, with a volume of 3.4 billion units. Consequently, the currency-in-circulation to GDP ratio remained high, reaching 30 percent compared to 28 percent one year prior. The breakdown remained steady, driven by the predominance of the 200-dirham banknote and the 1-dirham coin, holding shares of 57 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

[1] Inclusive of banks' vault cash.

**Chart 2.2.10: Structure of banknotes in circulation (in percent of volume)**

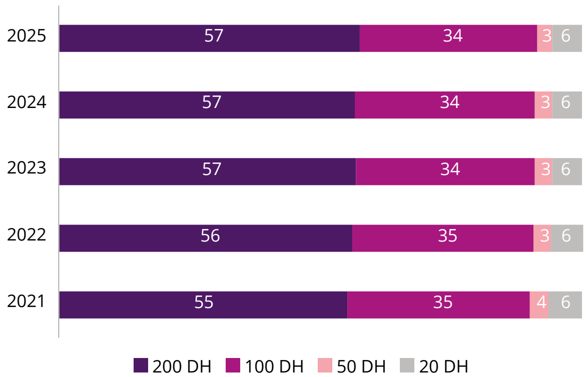
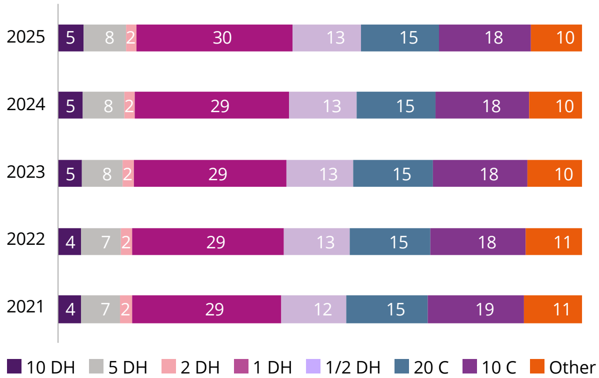


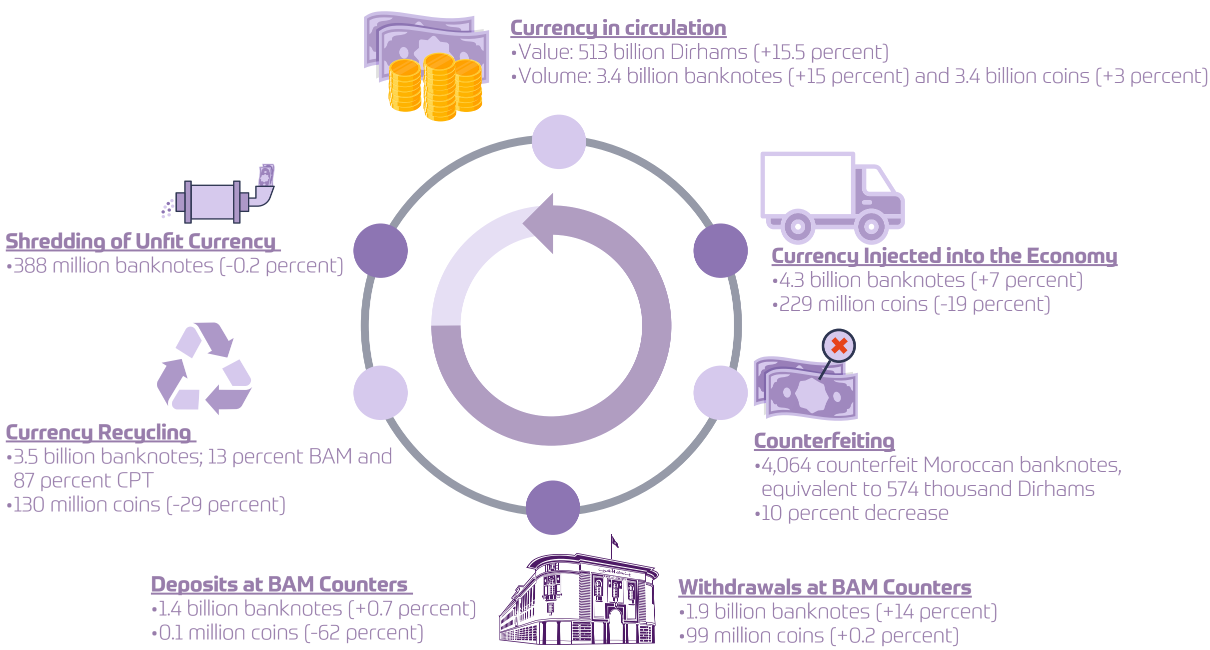

**Chart 2.2.11: Structure of coins in circulation (in percent of volume)**




Other: Commemorative coins and coins to be withdrawn from circulation

To meet the demand for cash, Bank Al-Maghrib and the Private Sorting Centres (CPT) supplied the economy with 4.3 billion Moroccan banknotes, up from 4 billion the previous year. This growth spanned all banknote denominations, with the volume of recycled banknotes increasing to 3.5 billion and new banknotes to 800 million.

**Diagram 2.2.1: Key figures for currency in circulation in 2025**




In terms of counterfeiting, the number of counterfeit banknotes detected by Bank Al-Maghrib continued its downward trend, falling to 4,064, which represents a 10 percent decrease in both volume and value. Meanwhile, the counterfeiting ratio dropped to 1.2 counterfeit notes per million banknotes in circulation, down from 1.5 in 2024 and 5.2 in 2019. This outcome reflects the Bank's ongoing efforts to combat counterfeiting, notably through the introduction of new security features in the latest Moroccan banknote series, the enhancement of counterfeit detection systems by modernizing cash processing equipment, and the diversification of inspection missions targeting commercial banks and Private sorting centres (CPTs).

Furthermore, the Bank maintained its operations in manufacturing secure and identity documents. In 2025, total output included more than 2.2 million biometric passports, 3.1 million pre-printed cards, 2.5 million personalized cards, 69,223 hunting and firearms licenses, 8,154 professional ID cards, 41.2 million SNTL tax stamps, 6.9 million ONEE vignettes, 2.5 million SNTL vouchers, 3 million criminal record sheets, 1.68 million ten-print fingerprint cards, 1.45 million diplomas and certificates, 8.5 million postage stamps, and 2.3 million other secure documents for various clients.

### Box 2.2.4: Issuance of a Commemorative Banknote and Coin for the 2025 AFCON in Morocco

To commemorate the hosting of the 35th edition of the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) in Morocco, Bank Al-Maghrib minted a silver commemorative coin featuring a face value of 250 dirhams and released a 100-dirham commemorative banknote, honoring the event alongside the Kingdom's advanced sports infrastructure

The coin, which features the Prince Moulay Abdellah Sports Complex in Rabat, and the banknote, equipped with state-of-the-art security features, both bear the effigy of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, alongside sports symbols and Moroccan and African motifs. Both currency pieces were designed and manufactured entirely by the skilled professionals at Dar As-Sikkah.

The banknote entered circulation on December 22, 2025, as a limited edition and holds legal tender and debt-extinguishing status. It was awarded the Best Commemorative Banknote prize at the recent HSP EMEA conference held in Rabat in February 2026.



## Box 2.2.5: Commemorative coins and medals issued

26th Anniversary of the enthronement of His Majesty King Mohammed VI (Gold and silver coins)

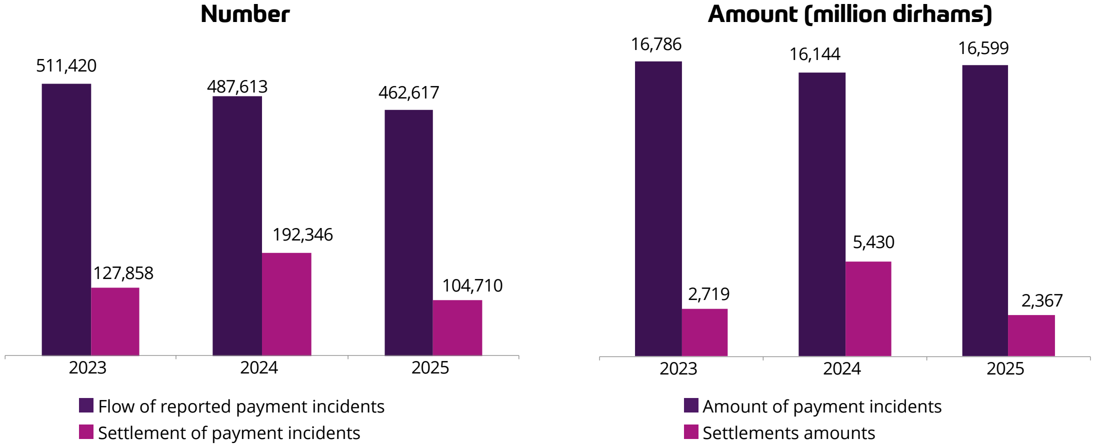

62th Birthday of His Majesty King Mohammed VI (Gold and silver coins)


50th Anniversary of the Green March (Gold and silver coins)


## 2.2.11 Activities of central information registries

In 2025, the number of incidents reported to the Central Registry of Payment Incidents on Cheques decreased by 5.1 percent compared to the previous year, falling to 462,617 cases. The total value of these incidents reached 16.6 billion dirhams, representing a 3 percent increase. Conversely, the number of settlements fell by 46 percent to 104,710 cases, with their value declining by 56.4 percent to 2.4 billion dirhams.

**Charts 2.2.12: Cheque payment incidents and settlements**




For their part, outstanding defaults on Standardized Bills of Exchange decreased by 3 percent to 602,172 cases. Concurrently, settlements dropped by 11 percent to 24,355 cases, compared to 27,432 in 2024.

Regarding the credit registry[1], the number of active credit contracts declined by 6 percent to 5.4 million. Of these, 67 percent were issued by banks, 17 percent by financing companies, 15 percent by microcredit associations, and 1 percent by participatory banks and windows. The total number of borrowers reached 3.4 million clients, representing an 8 percent increase. Furthermore, the coverage rate—measuring the total population recorded in the credit registry (7.4 million individuals) against the population aged 15 to 64—stood at 29 percent. The hit ratio, indicating the proportion of credit applicants for whom information is available in the registry, reached 78 percent. In terms of usage, consultations of the services provided by Bank Al-Maghrib's credit registry delegates reached 5 million requests. Of these, credit reports accounted for 57 percent, alerting and monitoring services for 25 percent, and credit scoring for 18 percent.

The Irregular Check Service covered 18.4 million bank account numbers flagged with irregularities. This total included 16.3 million closed accounts, 2.2 million subject to banking or legal ban, and 572,000 unavailable accounts. Additionally, stop-payment orders were placed on 3.4 million checks.

As part of the digitalization of public interest services, Bank Al-Maghrib implemented a digital portal enabling citizens to access their bank account information securely, independently, and instantly. The portal's features cover various services related to bank accounts and check payment incidents. By the end of 2025, this portal had processed over 8,000 requests, representing 40 percent of all information requests received by the Bank.

[1] Statistics sourced from credit bureau databases.

## 2.3 Communication and cooperation

Throughout 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib continued to consolidate and diversify its communication channels. Broadcast live on YouTube, the Governor's press briefings following Board meetings have become a key benchmark for both the national press and the public. Concurrently, the Bank enriched its website content to ensure widespread information disclosure, producing several podcasts to demystify the Institution's major projects. Regarding banking consumer protection, the Bank launched an awareness campaign on cyber-scams alongside a multilingual educational video highlighting its fraud-prevention initiatives. From a regulatory perspective, it issued a dedicated guide on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). Furthermore, as part of its commitment towards young audiences, Bank Al-Maghrib strengthened its financial literacy program. Finally, the year was marked by the Bank's inaugural participation in the International Publishing and Book Fair (SIEL), featuring thematic conferences designed to enhance public understanding of the Central Bank's missions and core activities.

Driven by a commitment to promoting national cultural heritage and fostering openness, Bank Al-Maghrib Museum pursued a program blending institutional influence, strategic partnerships, and civic and educational initiatives. Throughout the year, several exhibitions reflected the Bank's dedication to intercultural dialogue and the promotion of artistic movements. The "Dialogue" exhibition, organized in partnership with the Embassy of Mexico, highlighted artistic convergences between the two nations, while the "Tetuan Generation "exhibition, held in collaboration with the National Institute of Fine Arts of Tetuan, underscored the institution's heritage and renewal. In commemoration of national history, the Museum celebrated the 50$^{th}$ anniversary of the Green March by hosting a conference that offered an interdisciplinary perspective on history and numismatic heritage. Additionally, the cultural calendar featured thematic events, including initiatives dedicated to women, the launch of the art challenge "Art Meets Sustainable Development"' the "Artistic Awakening" training sessions, and an educational outreach program tailored for school groups.

In terms of international cooperation, Bank Al-Maghrib organized 47 cooperation events. These included 19 videoconferences for its own staff led by 9 central banks (England, France, United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Tunisia, the ECB, Germany, Spain, and Chile), and 10 videoconferences hosting employees and executives from 8 central banks (Mauritius, Burundi, Jordan, BCEAO, Sultanate of Oman, Egypt, Tunisia, and Mozambique). Furthermore, the Bank hosted 13 study visits for 9 central banks (Burundi, Rwanda, Comoros, Madagascar, Republic of Guinea, BCEAO, Jordan, Mauritania, and BEAC). Finally, it conducted 2 study visits and 2 technical assistance missions for its own staff, alongside providing technical assistance to the Central Bank of Burundi.

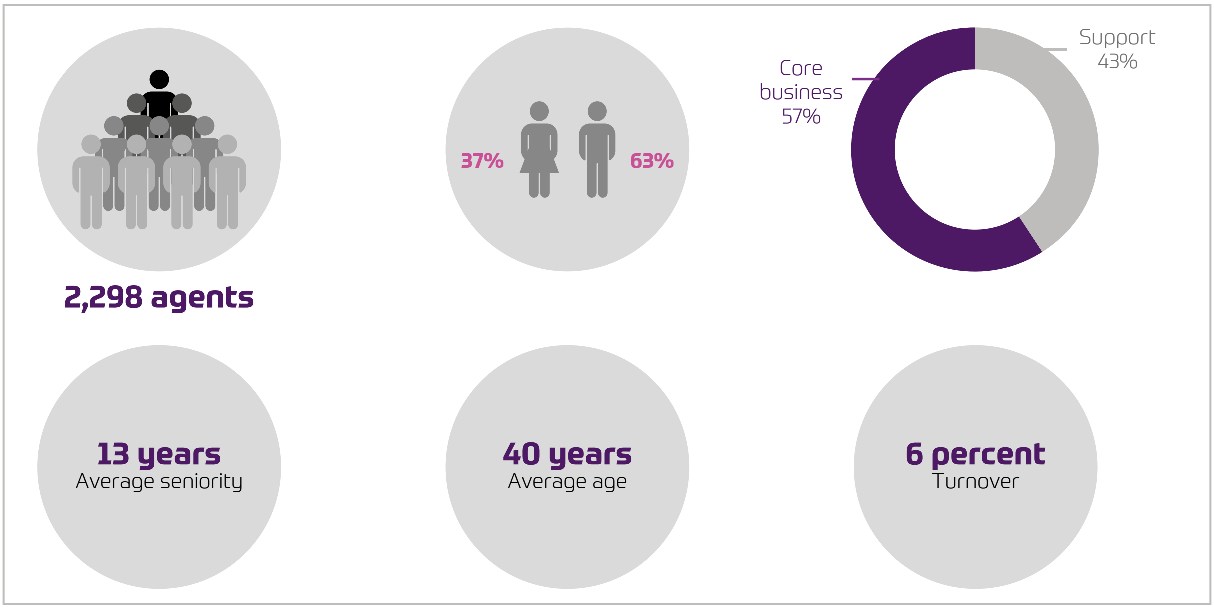
With regard to institutional relations, Bank Al-Maghrib maintained its active engagement in several key international forums, including:

- The Spring Meetings and Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank Group;
- The bi-monthly high-level meetings and the Annual General Meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS);
- The meetings of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB), including the Ordinary Meeting of the Bureau and the conference on "Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities and Challenges for Central Banks" hosted by the BCEAO (held on May 20 and 21 in Dakar, respectively), as well as the 2025 Annual Meetings (held from November 26 to 28 in Yaoundé);
- The 49th Session of the Council of Governors of Arab Central Banks and Monetary Authorities (held on September 17 in Tunis);
- The high-level annual meeting, organized by the Arab Monetary Fund in partnership with the Financial Stability Institute and the Basel Committee, dedicated to financial stability and regulatory and supervisory priorities (December 10–11 in Abu Dhabi);
- The Annual Conference of Mediterranean Central Banks, held under the theme "Harnessing Innovation and Integration for Sustainable and Inclusive Development in the Mediterranean Region" (October 1 in Cairo);
- The AACB Continental Seminar, themed "Cyber-risks and Innovative Financial Technologies: Challenges and Strategic Measures" (July 21–23 in Rabat);
- The panel discussion organized by the Court of Auditors as part of the "Financial Jurisdictions' Fridays" series (January 31 in Rabat);
- The presentation on the exchange rate regime delivered before the Finance, Planning, and Economic Development Committee of the House of Councillors (June 30 in Rabat);
- World Statistics Day, co-organized with the High Commission for Planning (HCP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), under the theme "Driving Change Through Quality Statistics and Data for All" (October 20–21 in Rabat);
- The 31st Annual General Meeting of the Central Bank Security Managers Committee, focusing on future organizational and structural security changes and emerging risks impacting central banks and international financial institutions (May 20–23 in Marrakech).

# 2.4 Resources

## 2.4.1 Human Resources

**Diagram 2.4.1: The Bank's human capital in figures**




In 2025, Bank Al-Maghrib continued the implementation of its strategic HR initiatives, aimed at establishing a management model that combines engagement, performance, and workplace well-being. Consequently, within the career development framework, the newly deployed system expanded career paths—particularly within the 'Expertise' stream— to match evolving business needs and the Bank's strategic priorities. It also structured typical intra- and cross-functional career paths, thereby providing greater visibility on advancement opportunities and the means to achieve them through constructive dialogue between managers and employees.

In line with its policy, the Bank maintained its focus on internal mobility whenever possible to fulfil staffing requirements and foster employee development. Over 250 staff members from both central entities and the Branch Network benefited from horizontal or vertical career advancement opportunities. Furthermore, adopting a forward-looking approach, the Bank focused on enriching its talent pools to ensure seamless succession planning.

Professional training served as a strategic asset and a primary catalyst for skill acquisition and capability building. The Bank offered a broad and diversified training portfolio focused on core institutional missions and structural initiatives. In total, over 300 training topics were delivered to 1,300 employees across various career paths, representing nearly 60 percent of the total workforce.

Alongside internal capacity building, the Bank continued to reinforce its workforce through external recruitment, welcoming 168 new hires to the Institution. To bolster its appeal among target talent, the Bank intensified its employer branding efforts and diversified its sourcing channels through professional social networks and career fairs.

Finally, building on its "workplace well-being" policy, the Bank pursued its initiatives aimed at promoting social, relational, emotional, and physical well-being. Several actions were deployed, ranging from supporting teams affected by organizational restructuring to creating more spaces for dialogue and exchange between managers and employees. Additionally, the Bank introduced an awareness program centered on inclusive and high-performing leadership mindsets and promoted physical activity by hosting sports tournaments open to staff members and their families.

## 2.4.2 Information systems

The Bank pursued its efforts to strengthen the performance, resilience, and security of its information system. Key achievements focused on upgrading technological infrastructures, deploying structural projects that integrate artificial intelligence capabilities, and drafting the IT Master Plan.

As part of the IT infrastructure consolidation, the hyperconverged virtualization platform was expanded, boosting application hosting and processing capacities while improving flexibility and optimizing resource utilization. In addition, the implementation of a centralized Network Time Protocol (NTP) solution improved transaction tracking and event log consistency.

Furthermore, the Bank completed several projects aimed at boosting operational efficiency, strengthening operational security, and modernizing management and steering tools. Progress included upgrading the SWIFT platform and the SRBM system, digitizing the certification process for currency processing machinery, deploying a software for evaluating and projecting social commitments, and launching the User Services Portal.

The year was also marked by the development of the IT Master Plan. This plan stood out as a cornerstone for modernizing the information system, enhancing its resilience and security, and ensuring that technological innovation and capabilities align with Bank Al-Maghrib's mandates and strategic objectives.

### Box 2.4.1: Developing the IT Master Plan

Bank Al-Maghrib has embarked on an ambitious technological transformation trajectory, aligned with international central banking best practices, to address the profound changes in its operating environment. Building on its Digital Strategy (2019) and Data Strategy (2022), the Bank launched a major project in 2025 to develop its IT Master Plan (PDI). This framework aims to guide the evolution of the Information System (IS) over the next five years, addressing the following key challenges:

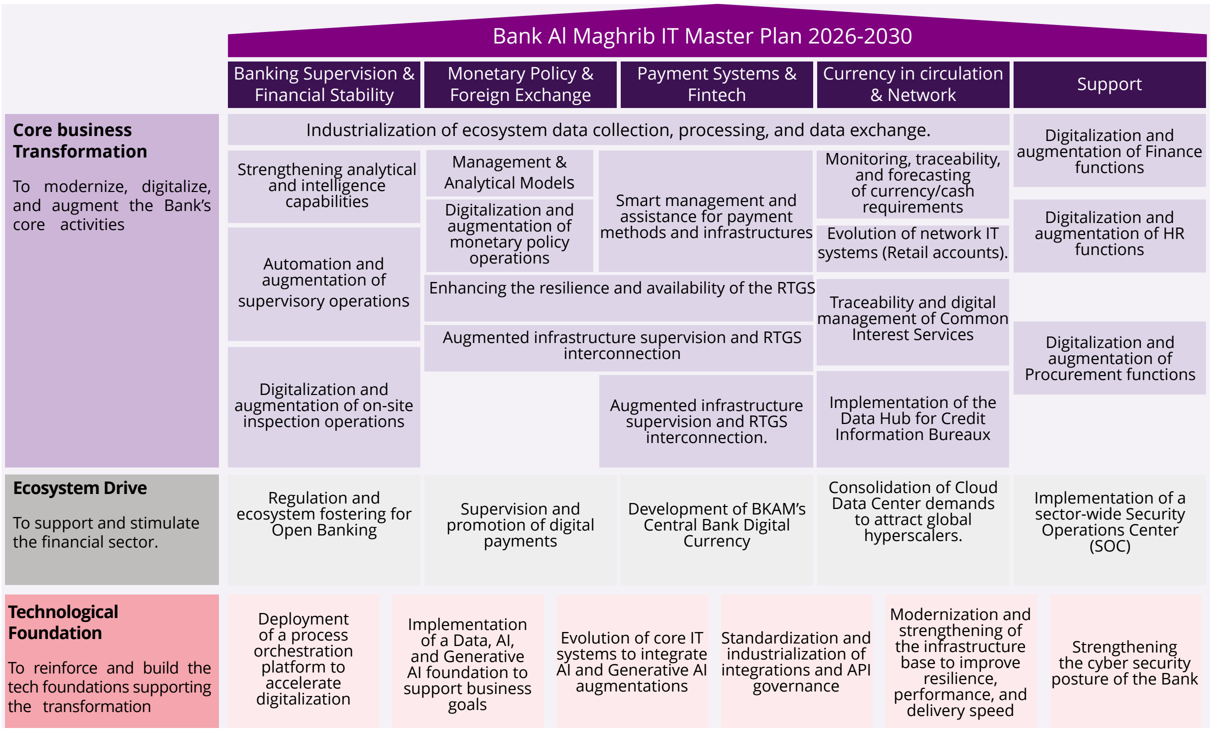
- Strengthening IS resilience, cybersecurity, and performance;
- Supporting business line transformation and process digitization;
- Deploying a robust, agile, and value-oriented IT governance framework;
- Integrating emerging technologies such as Cloud computing, Generative AI, and Blockchain;
- Developing talent and modernizing the technology function's operating model

The initial phase of the PDI's development was based on a comprehensive diagnostic review of the Bank's IS and technological ecosystem. This assessment covered digital and technological maturity, IS architecture, application portfolio performance, cybersecurity posture, and infrastructure resilience. The review also evaluated the operating model, analyzing the governance framework, IT processes, tech talent, sourcing strategies, and investment dynamics.

This methodology enabled a holistic understanding of the Bank's technological, organizational, and operational priorities, establishing a coherent transformation trajectory aligned with its strategic ambitions.

In light of this work, the portfolio of technology-driven projects was expanded to reflect major sector and technological trends, and prioritized based on feasibility and added value for the Bank and its ecosystem. Furthermore, the underlying technological target was broken down into several coverage and ambition scenarios before defining the architecture and the future operating model.

Ultimately, the PDI established a comprehensive, phased roadmap for 2026–2030. This blueprint seamlessly integrates project sequencing, financial milestones, change management plans, and steering mechanisms to guarantee a well-controlled, value-driven execution.




## 2.4.3 Digital transformation

Building on its previous experimental projects, the Innovation Lab launched a structured program in 2025 focused on the use of Generative AI. This initiative aims to explore new technologies, in line with strategic directions to modernize processes and foster innovation in support of the Bank's activities. Three pilot projects were launched around the concept of an "Individual Assistant", each based on distinct technical architectures to determine the most effective tools for its teams while maintaining a prudent approach aligned with a central bank's mandate.

Furthermore, in response to the risks that quantum computing poses to current cryptographic standards, the Bank launched a pilot project on post-quantum cryptography to strengthen its expertise and anticipate any future migration strategy. Similarly, a gamification experiment was rolled out to assess its viability as an interactive tool for raising awareness around the Bank's CSR initiatives.

Regarding Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), Bank Al-Maghrib pursued its exploratory work. Following a pilot project on a peer-to-peer (P2P) money transfer use case, it launched a second pilot, in partnership with the World Bank and the Central Bank of Egypt, focusing on the use of retail CBDC for cross-border payments. Simultaneously, it conducted studies analysing the legal dimensions and macro-financial implications of introducing a CBDC.

# Financial statements of the bank

Part 3

*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.*

# 3.1 Overview of the financial position for fiscal year 2025[1]

## 3.1.1 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 3.1.1: Balance sheet structure**

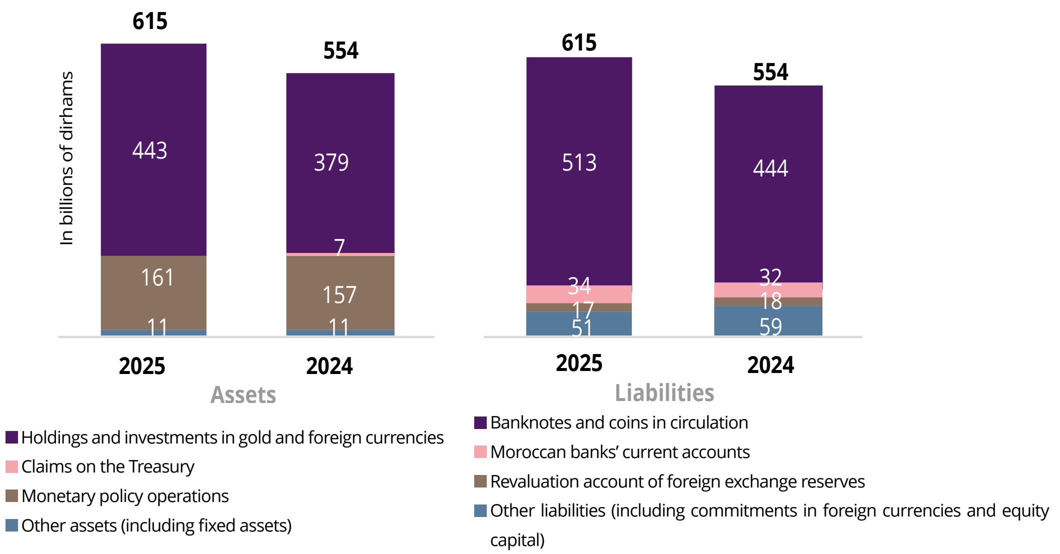



**Table 3.1.1: Balance sheet by operation**

| 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.

## 3.1.2 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 3.1.2: 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 rate[1].

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 risks[2] 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 income[3] 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.

[1] A 25-basis-point reduction at each of the June and December 2024 meetings, as well as in March 2025.
[2] See Note 12 to the balance sheet.
[3] Including non-recurrent income and income from previous years.

# 3.2 Summary Statements and Related Notes

## 3.2.1 Balance sheet - Assets

**Table 3.2.1: 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** |

## 3.2.2 Balance sheet - Liabilities

**Table 3.2.2: 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 |

## 3.2.3 Off-balance sheet

**Table 3.2.3: 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 |

## 3.2.4 Profit and Loss Account

**Table 3.2.4: 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** |

## 3.2.5 Cash flow statement

Table 3.2.5: 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** |

## 3.2.6 Statement of changes in equity

**Table 3.2.6: 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** |

# 3.2.7 Main accounting rules and evaluation methods

## 3.2.7.1 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.

## 3.2.7.2 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 3.2.7: 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 3.2.8: 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.

## 3.2.8 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 3.2.1: Breakdown of portfolio exposures by region**

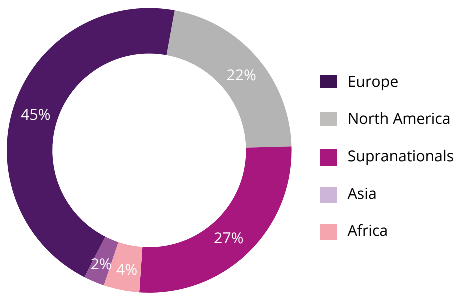



**Chart 3.2.2: Breakdown of portfolio exposures by asset class**

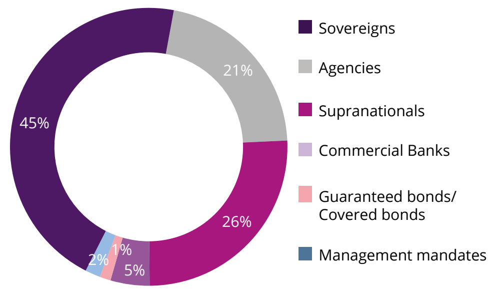
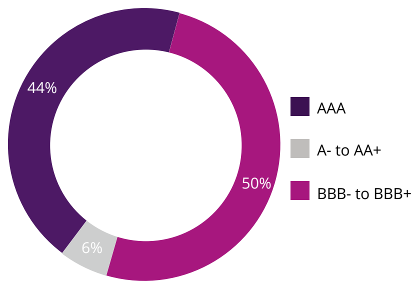



**Chart 3.2.3: Breakdown of bond portfolios by rating**




## 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.

## 3.2.9 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 reserves[1], 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 3.2.9: 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.

[1] 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 3.2.10: 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% } 89% | 56,297,176 | 17% } 87% |
| 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 portfolio[1].

**Table 3.2.11: 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 3.2.12: 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.

[1] 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 3.2.13: 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 in2025.

- 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 dirhams[1]).

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

[1] 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 Line[1] (FCL), amounting to 7.6 million SDR (97,586 KDH).

This decline was partly offset by the drawdown of the third tranche under the RSF[2] 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)[3] 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, divided[4] 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.

[1] The 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).

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

[3] 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.

[4] 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 enterprises[1] (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 programs[2] (VSEs, SMEs, VSMEs, the Integrated Program for Financial Inclusion of Enterprises (PIAFE), participatory banks and microcredit associations).

[1] 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.

[2] 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 3.2.14: 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** |

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

**Table 3.2.15: 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 3.2.16: 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 3.2.17: Equity and assimilated securities** [1]

| 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.

[1] 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 3.2.18: 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

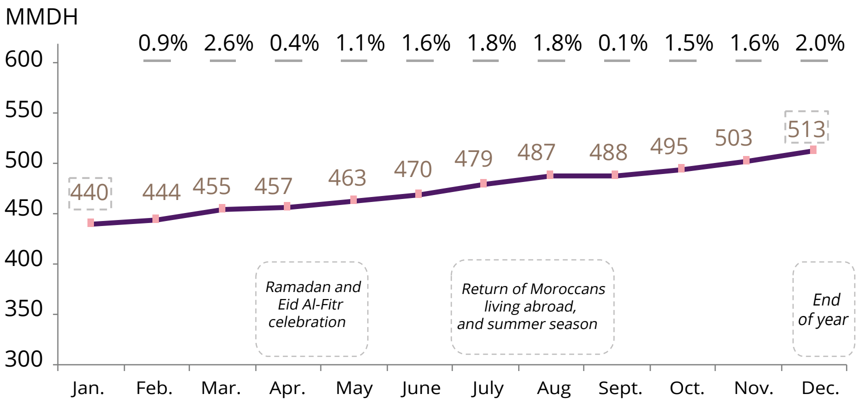
### Note 8: Banknotes and coins in circulation

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 3.2.4: 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 3.2.19: 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 3.2.20: 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 3.2.21: 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 3.2.22: 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 KDH[1] 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).

[1] 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 3.2.1: 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 MEF[1] 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 3.2.23: 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.

[1] 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 3.2.24: 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** |

## 3.2.10 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 3.2.25: 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 | - |

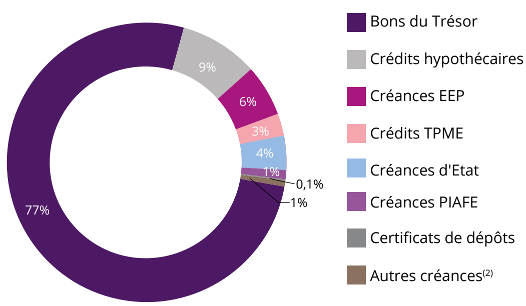
## Note 15: Commitments on securities

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 3.2.26: 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 3.2.5: 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 3.2.27: 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 |

## 3.2.11 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 3.2.28: 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 3.2.29: 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.

**Table 3.2.30: 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** |

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.

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.

**Table 3.2.31: 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** |

Dividends from the Bank's equity investments in certain foreign entities totaled 15,408 KDH[1], compared with 17,504 KDH in 2024, including 14,128 KDH received from the BIS[2] (14,550 KDH in 2024), 982 KDH from the Arab Trade Financing Program (PFCA)[3] (680 KDH in 2024), and 298 KDH from AFRICA 50—Project Financing[4].

## 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.

[1] See Table 19 in Note 7 of the balance sheet.
[2] Based on a unit dividend of SDR 380 approved by the Board on June 29, 2025, against a dividend of SDR 370 in 2024.
[3] Based on a unit dividend of USD 200 approved by the Board on July 02, 2025, against a dividend of USD 125 in 2024.
[4] 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 cards[1], as well as a slight rise in the contribution to the on-site inspection costs (+926 KDH) to 61,861 KDH.

**Table 3.2.32: 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.

[1] 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 3.2.33: 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.

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.

**Table 3.2.34: 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** |

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 3.2.35: 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 3.2.36: 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 3.2.37: 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 3.2.38: 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 3.2.39: 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 3.2.40: 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] CIncludes 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

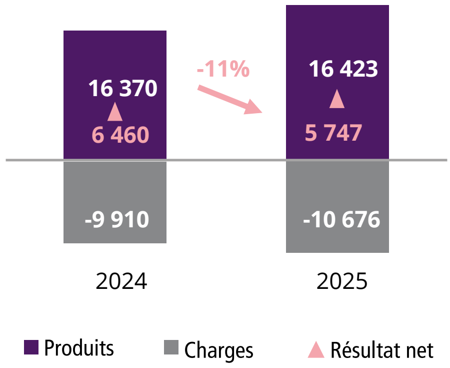
Non-recurring expenses totaled 798,936 KDH at the end of 2025, compared to 696,064 KDH at the end of 2024, an increase of 102,872 KDH. This change stems from the payment in 2025 of the social solidarity contribution on profits in the amount of 585,819 KDH, calculated at a rate of 5 percent of the prior 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 percent[1].

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 3.2.6: Change in revenues, expenses ,and net income** (in MDH)




[1] 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.

# 3.3 Five-Year Financial Statement Trends

## 3.3.1 Balance sheet - Assets

Table 3.3.1: 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** |

## 3.3.2 Balance sheet - Liabilities

**Table 3.3.2: 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** |

## 3.3.3 Profit and Loss Account

Table 3.3.3: 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** |

## 3.4 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 3.4.1: 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 benefit[1].

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.

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

# 3.5 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**

## 3.6 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.

# Statistical appendices

## Table A1 Main economic indicators

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **World Economy** | | | |
| **Economic growth (in percentage)** | | | |
| World | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Euro area | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| United States | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| United Kingdom | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Brazil | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| China | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| **Inflation (in percentage)** | | | |
| World | 6.7 | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| Euro area | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| United States | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| United Kingdom | 7.3 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Brazil | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| China | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| **Unemployment (in percentage)** | | | |
| Euro area | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| United States | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| United Kingdom | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Brazil | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| China | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
Source: World economic outlook, IMF, April 2026.

## Table A1 Main economic indicators (continued)

| | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Moroccan Economy** | | | |
| **National accounts** | | | |
| **At previous year prices (change in percentage)** | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Non-agricultural gross domestic product | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Non-agricultural value added | 3.8 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| Taxes on products less subsidies | 5.6 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| Agricultural value added | 1.5 | -5.7 | 8.2 |
| Household final consumption expenditure | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| General government final consumption expenditure | 6.8 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| Investment | 4.4 | 13.9 | 16.3 |
| **At current prices (in billions of dirhams)** | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 1 485.6 | 1 614.6 | 1 720.2 |
| Gross National Disposable Income | 1 592.7 | 1 724.2 | 1 831.0 |
| Gross national saving (in percentage of GDP) | 27.9 | 29.4 | 31.1 |
| Investment rate (in percentage of GDP) | 29.0 | 30.6 | 33.6 |
| Net lending/borrowing | -12.8 | -19.6 | -42.0 |
| Net lending/borrowing (in percentage of GDP) | -0.9 | -1.2 | -2.4 |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## TABLE A1 Main economic indicators (end)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Moroccan Economy** | | | |
| **Employment and unemployment** | | | |
| Participation rate (in percentage) | 43.6 | 43.5 | 43.5 |
| Employment rate (in percentage) | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 |
| Net job creations (in thousands) | -157 | 82 | 193 |
| Unemployment rate (in percentage) | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.0 |
| Labor productivity in non-agricultural sectors (change in percentage) | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| **Prices (change in percentage)** | | | |
| Inflation | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Core inflation | 5.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| **External accounts** | | | |
| Exports FOB (in billions of DH) | 430.2 | 456.3 | 470.0 |
| Imports CIF (in billions of DH) | 715.8 | 761.3 | 822.3 |
| Trade balance (in percentage of GDP) | -19.2 | -18.9 | -20.5 |
| Travel receipts (in billions of DH) | 107.6 | 112.6 | 138.6 |
| Remittances (in billions of DH) | 115.2 | 119.0 | 122.0 |
| Current account balance (in percentage of GDP) | -1.0 | -1.2 | -2.4 |
| Foreign direct investment receipts (in percentage of GDP) | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| **Public finance (in percentage of GDP)** | | | |
| Overall budget balance (1) | -4.4 | -3.9 | -3.5 |
| Total treasury debt (direct debt) | 68.4 | 67.0 | 66.6 |
| Domestic treasury debt | 51.4 | 50.3 | 49.1 |
| External treasury debt | 17.1 | 16.7 | 17.4 |
| Public external debt | 29.5 | 29.0 | 30.1 |
| **Money and monetary conditions** | | | |
| Excess or deficit of banking system liquidity (2) (in billions of dirhams) | -83.3 | -123.7 | -123.3 |
| Policy rate (3) (in percentage) | 3.00 | 2.50 | 2.25 |
| Lending rate (4) (in percentage) | 5.36 | 5.08 | 4.82 |
| Interbank rate (4) (in percentage) | 3.00 | 2.53 | 2.31 |
| Official reserve assets (in billions of dirhams) (3) | 359.4 | 375.5 | 442.9 |
| Official reserve assets in months of imports (3) | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Bank credit (change in percentage) | 5.3 | 4.4 | 8.0 |
| Bank credit to the non financial sector (change in percentage) | 2.9 | 2.6 | 4.7 |
| Non-performing loans to total loans (in percentage) | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Broad money (M3) (in billions of dirhams) | 1 751.8 | 1 892.0 | 2 068.3 |
| Real effective exchange rate (annual change) | 1.32 | 1.19 | 1.37 |

(*) Revised for the sections of : Prices, public finance, money and monetary conditions.
(**) Provisional for the sections of : external accounts, public finance, money and monetary conditions.
(1) Excluding the proceeds from the sale of state holdings.
(2) Weekend average.
(3) At end-December.
(4) Weighted average rate at end-December.
Sources: High Commission for Planning, Foreign Exchange Control Office, Ministry of Economy and Finance and Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A2.1 Gross domestic product at previous year prices

(Changes in percentage)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross domestic product** | **8.2** | **1.8** | **3.8** | **4.4** | **4.9** |
| **Primary sector** | **19.0** | **-11.8** | **1.7** | **-5.1** | **7.1** |
| Agriculture and forestry | 19.5 | -11.3 | 1.5 | -5.7 | 8.2 |
| Fishing and aquaculture | 9.9 | -20.8 | 6.9 | 8.8 | -13.0 |
| **Secondary sector** | **7.8** | **-1.6** | **0.9** | **3.8** | **3.3** |
| Extraction industry | 7.3 | -23.0 | -4.2 | 11.5 | 7.5 |
| Manufacturing industries | 9.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Electricity and gas distribution - Water distribution, sewerage system, waste treatment | 7.5 | -4.2 | -10.6 | 5.4 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 4.7 | -3.7 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **5.7** | **6.8** | **5.2** | **5.6** | **4.3** |
| Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 8.2 | -0.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Transport and storage | 10.5 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 8.5 | 4.2 |
| Accommodation and catering activities | 15.4 | 68.0 | 23.5 | 8.4 | 7.0 |
| Information and communication | -1.5 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 2.9 | -0.5 |
| Financial activities and insurance | 3.6 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 5.5 |
| Real estate activities | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Research and development and services to companies | 9.6 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 3.7 |
| Public administration, compulsory social security | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| Education, health and social action activities | 3.6 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Other services | 5.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 |
| **Total value added** | **7.9** | **1.9** | **3.6** | **3.8** | **4.4** |
| **Non-agricultural GDP** | **6.9** | **3.5** | **4.0** | **5.6** | **4.5** |
| **Non-agricultural value added** | **6.4** | **3.8** | **3.8** | **5.1** | **3.9** |
| **Taxes on products less subsidies** | **10.3** | **1.2** | **5.6** | **9.7** | **9.0** |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## Table A2.2 Gross domestic product at current prices by branch of activity

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross domestic product** | **1 276 563** | **1 333 539** | **1 485 635** | **1 614 569** | **1 720 201** |
| **Primary sector** | **152 906** | **130 636** | **169 274** | **172 426** | **181 927** |
| Agriculture and forestry | 143 963 | 124 326 | 161 801 | 163 642 | 172 605 |
| Fishing and aquaculture | 8 943 | 6 310 | 7 473 | 8 784 | 9 322 |
| **Secondary sector** | **331 318** | **347 861** | **374 065** | **413 349** | **430 654** |
| Extraction industry | 24 282 | 34 121 | 23 830 | 33 390 | 41 485 |
| Manufacturing industries | 194 493 | 214 031 | 232 892 | 246 557 | 247 916 |
| Electricity and gas distribution - Water distribution, sewerage system, waste treatment | 45 360 | 23 950 | 34 446 | 41 755 | 41 617 |
| Construction | 67 183 | 75 759 | 82 897 | 91 647 | 99 636 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **661 109** | **726 769** | **796 819** | **854 632** | **905 166** |
| Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 129 974 | 145 892 | 160 733 | 168 775 | 178 949 |
| Transport and storage | 37 263 | 38 544 | 44 741 | 50 485 | 53 807 |
| Accommodation and catering activities | 26 500 | 45 084 | 59 392 | 65 759 | 73 176 |
| Information and communication | 32 110 | 32 851 | 35 159 | 36 389 | 36 149 |
| Financial activities and insurance | 55 961 | 60 561 | 68 272 | 77 945 | 79 749 |
| Real estate activities | 89 957 | 90 383 | 94 574 | 97 149 | 101 260 |
| Research and development and services to companies | 56 918 | 66 856 | 77 368 | 83 271 | 87 791 |
| Public administration, compulsory social security | 126 029 | 133 166 | 136 830 | 146 461 | 154 689 |
| Education, health and social action activities | 91 216 | 97 283 | 102 938 | 110 464 | 121 059 |
| Other services | 15 181 | 16 149 | 16 812 | 17 934 | 18 537 |
| **Total value added** | **1 145 333** | **1 205 266** | **1 340 158** | **1 440 407** | **1 517 747** |
| **Non-agricultural GDP** | **1 132 600** | **1 209 213** | **1 323 834** | **1 450 927** | **1 547 596** |
| **Non-agricultural value added** | **1 001 370** | **1 080 940** | **1 178 357** | **1 276 765** | **1 345 142** |
| **Taxes on products less subsidies** | **131 230** | **128 273** | **145 477** | **174 162** | **202 454** |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## Table A2.3 Goods and services account at current prices

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** | Changes (in percentage) 2024**/2023 | Changes (in percentage) 2025***/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RESOURCES** | | | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product | 1 276 563 | 1 333 539 | 1 485 635 | 1 614 569 | 1 720 201 | 8.7 | 6.5 |
| Imports of goods and services | 541 101 | 749 378 | 750 280 | 801 513 | 874 349 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | | | |
| Households final consumption expenditure | 750 896 | 816 977 | 895 003 | 944 065 | 967 767 | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| General government final consumption expenditure | 242 213 | 252 580 | 270 257 | 293 457 | 314 588 | 8.6 | 7.2 |
| Final national consumption of NPIs(1) | 9 949 | 10 913 | 12 684 | 12 772 | 13 077 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 335 583 | 354 939 | 371 176 | 418 304 | 481 964 | 12.7 | 15.2 |
| Changes in inventories | 53 931 | 48 953 | 56 700 | 72 936 | 93 200 | 28.6 | 27.8 |
| Acquisitions less disposals of valuables | 2 089 | 2 308 | 2 415 | 2 299 | 2 468 | -4.8 | 7.4 |
| Exports of goods and services | 423 003 | 596 247 | 627 680 | 672 249 | 721 486 | 7.1 | 7.3 |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
(1) Non-profit institutions serving households.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## Table A2.4 Gross national disposable income at current prices

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** | Changes (in percentage) 2024**/2023 | Changes (in percentage) 2025***/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross domestic product | 1 276 563 | 1 333 539 | 1 485 635 | 1 614 569 | 1 720 201 | 8.7 | 6.5 |
| Net property income receivable from abroad | -17 606 | -19 451 | -22 821 | -24 411 | -25 128 | 7.0 | 2.9 |
| Gross national income | 1 258 957 | 1 314 088 | 1 462 814 | 1 590 158 | 1 695 073 | 8.7 | 6.6 |
| Net current transfers from abroad | 105 776 | 125 253 | 129 910 | 134 054 | 135 972 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Gross national disposable income | 1 364 733 | 1 439 341 | 1 592 724 | 1 724 212 | 1 831 045 | 8.3 | 6.2 |
| Final national consumption | 1 003 058 | 1 080 470 | 1 177 944 | 1 250 294 | 1 295 432 | 6.1 | 3.6 |
| Households | 750 896 | 816 977 | 895 003 | 944 065 | 967 767 | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| General government | 242 213 | 252 580 | 270 257 | 293 457 | 314 588 | 8.6 | 7.2 |
| NPISHs | 9 949 | 10 913 | 12 684 | 12 772 | 13 077 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Gross national saving | 361 675 | 358 871 | 414 780 | 473 918 | 535 613 | 14.3 | 13.0 |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## Table A2.5 Investment and savings at current prices

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023* | 2024** | 2025*** | Changes (in percentage) 2024**/2023 | Changes (in percentage) 2025***/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RESOURCES** | | | | | | | |
| Gross national saving | 361 675 | 358 871 | 414 780 | 473 918 | 535 613 | 14.3 | 13.0 |
| Net capital transfers receivable | 0 | 23 | 2 714 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | | | | | |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 335 583 | 354 939 | 371 176 | 418 304 | 481 964 | 12.7 | 15.2 |
| Changes in inventories | 53 931 | 48 953 | 56 700 | 72 936 | 93 200 | 28.6 | 27.8 |
| Acquisitions less disposals of valuables | 2 089 | 2 308 | 2 415 | 2 299 | 2 468 | -4.8 | 7.4 |
| Net lending/borrowing | -29 928 | -47 306 | -12 797 | -19 621 | -42 019 | 53.3 | 114.2 |

(*) Final.
(**) Semi-final.
(***) Provisional.
Source: High Commission for Planning.

## Table A2.6 Agriculture

(Area in thousands of hectars / production in millions of quintals / yield in quintals/ha)

| | Agricultural campaign 2023-2024 | | | Agricultural campaign 2024-2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Yield | Area | Production | Yield |
| **Principal cereals** | **2 452** | **31** | **13** | **2 618** | **43** | **16** |
| Soft wheat | 1 177 | 17 | 15 | 1 191 | 22 | 19 |
| Hard wheat | 582 | 7 | 12 | 602 | 11 | 18 |
| Barley | 694 | 7 | 10 | 826 | 10 | 12 |
| **Pulse crops** | **169** | **1** | **7** | **162** | **2** | **10** |
| **Market garden crops** | **248** | **81** | **326** | **265** | **87** | **326** |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests.

## Table A2.7 Electricity production

(In GWh)

| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025* | Changes in percentage 2025*/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net local production (1)** | **41 420** | **42 409** | **43 698** | **45 898** | **5.0** |
| Thermal | 33 669 | 32 996 | 31 961 | 33 956 | 6.2 |
| Hydraulic | 679 | 516 | 686 | 798 | 16.3 |
| Wind | 5 292 | 6 481 | 9 256 | 9 116 | -1.5 |
| Solar | 1 452 | 2 149 | 1 645 | 1 803 | 9.6 |
| **Electricity trade balance (2)** | **1 397** | **1 849** | **2 539** | **3 706** | **-** |

(*) Provisional.
(1) The difference between net local production and the total by the source of production represents the contribution of national third parties.
(2) The difference between imports and exports.
Source: The National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water.

## Table A2.8 Industrial, energy and mining production index

(Base 100 in 2015)

| Sector and Branch | 2024 | 2025 | Changes in percentage 2025/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Extractive Industries** | **132.0** | **141.2** | **7.0** |
| Extraction of metal ores | 104.0 | 105.1 | 1.1 |
| Other extractive industries | 133.4 | 143.0 | 7.2 |
| **Manufacturing industries excluding oil refining** | **122.7** | **127.7** | **4.1** |
| Food Industries | 130.2 | 140.2 | 7.7 |
| Beverage manufacturing | 101.9 | 102.2 | 0.3 |
| Manufacture of tobacco products | 97.3 | 90.9 | -6.6 |
| Manufacture of textiles | 80.8 | 83.7 | 3.6 |
| Clothing industry | 94.5 | 90.1 | -4.7 |
| Manufacture of leather and footwear (except leather clothing) | 69.5 | 67.4 | -3.0 |
| Woodworking and manufacture of articles of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials | 75.7 | 80.0 | 5.7 |
| Paper and cardboard industry | 125.6 | 125.6 | 0.0 |
| Printing and reproduction of recordings | 130.8 | 124.9 | -4.5 |
| Chemical industry | 154.8 | 163.3 | 5.5 |
| Pharmaceutical industry | 147.5 | 159.0 | 7.8 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 133.8 | 138.5 | 3.5 |
| Other non-metallic mineral product manufacturing | 100.0 | 107.5 | 7.5 |
| Metallurgy | 102.3 | 107.1 | 4.7 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 89.7 | 91.5 | 2.0 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 125.2 | 118.9 | -5.0 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | 129.5 | 140.6 | 8.6 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.c.e | 114.2 | 111.6 | -2.3 |
| Automotive Industry | 157.6 | 163.6 | 3.8 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 151.1 | 158.7 | 5.0 |
| Furniture manufacturing | 100.3 | 109.2 | 8.9 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 76.6 | 73.9 | -3.5 |
| Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 93.9 | 94.2 | 0.3 |
| **Electricity production and distribution** | **135.9** | **144.5** | **6.3** |

Source: High Commission for Planning.

**TABLE A2.9 TOURISM**

Trends in tourist arrivals at border crossings by nationality

| | 2019 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Change in percentage 2025/2024 | Parts 2025 in percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| France | 4 189 230 | 4 403 040 | 5 194 625 | 5 763 404 | 10.9 | 29.1 |
| Spain | 2 148 639 | 3 536 715 | 4 052 867 | 4 551 618 | 12.3 | 23.0 |
| Belgium | 900 643 | 956 197 | 1 126 791 | 1 241 679 | 10.2 | 6.3 |
| United Kingdom | 630 461 | 824 775 | 1 194 222 | 1 405 135 | 17.7 | 7.1 |
| Italy | 865 876 | 760 015 | 951 253 | 1 148 433 | 20.7 | 5.8 |
| Netherlands | 776 609 | 694 985 | 822 718 | 948 400 | 15.3 | 4.8 |
| Germany | 682 863 | 665 696 | 843 024 | 932 712 | 10.6 | 4.7 |
| United States | 437 451 | 399 335 | 421 862 | 481 239 | 14.1 | 2.4 |
| Canada | 214 559 | 171 878 | 200 847 | 258 304 | 28.6 | 1.3 |
| Portugal | 128 334 | 172 686 | 230 780 | 236 372 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Switzerland | 126 908 | 152 521 | 186 319 | 218 364 | 17.2 | 1.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 102 897 | 128 598 | 160 418 | 189 831 | 18.3 | 1.0 |
| Poland | 80 125 | 94 355 | 152 933 | 193 137 | 26.3 | 1.0 |
| China | 141 670 | 59 719 | 106 483 | 148 557 | 39.5 | 0.8 |
| Turkey | 43 215 | 111 924 | 125 909 | 138 144 | 9.7 | 0.7 |
| Others | 1 463 254 | 1 392 288 | 1 640 898 | 1 937 265 | 18.1 | 9.8 |
| **Total** | **12 932 734** | **14 524 727** | **17 411 949** | **19 792 594** | **13.7** | **100.0** |

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Handicrafts and Social and Solidarity Economy.

## Table A3.1 Labor force, employment and unemployment

(Population in thousands and rates in percentage)

| | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Working age population** | **27 888** | **28 296** | **28 732** |
| **Labor force** | **12 171** | **12 311** | **12 488** |
| Urban | 7 731 | 7 935 | 8 129 |
| Rural | 4 441 | 4 376 | 4 358 |
| **Labor force participation rate** | **43.6** | **43.5** | **43.5** |
| Urban | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.2 |
| Rural | 47.3 | 46.5 | 46.1 |
| **Employment rate** | **38.0** | **37.7** | **37.8** |
| Urban | 34.8 | 34.9 | 35.3 |
| Rural | 44.3 | 43.3 | 43.0 |
| **Unemployment rate** | **13.0** | **13.3** | **13.0** |
| **By place of residence** | | | |
| Urban | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| **By gender** | | | |
| Men | 11.5 | 11.6 | 10.8 |
| Women | 18.3 | 19.4 | 20.5 |
| **By group of age** | | | |
| 15 to 24 years | 35.8 | 36.7 | 37.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 20.6 | 21.0 | 20.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| 45 years and over | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| **By diploma** | | | |
| Without any diploma | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| With diploma | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 |

Source: High Commission for Planning, National Employment Survey.

## Table A3.2 Characteristics of the employed population by sector of activity [1]

| | Structure in percentage | | Job creation (in thousands) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 26.3 | 25.5 | -137 | -41 |
| Industry | 12.6 | 12.8 | 46 | 46 |
| Construction and public works | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13 | 64 |
| Services | 49.4 | 49.7 | 160 | 123 |
| Employed active population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 82 | 193 |

(1) Persons aged 15 years and above.
Source: High Commission for Planning, National Employment Survey.

## Table A3.3 Labor force participation, employment and unemployment rates by region

(In percentage)

| Region | Year | Labor force participation ratio | | | Employment ratio | | | Unemployment ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Urban | Rural | National | Urban | Rural | National | Urban | Rural | National |
| Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima | 2024 | 44.4 | 55.4 | 48.3 | 38.1 | 53.1 | 43.3 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 10.2 |
| | 2025 | 43.7 | 53.9 | 47.3 | 38.1 | 51.8 | 42.8 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 9.4 |
| Eastern region | 2024 | 39.6 | 41.4 | 40.1 | 30.7 | 34.7 | 31.7 | 22.5 | 16.1 | 20.9 |
| | 2025 | 39.4 | 42.1 | 40.1 | 30.0 | 34.9 | 31.2 | 23.8 | 17.2 | 22.1 |
| Fez-Meknes | 2024 | 40.0 | 45.2 | 41.7 | 32.6 | 42.0 | 35.7 | 18.5 | 7.2 | 14.4 |
| | 2025 | 41.3 | 46.0 | 42.8 | 33.7 | 41.9 | 36.4 | 18.5 | 8.9 | 15.1 |
| Rabat-Sale-Kenitra | 2024 | 41.9 | 47.7 | 43.4 | 35.5 | 45.2 | 37.9 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 12.6 |
| | 2025 | 41.6 | 45.7 | 42.6 | 35.3 | 43.1 | 37.2 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 12.7 |
| Beni Mellal-Khenifra | 2024 | 36.1 | 44.1 | 39.7 | 29.9 | 40.6 | 34.8 | 17.2 | 8.0 | 12.5 |
| | 2025 | 36.0 | 43.9 | 39.6 | 30.4 | 40.9 | 35.1 | 15.6 | 6.8 | 11.2 |
| Casablanca-Settat | 2024 | 44.2 | 52.8 | 46.0 | 36.5 | 49.3 | 39.1 | 17.5 | 6.7 | 15.0 |
| | 2025 | 44.6 | 52.5 | 46.2 | 37.0 | 49.4 | 39.5 | 17.2 | 6.0 | 14.6 |
| Marrakech-Safi | 2024 | 42.3 | 45.1 | 43.8 | 36.7 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 8.9 |
| | 2025 | 42.3 | 44.7 | 43.6 | 37.4 | 42.4 | 40.0 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 8.1 |
| Draa-Tafilalet | 2024 | 37.4 | 42.9 | 40.8 | 31.9 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 14.9 | 8.5 | 10.7 |
| | 2025 | 36.1 | 42.6 | 40.1 | 31.6 | 39.9 | 36.7 | 12.4 | 6.2 | 8.4 |
| Souss-Massa | 2024 | 42.2 | 36.7 | 40.3 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 12.3 |
| | 2025 | 42.3 | 36.8 | 40.4 | 36.8 | 34.4 | 36.0 | 13.1 | 6.6 | 11.1 |
| Southern regions | 2024 | 44.2 | 52.5 | 45.7 | 32.8 | 48.1 | 35.5 | 25.7 | 8.3 | 22.2 |
| | 2025 | 45.7 | 52.4 | 46.8 | 33.9 | 47.3 | 36.1 | 25.9 | 9.9 | 22.8 |
| **National** | **2024** | **42.0** | **46.5** | **43.5** | **34.9** | **43.3** | **37.7** | **16.9** | **6.8** | **13.3** |
| | **2025** | **42.2** | **46.1** | **43.5** | **35.3** | **43.0** | **37.8** | **16.4** | **6.6** | **13.0** |

Source: High Commission for Planning, National Employment Survey.

## Table A4.1 Inflation

(In percentage, in annual change)

(Base 100 = 2017)

| Period | Inflation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Core inflation (CPIX) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Global | Volatile food prices | Fuels | Tariff-Regulated Products | Global | Food products included in core inflation | Clothing and footwear | Housing. water, gas, electricity and other fuels (1) | Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance | Health (1) | Transport (2) | Communications | Leisure and culture (1) | Education | Restaurants and hotels | Miscellaneous goods and services (1) |
| **2024*** | **0.9** | **-2.6** | **-3.5** | **0.7** | **2.3** | **3.6** | **2.0** | **1.2** | **0.9** | **1.2** | **2.2** | **-0.1** | **-0.4** | **2.1** | **3.4** | **2.2** |
| January | 2.3 | 5.8 | -2.6 | -0.4 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | -0.2 | -1.1 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| February | 0.3 | -6.4 | -2.2 | -0.4 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| March | 0.9 | -2.3 | 1.4 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | -0.2 | -0.7 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.3 |
| April | 0.2 | -7.1 | 6.0 | -0.3 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| May | 0.4 | -7.0 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| June | 1.8 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| July | 1.3 | -2.2 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| August | 1.7 | 1.6 | -2.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| September | 0.8 | -1.7 | -11.0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 2.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| October | 0.7 | -2.8 | -15.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.4 |
| November | 0.8 | -3.6 | -15.7 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| December | 0.7 | -4.4 | -13.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| **2025** | **0.8** | **3.1** | **-9.8** | **1.1** | **0.6** | **-0.5** | **0.9** | **1.1** | **0.5** | **-0.7** | **0.7** | **-0.2** | **-0.7** | **2.3** | **3.3** | **1.6** |
| January | 2.0 | 3.8 | -11.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| February | 2.6 | 9.4 | -8.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 1.8 |
| March | 1.6 | 5.1 | -10.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -1.7 | 1.4 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.8 |
| April | 0.7 | 0.5 | -14.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 1.0 | -0.1 | -1.1 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| May | 0.4 | 0.2 | -15.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| June | 0.4 | 1.9 | -13.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -1.0 | 1.2 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.5 |
| July | 0.5 | 2.7 | -11.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | -0.7 | 1.3 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| August | 0.3 | 1.0 | -9.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.8 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| September | 0.4 | 3.1 | -8.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| October | 0.1 | 2.8 | -5.9 | 0.4 | -0.5 | -2.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| November | -0.3 | 3.0 | -4.2 | 0.4 | -1.2 | -4.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| December | -0.3 | 4.5 | -5.1 | 0.4 | -1.2 | -5.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 |

(*) Data revised in accordance with the new classification adopted by Bank Al-Maghrib.
(1) Excluding products and services with regulated tariffs.
(2) Excluding products and services with regulated tariffs and fuels.
Source: Data from High Commission for Planning and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## Table A4.2 Inflation of tradables and non tradables

(In percentage, in annual change)

| Period | Price of tradable goods | Price of non tradable goods | Core inflation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2024*** | **2.6** | **2.1** | **2.3** |
| January | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| February | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| March | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| April | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| May | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| June | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| July | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| August | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| September | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| October | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| November | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| December | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| **2025** | **0.0** | **1.1** | **0.6** |
| January | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| February | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| March | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| April | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| May | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| June | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| July | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| August | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| September | -0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| October | -1.6 | 0.8 | -0.5 |
| November | -2.8 | 0.7 | -1.2 |
| December | -3.1 | 0.9 | -1.2 |

(*) Data revised in accordance with the new classification adopted by Bank Al-Maghrib.
Source: Data from High Commission for Planning and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## Table A4.3 Industrial producer price index

(In percentage, in annual change)

(Base 100 = 2018)

| | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Changes in percentage 2025/2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| **Extractive industries** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.2** | **0.1** |
| Hydrocarbons extraction | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mining metallic ores | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other extractive industries | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| **Manufacturing industries excluding refining** | **0.3** | **0.7** | **0.5** | **0.3** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **-0.1** | **-0.4** | **-0.4** | **-0.2** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.1** |
| Food industries | -1.0 | -0.1 | -1.0 | -1.8 | -2.5 | -2.6 | -3.4 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.7 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -3.0 |
| Beverages manufacturing | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Manufacturing of tobacco products | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Textile manufacturing | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.7 | -0.9 | -0.2 |
| Manufacturing of wearing apparel | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| Manufacturing of leather and footwear except leather clothing | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.8 |
| Manufacturing of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials | -0.7 | -2.1 | -2.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.7 | -0.7 |
| Manufacturing of paper and cardboards | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chemical industry | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| Pharmaceutical industry | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing of rubber and plastic products | -4.7 | -3.0 | -2.5 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.5 | -1.9 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -1.6 | -2.1 |
| Manufacturing of other non-metallic products | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing of base metals | 1.6 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -1.6 | -1.0 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing of metal products, except machinery and equipment | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Computer, electronic and optics products | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing of electric equipment | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Manufacturing of machinery and equipment n.c.e | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Automotive industry | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Manufacture of other transport equipment | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Other manufactured industries | 3.6 | 3.2 | 16.7 | 30.7 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 32.7 |
| **Production and distribution of electricity** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| **Production and distribution of water** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** | **0.0** |

Source: High commission for planning.

## Table A5.1 Imports by main products

(Volume in thousands of tonnes, Value in millions of dirhams)

| | 2024* | | 2025** | | Changes | | | | Structure of 2025 in percentage(***) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Volume | | Value | | | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Absolute | per cent | Absolute | per cent | Volume | Value |
| **TOTAL IMPORTS** | **78 868** | **761 272** | **82 370** | **822 333** | **3 503** | **4.4** | **61 061** | **8.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO** | **16 299** | **91 592** | **17 039** | **94 655** | **741** | **4.5** | **3 063** | **3.3** | **20.7** | **11.5** |
| Wheat | 6 298 | 17 831 | 6 487 | 16 803 | 189 | 3.0 | -1 028 | -5.8 | 38.1 | 17.8 |
| Raw or refined sugar | 1 801 | 9 980 | 1 848 | 8 186 | 47 | 2.6 | -1 794 | -18.0 | 10.8 | 8.6 |
| Corn | 2 763 | 6 548 | 3 294 | 7 759 | 532 | 19.2 | 1 211 | 18.5 | 19.3 | 8.2 |
| Live animals | 118 | 5 577 | 159 | 6 976 | 41 | 34.5 | 1 400 | 25.1 | 0.9 | 7.4 |
| Oilcakes and other residues from food industries | 2 239 | 6 978 | 2 413 | 6 377 | 174 | 7.8 | -600 | -8.6 | 14.2 | 6.7 |
| Fresh or dried fruit, frozen or in brine | 181 | 4 112 | 196 | 4 554 | 15 | 8.4 | 442 | 10.8 | 1.2 | 4.8 |
| Tobacco | 15 | 2 596 | 19 | 2 971 | 4 | 29.6 | 375 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| Coffee | 58 | 2 605 | 53 | 2 839 | -5 | -8.4 | 233 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Tea | 78 | 2 433 | 93 | 2 704 | 15 | 19.2 | 271 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Other food products | 2 748 | 32 933 | 2 477 | 35 486 | -271 | -9.9 | 2 553 | 7.8 | 14.5 | 37.5 |
| **ENERGY AND LUBRICANTS** | **33 874** | **113 827** | **36 577** | **107 520** | **2 703** | **8.0** | **-6 307** | **-5.5** | **44.4** | **13.1** |
| Gas oils and fuel oils | 7 664 | 57 012 | 8 090 | 51 508 | 426 | 5.6 | -5 504 | -9.7 | 22.1 | 47.9 |
| Petroleum gas and other hydrocarbons | 12 896 | 21 255 | 13 350 | 19 409 | 454 | 3.5 | -1 846 | -8.7 | 36.5 | 18.1 |
| Coal, cokes and similar solid fuels | 10 733 | 12 671 | 12 100 | 13 188 | 1 367 | 12.7 | 517 | 4.1 | 33.1 | 12.3 |
| Petroleum oils and lubricants | 1 345 | 12 126 | 1 557 | 11 878 | 212 | 15.8 | -248 | -2.0 | 4.3 | 11.0 |
| Other energy products | 1 236 | 10 763 | 1 480 | 11 537 | 244 | 19.7 | 774 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 10.7 |
| **RAW PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL AND PLANT ORIGIN** | **1 894** | **17 966** | **2 162** | **20 897** | **268** | **14.1** | **2 930** | **16.3** | **2.6** | **2.5** |
| Crude or refined soybean oil | 554 | 5 460 | 640 | 6 748 | 86 | 15.5 | 1 287 | 23.6 | 29.6 | 32.3 |
| Raw, squared or sawn timber | 599 | 2 972 | 673 | 3 428 | 75 | 12.5 | 456 | 15.3 | 31.2 | 16.4 |
| Seeds, spores and fruits used to plant | 33 | 1 574 | 42 | 1 691 | 9 | 25.8 | 117 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 8.1 |
| Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits | 62 | 1 395 | 68 | 1 308 | 6 | 9.7 | -88 | -6.3 | 3.1 | 6.3 |
| Crude or refined olive oil | 7 | 523 | 27 | 1 199 | 20 | 266.2 | 676 | 129.3 | 1.3 | 5.7 |
| Other raw products of animal and vegetable origin | 639 | 6 041 | 712 | 6 523 | 73 | 11.4 | 482 | 8.0 | 32.9 | 31.2 |
| **RAW PRODUCTS OF MINERAL ORIGIN** | **9 842** | **15 299** | **8 857** | **22 736** | **-985** | **-10.0** | **7 437** | **48.6** | **10.8** | **2.8** |
| Crude and unrefined sulfurs | 8 288 | 9 108 | 6 716 | 15 205 | -1 572 | -19.0 | 6 098 | 67.0 | 75.8 | 66.9 |
| Scrap metal, waste, scrap copper, cast iron, iron, steel and other minerals | 1 094 | 4 428 | 1 526 | 5 432 | 433 | 39.6 | 1 004 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 23.9 |
| Other raw products of mineral origin | 460 | 1 764 | 614 | 2 098 | 155 | 33.7 | 335 | 19.0 | 6.9 | 9.2 |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
(***) Represents the share of each product within its group and the share of each group within the total.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.1 Imports by main products (continued)

(Volume in thousands of tonnes, Value in millions of dirhams)

| | 2024* | | 2025** | | Changes | | | | Structure of 2025 in percentage(***) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Volume | | Value | | | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Absolute | per cent | Absolute | per cent | Volume | Value |
| **SEMI FINISHED PRODUCTS** | **13 542** | **163 916** | **13 753** | **171 892** | **211** | **1.6** | **7 976** | **4.9** | **16.7** | **20.9** |
| Plastics and miscellaneous plastic articles | 1 221 | 21 449 | 1 359 | 22 571 | 138 | 11.3 | 1 121 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 13.1 |
| Chemical products | 3 053 | 16 304 | 2 532 | 17 865 | -521 | -17.1 | 1 561 | 9.6 | 18.4 | 10.4 |
| Copper wires, bars and profiles | 108 | 10 267 | 121 | 11 674 | 13 | 11.9 | 1 407 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| Paper and cardboard; miscellaneous works of paper and cardboard | 795 | 8 202 | 911 | 8 878 | 116 | 14.6 | 676 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Ammonia | 1 849 | 8 815 | 1 744 | 7 986 | -105 | -5.7 | -828 | -9.4 | 12.7 | 4.6 |
| Electrical wires and cables | 53 | 5 205 | 68 | 6 121 | 15 | 29.3 | 916 | 17.6 | 0.5 | 3.6 |
| Pipe accessories and metal construction | 190 | 4 846 | 201 | 5 322 | 11 | 5.9 | 475 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Raw aluminium, aluminum scrap and powders | 168 | 4 518 | 180 | 4 931 | 12 | 7.0 | 414 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Prepared wood and articles of wood | 573 | 4 257 | 657 | 4 848 | 85 | 14.8 | 591 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Semi-finished products in iron or non-alloy steels | 937 | 5 015 | 987 | 4 752 | 50 | 5.3 | -264 | -5.3 | 7.2 | 2.8 |
| Wires, bars, and profiles of iron or non-alloy steels | 596 | 4 638 | 664 | 4 663 | 68 | 11.4 | 25 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| Tubes, pipes and hollow sections in cast iron, iron and steel | 205 | 3 274 | 249 | 3 918 | 44 | 21.3 | 644 | 19.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Natural and chemical fertilizers | 951 | 3 713 | 969 | 3 909 | 18 | 1.9 | 196 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 2.3 |
| Other semi-finished products | 2 843 | 63 412 | 3 111 | 64 454 | 267 | 9.4 | 1 042 | 1.6 | 22.6 | 37.5 |
| **FINISHED PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT** | **22** | **1 367** | **30** | **1 976** | **9** | **38.9** | **610** | **44.6** | **0.0** | **0.2** |
| Agricultural machinery and tools | 18 | 1 080 | 24 | 1 573 | 7 | 37.4 | 493 | 45.6 | 79.7 | 79.6 |
| Tillers and agricultural tractors | 4 | 274 | 6 | 394 | 2 | 47.4 | 119 | 43.5 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| Other finished products of agricultural equipement | 0 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | -26.1 | -3 | -21.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| **FINISHED PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT** | **1 250** | **174 347** | **1 576** | **197 268** | **326** | **26.1** | **22 920** | **13.1** | **1.9** | **24.0** |
| Parts of airplanes and other air or space vehicles | 3 | 14 502 | 3 | 17 257 | 0 | -7.3 | 2 754 | 19.0 | 0.2 | 8.7 |
| Apparatus for breaking or connecting electrical circuits and resistors | 38 | 16 568 | 41 | 16 917 | 3 | 7.4 | 349 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 8.6 |
| Piston engines, other motors and its parts | 107 | 15 803 | 111 | 15 064 | 5 | 4.3 | -739 | -4.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 |
| Wires, cables and other insulated conductors for electricity | 68 | 13 578 | 76 | 14 926 | 9 | 12.6 | 1 347 | 9.9 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| Miscellaneous machines and devices | 106 | 12 414 | 129 | 13 813 | 23 | 22.1 | 1 399 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| Utility cars | 80 | 6 504 | 141 | 10 818 | 61 | 76.3 | 4 314 | 66.3 | 8.9 | 5.5 |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
(***) Represents the share of each product within its group, and the share of each group within the total.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.1 Imports by main products (end)

(Volume in thousands of tonnes / Value in millions of dirhams)

| | 2024* | | 2025** | | Changes | | | | Structure of 2025 in percentage(***) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Volume | | Value | | | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Absolute | per cent | Absolute | per cent | Volume | Value |
| Airplanes and other air or space vehicles | - | 3 765 | - | 6 056 | - | 132.2 | 2 291 | 60.9 | - | 3.1 |
| Pumps and compressors | 55 | 5 724 | 53 | 5 706 | -3 | -4.6 | -19 | -0.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Medical-surgical instruments and devices | 10 | 4 545 | 11 | 5 559 | 1 | 12.3 | 1 014 | 22.3 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy | 4 | 5 375 | 3 | 5 420 | 0 | -6.6 | 45 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.7 |
| Bandage and tires | 90 | 4 722 | 107 | 5 275 | 17 | 19.5 | 553 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 2.7 |
| Turbo-jets and turbo-propellers and their parts | - | 4 054 | - | 4 986 | - | 14.9 | 932 | 23.0 | - | 2.5 |
| Measuring, control or precision instruments | 12 | 4 576 | 12 | 4 975 | 0 | 0.5 | 399 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Automatic data processing machines and their parts | 4 | 3 912 | 5 | 4 666 | 0 | 9.2 | 754 | 19.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Apparatus for receiving, recording or reproducing sound and images | 4 | 3 467 | 4 | 4 625 | 0 | 3.2 | 1 158 | 33.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Other finished products of industrial equipment | 669 | 54 837 | 877 | 61 205 | 209 | 31.2 | 6 367 | 11.6 | 55.7 | 31.0 |
| **CONSUMER FINISHED PRODUCTS** | **2 145** | **182 019** | **2 376** | **203 515** | **231** | **10.8** | **21 496** | **11.8** | **2.9** | **24.7** |
| Passenger cars | 197 | 28 630 | 276 | 39 436 | 79 | 40.1 | 10 806 | 37.7 | 11.6 | 19.4 |
| Parts and accessories for cars and passenger vehicles | 324 | 33 608 | 335 | 33 872 | 10 | 3.2 | 264 | 0.8 | 14.1 | 16.6 |
| Medicines and other pharmaceutical products | 12 | 10 841 | 13 | 12 661 | 1 | 12.1 | 1 820 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 6.2 |
| Fabrics and yarns of man-made fibers | 127 | 12 688 | 125 | 12 236 | -2 | -1.8 | -452 | -3.6 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Miscellaneous articles of plastics | 161 | 9 740 | 174 | 10 508 | 13 | 8.1 | 768 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 5.2 |
| Ready made garments | 142 | 8 531 | 159 | 8 674 | 17 | 12.1 | 143 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 4.3 |
| Seats, furniture, mattresses and lighting items | 129 | 5 714 | 142 | 6 589 | 13 | 10.3 | 876 | 15.3 | 6.0 | 3.2 |
| Perfumery or toiletry products and cosmetic preparations | 62 | 4 308 | 65 | 4 611 | 2 | 3.9 | 303 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Radio and television receivers | 20 | 3 379 | 21 | 4 300 | 2 | 9.6 | 921 | 27.3 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Cotton fabrics and yarns | 37 | 3 966 | 39 | 3 913 | 2 | 5.4 | -52 | -1.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Household hardware and home improvement items | 69 | 3 516 | 75 | 3 674 | 5 | 7.6 | 158 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| Hosiery items | 17 | 3 019 | 18 | 3 224 | 1 | 4.3 | 205 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Other finished consumer products | 848 | 54 081 | 935 | 59 818 | 87 | 10.2 | 5 736 | 10.6 | 39.3 | 29.4 |
| **INDUSTRIAL GOLD** | **0** | **939** | **0** | **1 875** | **0** | **70.9** | **936** | **99.6** | **0.0** | **0.2** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
(***) Represents the share of each product within its group, and the share of each group within the total.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.2 Exports by main products

(Volume in thousands of tonnes / Value in millions of dirhams)

| | 2024* | | 2025** | | Changes | | | | Structure of 2025 in percentage(***) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Volume | | Value | | | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Absolute | per cent | Absolute | per cent | Volume | Value |
| **TOTAL EXPORTS** | **35 395** | **456 342** | **36 336** | **470 048** | **941.0** | **2.7** | **13 705.9** | **3.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| **FOOD PRODUCTS, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO** | **4 297** | **81 041** | **4 506** | **82 327** | **208.4** | **4.8** | **1 286.1** | **1.6** | **12.4** | **17.5** |
| Fresh tomatoes | 767 | 11 467 | 708 | 12 210 | -59.7 | -7.8 | 742.8 | 6.5 | 15.7 | 14.8 |
| Berries (strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, etc.) | 217 | 11 420 | 227 | 11 961 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 541.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 14.5 |
| Crustaceans, molluscs and shellfish | 127 | 11 849 | 109 | 10 972 | -18.8 | -14.8 | -877.8 | -7.4 | 2.4 | 13.3 |
| Prepared and preserved fish and crustaceans | 149 | 8 088 | 135 | 7 652 | -14.4 | -9.7 | -436.3 | -5.4 | 3.0 | 9.3 |
| Fresh, frozen or pickled vegetables | 665 | 8 284 | 613 | 7 483 | -51.5 | -7.7 | -800.9 | -9.7 | 13.6 | 9.1 |
| Fresh, salted, dried or smoked fish | 351 | 5 035 | 368 | 5 299 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 264.4 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 |
| Citrus | 521 | 4 739 | 587 | 5 053 | 65.8 | 12.6 | 314.7 | 6.6 | 13.0 | 6.1 |
| Others food products | 1 499 | 20 159 | 1 760 | 21 697 | 260.6 | 17.4 | 1 537.9 | 7.6 | 39.1 | 26.4 |
| **ENERGY PRODUCTS AND LUBRICANTS** | **484** | **5 156** | **548** | **5 113** | **64.2** | **13.3** | **-42.3** | **-0.8** | **1.5** | **1.1** |
| Petroleum oils and lubricants | 482 | 4 933 | 518 | 4 781 | 36.0 | 7.5 | -151.8 | -3.1 | 94.5 | 93.5 |
| Other energy products | 2 | 223 | 30 | 332 | 28.2 | 1 686.7 | 109.5 | 49.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 |
| **RAW PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE ORIGIN** | **230** | **6 319** | **267** | **5 559** | **36.7** | **16.0** | **-759.8** | **-12.0** | **0.7** | **1.2** |
| Inedible animal by-products | 50 | 1 237 | 47 | 1 154 | -3.3 | -6.5 | -83.2 | -6.7 | 17.6 | 20.8 |
| Plants and parts of plants | 32 | 801 | 36 | 858 | 4.0 | 12.5 | 57.6 | 7.2 | 13.5 | 15.4 |
| Fish fats and oils | 21 | 1 268 | 27 | 695 | 5.9 | 28.1 | -572.9 | -45.2 | 10.1 | 12.5 |
| Crude or refined olive oil | 15 | 904 | 16 | 538 | 0.2 | 1.1 | -366.0 | -40.5 | 5.8 | 9.7 |
| Live plants and floriculture products | 11 | 342 | 11 | 350 | -0.1 | -1.2 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 6.3 |
| Other crude or refined vegetable oils | 1 | 308 | 2 | 347 | 1.3 | 105.1 | 39.2 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 6.2 |
| Gums, resins and other plant juices and extracts | 1 | 270 | 2 | 334 | 0.6 | 55.5 | 64.3 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 6.0 |
| Others raw products of animal and vegetable origin | 98 | 1 190 | 126 | 1 284 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 93.4 | 7.8 | 47.3 | 23.1 |
| **RAW PRODUCTS OF MINERAL ORIGIN** | **12 465** | **15 858** | **12 687** | **17 367** | **221.7** | **1.8** | **1 508.2** | **9.5** | **34.9** | **3.7** |
| Phosphates | 6 802 | 8 562 | 6 908 | 10 042 | 105.8 | 1.6 | 1 479.4 | 17.3 | 54.4 | 57.8 |
| Copper ore | 117 | 1 659 | 109 | 1 942 | -7.5 | -6.4 | 283.4 | 17.1 | 0.9 | 11.2 |
| Barium sulfate | 932 | 1 046 | 1 102 | 1 217 | 170.8 | 18.3 | 170.1 | 16.3 | 8.7 | 7.0 |
| Scrap metal, waste, scrap copper, cast iron, iron, steel and other minerals | 57 | 1 187 | 54 | 1 148 | -2.7 | -4.8 | -38.8 | -3.3 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Others raw products of mineral origin | 4 558 | 3 404 | 4 513 | 3 018 | -44.6 | -1.0 | -386.0 | -11.3 | 35.6 | 17.4 |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
(***) Represents the share of each product in its group, and the share of each group within the total.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.2 Exports by main products (continued and end)

(Volume in thousands of tonnes / Value in millions dirhams)

| | 2024* | | 2025** | | Changes | | | | Structure of 2025 in percentage(***) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Volume | | Value | | | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Absolute | per cent | Absolute | per cent | Volume | Value |
| **SEMI FINISHED PRODUCTS** | **16 280** | **107 460** | **16 708** | **115 536** | **428.4** | **2.6** | **8 076.5** | **7.5** | **46.0** | **24.6** |
| Natural and chemical fertilizers | 12 370 | 64 103 | 12 944 | 73 141 | 573.8 | 4.6 | 9 038.4 | 14.1 | 77.5 | 63.3 |
| Phosphoric acid | 2 209 | 14 420 | 2 243 | 16 558 | 34.3 | 1.6 | 2 138.4 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 14.3 |
| Electronic components (transistors) | 2 | 7 721 | 1 | 4 725 | -0.3 | -18.6 | -2 996.1 | -38.8 | 0.0 | 4.1 |
| Raw silver and semi-finished silver | 0 | 1 155 | 0 | 3 000 | 0.1 | 86.0 | 1 845.0 | 159.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Electrical wires and cables | 39 | 5 301 | 21 | 2 391 | -18.2 | -46.9 | -2 910.2 | -54.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 |
| Copper and copper alloys | 16 | 1 294 | 18 | 1 469 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 174.9 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Other base metals and articles thereof | 2 | 1 262 | 2 | 1 331 | -0.6 | -28.0 | 69.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Tubes, pipes and their accessories, made of plastic | 7 | 846 | 6 | 1 074 | -0.5 | -7.2 | 227.6 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Others semi-finished products | 1 634 | 11 357 | 1 472 | 11 847 | -162.2 | -9.9 | 489.5 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 10.3 |
| **FINISHED PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT** | **2** | **197** | **1** | **197** | **-0.1** | **-5.5** | **0.8** | **0.4** | **0.0** | **0.0** |
| Agricultural machinery and tools | 1 | 54 | 1 | 47 | -0.1 | -11.5 | -7.4 | -13.6 | 73.0 | 23.6 |
| Tillers and agricultural tractors | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | - | 1.3 |
| Others finished products of agricultural equipment | 0 | 140 | 0 | 148 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 21.6 | 75.1 |
| **FINISHED PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT** | **332** | **87 577** | **411** | **99 675** | **78.9** | **23.7** | **12 098.1** | **13.8** | **1.1** | **21.2** |
| Wires, cables and other insulated conductors for electricity | 228 | 47 730 | 267 | 56 005 | 39.2 | 17.2 | 8 275.1 | 17.3 | 64.9 | 56.2 |
| Parts of airplanes and other air or space vehicles | 3 | 16 136 | 4 | 17 761 | 0.5 | 13.0 | 1 625.1 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 17.8 |
| Apparatus for breaking or connecting electrical circuits and resistors | 21 | 10 805 | 22 | 11 549 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 743.9 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 11.6 |
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy | 0 | 1 982 | 0 | 1 897 | 0.0 | 4.2 | -84.8 | -4.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Other finished products of industrial equipment | 80 | 10 923 | 118 | 12 462 | 38.2 | 47.6 | 1 538.9 | 14.1 | 28.8 | 12.5 |
| **CONSUMER FINISHED PRODUCTS** | **1 305** | **152 443** | **1 208** | **143 817** | **-97.2** | **-7.5** | **-8 626.3** | **-5.7** | **3.3** | **30.6** |
| Passenger cars | 600 | 67 998 | 503 | 59 113 | -97.4 | -16.2 | -8 884.9 | -13.1 | 41.6 | 41.1 |
| Ready made garments | 85 | 29 615 | 83 | 28 516 | -2.4 | -2.8 | -1 098.3 | -3.7 | 6.9 | 19.8 |
| Parts and accessories for cars and passenger vehicles | 238 | 17 101 | 239 | 17 921 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 820.5 | 4.8 | 19.8 | 12.5 |
| Hosiery items | 47 | 9 124 | 42 | 8 467 | -4.4 | -9.5 | -656.6 | -7.2 | 3.5 | 5.9 |
| Seats, furniture, mattresses and lighting items | 37 | 5 815 | 52 | 8 078 | 14.5 | 39.0 | 2 263.1 | 38.9 | 4.3 | 5.6 |
| Others finished products | 297 | 22 790 | 288 | 21 720 | -8.7 | -2.9 | -1 070.1 | -4.7 | 23.9 | 15.1 |
| **INDUSTRIAL GOLD** | **0** | **292** | **0** | **456** | **0.0** | **28.0** | **164.6** | **56.5** | **0.0** | **0.1** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
(***) Represents the share of each product within its group, and the share of each group within the total.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.3 Distribution of foreign trade by main partners

(In millions of dirhams)

| | Exports FOB | | Imports CIF | | Balance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024* | 2025** | 2024* | 2025** | 2024* | 2025** |
| **TOTAL** | **456 342** | **470 048** | **761 272** | **822 333** | **-304 930** | **-352 286** |
| **EUROPE** | **325 825** | **327 405** | **429 054** | **445 661** | **-103 229** | **-118 257** |
| Spain | 100 650 | 101 098 | 118 813 | 111 737 | -18 162 | -10 639 |
| France | 87 207 | 88 727 | 71 354 | 74 157 | 15 853 | 14 571 |
| Turkey | 11 648 | 11 003 | 39 253 | 45 488 | -27 605 | -34 485 |
| Germany | 23 451 | 24 977 | 39 827 | 43 933 | -16 376 | -18 956 |
| Italy | 23 706 | 19 047 | 34 578 | 35 825 | -10 872 | -16 778 |
| Portugal | 7 356 | 7 274 | 19 814 | 18 676 | -12 458 | -11 402 |
| Belgium | 6 813 | 6 256 | 11 966 | 12 984 | -5 153 | -6 729 |
| Other European countries | 64 994 | 69 022 | 93 449 | 102 861 | -28 455 | -33 839 |
| **ASIA** | **46 014** | **57 269** | **198 474** | **225 414** | **-152 460** | **-168 145** |
| China | 3 998 | 3 833 | 90 234 | 114 057 | -86 236 | -110 225 |
| Arab countries of the Middle East | 5 464 | 6 208 | 49 787 | 48 981 | -44 323 | -42 773 |
| India | 14 602 | 24 087 | 15 732 | 17 180 | -1 130 | 6 908 |
| Kazakhstan | 17 | 4 | 7 951 | 9 576 | -7 934 | -9 572 |
| Japan | 1 811 | 1 265 | 5 660 | 6 140 | -3 849 | -4 875 |
| Republic of Korea | 525 | 1 768 | 6 712 | 5 987 | -6 188 | -4 219 |
| Vietnam | 550 | 33 | 3 705 | 5 042 | -3 154 | -5 008 |
| Singapore | 1 577 | 1 074 | 4 480 | 2 932 | -2 902 | -1 858 |
| Other Asian countries | 17 469 | 18 996 | 14 214 | 15 520 | 3 255 | 3 476 |
| **AMERICA** | **39 579** | **38 522** | **106 088** | **118 761** | **-66 509** | **-80 239** |
| United States | 13 787 | 15 124 | 70 771 | 76 099 | -56 984 | -60 974 |
| Brazil | 13 173 | 12 296 | 15 585 | 15 912 | -2 412 | -3 616 |
| Canada | 3 778 | 3 584 | 7 855 | 7 328 | -4 077 | -3 744 |
| Argentina | 3 430 | 2 430 | 4 815 | 6 628 | -1 385 | -4 198 |
| Mexico | 2 708 | 2 862 | 1 741 | 3 085 | 967 | -223 |
| Peru | 374 | 549 | 971 | 2 566 | -597 | -2 017 |
| Other American countries | 2 329 | 1 676 | 4 350 | 7 142 | -2 022 | -5 466 |
| **AFRICA** | **31 621** | **30 333** | **24 415** | **29 101** | **7 206** | **1 232** |
| Egypt | 755 | 1 561 | 12 568 | 13 011 | -11 813 | -11 450 |
| Tunisia | 1 430 | 2 183 | 2 824 | 3 453 | -1 393 | -1 270 |
| South Africa | 287 | 96 | 1 740 | 3 415 | -1 453 | -3 319 |
| Nigeria | 1 047 | 1 089 | 1 342 | 2 511 | -295 | -1 422 |
| Libya | 877 | 569 | 1 022 | 1 923 | -145 | -1 354 |
| Uganda | 99 | 90 | 715 | 996 | -616 | -906 |
| Algeria | 67 | 1 | 810 | 739 | -743 | -739 |
| Ivory Coast | 3 575 | 4 048 | 649 | 638 | 2 927 | 3 411 |
| Other African countries | 23 484 | 20 696 | 2 745 | 2 416 | 20 739 | 18 281 |
| **OCEANIA and MISCELLANEOUS** | **13 302** | **16 519** | **3 240** | **3 396** | **10 062** | **13 123** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.4 Balance of payment

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Credit** | **Debit** | **Balance** |
| **CURRENT ACCOUNT TRANSACTIONS** | | | |
| **GOODS AND SERVICES** | **721 486** | **874 905** | **-153 419** |
| **GOODS** | **408 334** | **719 460** | **-311 126** |
| General merchandise | 406 712 | 717 716 | -311 004 |
| Net exports of goods under merchanting | 1 435 | - | +1 435 |
| Non-monetary gold | 187 | 1 744 | -1 557 |
| **SERVICES** | **313 152** | **155 445** | **+157 707** |
| Manufacturing services performed on physical inputs detained by others | 21 534 | 27 | +21 507 |
| Maintenance and repairing services n.i.e [1] | 5 643 | 2 501 | +3 142 |
| Transport | 46 625 | 62 110 | -15 485 |
| Sea transport | 22 364 | 43 269 | -20 905 |
| Air transport | 20 980 | 13 759 | +7 221 |
| Other modes of transport | 3 152 | 4 480 | -1 328 |
| Postal and courier services | 129 | 602 | -473 |
| Travel | 138 583 | 33 231 | +105 352 |
| Business | 6 237 | 1 396 | +4 841 |
| Personal | 132 346 | 31 835 | +100 511 |
| Construction | 4 866 | 5 593 | -727 |
| Insurance and pension services | 1 520 | 2 375 | -855 |
| Financial services | 823 | 1 240 | -417 |
| Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e [1] | 130 | 2 849 | -2 719 |
| Telecommunications, computer and information services | 26 196 | 9 337 | +16 859 |
| Other business services | 58 601 | 19 967 | +38 634 |
| Personal, cultural and recreational services | 1 834 | 1 267 | +567 |
| Government goods and services n.i.e [1] | 6 797 | 14 948 | -8 151 |
| **PRIMARY INCOME** | **14 090** | **39 218** | **-25 128** |
| Investment income | 13 703 | 39 095 | -25 392 |
| Direct investment | 7 101 | 22 010 | -14 909 |
| Portfolio investment | 120 | 6 216 | -6 096 |
| Other investment | 10 | 10 869 | -10 859 |
| Reserve assets | 6 472 | - | +6 472 |
| Other primary income | 387 | 123 | +264 |
| **SECONDARY INCOME** | **143 805** | **7 277** | **+136 528** |
| Public | 3 057 | 868 | +2 189 |
| Private | 140 748 | 6 409 | +134 339 |
| **CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE** | **879 381** | **921 400** | **-42 019** |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT | | | |
| **Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)** | | | **-42 019** |

(*) Provisional.
(1) Not included elsewhere.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

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## Table A5.4 Balance of payment (continued)

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2025* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Net acquisition of financial assets | Net incurrence of liabilities | Balance |
| **FINANCIAL ACCOUNT** | | | |
| **DIRECT INVESTMENTS** | **7 600** | **31 212** | **-23 612** |
| Equity and investment fund shares | 7 643 | 18 653 | -11 010 |
| Debt instruments | -43 | 12 559 | -12 602 |
| **PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS** | **4 936** | **29 658** | **-24 722** |
| Equity and investment fund shares | 4 998 | -3 616 | +8 614 |
| Debt securities | -62 | 33 274 | -33 336 |
| **FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES** | **-2 279** | **-2 070** | **-209** |
| **OTHER INVESTMENTS** | **4 605** | **36 977** | **-32 372** |
| Other equity | 72 | - | +72 |
| Currency and deposits | 4 421 | 14 282 | -9 861 |
| Loans | -117 | 18 393 | -18 510 |
| Insurance, pension and standard guarantee systems | -640 | -248 | -392 |
| Trade credit and advances | 869 | 4 550 | -3 681 |
| **RESERVE ASSETS** | **56 877** | **-** | **+56 877** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES** | **71 739** | **95 777** | **-24 038** |
| **Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)** | | | **-24 038** |
| Net errors and omissions | | | +17 981 |

(*) Provisional.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A5.5 International investment position

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2024* | | | 2025** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asset | Liability | Balance | Asset | Liability | Balance |
| **Direct investment** | **108 814.4** | **652 458.6** | **-543 644.2** | **115 522.7** | **737 581.3** | **-622 058.6** |
| **Equity and investment fund shares** | **72 790.6** | **558 649.1** | **-485 858.5** | **80 078.1** | **631 372.5** | **-551 294.4** |
| Direct investor in direct investment enterprises | 72 790.6 | 558 649.1 | -485 858.5 | 80 078.1 | 631 372.5 | -551 294.4 |
| **Debt instruments** | **36 023.8** | **93 809.5** | **-57 785.7** | **35 444.6** | **106 208.8** | **-70 764.2** |
| Direct investor in direct investment enterprises | 36 023.8 | 93 809.5 | -57 785.7 | 35 444.6 | 106 208.8 | -70 764.2 |
| **Portfolio investment** | **23 352.1** | **168 008.9** | **-144 656.8** | **30 873.6** | **197 492.5** | **-166 618.9** |
| **Equity and investment fund shares** | **12 396.3** | **45 607.9** | **-33 211.6** | **17 177.7** | **49 824.5** | **-32 646.8** |
| Deposit-taking corporations, other than the central bank | 1 118.5 | 15 858.3 | -14 739.8 | 1 123.8 | 18 800.4 | -17 676.6 |
| Other sectors | 11 277.8 | 29 749.6 | -18 471.8 | 16 053.9 | 31 024.1 | -14 970.2 |
| Other financial corporations | 2 640.1 | 4 063.5 | -1 423.4 | 7 521.2 | 5 345.3 | +2 175.9 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs | 8 637.7 | 25 686.1 | -17 048.4 | 8 532.7 | 25 678.8 | -17 146.1 |
| **Debt securities** | **10 955.8** | **122 401.0** | **-111 445.2** | **13 695.9** | **147 668.0** | **-133 972.1** |
| Deposit-taking corporations, other than the central bank | 10 699.8 | - | +10 699.8 | 13 507.3 | - | +13 507.3 |
| General government | - | 77 589.0 | -77 589.0 | - | 93 277.0 | -93 277.0 |
| Other sectors | 256.0 | 44 812.0 | -44 556.0 | 188.6 | 54 391.0 | -54 202.4 |
| Other financial corporations | 256.0 | - | +256.0 | 188.6 | - | +188.6 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs | - | 44 812.0 | -44 812.0 | - | 54 391.0 | -54 391.0 |
| **Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options** | **756.5** | **201.6** | **+554.9** | **400.7** | **213.3** | **+187.4** |
| **Other investment** | **110 438.7** | **508 917.5** | **-398 478.8** | **111 097.0** | **529 870.0** | **-418 773.0** |
| **Other equity** | **4 724.8** | **-** | **+4 724.8** | **4 776.9** | **-** | **+4 776.9** |
| **Currency and deposits** | **78 948.0** | **39 964.3** | **+38 983.7** | **80 671.0** | **53 331.8** | **+27 339.2** |
| Central bank | 731.3 | 2 606.5 | -1 875.2 | 538.9 | 2 422.1 | -1 883.2 |
| Deposit-taking corporations, other than the central bank | 75 211.5 | 37 357.8 | +37 853.7 | 77 344.5 | 50 909.7 | +26 434.8 |
| Other sectors | 3 005.2 | - | +3 005.2 | 2 787.6 | - | +2 787.6 |
| Other financial corporations | 32.0 | - | +32.0 | 31.5 | - | +31.5 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs | 2 973.2 | - | +2 973.2 | 2 756.1 | - | +2 756.1 |
| **Loans** | **491.0** | **380 209.1** | **-379 718.1** | **655.9** | **393 151.0** | **-392 495.1** |
| Central bank | - | 7 094.4 | -7 094.4 | - | - | - |
| Deposit-taking corporations, other than the central bank | 491.0 | 9 682.1 | -9 191.1 | 655.9 | 10 535.6 | -9 879.7 |
| General government | - | 194 973.0 | -194 973.0 | - | 209 507.0 | -209 507.0 |
| Other sectors | - | 168 459.6 | -168 459.6 | - | 173 108.4 | -173 108.4 |
| Other financial corporations | - | 526.1 | -526.1 | - | 605.4 | -605.4 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs | - | 167 933.5 | -167 933.5 | - | 172 503.0 | -172 503.0 |
| **Insurance, pension and standard guarantee schemes** | **4 840.9** | **3 350.8** | **+1 490.1** | **4 201.1** | **3 103.0** | **+1 098.1** |
| **Trade credit and advances** | **21 434.0** | **66 616.0** | **-45 182.0** | **20 792.1** | **62 479.2** | **-41 687.1** |
| Other sectors | 21 434.0 | 66 616.0 | -45 182.0 | 20 792.1 | 62 479.2 | -41 687.1 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISH | 21 434.0 | 66 616.0 | -45 182.0 | 20 792.1 | 62 479.2 | -41 687.1 |
| **Other accounts receivable / payable** | **-** | **70.0** | **-70.0** | **-** | **70.0** | **-70.0** |
| Other sectors | - | 70.0 | -70.0 | - | 70.0 | -70.0 |
| Nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISH | - | 70.0 | -70.0 | - | 70.0 | -70.0 |
| **Special drawing rights** | **-** | **18 707.3** | **-18 707.3** | **-** | **17 735.0** | **-17 735.0** |
| **Reserve assets** | **375 499.4** | **-** | **+375 499.4** | **443 272.0** | **-** | **+443 272.0** |
| Monetary gold | 18 781.9 | | +18 781.9 | 28 049.9 | | +28 049.9 |
| Special drawing rights | 20 426.0 | | +20 426.0 | 18 699.6 | | +18 699.6 |
| Reserve position in the IMF | 1 979.1 | | +1 979.1 | 1 876.2 | | +1 876.2 |
| Other reserve assets | 334 312.4 | | +334 312.4 | 394 646.3 | | +394 646.3 |
| **TOTAL ASSETS/LIABILITIES** | **618 861.1** | **1 329 586.6** | **-710 725.5** | **701 166.0** | **1 465 157.1** | **-763 991.1** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
Source: Foreign Exchange Office.

## Table A6.1 Treasury revenue and expenditure

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2024 | | | 2025 | | | Changes in percentage Realization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Realization(*) | FA | Implementation rate compared to FA (per cent ) | Realization(**) | FA | Impleman-tation rate compared to FA (per cent ) | |
| **CURRENT REVENUE** | **407 884** | **371 747** | **109.7** | **470 117** | **436 749** | **107.6** | **15.3** |
| **Tax revenues** | **336 590** | **308 044** | **109.3** | **388 011** | **367 556** | **105.6** | **15.3** |
| Direct taxes | 135 657 | 116 942 | 116.0 | 161 897 | 139 268 | 116.2 | 19.3 |
| Corporate tax | 71 062 | 59 918 | 118.6 | 91 367 | 73 006 | 125.1 | 28.6 |
| Income tax | 59 734 | 52 739 | 113.3 | 65 376 | 60 868 | 107.4 | 9.4 |
| Other direct taxes | 4 861 | 4 286 | 113.4 | 5 154 | 5 394 | 95.5 | 6.0 |
| Indirect taxes (1) | 164 081 | 156 099 | 105.1 | 185 114 | 185 266 | 99.9 | 12.8 |
| VAT | 127 622 | 124 158 | 102.8 | 143 607 | 148 366 | 96.8 | 12.5 |
| Interior | 43 670 | 42 004 | 104.0 | 50 113 | 54 182 | 92.5 | 14.8 |
| Import | 83 952 | 82 154 | 102.2 | 93 494 | 94 184 | 99.3 | 11.4 |
| ICT | 36 459 | 31 940 | 114.1 | 41 507 | 36 901 | 112.5 | 13.8 |
| Tobacco | 14 779 | 12 500 | 118.2 | 16 512 | 13 700 | 120.5 | 11.7 |
| Energy products | 18 062 | 16 640 | 108.5 | 20 894 | 19 451 | 107.4 | 15.7 |
| Others | 3 618 | 2 800 | 129.2 | 4 101 | 3 750 | 109.4 | 13.4 |
| Customs duties | 15 198 | 15 728 | 96.6 | 17 160 | 21 283 | 80.6 | 12.9 |
| Registration fees and stamp duties | 21 655 | 19 276 | 112.3 | 23 840 | 21 739 | 109.7 | 10.1 |
| **Non-tax revenues (2)** | **66 625** | **60 253** | **110.6** | **77 620** | **65 593** | **118.3** | **16.5** |
| Revenues from state-owned entreprises | 16 627 | 19 480 | 85.4 | 20 610 | 22 550 | 91.4 | 24.0 |
| Other revenues | 49 998 | 40 773 | 122.6 | 57 010 | 43 043 | 132.5 | 14.0 |
| Revenues from "Innovative financing mechanisms" | 35 271 | 35 000 | 100.8 | 40 112 | 35 000 | 114.6 | 13.7 |
| **Revenues of Certain Special Treasury accounts** | **4 669** | **3 450** | **135.3** | **4 486** | **3 600** | **124.6** | **-3.9** |
| **OVERALL EXPENDITURE** | **465 284** | **444 709** | **104.6** | **519 963** | **506 970** | **102.6** | **11.8** |
| **Current expenditure** | **347 776** | **344 278** | **101.0** | **394 622** | **401 385** | **98.3** | **13.5** |
| Goods and services | 250 254 | 252 845 | 99.0 | 289 477 | 294 167 | 98.4 | 15.7 |
| Wage bill | 164 632 | 161 623 | 101.9 | 179 696 | 180 271 | 99.7 | 9.2 |
| Other goods and services | 85 622 | 91 221 | 93.9 | 109 781 | 113 896 | 96.4 | 28.2 |
| Debt expense | 33 893 | 37 229 | 91.0 | 41 459 | 42 606 | 97.3 | 22.3 |
| Interior | 23 399 | 26 975 | 86.7 | 31 997 | 31 557 | 101.4 | 36.7 |
| Foreign | 10 494 | 10 254 | 102.3 | 9 462 | 11 049 | 85.6 | -9.8 |
| Subsidies | 25 342 | 16 957 | 149.4 | 17 732 | 17 136 | 103.5 | -30.0 |
| Transfers to territorial authorities | 38 287 | 37 247 | 102.8 | 45 954 | 47 477 | 96.8 | 20.0 |
| **CURRENT BALANCE** | **60 108** | **27 469** | **-** | **75 495** | **35 364** | **-** | **-** |
| **Capital expenditure** | **117 509** | **100 431** | **117.0** | **125 341** | **105 584** | **118.7** | **6.7** |
| **Special Treasury accounts Balance** | **-5 776** | **6 000** | **-** | **-10 655** | **6 000** | **-** | **-** |
| **BUDGET BALANCE** | **-63 176** | **-66 962** | **-** | **-60 501** | **-64 221** | **-** | **-** |
| **CHANGE IN PENDING OPERATIONS** | **8 641** | **-** | **-** | **-13 537** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| **FINANCING NEED OR SURPLUS** | **-54 536** | **-66 962** | **-** | **-74 038** | **-64 221** | **-** | **-** |
| **Foreign financing** | **18 974** | **51 131** | **-** | **36 957** | **51 533** | **-** | **-** |
| Draws | 40 371 | 70 000 | - | 48 434 | 60 000 | - | - |
| Amortization | -21 397 | -18 869 | - | -11 477 | -8 467 | - | - |
| **Interior financing** | **33 861** | **10 831** | **-** | **37 081** | **6 688** | **-** | **-** |
| **Proceeds from the sale of State's holdings** | **1 700** | **5 000** | **-** | **0.0** | **6 000** | **-** | **-** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Preliminary.
(1) Including the share of the VAT receipts transferred to territorial authorities.
(2) Excluding proceeds from the sale of state's holdings.
Source: Ministry of Economy and Finance.

## Table A7.1 Main exchange rates quoted by Bank Al-Maghrib and effective exchange rates

| End of period | 2024 | | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual average | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual average |
| 1 EURO (1) | 10.757 | 10.497 | 10.399 | 10.404 | 10.478 | 10.527 | 10.441 | 10.519 | 10.541 | 10.520 | 10.602 | 10.689 | 10.719 | 10.752 | 10.550 |
| 1 U.S. DOLLAR (1) | 9.942 | 10.016 | 10.037 | 9.991 | 9.698 | 9.357 | 9.251 | 9.134 | 9.019 | 9.044 | 9.034 | 9.185 | 9.274 | 9.185 | 9.351 |
| REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE(*) | 100.626 | 101.796 | | | 102.449 | | | 102.672 | | | 102.924 | | | 99.971 | 102.004 |
| NOMINAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE(*) | 123.983 | 126.040 | | | 127.947 | | | 130.492 | | | 131.170 | | | 129.014 | 129.656 |

(*) Quarterly data.
(1) Monthly average reference exchange rate.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.2 Development of the Foreign Exchange Market Activity

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual average 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | |
| **Spot operations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sale/purchase of foreign currency against foreign currency with foreign correspondents | 159 922 | 110 025 | 134 718 | 138 513 | 97 215 | 95 673 | 128 239 | 102 988 | 121 659 | 169 053 | 123 539 | 110 024 | 124 297 |
| Interbank sale/purchase operations against the Moroccan Dirham(*) | 51 410 | 44 063 | 42 363 | 42 959 | 30 127 | 28 867 | 23 119 | 15 725 | 22 739 | 30 082 | 22 838 | 36 073 | 32 530 |
| Foreign currency investments abroad | 18 973 | 16 558 | 29 047 | 23 923 | 22 574 | 23 696 | 26 465 | 25 952 | 29 510 | 26 583 | 27 571 | 23 416 | 24 522 |
| Foreign currency sale by BAM to banks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Forward operations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forward purchase of foreign currency by banks' customers (import coverage) | 18 092 | 17 587 | 18 974 | 17 895 | 15 389 | 16 046 | 20 979 | 14 900 | 17 157 | 20 707 | 13 767 | 16 788 | 17 357 |
| Forward sale of foreign currency by banks' customers (export coverage) | 1 892 | 3 971 | 4 231 | 6 381 | 1 192 | 3 722 | 2 850 | 1 445 | 6 138 | 5 787 | 3 219 | 4 854 | 3 807 |

(*) The series of the volume processed on the interbank foreign exchange market now includes purchase or sale transactions against the Moroccan Dirham on the local interbank market (one-way), plus the transactions carried out between local and foreign banks.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.3 Autonomous liquidity factors (1) and Bank Al-Maghrib monetary operations(2)

(In millions of dirhams)

| | Dec- 24 | Jan- 25 | Feb- 25 | March- 25 | April- 25 | May- 25 | June- 25 | July- 25 | Aug- 25 | Sept- 25 | Oct- 25 | Nov- 25 | Dec- 25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banknotes and coins | 444 273 | 439 642 | 443 784 | 455 483 | 457 476 | 462 721 | 470 051 | 478 713 | 487 145 | 487 599 | 495 079 | 502 806 | 512 987 |
| Treasury's net position (3) | 7 466 | 4 308 | 5 152 | 5 080 | 3 028 | 9 594 | 5 195 | 3 716 | 3 884 | 5 003 | 6 372 | 3 627 | 4 063 |
| Bank Al-Maghrib net foreign exchange holdings | 349 973 | 346 238 | 345 963 | 349 083 | 369 364 | 384 391 | 383 598 | 390 016 | 394 114 | 402 898 | 414 089 | 416 638 | 425 522 |
| Other factors net | -26 259 | -30 589 | -30 893 | -21 377 | -25 299 | -22 375 | -22 251 | -22 705 | -24 624 | -33 138 | -41 739 | -41 119 | -40 158 |
| Bank structural liquidity position (4) | -128 026 | -128 301 | -133 867 | -132 856 | -116 440 | -110 299 | -113 899 | -115 117 | -121 538 | -122 842 | -129 102 | -130 915 | -131 687 |
| Reserve requirements | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liquidity surplus or deficit | -128 026 | -128 301 | -133 867 | -132 856 | -116 440 | -110 299 | -113 899 | -115 117 | -121 538 | -122 842 | -129 102 | -130 915 | -131 687 |
| **Bank Al-Maghrib money market operations** | **152 047** | **140 188** | **146 073** | **146 831** | **131 518** | **124 172** | **129 011** | **128 798** | **134 655** | **134 217** | **143 661** | **142 514** | **154 516** |
| 7-day liquidity injection tenders | 65 525 | 57 166 | 64 325 | 65 083 | 50 588 | 45 694 | 50 533 | 50 710 | 57 644 | 57 300 | 67 526 | 67 553 | 72 055 |
| Repurchase agreements | 50 785 | 50 297 | 49 146 | 48 394 | 47 647 | 42 589 | 44 424 | 44 025 | 43 393 | 41 518 | 42 916 | 42 306 | 46 989 |
| Overnight liquidity injections | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94 | - | - | - | - |
| Guaranteed loans | 34 044 | 31 087 | 31 046 | 31 799 | 31 740 | 34 383 | 32 548 | 32 650 | 32 390 | 34 265 | 32 008 | 31 329 | 34 147 |
| Foreign exchange Swap | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(1) Outstanding volume at the end of the month.
(2) Calculated on the basis of end-of-week averages.
(3) The Treasury's net position is the difference between, on the one hand, the total of advances granted to the Treasury and the treasury bonds acquired through open market operations held by Bank Al-Maghrib, and on the other hand, the total of accounts of the Treasury and Hassan II Fund for economic and social development.
(4) Bank's structural liquidity position is the net effect of autonomous factors on bank liquidity It is calculated as follows : BSLP = Net foreign assets of Bank Al-Maghrib + Treasury's net position + Other factors net - Banknotes and coins in circulation.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.4 Money market rates in 2025

(in percentage)

| Month | Bank Al-Maghrib's monetary operation rates(*) | | Interbank market rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-day liquidity injections | Overnight liquidity injections | Monthly average | End of month |
| January | 2.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| February | 2.50 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| March | 2.40 | 3.40 | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| April | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| May | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| June | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| July | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| August | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| September | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.26 |
| October | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| November | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 |
| December | 2.25 | 3.25 | 2.25 | 2.31 |

(*) Monthly average.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.5 Passbook savings accounts interest rates

(in percentage)

| | 2024 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January -June | July- December | January -June | July- December |
| Passbook savings rate (1) | 2.73 | 2.48 | 2.21 | 1.91 |

(1) The minimum rate on savings books is equal to the weighted average rate of 52-week treasury bills issued by tender during the previous semester minus 50 basis points.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

### Table A7.6 Term deposits interest rates in 2025

(in percentage)

| Month | 6-month deposits | 12-month deposits |
|---|---|---|
| January | 2.23 | 2.67 |
| February | 2.58 | 2.80 |
| March | 2.78 | 2.87 |
| April | 2.72 | 2.73 |
| May | 2.36 | 2.70 |
| June | 2.27 | 2.96 |
| July | 2.16 | 2.57 |
| August | 2.46 | 2.48 |
| September | 2.57 | 2.48 |
| October | 2.78 | 2.71 |
| November | 2.31 | 2.60 |
| December | 2.53 | 2.64 |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.7 Weighted Average Rates of Treasury Bills and Bonds issued by auction

(in percentage)

| Month | | Maturity | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 32-day bills | 45-day bills | 13-week bills | 26-week bills | 52-week bills | 2-year bonds | 5-year bonds | 10-year bonds | 15-year bonds | 20-year bonds | 30-year bonds |
| **2024** | January | - | - | 2.85 | 2.87 | 3.03 | 3.22 | 3.40 | 3.86 | 4.08 | 4.58 | 5.15 |
| | February | - | - | 2.90 | - | - | 3.30 | - | 3.76 | 4.05 | 4.29 | - |
| | March | - | - | - | 2.85 | 2.94 | 3.22 | 3.43 | 3.74 | 4.02 | 4.23 | 4.90 |
| | April | - | - | 2.86 | 2.85 | - | 3.24 | 3.43 | 3.74 | 4.02 | 4.22 | 4.89 |
| | May | - | - | 2.86 | - | - | 3.20 | 3.44 | 3.75 | 4.03 | 4.22 | - |
| | June | - | - | 2.88 | - | - | 3.27 | - | 3.77 | 4.03 | 4.22 | 4.87 |
| | July | - | - | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.79 | 2.92 | 3.24 | 3.57 | 3.84 | 4.08 | 4.67 |
| | August | - | - | 2.58 | 2.64 | 2.75 | 2.83 | 3.10 | 3.52 | 3.78 | 4.06 | - |
| | September | - | - | 2.47 | - | 2.69 | 2.79 | 2.98 | 3.35 | 3.60 | 3.99 | 4.44 |
| | October | - | - | 2.42 | 2.58 | - | 2.76 | 2.97 | 3.26 | 3.55 | 3.92 | 4.44 |
| | November | - | - | - | 2.57 | 2.64 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.24 | 3.53 | 3.83 | - |
| | December | - | - | 2.28 | - | 2.53 | 2.62 | 2.91 | - | - | 3.79 | - |
| **2025** | January | - | - | 2.28 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.60 | 2.82 | 3.20 | 3.45 | 3.75 | 4.22 |
| | February | - | - | 2.32 | 2.43 | 2.60 | 2.62 | 2.84 | 3.15 | - | 3.72 | - |
| | March | - | - | 2.20 | 2.39 | 2.54 | 2.58 | 2.84 | 3.17 | 3.45 | - | - |
| | April | - | - | - | 2.18 | 2.23 | 2.33 | 2.58 | 2.89 | 3.22 | 3.50 | 3.86 |
| | May | - | - | - | 2.00 | 2.08 | 2.21 | 2.44 | 2.84 | 3.15 | 3.45 | - |
| | June | - | - | 1.78 | - | 1.75 | 2.05 | 2.35 | 2.67 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 3.72 |
| | July | - | - | - | - | 2.05 | 2.24 | 2.34 | - | 3.08 | 3.34 | 3.74 |
| | August | - | - | 1.68 | 1.94 | 2.02 | 2.24 | 2.41 | 2.72 | 3.07 | 3.33 | - |
| | September | - | - | 1.68 | - | 1.99 | 2.25 | 2.41 | 2.73 | 3.07 | 3.30 | 3.75 |
| | October | - | - | - | 2.09 | 2.19 | 2.38 | 2.57 | - | 3.13 | - | 3.75 |
| | November | - | - | - | 2.07 | 2.22 | 2.41 | 2.59 | 2.74 | - | - | - |
| | December | - | - | - | 2.15 | - | 2.54 | - | - | - | - | - |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib

## Table A7.8 Issuance rates [1] of negotiable debt securities

(in percentage)

| | 2024 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Certificates of deposit** | | |
| Under 32 days | 2.85 | - |
| 32 days to 92 days | 2.50-3.25 | 1.90-2.67 |
| 93 days to 182 days | 2.50-3.35 | 2.31-3.20 |
| 183 days to 365 days | 2.70-3.50 | 2.25-3.50 |
| 366 days to 2 years | 0.10-3.65 | 0.10-3.50 |
| More than 2 years up to 3 years | 3.65-3.75 | 2.51-2.87 |
| More than 3 years up to 5 years | 3.25-4.00 | 2.00-3.10 |
| More than 5 years | 4.50 | - |
| **Financing company bonds** | | |
| 2 years | 3.72-4.51 | 2.77-3.76 |
| More than 2 years up to 3 years | 3.86-4.29 | 3.24-3.91 |
| More than 3 years up to 5 years | 4.02-4.31 | 3.33-4.03 |
| **Commercial papers** | | |
| Under 32 days | 5.40-5.90 | - |
| 32 days to 92 days | 3.07-6.00 | 3.07-4.10 |
| 93 days to 182 days | 3.16-5.90 | 2.57-4.71 |
| 183 days to 365 days | 3.61-5.42 | 2.84-5.06 |

(1) Minimum and maximum observed.
(-) No emission.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib

## Table A7.9 Lending rates

(in percentage)

| Agent and economic object | Q1-25 | Q2-25 | Q3-25 | Q4-25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Average lending rate** | **4.98** | **4.84** | **4.85** | **4.82** |
| **Loans to individuals** | **5.96** | **5.77** | **5.71** | **5.69** |
| Housing loans | 4.74 | 4.68 | 4.64 | 4.67 |
| Consumer loans | 7.13 | 6.88 | 6.89 | 6.89 |
| **Loans to individual entrepreneurs** | **5.86** | **5.72** | **5.79** | **5.64** |
| Accounts receivable and cash advances | 6.3 | 6.22 | 6.09 | 5.94 |
| Equipment loans | 5.44 | 5.2 | 5.22 | 4.94 |
| Loans to property development | 5.81 | 5.61 | 6.32 | 6.21 |
| **Loans to enterprises** | **4.84** | **4.72** | **4.74** | **4.72** |
| By economic purpose | | | | |
| Overdrafts and cash advances | 4.73 | 4.64 | 4.72 | 4.57 |
| Equipment loans | 5.14 | 4.82 | 4.48 | 4.95 |
| Loans to property development | 5.48 | 5.47 | 5.37 | 5.44 |
| By size of the enterprise | | | | |
| Very small and medium enterprises | 5.61 | 5.43 | 5.41 | 5.22 |
| Large companies | 4.96 | 4.67 | 4.64 | 4.74 |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A7.10 Maximum conventional interest rate of credit institutions(1)

(Annual rates in percentage)

| | April 2022 - March 2023 | April 2023 - March 2024 | April 2024 - March 2025 | April 2025 - March 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum conventional interest rate (TMIC) | 13.09 | 12.94 | 13.27 | 13.36 |

(1) The Maximum Conventional Interest Rate (TMIC) is calculated annually on April 1 of each year, based on the observed variation during the previous calendar year of the deposit rates on 6-month and 1-year deposits.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.1 Monetary and liquid investments aggregates

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Currency in circulation** | **393.8** | **414.4** | **421.5** | **425.5** | **436.9** | **437.2** | **443.7** | **449.8** | **458.1** | **467.9** | **467.7** | **475.6** | **485.0** | **491.0** | **10.9** | **5.2** | **18.5** |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | 412.8 | 444.3 | 439.6 | 443.8 | 455.5 | 457.5 | 462.7 | 470.1 | 478.7 | 487.1 | 487.6 | 495.1 | 502.8 | 513.0 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 15.5 |
| Bank cash reserves (to be deducted ) | 18.9 | 29.9 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 22.0 | 7.5 | 58.0 | -26.4 |
| **Bank money** | **892.8** | **987.4** | **964.7** | **969.0** | **1 000.7** | **969.2** | **980.1** | **1 019.5** | **1 013.0** | **1 009.9** | **1 029.5** | **1 016.4** | **1 032.7** | **1 079.4** | **6.0** | **10.6** | **9.3** |
| Demand deposits with BAM | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.0 | -29.5 | 0.4 | -11.1 |
| Demand deposits with banks | 812.6 | 907.3 | 882.1 | 886.8 | 918.4 | 887.0 | 898.3 | 938.0 | 931.9 | 929.1 | 948.4 | 935.5 | 952.2 | 999.5 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 10.2 |
| Demand deposits with the Treasury | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **M1** | **1 286.6** | **1 401.8** | **1 386.3** | **1 394.4** | **1 437.7** | **1 406.4** | **1 423.8** | **1 469.3** | **1 471.1** | **1 477.8** | **1 497.1** | **1 492.1** | **1 517.7** | **1 570.4** | **7.5** | **9.0** | **12.0** |
| **Sight savings** | **182.7** | **187.7** | **187.4** | **187.3** | **188.9** | **189.5** | **189.8** | **190.5** | **190.7** | **191.2** | **191.9** | **192.0** | **192.1** | **192.7** | **1.9** | **2.7** | **2.7** |
| Savings accounts in banks | 182.7 | 187.7 | 187.4 | 187.3 | 188.9 | 189.5 | 189.8 | 190.5 | 190.7 | 191.2 | 191.9 | 192.0 | 192.1 | 192.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| **M2** | **1 469.3** | **1 589.5** | **1 573.7** | **1 581.7** | **1 626.6** | **1 596.0** | **1 613.6** | **1 659.8** | **1 661.8** | **1 669.0** | **1 689.1** | **1 684.1** | **1 709.8** | **1 763.1** | **6.8** | **8.2** | **10.9** |
| **Other monetary assets** | **282.6** | **302.6** | **292.7** | **293.8** | **285.2** | **299.5** | **303.6** | **296.5** | **311.6** | **312.2** | **306.5** | **297.5** | **302.3** | **305.3** | **-8.7** | **7.1** | **0.9** |
| Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks | 115.7 | 119.8 | 118.7 | 116.3 | 111.9 | 118.1 | 124.6 | 118.9 | 120.8 | 120.0 | 117.0 | 118.7 | 113.8 | 114.2 | -10.8 | 3.5 | -4.7 |
| Money market UCITS | 76.4 | 92.4 | 90.1 | 92.5 | 85.6 | 93.2 | 91.5 | 83.9 | 96.9 | 99.5 | 102.5 | 94.2 | 100.5 | 100.4 | -7.6 | 21.0 | 8.7 |
| Deposits in foreign currencies (1) | 41.6 | 44.9 | 41.8 | 43.7 | 42.0 | 49.0 | 46.1 | 46.8 | 48.5 | 47.9 | 44.6 | 45.5 | 47.4 | 49.2 | -12.7 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| Values given in pension | 9.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 1.5 | -8.9 | -42.8 |
| Certificates of deposit of residual maturity of 2 years or less | 27.7 | 26.1 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 10.4 | -5.8 | -12.5 |
| Time accounts with the treasury | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other deposits(2) | 6.2 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 8.3 | -34.8 | -14.7 | 55.9 |
| **M3** | **1 751.8** | **1 892.0** | **1 866.4** | **1 875.6** | **1 911.7** | **1 895.5** | **1 917.2** | **1 956.3** | **1 973.3** | **1 981.3** | **1 995.6** | **1 981.6** | **2 012.1** | **2 068.3** | **3.9** | **8.0** | **9.3** |
| **Liquid investment (LI)** | **874.2** | **999.9** | **999.2** | **1 037.2** | **1 046.5** | **1 040.6** | **1 065.7** | **1 031.5** | **1 085.4** | **1 088.1** | **1 097.7** | **1 089.4** | **1 100.0** | **1 085.8** | **13.3** | **14.4** | **8.6** |
| LI 1 | 485.2 | 548.4 | 508.6 | 509.3 | 533.1 | 507.3 | 509.9 | 501.3 | 512.2 | 509.4 | 532.0 | 516.6 | 527.2 | 524.8 | 8.4 | 13.0 | -4.3 |
| LI 2 | 293.7 | 331.1 | 355.5 | 386.9 | 363.2 | 383.2 | 398.7 | 369.5 | 402.8 | 400.6 | 392.2 | 397.1 | 404.5 | 394.1 | 24.5 | 12.7 | 19.0 |
| LI 3 | 95.2 | 120.4 | 135.0 | 141.0 | 150.2 | 150.1 | 157.1 | 160.7 | 170.4 | 178.2 | 173.5 | 175.7 | 168.3 | 166.9 | 8.5 | 26.5 | 38.6 |

(*) Revised.
(1) Demand and time deposits in foreign currencies with banks.
(2) Loans made by banks from financial corporations.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.2 Breakdown of monetary assets by institutional sector

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Households** | **885.6** | **948.9** | **943.8** | **942.9** | **953.4** | **959.4** | **961.4** | **972.4** | **977.5** | **979.5** | **988.8** | **986.7** | **990.5** | **1 006.3** | **3.7** | **7.1** | **6.0** |
| Demand deposits | 591.6 | 652.1 | 649.7 | 650.5 | 659.8 | 661.6 | 665.5 | 676.6 | 678.5 | 681.6 | 689.6 | 687.9 | 691.1 | 704.7 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 8.1 |
| Savings accounts with banks | 182.7 | 187.7 | 187.4 | 187.3 | 188.9 | 189.5 | 189.8 | 190.5 | 190.7 | 191.2 | 191.9 | 192.0 | 192.1 | 192.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks | 80.7 | 79.2 | 78.0 | 77.4 | 76.6 | 77.1 | 76.9 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 73.6 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 74.9 | -4.1 | -1.9 | -5.4 |
| Deposits in foreign currencies | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | -3.2 | -10.3 | 23.2 |
| Certificates of deposits of a residual maturity of 2 years or less | 7.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 82.6 | -24.1 | -4.4 |
| Money market UCITS | 13.5 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 17.8 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 17.9 | -0.9 | 14.8 | 15.4 |
| **Private non-financial corporations** | **238.4** | **280.8** | **270.8** | **280.1** | **273.5** | **266.8** | **271.8** | **275.6** | **278.3** | **280.6** | **285.2** | **281.9** | **292.1** | **310.7** | **5.0** | **17.8** | **10.6** |
| Demand deposits | 173.4 | 201.1 | 189.0 | 190.9 | 201.1 | 183.9 | 186.7 | 197.8 | 194.9 | 198.3 | 201.0 | 200.8 | 209.0 | 227.9 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 13.3 |
| Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks | 15.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 14.3 | -19.8 | 11.9 | -19.1 |
| Deposits in foreign currencies | 14.2 | 17.0 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 17.5 | -0.3 | 20.0 | 2.8 |
| Money market UCITS | 35.0 | 45.0 | 46.4 | 53.4 | 42.0 | 48.1 | 48.5 | 43.7 | 49.7 | 49.3 | 51.6 | 48.5 | 50.0 | 50.9 | -11.8 | 28.6 | 13.0 |
| **Public sector** | **41.6** | **47.0** | **38.8** | **42.5** | **49.4** | **41.4** | **45.2** | **48.4** | **46.7** | **47.5** | **47.4** | **40.8** | **44.3** | **45.8** | **-15.3** | **13.0** | **-2.5** |
| Demand deposits | 20.0 | 19.9 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 28.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 17.9 | 21.5 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 21.5 | -5.8 | -0.5 | 8.1 |
| Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks | 7.4 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 10.6 | -34.8 | 39.5 | 3.0 |
| Money market UCITS | 10.7 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 | -6.7 | 5.0 | -33.9 |
| **Other financial corporations** | **91.8** | **95.4** | **89.3** | **82.5** | **96.6** | **88.9** | **93.3** | **107.7** | **111.3** | **103.9** | **104.4** | **94.0** | **98.8** | **110.4** | **-9.5** | **3.9** | **15.7** |
| Demand deposits | 16.6 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 18.2 | 12.9 | 17.3 | 28.4 | 26.4 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 16.5 | 19.8 | 29.7 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 71.9 |
| Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 11.1 | 11.7 | -24.8 | 11.8 | 16.8 |
| Other deposits | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 8.3 | -37.3 | -7.5 | 55.8 |
| Deposits in foreign currencies | 13.9 | 13.3 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 14.5 | -23.4 | -4.2 | 8.7 |
| Certificats of deposits of a residual maturity of 2 years or less | 20.2 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.3 | -2.8 | 1.4 | -15.4 |
| Money market UCITS | 17.1 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 14.1 | 19.1 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 25.3 | 24.1 | -4.0 | 20.2 | 17.3 |
| Values given in pension | 9.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 1.9 | -8.9 | -42.8 |

(*) Revised.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.3 M3 counterparts

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Claims on the economy** | **1 325.8** | **1 417.2** | **1 400.1** | **1 400.3** | **1 425.5** | **1 424.4** | **1 417.1** | **1 434.8** | **1 442.7** | **1 439.7** | **1 463.0** | **1 473.4** | **1 486.6** | **1 543.3** | **5.0** | **6.9** | **8.9** |
| Claims of ODC | 1 324.6 | 1 416.1 | 1 399.0 | 1 399.1 | 1 424.3 | 1 423.1 | 1 415.7 | 1 433.5 | 1 441.4 | 1 438.5 | 1 461.7 | 1 472.1 | 1 485.3 | 1 542.0 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 8.9 |
| Bank loans | 1 115.5 | 1 164.6 | 1 133.6 | 1 131.2 | 1 165.0 | 1 156.8 | 1 145.4 | 1 174.3 | 1 166.4 | 1 161.0 | 1 187.9 | 1 188.2 | 1 192.0 | 1 258.1 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 8.0 |
| of which participation financing | 28.2 | 34.0 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 36.4 | 37.0 | 37.9 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 43.2 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 27.2 |
| **Net claims on central government** | **317.3** | **339.3** | **351.8** | **351.9** | **354.7** | **316.7** | **332.6** | **349.6** | **354.4** | **353.2** | **355.4** | **348.3** | **361.5** | **355.9** | **-4.7** | **6.9** | **4.9** |
| Net claims of ODC | 307.1 | 339.1 | 352.6 | 353.4 | 355.4 | 318.8 | 341.2 | 352.6 | 355.9 | 354.9 | 357.1 | 351.4 | 361.9 | 360.0 | -2.4 | 10.4 | 6.2 |
| Loans | 60.1 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 63.8 | 63.5 | 62.7 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 64.6 | 65.4 | 68.0 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 65.0 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 0.4 |
| Treasury bills portfolio | 263.4 | 292.2 | 304.0 | 302.8 | 308.1 | 303.8 | 297.2 | 304.5 | 306.9 | 310.4 | 307.5 | 309.9 | 311.1 | 311.0 | -0.4 | 10.9 | 6.4 |
| Banks | 241.7 | 273.9 | 280.1 | 278.5 | 285.4 | 278.2 | 270.8 | 280.6 | 279.9 | 282.8 | 280.6 | 282.8 | 285.4 | 287.2 | 3.9 | 13.3 | 4.9 |
| Money market UCITS | 21.8 | 18.3 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 26.4 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 27.1 | 25.7 | 23.8 | -31.6 | -16.0 | 30.0 |
| **Net claims of depository institutions on non residents** | **351.8** | **405.5** | **398.9** | **402.9** | **406.3** | **429.2** | **440.9** | **441.7** | **450.5** | **464.7** | **466.2** | **467.6** | **476.0** | **474.7** | **11.9** | **15.3** | **17.1** |
| Official reserve assets | 359.4 | 375.5 | 368.2 | 367.9 | 370.9 | 390.7 | 401.9 | 406.9 | 406.0 | 410.7 | 419.8 | 431.2 | 434.1 | 442.9 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 18.0 |
| Monetary Gold | 14.5 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 27.5 | 28.0 | 7.7 | 29.2 | 49.3 |
| Foreign currency | 8.3 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 7.2 | -51.2 | -30.5 | 23.7 |
| Deposits and securities included in official reserves | 315.1 | 328.5 | 323.7 | 322.8 | 320.6 | 342.0 | 354.7 | 358.9 | 355.5 | 352.8 | 365.5 | 376.6 | 380.2 | 386.2 | 10.5 | 4.3 | 17.6 |
| Reserve position in the IMF | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -2.8 | -0.7 | -5.2 |
| SDR holdings | 19.4 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 23.0 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 | -2.7 | 5.0 | -8.5 |
| **Counterparts of deposits with the Treasury** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | **83.4** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Non-monetary liabilities** | **283.4** | **312.0** | **318.0** | **314.4** | **306.9** | **308.7** | **302.3** | **303.8** | **304.3** | **308.1** | **317.6** | **331.7** | **336.6** | **336.5** | **1.4** | **10.1** | **7.9** |
| DC capital and reserves | 195.0 | 210.5 | 218.8 | 215.9 | 206.6 | 210.1 | 206.0 | 205.5 | 209.7 | 211.9 | 223.5 | 234.6 | 237.3 | 230.9 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 9.7 |
| DC Non-monetary liabilities | 88.4 | 101.4 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 100.3 | 98.6 | 96.3 | 98.4 | 94.6 | 96.3 | 94.1 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 105.6 | -4.2 | 14.7 | 4.1 |
| **Other items, net** | **43.0** | **41.3** | **49.8** | **48.4** | **51.1** | **49.5** | **54.5** | **49.3** | **53.3** | **51.5** | **54.7** | **59.4** | **58.7** | **52.4** | **53.1** | **-4.0** | **26.8** |
| **Total counterparts(**)** | **1 751.8** | **1 892.0** | **1 866.4** | **1 875.6** | **1 911.7** | **1 895.5** | **1 917.2** | **1 956.3** | **1 973.3** | **1 981.3** | **1 995.6** | **1 981.6** | **2 012.1** | **2 068.3** | **3.9** | **8.0** | **9.3** |

(*) Revised.
(**) Total of counterparts= Net claims of depository institutions on non residents + Net claims on central government + Claims on the economy + Counterparts of deposits with the Treasury - Non-monetary liabilities - Other net items.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.4 Breakdown of loans by economic purpose and by institutional sector

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Bank loans(1)** | **1 115.5** | **1 164.6** | **1 133.6** | **1 131.2** | **1 165.0** | **1 156.8** | **1 145.4** | **1 174.3** | **1 166.4** | **1 161.0** | **1 187.9** | **1 188.2** | **1 192.0** | **1 258.1** | **5.3** | **4.4** | **8.0** |
| **By economic purpose** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable and cash advances | 252.6 | 254.4 | 242.1 | 241.4 | 255.1 | 248.8 | 239.2 | 246.0 | 245.0 | 237.0 | 244.1 | 250.2 | 249.8 | 249.7 | -1.5 | 0.7 | -1.8 |
| Equipment loans | 209.7 | 246.6 | 247.3 | 249.2 | 251.0 | 253.6 | 257.6 | 261.6 | 266.0 | 268.7 | 270.8 | 275.5 | 282.1 | 308.1 | 12.6 | 17.6 | 24.9 |
| Real-estate loans | 303.9 | 310.9 | 311.8 | 311.6 | 312.9 | 314.4 | 315.7 | 317.3 | 318.2 | 317.9 | 318.3 | 319.5 | 319.7 | 321.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Home loans | 243.9 | 248.2 | 248.6 | 248.8 | 249.5 | 250.3 | 251.1 | 251.7 | 252.8 | 253.2 | 253.7 | 255.0 | 255.6 | 256.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| including: Participatory financing for housing | 21.6 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 19.3 |
| Loans to real-estate developers | 54.7 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 58.1 | 58.9 | 59.5 | 60.6 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 61.0 | -2.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| Consumer loans | 57.8 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 59.8 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.9 | 61.3 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| Various claims on customers | 196.6 | 196.6 | 176.2 | 172.0 | 186.4 | 179.6 | 172.1 | 186.5 | 174.9 | 174.0 | 190.7 | 179.6 | 175.3 | 216.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 9.9 |
| Financial loans (2) | 164.0 | 168.0 | 147.6 | 144.2 | 158.7 | 153.4 | 145.1 | 158.8 | 148.3 | 148.4 | 164.2 | 153.1 | 149.6 | 187.4 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 11.6 |
| Other loans (3) | 32.5 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 26.2 | 27.0 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 28.5 | 49.5 | -12.0 | -0.3 |
| Non performing loans | 94.8 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 100.5 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 102.8 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 103.1 | 102.1 | 103.8 | 101.6 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| **By institutional sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Loans to the non-financial sector** | **933.5** | **957.6** | **945.9** | **947.6** | **962.2** | **961.8** | **957.5** | **967.4** | **969.4** | **968.0** | **974.9** | **980.1** | **986.7** | **1 003.2** | **2.9** | **2.6** | **4.8** |
| Public sector excluding the central government | 105.2 | 110.0 | 108.1 | 109.8 | 115.4 | 112.7 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 111.0 | 111.7 | 115.1 | 119.7 | 120.4 | 123.0 | 20.3 | 4.5 | 11.8 |
| Local governments | 27.2 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 41.7 | 4.3 | -2.4 | 56.8 |
| Public non-financial corporations | 78.0 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 83.2 | 89.4 | 86.9 | 76.7 | 77.7 | 85.4 | 85.5 | 88.9 | 93.5 | 93.8 | 81.3 | 27.1 | 6.9 | -2.5 |
| Private sector | 828.3 | 847.7 | 837.8 | 837.8 | 846.8 | 849.1 | 855.1 | 863.9 | 858.3 | 856.3 | 859.8 | 860.5 | 866.3 | 880.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Private non-financial corporations | 450.6 | 453.1 | 440.7 | 440.1 | 447.4 | 446.6 | 448.9 | 456.3 | 448.8 | 446.1 | 449.0 | 447.7 | 452.1 | 465.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 |
| Other resident sectors | 377.7 | 394.6 | 397.2 | 397.7 | 399.4 | 402.5 | 406.3 | 407.6 | 409.5 | 410.2 | 410.9 | 412.8 | 414.3 | 415.0 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Households | 375.5 | 381.7 | 383.3 | 383.9 | 384.5 | 386.1 | 387.4 | 388.7 | 390.4 | 391.2 | 391.9 | 393.6 | 395.0 | 396.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Private individuals and Moroccans living abroad | 343.3 | 350.7 | 352.3 | 353.0 | 353.7 | 355.0 | 355.8 | 358.0 | 359.3 | 360.8 | 361.2 | 362.9 | 364.1 | 365.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| Sole proprietors | 32.2 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 30.7 | 31.1 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 0.7 | -3.7 | -0.3 |
| NPISH | 2.2 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 10.1 | 471.9 | 47.4 |
| **Other financial corporations** | **182.0** | **207.0** | **187.7** | **183.7** | **202.7** | **195.0** | **187.9** | **207.0** | **197.0** | **193.0** | **213.0** | **208.1** | **205.3** | **254.9** | **20.1** | **13.8** | **23.1** |
| Finance companies | 66.2 | 66.9 | 67.7 | 67.6 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 70.3 | 71.5 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 71.6 | 72.2 | 73.9 | 76.3 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 13.9 |
| Credit institutions and similar bodies(4) | 30.9 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 32.0 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 30.3 | 32.1 | 30.1 | 31.0 | -4.3 | -16.8 | 20.7 |
| Non-money market UCITS | 13.5 | 26.2 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 26.6 | 19.3 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 19.2 | 13.4 | 27.0 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 30.8 | -18.9 | 94.2 | 17.5 |
| Other (5) | 71.4 | 88.2 | 77.5 | 74.5 | 81.7 | 77.9 | 76.9 | 89.0 | 76.9 | 78.8 | 84.0 | 87.9 | 89.3 | 116.9 | 69.1 | 23.5 | 32.5 |

(*) Revised.
(1) Loans granted by conventional banks and financing from participative banks.
(2) Consisting of loans granted to financial and non financial customers as part of a financial operation.
(3) Composed mainly of factoring receivables.
(4) Mainly composed of offshore banks.
(5) Mutual fund management companies, real estate collective investment schemes, brokerage firms, insurance and reinsurance companies, provident and pension funds and mutual securitization investment funds.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.5 Quarter breakdown of loans by term and by activity sector

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | March | June | Sept | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Bank loans**(1) | **1 115.5** | **1 164.6** | **1 165** | **1 174.3** | **1 187.9** | **1 258.1** | **5.3** | **4.4** | **8.0** |
| **By term** (2) | | | | | | | | | |
| Short term | 307.8 | 340.6 | 342.3 | 340.3 | 346.3 | 377.8 | -6.8 | 10.6 | 10.9 |
| Nonperforming maturities | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 1.2 | -8.6 |
| Medium term | 248 | 239.3 | 236.5 | 234.2 | 237.9 | 244.8 | 7.9 | -3.5 | 2.3 |
| Long term | 464.8 | 487.2 | 485.6 | 497.0 | 500.5 | 533.9 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 9.6 |
| Non-performing loans | 94.8 | 97.5 | 100.5 | 102.8 | 103.1 | 101.6 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| **By activity sector** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Primary sector** | **41.3** | **40.9** | **41.4** | **40.4** | **41.9** | **43.6** | **-1.3** | **-1.0** | **6.6** |
| Agriculture and fishing | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 43.6 | -1.3 | -1.0 | 6.6 |
| **Secondary sector** | **296.8** | **308.2** | **313.2** | **309.3** | **310.2** | **318.0** | **9.7** | **3.9** | **3.2** |
| Extractive industries | 34.2 | 38.4 | 41.4 | 28.4 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 78.2 | 12.3 | -23.6 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 101.9 | 101.1 | 100.7 | 103.1 | 107.5 | 104.8 | -3.4 | -0.8 | 3.7 |
| Food and tobacco industries | 39.1 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.8 | -1.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Textile, clothing, and leather industries | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | -8.4 | -12.4 | -1.2 |
| Chemical and parachemical industries | 12.4 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 11.9 | 8.0 | 33.6 |
| Mechanical, electrical, electronic and metal-working industries | 20.8 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 20.3 | -9.6 | 3.2 | -5.3 |
| Other manufacturing industries | 22.3 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 20.4 | -5.7 | -8.1 | -0.2 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 68.2 | 72.6 | 74.5 | 74.0 | 73.1 | 79.1 | 24.6 | 6.5 | 8.9 |
| Construction and public works | 92.4 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 103.7 | 100.7 | 104.8 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 9.0 |
| **Tertiary sector** | **777.4** | **815.5** | **810.4** | **824.6** | **835.7** | **896.5** | **4.1** | **4.9** | **9.9** |
| Trade, automotive and household goods repairs | 80.9 | 79.1 | 77.5 | 80.0 | 78.0 | 79.9 | -6.4 | -2.3 | 1.1 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 18.4 | 16 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 16.5 | -8.0 | -12.9 | 3.0 |
| Transport and communications | 40.9 | 41.9 | 39.6 | 36.5 | 35.3 | 36.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | -12.7 |
| Financial activities | 186.1 | 211.4 | 207.2 | 212.3 | 216.6 | 256.1 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 21.2 |
| Individuals and Moroccan living abroad | 343.3 | 350.7 | 353.7 | 358.0 | 361.2 | 365.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| Local government | 27.2 | 26.6 | 26.0 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 41.7 | 4.3 | -2.4 | 56.8 |
| Other sections (3) | 80.6 | 89.9 | 90.8 | 96.4 | 103.2 | 100.6 | 1.3 | 11.6 | 11.9 |

(*) Revised.
(1) Loans granted by conventional banks and financing from participative banks.
(2) Short term: period < 2 years. medium term: between 2 and 7 years and long term: > 7 years.
(3) Excluding personal and domestic services.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.6 Claims of other financial corporations on non-financial units by economic purpose [1]

(In billions of dirhams)

| | 2023* | 2024* | 2025 | | | | Annual change (in percentage) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | March | June | Sept | Dec | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| **Claims on non-financial units** | **372.6** | **408.4** | **434.5** | **468.3** | **488.1** | **512.3** | **7.0** | **9.6** | **25.5** |
| **Loans granted by other financial corporations** | **170.3** | **180.5** | **183.7** | **192.8** | **197.2** | **214.7** | **4.5** | **6.0** | **18.9** |
| **Finance companies** | **137.7** | **148.8** | **151.8** | **161.0** | **162.9** | **172.7** | **5.7** | **8.1** | **16.0** |
| Consumer loans | 34.3 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 39.0 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 15.1 |
| Leasing | 74.8 | 81.8 | 83.3 | 87.5 | 89.3 | 94.4 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 15.4 |
| Non performing loans | 17.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 10.0 |
| **Offshore banks** | **14.2** | **11.7** | **11.3** | **10.4** | **10.6** | **16.4** | **4.1** | **-17.5** | **40.0** |
| Cash advances | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.9 | -12.5 | -67.2 | 187.5 |
| Equipment loans | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.6 | -0.8 | -1.2 | 19.0 |
| **Moroccan Deposit and Management Fund** | **1.6** | **1.6** | **1.6** | **1.7** | **4.5** | **5.4** | **-30.7** | **2.7** | **232.6** |
| Cash advances | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | -16.4 | -17.4 | -16.3 |
| Equipment loans | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 292.3 | -0.1 | 108.9 |
| **Microcredit associations** | **8.8** | **9.6** | **9.9** | **10.4** | **10.7** | **10.6** | **1.0** | **9.3** | **11.1** |
| **Securitization funds** | **7.5** | **8.2** | **8.6** | **8.7** | **8.0** | **9.0** | **-1.7** | **9.2** | **9.2** |
| **Securities issued by non-financial corporations and held by other financial corporations** | **188.6** | **214.0** | **237.3** | **250.7** | **264.2** | **271.5** | **8.2** | **13.5** | **26.8** |
| Non-money market UCITS | 78.3 | 99.9 | 121.7 | 133.1 | 145.5 | 151.3 | 8.6 | 27.6 | 51.4 |
| Insurance and reinsurance companies | 68.3 | 71.0 | 71.9 | 72.7 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Moroccan Deposit and Management Fund | 11.5 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 4.5 | -7.7 | 4.8 |
| Pension funds [2] | 29.7 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 4.2 |
| **Other claims** | **13.7** | **13.8** | **13.4** | **24.8** | **26.7** | **26.2** | **23.6** | **0.7** | **89.4** |

(*) Revised.
(1) Excluding claims of other financial corporations on Central Government.
(2) Relating to the financial sector, namely CIMR and CNRA.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.7 Change in the interbank market

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2024 | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Average |
| Average outstanding volume | 7 052 | 6 656 | 5 982 | 7 356 | 7 743 | 6 732 | 7 927 | 8 718 | 9 303 | 8 698 | 7 570 | 7 862 | 9 886 | 7 879 |
| Average transaction volume | 2 581 | 2 872 | 2 204 | 3 144 | 4 098 | 2 728 | 4 368 | 4 252 | 4 612 | 5 639 | 4 487 | 4 275 | 6 019 | 4 078 |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A8.8 Subscriptions to treasury bills and bonds by tender

(In millions of dirhams)

| Maturities | Total 2024 | 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jan | Feb | March | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | TOTAL |
| **Total subscriptions** | **171 661** | **19 077** | **13 443** | **11 726** | **9 610** | **3 885** | **16 508** | **13 438** | **12 801** | **15 026** | **18 975** | **20 132** | **7 615** | **162 236** |
| **Short term** | **13 112** | **300** | **5 629** | **2 975** | **200** | **700** | **3 280** | **150** | **1 300** | **1 490** | **1 000** | **2 650** | **450** | **20 124** |
| 32 days | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 45 days | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13 weeks | 5 253 | 100 | 300 | 100 | - | - | 1 620 | - | 400 | 550 | - | - | - | 3 070 |
| 26 weeks | 1 704 | 100 | 350 | 600 | 100 | 300 | - | - | 400 | - | 650 | 1 350 | 450 | 4 300 |
| 52 weeks | 6 155 | 100 | 4 979 | 2 275 | 100 | 400 | 1 660 | 150 | 500 | 940 | 350 | 1 300 | - | 12 754 |
| **Medium term** | **65 882** | **9 619** | **6 555** | **5 037** | **4 504** | **2 125** | **8 404** | **10 610** | **4 943** | **8 507** | **17 043** | **16 482** | **7 165** | **100 994** |
| 2 years | 36 139 | 6 393 | 4 744 | 3 279 | 600 | 700 | 4 550 | 7 230 | 3 931 | 6 487 | 10 472 | 7 338 | 7 165 | 62 889 |
| 5 years | 29 743 | 3 226 | 1 812 | 1 758 | 3 904 | 1 425 | 3 854 | 3 380 | 1 012 | 2 020 | 6 571 | 9 144 | - | 38 105 |
| **Long term** | **92 668** | **9 158** | **1 259** | **3 715** | **4 906** | **1 060** | **4 824** | **2 678** | **6 558** | **5 029** | **932** | **1 000** | **-** | **41 118** |
| 10 years | 27 044 | 4 854 | 1 091 | 3 415 | 1 187 | 300 | 2 505 | - | 1 230 | 1 325 | - | 1 000 | - | 16 907 |
| 15 years | 18 778 | 1 885 | - | 300 | 353 | 580 | 670 | 1 947 | 3 224 | 1 620 | 632 | - | - | 11 212 |
| 20 years | 19 427 | 753 | 168 | - | 2 844 | 180 | 1 462 | 200 | 2 104 | 589 | - | - | - | 8 301 |
| 30 years | 27 418 | 1 665 | - | - | 521 | - | 187 | 531 | - | 1 495 | 300 | - | - | 4 699 |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A9.1 Outstanding volume of treasury bills by tender (By category of initial subcriber)

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | Percentage Change | | Share (in percentage) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 2024/2023 | 2025/2024 | 2024 | 2025 |
| UCITS | 275 290 | 240 842 | 267 332 | 276 995 | 281 665 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 36.8 | 35.8 |
| Insurance companies and pension institutions | 125 246 | 119 046 | 117 947 | 156 969 | 131 350 | 33.1 | -16.3 | 20.8 | 16.7 |
| Banks | 152 686 | 207 947 | 211 811 | 208 907 | 257 805 | -1.4 | 23.4 | 27.7 | 32.7 |
| Deposit and management fund(1) | 52 956 | 49 398 | 54 659 | 66 590 | 69 902 | 21.8 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| Other financial enterprises | 23 650 | 29 277 | 29 415 | 29 019 | 30 874 | -1.3 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Non-financial enterprises | 16 361 | 15 017 | 15 098 | 11 682 | 11 278 | -22.6 | -3.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Finance companies | 388 | 4 164 | 3 043 | 3 369 | 2 881 | 10.7 | -14.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Non-resident enterprises | 56 | 73 | 78 | 75 | 1 586 | -4.2 | 2 029.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| **Total treasury bill auctions** | **646 633** | **665 764** | **699 382** | **753 604** | **787 340** | **7.8** | **4.5** | - | - |

(1) Excluding the outstanding amount of provident funds treasury bills by the CDG.
Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A9.2 Issuance volumes of negotiable debt securities (By category of initial subcriber)

(In millions of dirhams)

| Securities types | 2024 | | | | | 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Credit institutions and CDG | Insurance companies and pension institutions | UCITS | Other | Total | Credit institutions and CDG | Insurance companies and pension institutions | UCITS | Other | Total |
| **Issues** | **15 884** | **3 243** | **50 578** | **7 322** | **77 027** | **10 867** | **2 522** | **47 538** | **5 009** | **65 936** |
| Certificates of deposit | 9 368 | 530 | 31 258 | 7 272 | 48 428 | 3 215 | - | 21 455 | 4 969 | 29 639 |
| Bills of financing companies | 5 256 | 330 | 7 513 | - | 13 099 | 7 587 | 100 | 11 416 | - | 19 103 |
| Commercial paper | 1 260 | 2 383 | 11 807 | 50 | 15 500 | 65 | 2 422 | 14 667 | 40 | 17 194 |

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A9.3 Outstanding volumes of negotiable debt securities

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| **Outstanding** | **90 576** | **89 249** | **90 316** | **95 744** | **90 041** | **86 924** | **91 787** | **95 950** |
| Certificates of deposit | 57 533 | 58 661 | 59 565 | 59 468 | 53 228 | 48 650 | 46 853 | 50 359 |
| Bills of financing companies | 23 902 | 24 228 | 25 560 | 27 842 | 31 312 | 32 024 | 35 634 | 35 692 |
| Commercial paper | 9 140 | 6 360 | 5 190 | 8 434 | 5 500 | 6 250 | 9 300 | 9 900 |

Source: Maroclear.

## Table A9.4 Bond market

(In millions of dirhams)

| | 2024 | 2025 | | | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | |
| **Outstanding** | **182 016** | **185 278** | **193 646** | **195 571** | **212 242** | **212 242** |
| **Financial sector** | **80 426** | **80 826** | **81 388** | **80 719** | **87 843** | **87 843** |
| Public | 36 722 | 35 522 | 36 572 | 36 092 | 40 182 | 40 182 |
| Banks | 36 722 | 35 522 | 36 572 | 36 092 | 39 682 | 39 682 |
| Private | 43 704 | 45 304 | 44 816 | 44 627 | 47 661 | 47 661 |
| Banks | 34 106 | 34 106 | 33 018 | 33 018 | 34 716 | 34 716 |
| Other financial corporations | 9 598 | 11 198 | 11 798 | 11 609 | 12 945 | 12 945 |
| **Non-financial sector** | **101 590** | **104 452** | **112 258** | **114 851** | **124 398** | **124 398** |
| Private non-financial corporations | 28 669 | 29 639 | 30 617 | 31 928 | 34 009 | 34 009 |
| Public non-financial corporations | 71 921 | 73 814 | 80 641 | 81 924 | 89 560 | 89 560 |
| Local administration | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 830 | 830 |
| **Bonds issued** | **24 074** | **5 780** | **17 500** | **6 100** | **22 069** | **51 449** |
| **Financial sector** | **12 100** | **1 600** | **5 100** | **-** | **10 020** | **16 720** |
| Public | 5 000 | - | 1 050 | - | 5 500 | 6 550 |
| Banks | 5 000 | - | 1 050 | - | 5 000 | 6 050 |
| Private | 7 100 | 1 600 | 4 050 | - | 4 520 | 10 170 |
| Banks | 5 500 | - | 3 000 | - | 2 500 | 5 500 |
| Other financial corporations | 1 600 | 1 600 | 1 050 | - | 2 020 | 4 670 |
| **Non-financial sector** | **11 974** | **4 180** | **12 400** | **6 100** | **12 049** | **34 729** |
| Private non-financial corporations | 4 574 | 2 180 | 4 700 | 3 600 | 3 549 | 14 029 |
| Public non-financial corporations | 7 400 | 2 000 | 7 700 | 2 500 | 8 500 | 20 700 |
| Local administration | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Sources: Data from Maroclear and Bank Al-Maghrib calculations.

## Table A9.5 Stock exchanges indicators

| Period | Turnover (in millions of dirhams) | MASI | MASI 20 | Market capitalisation (in millions of dirhams) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 December | 22 115.5 | 11 644.2 | | 583 380 |
| 2017 December | 21 047.7 | 12 388.8 | | 626 965 |
| 2018 December | 18 220.2 | 11 364.3 | | 582 155 |
| 2019 December | 17 253.4 | 12 171.9 | 1000.0 | 626 693 |
| 2020 December | 16 970.9 | 11 287.4 | 924.8 | 584 976 |
| 2021 December | 20 395.0 | 13 358.3 | 1 085.7 | 690 717 |
| 2022 December | 19 515.3 | 10 720.3 | 857.4 | 561 104 |
| 2023 December | 17 951.5 | 12 092.9 | 989.8 | 626 078 |
| **2024** January | 5 331.3 | 12 465.3 | 1 014.4 | 644 267 |
| February | 4 736.0 | 13 031.2 | 1 061.8 | 673 746 |
| March | 3 030.3 | 13 009.2 | 1 058.7 | 671 595 |
| April | 10 515.1 | 13 319.4 | 1 077.0 | 693 527 |
| May | 12 474.6 | 13 310.4 | 1 072.9 | 692 717 |
| June | 5 294.1 | 13 301.4 | 1 074.8 | 692 368 |
| July | 5 585.7 | 13 984.3 | 1 134.6 | 724 850 |
| August | 3 660.7 | 13 933.5 | 1 130.3 | 723 010 |
| September | 5 537.4 | 14 372.8 | 1 162.1 | 741 946 |
| October | 6 396.5 | 14 168.1 | 1 143.1 | 729 423 |
| November | 9 127.7 | 14 837.2 | 1 208.6 | 756 473 |
| December | 27 367.8 | 14 773.2 | 1 193.0 | 752 437 |
| **2025** January | 12 659.9 | 16 248.2 | 1 318.5 | 828 970 |
| February | 9 769.9 | 16 723.8 | 1 360.8 | 858 938 |
| March | 11 058.5 | 17 756.0 | 1 446.1 | 925 259 |
| April | 13 466.4 | 17 390.4 | 1 418.5 | 907 908 |
| May | 8 132.4 | 17 976.1 | 1 465.6 | 944 595 |
| June | 10 303.5 | 18 296.6 | 1 496.3 | 959 443 |
| July | 25 913.3 | 19 634.9 | 1 615.0 | 1 036 388 |
| August | 11 614.0 | 20 054.9 | 1 644.3 | 1 055 664 |
| September | 13 287.1 | 19 024.8 | 1 548.1 | 1 003 943 |
| October | 10 374.1 | 19 636.5 | 1 603.0 | 1 036 571 |
| November | 5 054.5 | 18 603.6 | 1 516.9 | 982 402 |
| December | 29 863.9 | 18 846.4 | 1 485.7 | 1 040 695 |

Source: Casablanca Stock Exchange.

## Table A9.6 Real estate price index

| | REPI | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024* | 2025** | Percentage change |
| **Overall** | **106.3** | **106.9** | **0.6** |
| **Residential** | **106.7** | **107.6** | **0.9** |
| Apartments | 106.3 | 107.3 | 0.9 |
| Houses | 106.2 | 106.6 | 0.4 |
| Villas | 112.6 | 114.2 | 1.5 |
| **Urban Land** | **113.9** | **114.5** | **0.6** |
| **Professional** | **105.3** | **105.6** | **0.3** |
| Business premises | 105.8 | 106.2 | 0.4 |
| Offices | 107.1 | 105.9 | -1.1 |

(*) Revised.
(**) Provisional.
Sources: National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography and Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A9.7 Number of transactions by category

| | Changes (in percentage ) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2024/2023 | 2025/2024 |
| **Overall** | **19.6** | **6.6** |
| **Residential** | **21.8** | **4.9** |
| Apartments | 23.2 | 4.8 |
| Houses | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| Villas | -1.8 | 28.7 |
| **Urban Land** | **17.2** | **10.3** |
| **Professional** | **8.5** | **12.4** |
| Business premises | 5.9 | 12.5 |
| Offices | 21.5 | 11.8 |

Source: National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography and Bank Al-Maghrib.

## Table A9.8 Index of real estate asset prices and number of transactions in major cities

| CITIES | Changes (in percentage) 2025/2024 | |
|---|---|---|
| | REPI | NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS |
| Agadir | 0.8 | -16.6 |
| Casablanca | 1.0 | 11.4 |
| El Jadida | 0.3 | 23.9 |
| Fez | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Kenitra | 0.5 | -2.2 |
| Marrakech | 1.1 | 29.9 |
| Meknes | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| Oujda | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Rabat | 3.6 | 17.3 |
| Tangier | 0.7 | 5.4 |

Source: National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography and Bank Al-Maghrib.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AACB | : Association of African Central Banks |
| ACAPS | : Supervisory Authority of Insurance and Social Welfare |
| ADII | : Customs and Excise Administration |
| OPB | : Other Public Borrowers |
| AFI | : The Alliance for Financial Inclusion |
| IEA | : International Energy Agency |
| MCA | : Microcredit Associations |
| AMMC | : Moroccan Capital Market Authority |
| ANCFCC | : National Agency for Land Conservation, Cadastre and Cartography |
| ANRT | : National Telecommunications Regulatory Agency |
| ORA | : Official Reserve Assets |
| APEP | : Professional Association of Payment Institutions |
| API | : Application Programming Interface |
| APP | : Asset Purchase Programme |
| GG | : General Government |
| ARA | : Assessing Reserve Adequacy |
| ASEAN | : Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| BAM | : Bank Al-Maghrib |
| BaTIS | : Balanced Trade in Services |
| FB | : Foreign Banknotes |
| bbl | : Barrel |
| BBM | : Moroccan Banknotes |
| ECB | : European Central Bank |
| BCEAO | : Central Bank of West African States |
| T-bills | : Treasury Bills |
| BEAC | : Bank of Central African States |
| EBRD | : European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| BEV | : Battery Electric Vehicle |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| b/d | : | Barrels per day |
| IBRD | : | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| BoE | : | Bank of England |
| BOJ | : | Bank of Japan |
| BIS | : | Bank for International Settlements |
| BTP | : | Construction and Public Works |
| TO | : | Turnover |
| CAC | : | Statutory Auditor |
| CAC 40 | : | Continuous assisted trading |
| CIF | : | Cost, Insurance and Freight |
| CAPE | : | Cyclically Adjusted Price-to-Earnings |
| CC | : | Cybersecurity Committee |
| CIMC | : | Coordination and Internal Management Committee |
| CCP | : | Central Counterparty Clearing House |
| SRCMC | : | Systemic Risk Coordination and Monitoring Committee |
| CDG | : | Moroccan Deposit and Management Fund |
| DAIC | : | Data and AI Committee |
| CED | : | Code of Ethics and Conduct |
| CFCA | : | Casablanca Finance City Authority |
| CGEM | : | General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises |
| GTC | : | General Tax Code |
| CI | : | Inflation Targeting |
| CIH | : | Crédit Immobilier et Hôtelier |
| MFC | : | Monetary and Financial Committee |
| MBMC | : | Moroccan Banking Mediation Center |
| CMR | : | Moroccan Pension Fund |
| CNSS | : | National Social Security Fund |
| CO2 | : | Carbon Dioxide |
| COSO | : | Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission |
| COVID-19 | : | Corona Virus Disease 2019 |
| PC | : | Payment Committee |
| PLA | : | Profit and Loss Account |
| PSC | : | Private Sorting Centers |
| RCC | : | Risk and Compliance Committee |
| CRP | : | Bank Al-Maghrib's staff pension fund |
| FSC | : | Financial Stability Committee |
| TSA | : | Treasury Special Accounts |
| ST | : | Short Term |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DAP | : | Diammonium Phosphate |
| TGD | : | Tax General department |
| DGSSI | : | General Directorate of Information Systems Security |
| DH | : | Moroccan Dirhams |
| DTFE | : | Treasury and External Finance Department |
| SDR | : | Special Drawing Rights |
| EBA | : | External Balance Assessment |
| ECY | : | Excess CAPE Yield |
| SOE | : | State-owned Enterprises |
| NES | : | National Employment Survey |
| ESG | : | Environmental, Social and Governance |
| AIS | : | Additional Information Statement |
| EU | : | European Union |
| EUR | : | Euro |
| EV | : | Electric Vehicle |
| EWIS | : | Electrical Wiring Interconnection System |
| FOB | : | Free on Board |
| FCEV | : | Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle |
| FED | : | Federal Reserve |
| IFAD | : | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| FIFA | : | Fédération Internationale de Football Association |
| FinTech | : | Financial Technology |
| FM | : | Mutual Fund |
| AMF | : | Arab Monetary Fund |
| IMF | : | International Monetary Fund |
| FOMC | : | Federal Open Market Committee |
| FRD | : | Resilience and Sustainability Facility |
| FTSE 100 | : | Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 |
| GCC | : | Gulf Cooperation Council |
| LCs | : | Large companies |
| CGAP | : | Consultative Group to Assist the Poor |
| EIG | : | Economic Interest Grouping |
| GITEX | : | Gulf Information Technology Exhibition |
| GPBM | : | Professional Association of Banks of Morocco |
| GWh | : | Gigawatt-hour |
| HCP | : | High Commission for Planning |
| HEV | : | Hybrid Electric Vehicle |
| HLW | : | Holston, Laubach and Williams |

| | |
|---|---|
| HP | : Hodrick-Prescott |
| HSP | : High Security Printing |
| HTM | : Held To Maturity |
| AI | : Artificial Intelligence |
| IAM | : Ittissalat Al Maghrib |
| HCI | : Household Confidence Index |
| ICMAT | : Futures Market Coordination Body |
| FDI | : Foreign Direct Investment |
| MDIA | : Moroccan Direct Investments Abroad |
| IEEPA | : International Emergency Economic Powers Act |
| IFAC | : International Federation of Accountants |
| IIA | : Institute of Internal Auditors |
| ILAAP | : Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process |
| FMI | : Financial Markets Infrastructure |
| IMF WP | : International Monetary Fund Working Paper |
| INPPLC | : The National Authority for Integrity and Prevention and Fight Against Corruption |
| REPI | : Real Estate Price Index |
| CPI | : Consumer Price Index |
| CII | : Core Inflation Indicator |
| IT | : Income Tax |
| CT | : Corporate Tax |
| ISA | : International Standard on Auditing |
| NPISH | : Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households |
| ISO | : International Organization for Standardization |
| DOS | : Days of Sales |
| KDH | : Thousands of dirhams |
| Km | : Kilometer |
| LAB | : Laboratory |
| AML/CFT | : Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism |
| SBE | : Standardized Bills of Exchange |
| LED | : Light-Emitting Diode |
| FA | : Finance Act |
| OLFA | : Organic Law relating to the Finance Act |
| PLL | : Precautionary and Liquidity Line |
| LT | : Long Term |
| MAD | : Moroccan Dirham |
| MASI | : Moroccan All Shares Index |
| mb/d | : Millions barrels per day |

| | |
|---|---|
| CBDC | : Central Bank Digital Currency |
| MDH | : Millions of Dirhams |
| MEF | : Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| MENA | : Middle East and North Africa |
| MENAAP | : Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan |
| MERCOSUR | : El Mercado Común del Sur |
| CiC | : Currency in circulation |
| IFM | : International Financial Market |
| mmbtu | : Million British Thermal Units |
| MMDH | : Billions of Dirhams |
| MQx | : Millions of Quintals |
| MRA | : Moroccans Living Abroad |
| MSCI EM | : Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets |
| MT | : Medium Term |
| MTM | : Marked To Market |
| NASDAQ | : National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations |
| NBFI | : Non-Bank Financial Intermediaries |
| NDCs | : Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NEET | : Not in Education, Employment or Training |
| NEV | : New Energy Vehicle |
| NGFS | : Network for Greening the Financial System |
| Nikkei 225 | : Nihon Keizai Shinbun 225 |
| NSFR | : Net Stable Funding Ratio |
| NTP | : Network Time Protocol |
| OECD | : Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| OCP | : Moroccan state-owned phosphate company |
| OCA | : Order of Chartered Accountants |
| OICA | : International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers |
| ILA | : International Labour Organization |
| WTO | : World Trade Organization |
| OMFIF | : Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum |
| OMPIC | : Moroccan Office of Industrial and Commercial Property |
| ONCF | : Moroccan National Railways Office |
| ONEE | : National Office of Electricity and Drinking Water |
| ONHYM | : National Office of Hydrocarbons and Mines |
| RECIU | : Real estate collective investment undertakings |
| OPCVM | : Undertakings for Collective Investment in Capital |
| OPEC+ | : Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus |

| | |
|---|---|
| P2P | : Peer-to-Peer |
| ACP | : Anti-corruption Policy |
| PAPSS | : Pan-African Payment and Settlement System |
| bp | : Basis points |
| PDI | : IT Master Plan |
| IIP | : International Investment Position |
| PEPP | : Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme |
| PER | : Price Earning Ratio |
| ATFP | : Arab Trade Financing Program |
| PHEV | : Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle |
| PIAFE | : Integrated Business Support and Financing Program |
| GDP | : Gross Domestic Product |
| LI | : Liquid Investments |
| MP | : Monetary Policy |
| SME | : Small and Medium-sized Enterprises |
| PNAEPI | : National Drinking Water Supply and Irrigation Program |
| UNDP | : United Nations Development Programme |
| pp | : Percentage points |
| PPP | : Public-Private Partnership |
| PFR | : Provision for Financial Risks |
| RAM | : Royal Air Maroc |
| HR | : Human Resources |
| GNDI | : Gross National Disposable Income |
| CSR | : Corporate Social Responsibility |
| RSF | : Resilience and Sustainability Facility |
| RTGS | : Real-Time Gross Settlement |
| S&P 500 | : Standard & Poor's |
| SBFN | : Sustainable Banking and Finance Network |
| ICS | : Internal Control System |
| SDP | : Payment Development Strategy |
| SEP | : Joint-Ventures (Société en participation) |
| FC | : Financial Corporations |
| CFC | : Collaborative Finance Companies |
| IFC | : International Finance Corporation |
| SGMAT | : Futures Market Management Company |
| SGTM | : Société Générale des Travaux du Maroc |
| IS | : Information System |
| SIEL | : International Publishing and Book Fair |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SMIG | : | Guaranteed inter-professional minimum wage |
| SNAP | : | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program |
| NFC | : | Non-Financial Corporations |
| SNGFE | : | National Guarantee and Enterprise Financing Company |
| SNIF | : | National Financial Inclusion Strategy |
| SNTL | : | National Transport and Logistics Company |
| SOC | : | Security Operations Center |
| SOTHEMA | : | Société de Thérapeutique Marocaine |
| SRBM | : | Moroccan Gross Settlement System |
| SREP | : | Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process |
| SWIFT | : | Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication |
| NEER | : | Nominal Effective Exchange Rate |
| REER | : | Real Effective Exchange Rate |
| NDS | : | Negotiable debt securities |
| TGCC | : | Travaux Généraux de Construction de Casablanca |
| TGR | : | General Treasury of the Kingdom |
| DCT | : | Domestic Consumption Tax |
| VSE | : | Very Small Enterprises |
| VSMEs | : | Very Small, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| TSP | : | Triple Super Phosphate |
| VAT | : | Value-added tax |
| TWH | : | Terawatt-hour |
| EU | : | European Union |
| UNFPA | : | United Nations Population Fund |
| USD | : | US Dollar |
| VaR | : | Value at Risk |
| VIX | : | Volatility Index |
| VSTOXX | : | Eurostoxx 50 Volatility |
| WTI | : | West Texas Intermediate |
| WWB | : | Women's World Banking |
| AfCFTA | : | African Continental Free Trade Area |

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