



HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT 30 JUNE 2024

BANK OF AFRICA

HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT 30 June 2024

BANK OF AFRICA

140, Avenue Hassan II
PO. BOX 20 039 Casa Principale
Phone: 05 22 20 04 92 / 96
Fax: 05 22 20 05 12
Capital: 2 125 656 420 MAD
Swift: bmce ma mc
Telex: 21.931 - 24.004
Trade Register: casa 27.129
CCP: Rabat 1030
CNSS: 10.2808.5
Tax Identification Number: 01085112
Trading tax: 35502790

GOVERNANCE AND CSR GROUP-FINANCIAL COMMUNICATION

Phone: 05 22 49 28 10
Fax: 05 22 26 49 65
E-mail: relationsinvestisseurs@bankofafrica.ma

BANK OF AFRICA WEBSITES: www.bankofafrica.ma
www.ir-bankofafrica.ma

INTERNATIONAL TRADE WEBSITE: www.bmctrade.com

BMCE CAPITAL WEBSITE: www.bmcecapital.com

A. HALF YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2024

B. BANK OF AFRICA INTRODUCTION

C. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AUDITORS' REPORT

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT, STATEMENT OF NET INCOME, STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY, STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 1.1. Consolidated balance sheet
- 1.2. Consolidated income statement
- 1.3. Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
- 1.4. Statement of net income and gains and losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income
- 1.5. Statement of cash flows at 30 June 2024
- 1.6. Summary of accounting policies applied by the group

II. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

- 2.1. Net interest income
- 2.2. Net fee income
- 2.3. Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- 2.4. Remuneration from equity instruments through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)
- 2.5. Income and expenses from other activities
- 2.6. General operating expenses
- 2.7. Cost of risk
- 2.8. Net gains and losses on other assets
- 2.9. Corporate income tax

III. SEGMENT INFORMATION

- 3.1. Earnings by business segment
- 3.2. Assets and liabilities by business segment

IV. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

- 4.1. Cash and balances at central banks, the public treasury and postal cheque centre
- 4.2. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- 4.3. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- 4.4. Securities at amortised cost
- 4.5. Interbank transactions, amounts due to and from credit institutions
- 4.6. Amounts due to and from customers
- 4.7. Debt securities, subordinated debt and special guarantee funds
- 4.8. Current and deferred tax
- 4.9. Accrued income, other assets and liabilities
- 4.10. Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method
- 4.11. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations, investment property
- 4.12. Goodwill
- 4.13. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
- 4.14. Fair value

V. FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

- 5.1. Financial commitment
- 5.2. Guarantee commitments

VI. SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

- 6.1. Description of calculation method
- 6.2. Synthesis and description of provisions of existing schemes

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 7.1. Changes in share capital and earnings per share
- 7.2. Scope of consolidation
- 7.3. Directors' remuneration
- 7.4. Related party

VIII. NOTE CONCERNING RISKS

- 8.1. Risk management policy
- 8.2. Credit risk
- 8.3. Rating model
- 8.4. Credit risk control and monitoring procedure
- 8.5. Country risk
- 8.6. Description of the policy for managing liquidity and interest rate risks
- 8.7. Market risk
- 8.8. Operational risk
- 8.9. ICAAP system
- 8.10. Internal crisis recovery plan (PRCI)
- 8.11. Corporate and social responsibility
- 8.12. Measurement of capital adequacy

HALF-YEAR RESULTS

30 JUNE 2024

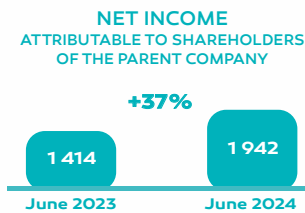
ROBUST PERFORMANCE IN FIRST HALF 2024

BANK OF AFRICA – BMCE Group’s Board of Directors, chaired by Mr Othman BENJELLOUN, met Friday 27 September 2024 at the Bank’s head office in Casablanca. It reviewed the business activity of the Bank and of the Group for first half 2024 and drew up the financial statements for the period in question.

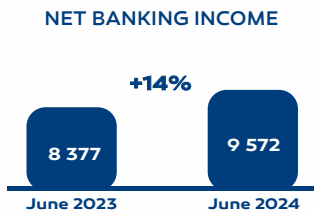
The Board paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of the late Doctor Leila MEZIAN BENJELLOUN, BMCE Bank Foundation’s Chair, for her tireless commitment and exceptional contribution, throughout her life, to promoting art and culture, preserving this country’s tangible and intangible heritage, protecting the environment and enabling children in disadvantaged rural areas in Morocco and elsewhere in Africa to have access to education.

The first half 2024 financial report is published on the website www.ir-bankofafrica.ma.

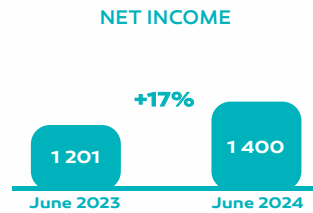
CONSOLIDATED BUSINESS ACTIVITY -MAD MILLIONS-



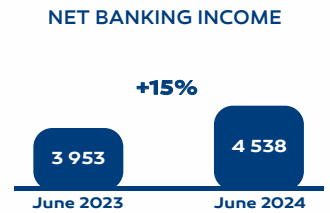
Double-digit growth (+37%) in net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company to **MAD 1.9 billion** at 30 June 2024.



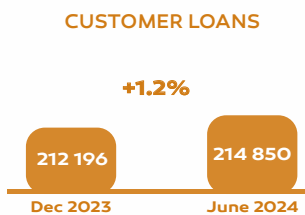
Consolidated net banking income rose by +14% to **MAD 9.6 billion** at 30 June 2024 versus MAD 8.4 billion at 30 June 2023.



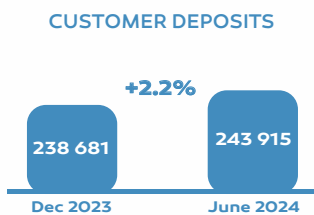
BANK OF AFRICA SA's net income increased by +17% year-on-year to **MAD 1.4 billion** at 30 June 2024.



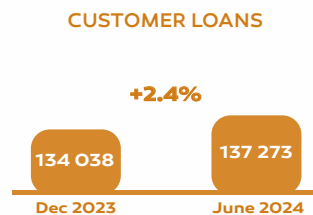
Double-digit growth in income from domestic banking operations in first half 2024 with parent net banking income up +15% to MAD 4.5 billion.



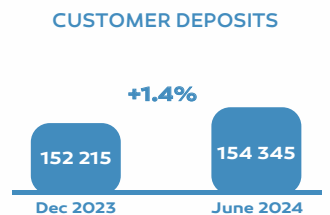
Consolidated customer loans, including resales, increased by +1.2% to **MAD 215 billion**.



Consolidated customer deposits, including repos, grew by +2.2% to MAD 243.9 billion versus MAD 238.7 billion at 31 December 2023, underlining the Group’s strong business performance.



BANK OF AFRICA SA's customer loans, including resales, rose by +2.4% to **MAD 137 billion** at 30 June 2024.



Customer deposits at parent level, including resales, increased by +1.4% to **MAD 154 billion** at 30 June 2024. Non-interest-bearing deposits grew by +4% to MAD 112 billion.

BANK OF AFRICA's Board of Directors paid tribute to the efforts of its human capital for its determination to ensure that our pan-African Group continues to deliver sustainable and solid growth in the countries and regions in which it has operations. The Board would also like to thank its shareholders, partners and customers for their ongoing confidence.

SOLID PERFORMANCE IN MOROCCO AND INTERNATIONALLY

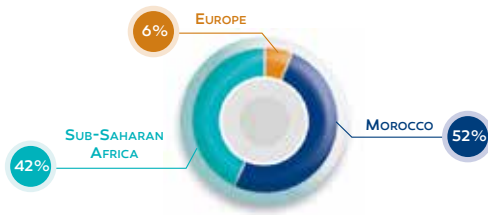
BANK OF AFRICA GROUP

Substantial increase (+37%) in the Group's earnings with **net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company reaching MAD 1.9 billion** at 30 June 2024 versus MAD 1.4 billion at 30 June 2023.

Consolidated net banking income rose by +14% to MAD 9.6 billion at 30 June 2024, driven by an increase in income from market operations as well as a strong performance by the core business – net interest income and fee income.

Improvement in operational efficiency at Group level with growth in expenses contained at +2%, resulting in a **cost-to-income ratio of 43.6%** at 30 June 2024.

NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY AT 30 JUNE 2024 BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION



Consolidated customer loans, including resales, rose by +1.2% to **MAD 215 billion** at 30 June 2024.

Consolidated customer deposits, including repos, grew by **+2.2%** to MAD 244 billion at 30 June 2024 versus MAD 238 billion at 31 December 2023.

The **consolidated cost of risk increased by +19%** to MAD 1.8 billion.

Improvement in the **coverage ratio to 69.1%** at 30 June 2024 versus 67.6% at 31 December 2023.

Shareholders' equity bolstered after issuing a **MAD 1 billion perpetual subordinated bond** with loss-absorption and coupon payment cancellation mechanism.

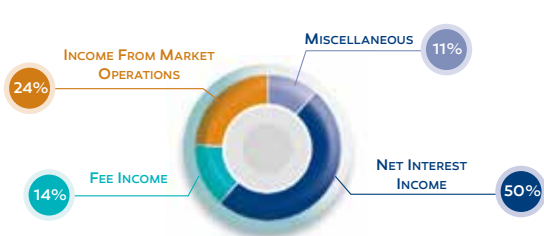
BANK OF AFRICA SA

Significant growth (+17%) in the Bank's net income to MAD 1.4 billion.

Net banking income rose by +15% to MAD 4.5 billion, driven by customer's **net interest income and fee income, up +6% respectively**, in addition to growth in income from market operations.

Growth in the Bank's general operating expenses well-contained at +2% to MAD 1.8 billion.

NET BANKING INCOME AT 30 JUNE 2024 BY BUSINESS LINE



Deposit growth in the Moroccan business of +1.4% to MAD 154 billion with **loans up +2.4%** to MAD 137 billion.

Conservative risk strategy adopted with the **Bank's cost of risk up +54.1%** to **MAD 879 million** at 30 June 2024, including provisions write-backs totalling MAD 205 million, up sharply (+44%).

Improvement in the coverage ratio to 63% in first half 2024 versus 62.2% at 31 December 2023.

BOA AFRIQUE

BOA Afrique's net banking income rose by +6% to EUR 388 million at 30 June 2024, driven by an improvement in net interest income.

BOA Afrique's general expenses fell by -0.5% to EUR 176 million, resulting in a cost-to-income ratio of 45.5% at 30 June 2024.

Improvement in **BOA Afrique's cost of risk** in first half 2024, **down -18%** to EUR 28 million.

Significant growth (+24%) in BOA Afrique's net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company to EUR 102 million at 30 June 2024.

Strong performance by BOA Afrique's business portfolio with loans up +1% and deposits +6% ahead.

Capital bolstered at BANK OF AFRICA Group's WAEMU-based subsidiaries as part of an **overall strategy to bolster capital at subsidiary level** to be able to meet customers' growing funding needs.

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Quadruple award for BANK OF AFRICA – **'Africa's Best Bank for SMEs'**, **'Morocco's Best Bank for SMEs'**, **'Morocco's Best Bank for ESG'** and **'Morocco's Best Digital Bank'** for 2023 – at the **Euromoney Awards for Excellence**.

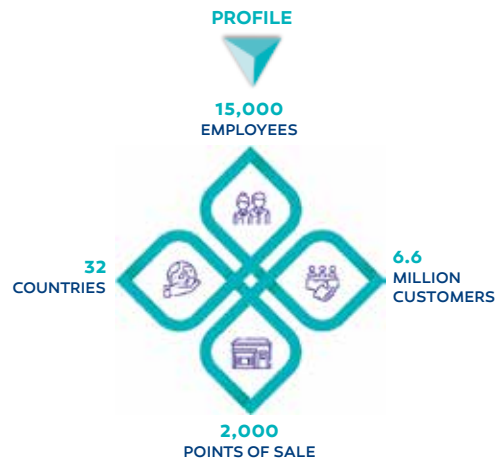
BANK OF AFRICA named **'Most Admired Moroccan Financial Brand'** at the 5th **'Brand Africa 100 – Morocco's Best Brands'** event organised by Brand Africa 100 and Integrate Consulting.

BANK OF AFRICA recognised as the **'Most Active Partner Bank in 2023'** by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in the context of the latter's **Trade Facilitation Programme**, aimed at boosting trade.

BANK OF AFRICA presented with the **Best Sustainable Development Report within the Financial Sector award** by the **Casablanca Stock Exchange** for the 3rd consecutive year based on the new international standards for sustainability reporting.

BANK OF AFRICA awarded **Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard certification (PCI DSS)** which sets high information security standards, underlining the **Bank's rigorous approach to data security for payment card transactions**.

'Professional Training Award' presented to the BANK OF AFRICA Academy at the **HR Awards 2024**, held as an adjunct to **'Salon Master Plus'**, highlighting the Bank's **excellence in human resources management and innovation**.



BANK OF AFRICA is a leading pan-African financial group. With an extensive portfolio of brands and subsidiaries, BANK OF AFRICA's universal banking business model encompasses a range of business lines including commercial banking, investment banking and specialised financial services such as leasing, factoring, consumer credit and participatory banking.

RATINGS



THE GROUP'S SERVICE OFFERING BOLSTERED AND DIVERSIFIED

BANK OF AFRICA has launched its **new Dima Kayn L'hal brand platform**, focusing on **proximity, expertise and enhanced customer experience** while offering a broad portfolio of innovative products and services.

New version of the www.agencedirecte.ma online account opening platform launched, with a **more user-friendly interface and customer experience as well as improved website visibility**, now available in **7 languages** including Spanish, Italian, Dutch and German, in addition to Arabic, French and English.

BMCE Direct further enhanced with a **new bilingual version**, a full digital subscription enabling customers to open a passbook savings account and to subscribe for a payment card, a secure messaging service between customers and their account manager, the ability to consult miles collected via the **Pay&Fly** card, a dedicated section for **Moroccan customers living abroad** and simplified **online access to the Crédit Habitat** application process.

Long-term **strategic partnership** entered into in July 2024 **between BANK OF AFRICA and Mastercard** to accelerate the development of innovative payment solutions and promote financial inclusion in Morocco.

BANK OF AFRICA participating in the national Direct Aid housing support scheme 2024-2028 to support citizens by offering them **sufficient additional funding** in addition to direct aid in the form of housing support.

Strategic partnership entered into in August 2024 between **Damane Cash and Bank Al Karam**, BANK OF AFRICA Group's payment institution and participatory bank, aimed at **pooling and facilitating access to a variety of financial products**, thereby providing customers in the country's most remote regions with unprecedented accessibility, underlining the Group's **commitment to financial inclusion**.

SUPPORTING AND FACILITATING INVESTMENT IN MOROCCO AND SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Multilateral partnership bolstered between BANK OF AFRICA and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (**EBRD**) with the latter extending an additional **EUR 10 million** credit facility under the **Green Value Chain** programme for projects which improve businesses' environmental footprint.

Memorandum of Understanding signed between BANK OF AFRICA and Saudi National Bank, Saudi Arabia's largest bank and a global pioneer in Islamic finance, aimed at bolstering commercial cooperation and **economic ties between Morocco and Saudi Arabia** and facilitating cross-border transactions and remittances between the two countries.

INTELAKA programme's services range enhanced as part of the review of the Integrated Business Support and Financing Programme (PIAFE), including extending the loan repayment period to 12 years instead of 7 years and raising the **Tamwilcom** funding commitment to 85% for **women entrepreneurs and expatriate Moroccans**.

Tie-up between BANK OF AFRICA and the **African Development Bank** within the framework of its **Trade Finance Program** through a USD 50 million risk-sharing programme and a EUR 20 million trade finance credit line.

Regional meetings launched on the theme of **'SMEs, boost investment with CapAccess by BANK OF AFRICA'**. The meetings aim to present the **new Investment Charter and engineer an investment recovery among SMEs** as intended by this national strategy.

Closure of the Entrepreneurship Club session for the Casablanca region with **11 Technopark entrepreneurs** and about **ten entrepreneurs from the Entrepreneurship Observatory ecosystem** participating.

Agreement signed between BOA Togo, Sunu Bank and the Togolese Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development to promote **agricultural projects** by facilitating farmers' access to credit on preferential terms.

3rd Moroccan Equity Summit organised by BMCE Capital, the Group's investment banking arm, attracting nearly 40 domestic and international investors and more than 28 listed companies from Morocco, Tunisia and the WAEMU region.

ACTIVELY COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PROGRESS

IMPACT FINANCE

Process completed to account for greenhouse gas emissions generated directly by BANK OF AFRICA and by its corporate loan portfolio. This initial analysis covered 90% of the portfolio's total exposure by value, including exposure to SMEs and Large Enterprises, in addition to that of the investment banking arm. The preliminary results revealed that 63% of GHG emissions are attributable to the SME portfolio. Similarly, the property and construction sector accounts for 37% of emissions.

Integrated Annual Report 2023 reviewed by an Independent Third Party Expert resulting in an Independent Third Party Expert opinion being issued. For the first time, this report was prepared based on the requirements and best practices recommended by the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

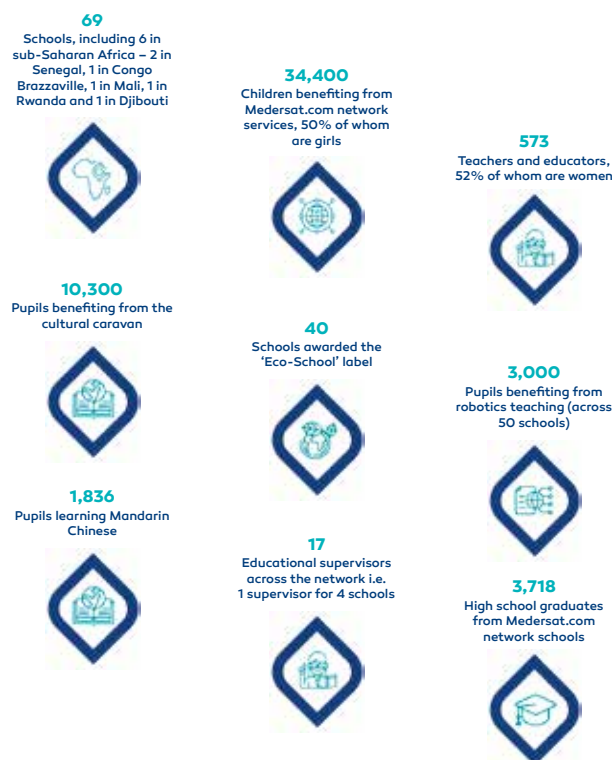
BMCE BANK FOUNDATION

BMCE Bank Foundation remains committed to education through its **Medersat.com programme, with 11,784 students benefiting during the 2023-2024 academic year**. A total of 34,400 pupils across the entire Medersat.com network have benefited since the programme's launch, with a **98.6% pass rate**.

Medersat.com programme's 13th academic year successfully completed, with the cohort, **67.4% of whom are girls**, achieving a **high school diploma pass rate of 88%**.

Educational robotics and artificial intelligence teaching extended to a further 30 network schools, thereby bringing the total number of beneficiaries of educational robotics teaching to **3,000 pupils**.

A further two Medersat.com network schools awarded the 'Eco-School' label from the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, taking the total number of **network schools awarded the label to 40**. This programme recognises establishments which have adopted healthy eco-friendly practices and initiatives.



Established in 1959 and privatised in 1995, BANK OF AFRICA is a universal bank which offers a diversified range of products and services through a domestic network of 636 branches. BANK OF AFRICA, Morocco's third largest bank in terms of market share for deposits and loans, currently has operations in about thirty countries in Africa, Europe, Asia and North America.

BANK OF AFRICA's activities primarily include commercial banking, specialised financial services, asset management, investment banking and international activities.

BANK OF AFRICA in Morocco

BANK OF AFRICA's activities in Morocco include:

- Retail Banking, sub-divided by market specialisation - retail customers, professional banking customers, private clients and Moroccans living abroad;
- Corporate Banking, including SMEs and large enterprises.

It is worth noting that BANK OF AFRICA has embarked on a regional strategy aimed at moving the Decision-making process closer to the customer and improving the Bank's impact from a commercial perspective. The Bank's distribution network, now organised on a regional basis and enjoying greater independence, encompasses both Retail Banking as well as Corporate Banking activities.

- BMCE Capital, the Bank's investment banking subsidiary, is organised by business line on an integrated basis which include asset management, wealth management, brokerage and capital markets activities as well as M&A and other corporate advisory services.

- Specialised financial services, whose products are primarily marketed via the branch network, the aim being to develop intra-Group commercial and operational synergies - consumer credit, leasing, bank-insurance, factoring and vehicle leasing. RM Experts, subsidiary specialising in recovery, was established in 2010.

In January 2019, BANK OF AFRICA created a new subsidiary covering all services and banking processing in order to improve the quality of its services.

BANK OF AFRICA's international activities

BANK OF AFRICA's international vocation can be traced back to its origins as a bank specialising in foreign trade. The Bank rapidly turned to international markets by building a strong presence in Europe. In 1972, it became the first Moroccan bank to open a branch in Paris. The Group's European activities are conducted through BMCE International in London, Paris and Madrid, which constitute the Group's European platform for investing in Africa.

The Bank also has twenty or so representative offices providing banking services to Moroccans living abroad. The Bank recently established BMCE Euroservices as a result of the recent re-organisation of its European business. This entity, which is responsible for banking for expatriates, will work closely with the domestic branch network.

BANK OF AFRICA has also developed, since the 1980s, sizeable operations in the African market following the restructuring of Banque de Développement du Mali, the country's leading bank, in which it has a 32.4% stake.

Similarly, in Congo Brazzaville, BANK OF AFRICA acquired a stake in LCB BANK since 2003, which has now reached nearly 40%.

BANK OF AFRICA's development accelerated in 2008 following the acquisition of a 35% stake in BOA Group which has operations in 18 countries. BANK OF AFRICA has since increased its stake in the pan-African bank to 73%.

BANK OF AFRICA BMCE GROUP

**STATUTORY AUDITORS' LIMITED REVIEW CERTIFICATE
REGARDING THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT 30 JUNE 2024**

We have conducted a limited review of the interim financial statements of BANK OF AFRICA BMCE GROUP and of its subsidiaries (BANK OF AFRICA BMCE GROUP), comprising the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated cash flow statement, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and a selection of explanatory notes for the six-month period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024. These interim financial statements show consolidated shareholders' equity of MAD 34,709,494 K, including consolidated net income of MAD 2,730,465 K.

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the professional standards applicable in Morocco. These standards require that a limited review is planned and conducted to obtain reasonable assurance that the interim consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. A limited review consists primarily of discussions with the company's staff and analytical checks of financial data; it therefore provides a lower level of assurance than an audit. We have not conducted an audit and, as a result, are not therefore able to express an audit opinion.

BANK OF AFRICA S.A. possesses non-operating real estate assets, acquired through dation-in-payment, totalling MAD 1 billion, with uncertainty over their net realisable value.

Based on our limited review and, except for the possible impact from the matter described above, we have not identified any aspects which lead us to believe that the attached consolidated financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the operational income and the consolidated financial position and assets of BANK OF AFRICA BMCE GROUP at 30 June 2024, in accordance with international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS).

Casablanca, 27 September 2024

The Statutory Auditors

FIDAROC GRANT THORNTON
FIDAROC GRANT THORNTON
Membre Réseau Grant Thornton
International
7 Bd. Driss Slaoui Casablanca
Tél : 05 22 54 18 00 - Fax : 05 22 29 88 70

Faiçal MEKOUAR
Associé

BDO SARL

Amme BAAKILI
Associé

I. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT, STATEMENT OF NET INCOME, STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY, STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AND SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

The consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2024 were approved by the board of directors on 27 September 2024.

ASSETS UNDER IFRS	Note	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre	4.1	20.860.054	18.474.878
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
- Financial assets held for trading purposes	4.2	47.717.011	46.812.574
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4.2	1.733.988	1.716.731
Derivative hedging instruments		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)	4.3	446.675	477.287
- Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)	4.3	6.074.358	6.068.863
Securities at amortised cost	4.4	46.411.398	50.152.565
Loans and advances to credit and similar institutions at amortised cost	4.5	32.423.548	25.409.242
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4.5	214.849.581	212.196.303
Revaluation adjustment for portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		-	-
Financial investments from insurance operations		-	-
Current tax assets	4.8	1.084.293	1.098.772
Deferred tax assets	4.8	2.744.743	2.537.183
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	4.9	9.848.683	7.822.343
Non-current assets held for sale		-	-
Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	4.10	958.329	967.149
Investment property	4.11	3.378.917	3.381.408
Property, plant and equipment	4.11	8.635.564	8.642.451
Intangible assets	4.11	1.552.684	1.408.667
Goodwill	4.12	1.018.097	1.018.097
TOTAL ASSETS UNDER IFRS		399.737.923	388.184.512

(In thousand MAD)

LIABILITIES UNDER IFRS	Note	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts due to central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre		-	-
Financial liabilities measured using the fair value option through profit or loss		-	-
- Financial liabilities held for trading purposes		-	-
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Derivative hedging instruments		-	-
Debt securities issued	4.7	11.079.465	10.050.436
Amounts due to credit and similar institutions	4.5	73.427.978	73.195.714
Amounts due to customers	4.6	243.914.607	238.681.080
Revaluation adjustment on portfolios hedged against interest rate risk		-	-
Current tax liabilities	4.8	1.622.753	1.440.385
Deferred tax liabilities	4.8	1.225.494	1.166.946
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	4.9	18.756.254	15.945.325
Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale		-	-
Liabilities under insurance contracts		-	-
Provisions	4.13	1.828.527	1.672.828
Subsidies - public funds and special guarantee funds		-	-
Subordinated debt	4.6	13.173.351	12.137.981
TOTAL LIABILITIES		365.028.429	354.290.695
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital and related reserves		21.375.427	20.661.573
Consolidated reserves		-	-
- Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		3.531.148	2.680.849
- Non-controlling interests		5.727.433	5.217.456
Gains and losses recognised directly in equity		-	-
- Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		843.959	744.004
- Non-controlling interests		501.062	511.425
Net income for the period		-	-
- Attributable to shareholders of the parent company		1.942.383	2.662.160
- Non-controlling interests		788.082	1.416.350
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		34.709.494	33.893.817
TOTAL LIABILITIES UNDER IFRS		399.737.923	388.184.512

(In thousand MAD)

1.2. CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Interest and similar income		10.125.985	9.470.922
Interest and similar expenses		-3.701.499	-3.253.873
Net interest income	2,1	6.424.486	6.217.048
Fees received		2.290.113	2.290.823
Fees paid		-359.911	-422.384
Fee income	2,2	1.930.202	1.868.439
Net gains or losses resulting from net hedging positions		-	-
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,3	616.090	91.415
Net gains or losses on trading assets/liabilities		546.674	92.312
Net gains or losses on other assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		69.416	-897
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,4	189.252	55.485
Net gains or losses on debt instruments through other comprehensive income			
Remuneration of equity instruments (dividends) through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)		189.252	55.485
Net gains or losses from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost			
Net gains or losses from reclassifying financial assets at amortised cost as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Net gains or losses from reclassifying financial assets through other comprehensive income as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Net income from insurance activities			
Net income from other activities	2,5	686.813	393.863
Expenses from other activities	2,5	-275.237	-249.078
Net banking income		9.571.606	8.377.172
General operating expenses	2,6	-3.714.958	-3.651.238
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2,6	-459.988	-422.128
Gross operating income		5.396.660	4.303.806
Cost of risk	2,7	-1.785.197	-1.505.150
Operating income		3.611.463	2.798.656
Share of earnings of companies accounted for using the equity method		87.497	67.162
Net gains or losses on other assets	2,8	-2.955	9.607
Changes in value of goodwill			
Pre-tax income		3.696.005	2.875.425
Corporate income tax	2,9	-965.540	-798.062
Income net of tax from discontinued operations			
Net income		2.730.465	2.077.363
Non-controlling interests		788.082	663.003
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company		1.942.383	1.414.360

(In thousand MAD)

1.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

	CHANGES IN EQUITY 30/06/2024							
	Share Capital	Reserves related to stock	Treasury stock	Reserves & consolidated earnings	Unrealised or deferred gains or losses	Shareholder's Equity attributable to parent	Non-controlling interests	Total
Ending balance of adjusted Shareholder's Equity 31.12.2022	2.087.698	17.887.992		5.645.430	-416.053	25.205.066	6.636.693	31.841.759
Change in the accounting methods								
Beginning Balance of Shareholder's Equity 01.01.2023	2.087.698	17.887.992		5.645.430	-416.053	25.205.066	6.636.693	31.841.759
Operations on capital	37.958	647.925		-685.883				
Share-based payment plans								
Operations on treasury stock								
Dividends				-850.262		-850.262	-628.172	-1.478.434
Net Income				2.662.160		2.662.160	1.416.350	4.078.510
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity					40.148	40.148		40.148
Transfer to earnings					-530.604	-530.604	-388.629	-919.233
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses					-490.456	-490.456	-388.629	-879.085
Change in the scope of consolidation				11.364		11.364	-19.980	-8.616
Others				210.713		210.713	128.970	339.683
Ending balance of Shareholder's Equity 31.12.2023	2.125.656	18.535.917		6.993.522	-906.509	26.748.586	7.145.231	33.893.817
Recognition of expected credit losses (on financial instruments)								
Beginning balance of Shareholder's Equity 01.01.2024	2.125.656	18.535.917		6.993.522	-906.509	26.748.586	7.145.231	33.893.817
Operations on capital		713.854		-713.854				
Share-based payment plans								
Operations on treasury stock								
Dividends				-851.009		-851.009	-689.485	-1.540.494
Net Income				1.942.383		1.942.383	788.082	2.730.465
Changes in assets and liabilities recognised directly in equity					139.035	139.035	2.482	141.517
Transfer to earnings					-128.229	-128.229	-130.199	-258.428
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses					10.806	10.806	-127.717	-116.911
Change in the scope of consolidation				-23.617		-23.617	-65.365	-88.982
Others				-134.232		-134.232	-34.169	-168.401
Ending balance of Shareholder's Equity 30.06.2024	2.125.656	19.249.771		7.213.193	-895.703	27.692.917	7.016.577	34.709.494

1.4. STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net income	2.730.465	2.077.363
Gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income that will be subsequently reclassified under profit or loss	-258.428	-768.236
Exchange differences	-258.428	-768.236
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)		
Revaluation adjustments		
Gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income that will not be subsequently reclassified under profit or loss	141.517	6.596
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit plans		
Items recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)	141.517	6.596
Share of gains or losses recognised directly through other comprehensive income of companies accounted for using the equity method		
Total gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income	-116.911	-761.640
Net income and gains or losses recognised directly through other comprehensive income	2.613.554	1.315.723
Attributable to shareholders of the parent company	1.953.189	1.011.314
Non-controlling interests	660.365	304.409

(In thousand MAD)

1.5. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	NOTE	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Pre-tax income		3.696.005	5.515.232
+/- Net depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2,6	332.429	706.460
+/- Net impairment of goodwill and other non-current assets		-	-
+/- Net impairment of financial assets	2,7	-165.507	-132.044
+/- Net provisions	2,7	1.843.753	2.133.315
+/- Share of earnings of companies accounted for using the equity method	4,10	-86.885	-142.674
+/- Net gain/loss from investing activities		-230.431	-132.696
+/- Net gain/loss from financing activities		-	-
+/- Other movements		-704.229	223.367
Total non-cash items included in pre-tax income and other adjustments		989.131	2.655.729
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit and similar institutions		-741.450	5.658.544
+/- Flows related to transactions with customers		806.626	-15.173.169
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities		3.377.333	612.553
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities		1.202.214	2.194.004
+/- Taxes paid		-939.964	-1.600.094
Net increase/decrease in assets and liabilities from operating activities		3.704.760	-8.308.162
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		8.389.896	-137.201
+/- Flows related to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		431.853	-855.078
+/- Flows related to investment property		-1.236	28.256
+/- Flows related to plant, property and equipment and intangible assets		-488.488	-1.022.900
Net cash flow related to investing activities		-57.871	-1.821.466
+/- Cash flows from or to shareholders		-1.823.447	-813.806
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities		2.119.747	828.851
Net cash flow related to financing activities		296.300	15.046
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-447.377	-1.004.358
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		8.180.947	-2.947.979
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		19.017.775	21.965.754
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre (assets and liabilities)	4,1	18.474.878	18.425.856
Sight deposits (assets and liabilities) and loans/borrowings with credit institutions		542.897	3.539.898
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		27.198.722	19.017.775
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre (assets and liabilities)	4,1	20.860.054	18.474.878
Sight deposits (assets and liabilities) and loans/borrowings with credit institutions		6.338.668	542.897
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		8.180.947	-2.947.979

1.6. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLIED BY THE GROUP

1.6.1. Applicable accounting standards

The Group's first consolidated financial statements to be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (IFRS) were those for the period ended 30 June 2008 with an opening balance on 1st January 2007.

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS), as approved by the IASB.

The Group has not opted for early adoption of the new standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the IASB where retrospective application is permitted.

1.6.2. Consolidation principles

a. Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation includes all Moroccan and foreign entities in which the Group directly or indirectly holds a stake.

The Group includes within its scope of consolidation all entities, whatever their activity, in which it directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of existing or potential voting rights. In addition, it consolidates entities if they meet the following criteria:

- The subsidiary's total assets exceed 0.5% of the parent company's;
- The subsidiary's net assets exceed 0.5% of the parent company's;
- The subsidiary's banking income exceeds 0.5% of the parent company's ;
- "Cumulative" thresholds which ensure that the combined total of entities excluded from the scope of consolidation does not exceed 5% of the consolidated total.

b. Consolidation methods

The method of consolidation adopted (fully consolidated or accounted for under the equity method) will depend on whether the Group has full control, joint control or exercises significant influence.

At 30 June 2024, no Group subsidiary was jointly controlled.

c. Consolidation rules

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for reporting like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Elimination of intragroup balances and transactions

Intragroup balances arising from transactions between consolidated companies, and the transactions themselves, including income, expenses and dividends, are eliminated. Profits and losses arising from intragroup sales of assets are eliminated, except where there is an indication that the asset sold is impaired.

Translation of financial statements prepared in foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared in dirhams. The financial statements of companies whose functional currency is not the dirham are translated using the closing rate

method. Under this method, all assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary, are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Income and expenditures are translated at the average rate for the period.

d. Business combinations and measurement of goodwill

Cost of a business combination

The cost of a business combination is measured as the aggregate fair value of assets acquired, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in consideration for control of the acquired company. Costs attributable to the acquisition are recognised through income.

Allocating the cost of a business combination to the assets acquired and liabilities incurred or assumed

The Group allocates, at the date of acquisition, the cost of a business combination by recognising those identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired company which meet the criteria for fair value recognition at that date.

Any difference between the cost of the business combination and the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised under goodwill.

Goodwill

At the date of acquisition, goodwill is recognised as an asset. It is initially measured at cost, that is, the difference between the cost of the business combination over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

The Group has adopted from 2012 the "full goodwill" method for new acquisitions. This method consists of measuring goodwill based on the difference between the cost of the business combination and minority interests over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

It is worth noting that the Group has not restated business combinations occurring before 1 January 2008, the date of first-time adoption of IFRS, in accordance with IFRS 3 and as permitted under IFRS 1.

Measurement of goodwill

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less cumulative impairment.

In accordance with IAS 36, impairment tests must be conducted whenever there is any indication of impairment that a unit may be impaired and at least once a year to ensure that the goodwill recognised for each CGU does not need to be written down.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of the net fair value of the unit and its value in use. Fair value is the price that is likely to be obtained from selling the CGU in normal market conditions.

Value in use is based on an estimate of the current value of future cash flows generated by the unit's activities as part of the Bank's market activities:

- If the subsidiary's recoverable amount is more than the carrying amount, then there is no reason to book an impairment charge;
- If the subsidiary's recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the difference is recognised as an impairment charge. It will be allocated to goodwill as a priority and subsequently to other assets on a pro-rata basis.

The Bank has employed a variety of methods for measuring CGU value in use depending on the subsidiary. These methods are based on assumptions and estimates:

- A revenue-based approach, commonly known as the "dividend discount model", is a standard method used by the banking industry. The use of this method depends on the subsidiary's business plan and will value the subsidiary based on the net present value of future dividend payments. These flows are discounted at the cost of equity.
- The "discounted cash flow method" is a standard method for measuring firms in the services sector. It is based on discounting available cash flows at the weighted average cost of capital.

Step acquisitions

In accordance with revised IFRS 3, the Group does not calculate additional goodwill on step acquisitions once control has been obtained.

In particular, in the event that the Group increases its percentage interest in an entity which is already fully consolidated, the difference at acquisition date between the cost of acquiring the additional share and share already acquired in the entity is recognised in the Group's consolidated reserves.

1.6.1.2. Financial assets and liabilities

a. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables include credit provided by the Group.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value or equivalent, which, as a general rule, is the net amount disbursed at inception including directly attributable origination costs and certain types of fees or commission (syndication commission, commitment fees and handling charges) that are regarded as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The income from the loan, representing interest plus transaction costs and fees and commission included in the initial value of the loan, is calculated using the effective interest method and taken to income over the life of the loan.

b. Securities

Classification of securities

IFRS 9 replaces the classification and valuation models for financial assets provided for in IAS 39 by a model comprising only 3 accounting categories :

- Depreciated cost;
- Fair value through equity: changes in fair value of the financial instrument are impacted in «other items of the comprehensive income» («fair value by OCI»);
- Fair value through profit or loss: changes in the fair value of the instrument are impacted in net income.

The classification of a financial asset in each category is based on:

- business model defined by the company
- and the characteristics of its contractual cash flows (the «cash flow» criterion) solely payments of principal and interest», or «SPPI»).

The management methods relate to the way the company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows and create cash flow and value. The business model is specified for an asset portfolio and does not constitute an intention on a case-by-case basis for an individual financial asset.

IFRS 9 distinguishes three management models:

- The collection of contractual cash flows, the business model «Collection»;
- The collection of contractual flows and the sale of assets, the model of management « Collection and Sale »;
- Other management intentions, i.e. the «Other / Sale» management model.

The second criterion («SPPI» criterion) is analysed at the contract level. The test is satisfied when the funding is only eligible for reimbursement of the principal and when the payment of interest received reflects the value of the time of money, credit risk associated with the instrument, other costs and risks of a traditional loan agreement as well as a reasonable margin, whether the interest rate is fixed or variable.

The criteria for classifying and measuring financial assets depend on the nature of the financial asset, as qualified:

- debt instruments (i.e. loans and fixed or determinable income securities)
- ; or
- equity instruments (i.e. shares).

The classification of a debt instrument in one of the asset classes is a function of the management model applied to it by the company and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the instrument (SPPI criterion). Debt instruments that respond to the SPPI criterion and the «Collection» management model are classified as follows amortised cost. If the SPPI criterion is verified but the business model is the collection and sale, the debt instrument is classified at fair value by equity (with recycling). If the SPPI criterion is not verified and the business model is different, the debt instrument is classified as fair value value by result.

Under IFRS 9, equity instruments held by (stocks) are:

- always measured at fair value through profit or loss,
- except those not held for trading for which the standard allows the irrevocable election to be made at the time of recognition of each financial asset, to recognise it at fair value by counterpart of other comprehensive income (fair value through profit or loss OCI), with no possibility of recycling by result. Assets classified in this category will not be depreciated. In the event of a transfer, these changes are not recycled to the income statement, the gain or loss on disposal is recognised in shareholders' equity. Only dividends are recognised in result.

IFRS 9 provides for models for classifying and measuring financial liabilities according to 3 accounting categories:

- financial liability at amortised cost;
- financial liability at fair value through profit or loss;
- financial liability at fair value through profit or loss on option.

On the initial recognition date, a financial liability may be designated, on irrevocable option, at fair value through profit or loss:

- under certain conditions when the liability contains embedded derivatives

; or

- if this leads to more relevant information as a result of the elimination or the significant reduction of a distortion of accounting treatment (« mismatch»); or

- whether the liabilities are managed with other financial instruments that are measured and managed at fair value in accordance with an investment policy or risk management and that information is communicated on this to key management personnel within the meaning of IAS 24.

In addition, for these liabilities, the standard allows for the recognition of the change in fair value attributable to the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income. However, this processing is only possible to the extent that it does not contribute to creating or aggravate an accounting mismatch

Dividends received on variable-income securities are presented in the aggregate "Remuneration of equity instruments recognised as non-recyclable equity instruments" when the Group's right to receive them is established.

Temporary acquisitions and sales

Repurchase agreements

Securities subject to repurchase agreements are recorded in the Group's balance sheet in their original category.

The corresponding liability is recognised in the under "Borrowings" as a liability on the balance sheet.

Securities temporarily acquired under reverse repurchase agreements are not recognised in the Group's balance sheet. The corresponding receivable is recognised under "Loans and receivables".

Securities lending and borrowing transactions

Securities lending transactions do not result in de-recognition of the lent securities while securities borrowing transactions result in recognition of a debt on the liabilities side of the Group's balance sheet.

Date of recognition of securities transactions

Securities recognised at fair value through income or classified under held-to-maturity or available-for-sale financial assets are recognised at the trade date.

Regardless of their classification (recognised as loans and receivables or debt), temporary sales of securities as well as sales of borrowed securities are initially recognised at the settlement date.

These transactions are carried on the balance sheet until the Group's rights to receive the related cash flows expire or until

the Group has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards related to ownership of the securities.

c. Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the relevant Group entity at the closing rate. Translation differences are recognised in the income statement, except for those arising from financial instruments earmarked as a cash flow hedge or a net foreign currency investment hedge, which are recognised in shareholders' equity.

d. Impairment and restructuring of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new model for the recognition of impairment of financial assets based on expected credit losses. This model represents a change from the IAS 39 model that is based on proven credit losses.

Under IFRS 9, the portfolio is segmented into three Buckets in using the notion of significant degradation from the beginning:

- Bucket 1» consists of all sound financial assets that do not are not significantly degraded since the beginning and for which it will be calculated an expected credit loss within 1 year.

- Bucket 2» includes assets for which the credit risk has significantly increased since the beginning. A credit loss must then be calculated over the remaining useful life of the asset, or residual maturity.

- «Bucket 3» corresponds to all assets in default or those for which credit quality will deteriorate to the point that the recoverability of the is threatened. Bucket 3 corresponds to the scope of the provision under IAS 39. The entity recognises a demonstrated credit loss at maturity. Thereafter, if the conditions for the classification of instruments financial instruments in bucket 3 are no longer respected, these instruments are reclassified as bucket 2 and then as bucket 1 depending on the improvement of credit risk quality.

The definition of default is consistent with the one outlined in Circular 19G with a rebuttable assumption of default occurring when amounts are no later than 90 days past due.

The definition of default is used consistently to assess whether there is an increase in credit risk and to measure expected credit losses.

The monitoring of risk degradation is based on the monitoring systems of the internal risks, including in particular the monitoring of receivables and unpaid bills.

The significant increase in credit risk may be assessed on an individual or collective basis (by grouping together financial instruments based on common credit risk characteristics), taking into account all reasonable and supportable information and comparing the risk of default of the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of default of the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition.

Each instrument is assessed to ascertain whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk based on indicators and thresholds that vary depending on the kind of exposure and counterparty type.

A financial asset is also considered to have undergone a significant increase in credit risk if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Financial asset placed on the watchlist
- Reorganised due to payment difficulties, although not defaulting
- Past-due event
- There are material adverse changes in the borrower's economic, commercial or financial operating environment
- Risks of financial difficulties have been identified, etc.

In order to compensate for the fact that some factors or indicators may not be available at a financial instrument level, on an individual basis, the standard allows for the entity to carry out an assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on appropriate groups or portions of a portfolio of financial instruments.

Shared credit risk characteristics may be used to constitute portfolios for the purpose of carrying out an assessment as to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on a collective basis. Shared credit risk characteristics include instrument type, credit risk ratings, collateral type, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, the borrower's geographical location, the value of the collateral relative to the financial asset if it has an impact on the probability of default occurring (for example, non-recourse loans in some countries, or on loan-to-value ratios), the distribution channel, the reason for raising finance, etc..

Expected credit losses are defined as being an estimate of credit losses weighted by the probability of their occurring over the financial instrument's expected lifetime. They are measured on an individual basis, for each exposure.

The calculation of impairment losses is based on three main criteria:

Probabilities of Default (PD)

The Probability of Default (PD) is the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligations over the subsequent 12 months (1-year PD) or over the contract's remaining maturity (lifetime PD). The PD is the probability of a borrower defaulting over a particular time horizon 't'. The PD used to estimate expected losses according to IFRS 9 is calculated for each homogeneous risk class.

For financial assets that are in 'Bucket 1' (i.e. healthy, non-sensitive), a 12-month PD is calculated i.e. the probability of default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date.

For financial assets in 'Bucket 2' (i.e. healthy, sensitive), a PD to maturity is calculated. And, by definition, financial assets in 'Bucket 3' (i.e. defaulting) have a PD of 1.

In order to calculate the 1-year PD for a given loan, BANK OF AFRICA has divided the portfolios' loans into homogeneous risk classes that are segmented on the basis of external ratings or delinquency classes.

Lifetime PDs are calculated by applying rating migration matrices to 1-year PDs, the latter resulting from external credit rating systems or delinquency classes. Rating migration matrices are determined by modelling, for each portfolio, how defaults develop between the date of initial recognition and a contract's maturity. Rating migration matrices are developed on the basis of statistical observations.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

The Loss Given Default (LGD) is the expected credit loss as a percentage of the exposure at default. The Loss Given Default is expressed as a percentage of EAD and is calculated using Global Recovery Rates (GRRs). GRRs are assessed by homogeneous risk class for a certain type of collateral based on historical recovery rates.

For sizeable loans in difficulty, if statistical modelling is not possible (limited number of observations, special characteristics, etc.), the expected future recoverable flows are estimated by the Group's recovery subsidiary. The LGD is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the estimated expected cash flows (including principal and interest).

Exposure At Default (EAD)

It is based on the amount to which the Group expects to be actually exposed at the time of default, either over the subsequent 12 months or over the remaining period to maturity.

The Group draws on existing concepts and systems to set these parameters. Expected credit losses on financial instruments are measured as the product of these three parameters.

Under IFRS 9, recognition of expected credit losses is based on forward-looking macroeconomic conditions.

The parameters are adjusted after factoring in the prevailing economic conditions based on macroeconomic research provided by in-company industry experts. As a result of this research and the expert opinion provided, PDs may be revised (upwards or downwards depending on the outlook) over a three-year horizon. The inclusion of other macroeconomic indicators is currently being phased in.

The organisational and management approach used to determine these scenarios is the same as that adopted for the budgeting process. These are reviewed annually based on suggestions from the economic research team and are validated by the General Management Committee.

For securities (which are overwhelmingly sovereign securities), the calculation of the depreciation is determined according to the following principles:

- When acquiring shares: all shares are considered as part of Bucket 1 regardless of the issuer's rating,
- In subsequent evaluations:
- In the event of a downgrade of the issuer's rating, the security changes to bucket 2
- On the basis of credit losses proven to be at maturity if the counterparty is in default - Bucket 3

Forbearance

The Bank complies with IFRS requirements in matters of forbearance agreements, particularly with regard to discounts applied to restructured loans. The amount deducted is recognised under cost of risk. If the restructured loan is subsequently reclassified as a performing loan, it is reinstated under net interest income over the remaining term of the loan.

Restructuring of assets classed as “Loans and receivables”

An asset classified in “Loans and receivables” is considered to be restructured due to the borrower’s financial difficulty when the Group, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower’s financial difficulty, agrees to modify the terms of the original transaction that it would not otherwise consider, resulting in the borrower’s contractual obligation to the Group, measured at present value, being reduced compared with the original terms.

At the time of restructuring, a discount is applied to the loan to reduce its carrying amount to the present value of the new expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The Decrease in the asset value is recognised through income under “Cost of risk”.

For each loan, the discount is recalculated at the renegotiation date using original repayment schedules and renegotiation terms.

The discount is calculated as the difference between :

- The sum, at the renegotiation date, of the original contractual repayments discounted at the effective interest rate; and
- The sum, at the renegotiation date, of the renegotiated contractual repayments discounted at the effective interest rate. The discount, net of amortisation, is recognised by reducing loan outstandings through income. Amortisation will be recognised under net banking income.

e. Issues of debt securities

Financial instruments issued by the Group are qualified as debt instruments if the Group company issuing the instruments has a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder of the instrument. The same applies if the Group is required to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity on terms that are potentially unfavourable to the Group, or to deliver a variable number of the Group’s treasury shares.

In the Group’s case, this concerns certificates of deposit issued by Group banks such as BANK OF AFRICA SA, BOA Group as well as notes issued by finance companies MAGHREBAIL and SALAFIN.

f. Treasury shares

The term “treasury shares” refers to shares of the parent company, BANK OF AFRICA SA and its fully consolidated subsidiaries.

“Treasury shares” refer to shares issued by the parent company, BANK OF AFRICA SA, or by its fully consolidated subsidiaries. Treasury shares held by the Group are deducted from consolidated shareholders’ equity regardless of the purpose for which they are held. Gains and losses arising on such instruments are eliminated from the consolidated income statement.

As of 30 June 2024, the Group does not hold any treasury shares.

g. Derivative instruments

All derivative instruments are recognised in the balance sheet on the trade date at the trade price and are re-measured to fair value on the balance sheet date.

Derivatives held for trading purposes are recognised “Financial assets at fair value through income” when their fair value is positive and in “Financial liabilities at fair value through income” when their fair value is negative.

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under “Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through income”.

h. Fair value measurement of own credit default risk (DVA) / counterparty risk (CVA)

Since the value of derivative products has not been material until now, the Bank will continue to monitor the extent to which this factor is significant in order to take into consideration fair value adjustments relating to its own credit default risk (DVA) / counterparty risk (CVA).

i. Determining the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.

Financial assets classified under “Financial assets at fair value through income” and “Available-for-sale financial assets” are measured at fair value.

Fair value in the first instance relates to the quoted price if the financial instrument is traded on a liquid market.

If no liquid market exists, fair value is determined by using valuation techniques (internal valuation models as outlined in Note 4.15 on fair value).

Depending on the financial instrument, these involve the use of data taken from recent arm’s length transactions, the fair value of substantially similar instruments, discounted cash flow models or adjusted book values.

Characteristics of a liquid market include regularly available prices for financial instruments and the existence of real arm’s length transactions.

Characteristics of an illiquid market include factors such as a significant Decline in the volume and level of market activity, a significant variation in available prices between market participants or a lack of recent observed transaction prices.

j. Income and expenses arising from financial assets and liabilities

The effective interest rate method is used to recognise income and expenses arising from financial instruments, which are measured at amortised cost.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the asset or liability in the balance sheet. The effective interest rate calculation takes into account all fees received or paid that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the contract, transaction costs, and premiums and discounts.

k. Cost of risk

“Cost of risk” includes impairment provisions net of write-backs and provisions for credit risk, losses on irrecoverable loans and amounts recovered on amortised loans as well as provisions and provision write-backs for other risks such as operating risks.

l. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet if, and only if, the Group

has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.6.1.3. Property plant and equipment and intangible assets

a. Property, plant and equipment

The Group has opted for the cost model to measure property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

It is worth noting that, in application of the option provided under IFRS 1, the Group has chosen to measure certain items of property, plant and equipment at the transition date at their fair value and use this fair value as deemed cost at this date.

In accordance with IAS 23, borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition are included in the acquisition cost of items of property, plant and equipment.

As soon as they are available for use, items of property, plant and equipment are amortised over the asset's estimated useful life.

Given the character of the Group's property, plant and equipment, it has not adopted any residual value except for transport equipment owned by LOCASOM, a subsidiary.

In respect of the Group's other assets, there is neither a sufficiently liquid market nor a replacement policy over a period that is considerably shorter than the estimated useful life for any residual value to be adopted.

This residual value is the amount remaining after deducting from the acquisition cost all allowable depreciable charges.

Given the Group's activity, it has adopted a component-based approach for property. The option adopted by the Group is a component-based amortised cost method by applying using a component-based matrix established as a function of the specific characteristics of each of the Group's buildings.

Component-based matrix adopted by BANK OF AFRICA

	Head office property		Other property	
	Period	Share	Period	Share
Structural works	80	55%	80	65%
Façade	30	15%		
General & technical installations	20	20%	20	15%
Fixtures and fittings	10	10%	10	20%

Impairment

The Group has deemed that impairment is only applicable to buildings and, as a result, the market price (independently-assessed valuation) will be used as evidence of impairment.

b. Investment property

IAS 40 defines investment property as property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. An investment property generates cash flows that are largely independent from the company's other assets in contrast to property primarily held for use in the production or supply of goods or services.

The Group qualifies investment property as any non-operating property.

The Group has opted for the cost method to value its investment property. The method used to value investment property is identical to that for valuing operating property.

In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 79(e) of IAS 40, the Group has investment properties whose acquisition cost is deemed to be substantially material valued by external surveyors at each balance sheet date (cf. 4.15 on fair value).

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost which is equal to the amount of cash or cash equivalent paid or any other consideration given at fair value to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less cumulative amortisation and impairment losses.

The amortisation method adopted reflects the rate at which future economic benefits are consumed.

Impairment is recognised when evidence (internal or external) of impairment exists. Evidence of impairment is assessed at each balance sheet date.

Given the character of the intangible assets held, the Group considers that the concept of residual value is not relevant in respect of its intangible assets. As a result, residual value has not been adopted.

1.6.1.4. Leases

Group companies may either be the lessee or the lessor in a lease agreement.

Leases contracted by the Group as lessor are categorised as either finance leases or operating leases.

a. Lessor accounting

Finance leases

In a finance lease, the lessor transfers the substantial portion of the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the lessee. It is treated as a loan made to the lessee to finance the purchase of the asset.

The present value of the lease payments, plus any residual value, is recognised as a receivable.

The net income earned from the lease by the lessor is equal to the amount of interest on the loan and is taken to the income statement under "Interest and other income". The lease payments are spread over the lease term and are allocated to reducing the principal and to interest such that the net income reflects a constant rate of return on the outstanding balance. The rate of interest used is the rate implicit in the lease.

Individual and portfolio impairments of lease receivables are determined using the same principles as applied to other loans and receivables.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease under which the substantial portion of the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are not transferred to the lessee.

The asset is recognised under property, plant and equipment in the lessor’s balance sheet and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The depreciable amount excludes the asset’s residual value. The lease payments are taken to the income statement in full on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease payments and depreciation expenses are taken to the income statement under “Income from other activities” and “Expenses from other activities”.

b. Lessee accounting

Leases contracted by the Group as lessee are categorised as either finance leases or operating leases.

Finance leases

A finance lease is treated as an acquisition of an asset by the lessee, financed by a loan. The leased asset is recognised in the balance sheet of the lessee at the lower of fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

A matching liability, equal to the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments, is also recognised in the balance sheet of the lessee. The asset is depreciated using the same method as that applied to owned assets after deducting the residual value from the amount initially recognised over the useful life of the asset. The lease obligation is accounted for at amortised cost.

The Operating leases

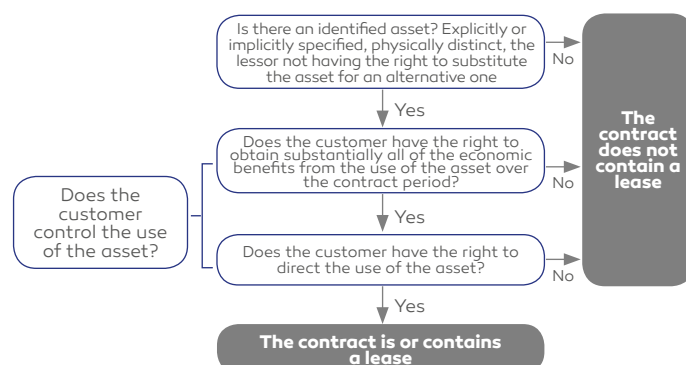
IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ will supersede IAS 17 from 1 January 2019. It will change the way in which leases are accounted for.

For all lease agreements, the lessee will be required to recognise a right-of-use asset on its balance sheet representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. In its income statement, the lessee will separately recognise the depreciation of the right-of-use asset and the interest expense on the lease liability. This treatment, which is currently applied by lessees to finance lease transactions, will subsequently be extended to operating leases.

Policies adopted

The transition method chosen by BANK OF AFRICA Group is the modified retrospective approach by which the lease liability is recognised at the present value of remaining lease payments at the time of first-time application (01/01/2019) with a right-of-use asset of an equivalent amount recognised at the same time. Consequently, first-time application of IFRS 16 had no impact on shareholders’ equity.

To identify leases that fall within the scope of this standard, the following criteria shall apply:



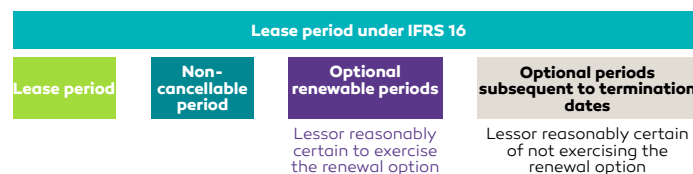
The Group has adopted two simplification measures provided for under IFRS 16 regarding short-term contracts (up to 12 months) and contracts whose underlying assets are of limited value. The IASB recommends a guideline threshold of USD 5,000 or less.

The lease period

The period during which the Group has previously used particular types of property (leased or owned) and the underlying economic reasons thereof have been used to determine whether the group is reasonably certain of exercising an option or not.

The lease periods applied therefore depend on the type of property:

- For commercial leases, a period of 9 years on average has been applied;
- For residential leases, a period of 3 years;
- For leased vehicles, the period applied is that of the contract.



The liability related to the lease is equal to the present value of the lease payments and estimated payments at the end of the contract (early termination penalties if applicable and/or residual value guarantees if applicable).

The rate used to discount these payments is the incremental borrowing rate which is the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term to that of the lease liability.

1.6.1.5. non-current assets held for sale and discontinued activities

An asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount is obtained through the asset’s sale rather than through its continuous use in the business.

At 30 June 2024, the Group did not recognise any assets as held for sale or discontinued activities

1.6.2. Employee benefits

Classification of employee benefits

a. Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits are due within twelve months of the close of the financial year in which employees provided the corresponding services. They are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are earned.

b. Defined-contribution post-employment benefits

The employer pays a fixed amount in respect of contributions into an external fund and has no other liability. Benefits received are determined on the basis of cumulative contributions paid plus any interest and are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are earned.

c. Defined-benefit post-employment benefits

Defined-benefit post-employment benefits are those other than defined-contribution schemes. The employer undertakes to pay a certain level of benefits to former employees, whatever the liability's cover. This liability is recognised as a provision.

The Group accounts for end-of-career bonuses as defined-benefit post-employment benefits: these are bonuses paid on retirement and depend on employees' length of service.

d. Long-term benefits

These are benefits which are not settled in full within twelve after the employee rendering the related service. Provisions are recognised if the benefit depends on employees' length of service.

The Group accounts for long-service awards as long-term benefits: these are payments made to employees when they reach 6 different thresholds of length of service ranging from 15 to 40 years.

e. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are made as a result of a Decision by the Group to terminate a contract of employment or a Decision by an employee to accept voluntary redundancy. The company may set aside provisions if it is clearly committed to terminating an employee's contract of employment.

Principles for calculating and accounting for defined-benefit post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits

a. Calculation method

The recommended method for calculating the liability under IAS 19 is the "projected unit credit" method. The calculation is made on an individual basis. The employer's liability is equal to the sum of individual liabilities.

Under this method, the actuarial value of future benefits is determined by calculating the amount of benefits due on retirement based on salary projections and length of service at the retirement date. It takes into consideration variables such as discount rates, the probability of the employee remaining in service up until retirement as well as the likelihood of mortality.

The liability is equal to the actuarial value of future benefits in respect of past service within the company prior to the calculation date. This liability is determined by applying to the actuarial value of future benefits the ratio of length of service at the calculation date to length of service at the retirement date.

The annual cost of the scheme, attributable to the cost of an additional year of service for each participant, is determined by the ratio of the actuarial value of future benefits to the anticipated length of service on retirement.

b. Accounting principles

A provision is recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet to cover for all obligations.

Actuarial gains or losses arise on differences related to changes in assumptions underlying calculations (early retirement, discount rates etc.) or between actuarial assumptions and what actually occurs (rate of return on pension fund assets etc.) constitute.

They are amortised through income over the average anticipated remaining service lives of employees using the corridor method.

The past service cost is spread over the remaining period for acquiring rights.

The annual expense recognised in the income statement under "Salaries and employee benefits" in respect of defined-benefit schemes comprises:

- The rights vested by each employee during the period (the cost of service rendered) ;
- The interest cost relating to the effect of discounting the obligation ;
- The expected income from the pension fund's investments (gross rate of return);
- The effect of any plan curtailments or settlements.

1.6.3. Share-based payments

The Group offers its employees the possibility of participating in share issues in the form of share purchase plans.

New shares are offered at a discount on the condition that they retain the shares for a specified period.

The expense related to share purchase plans is spread over the vesting period if the benefit is conditional upon the beneficiary's continued employment.

This expense, booked under "Salaries and employee benefits", with a corresponding adjustment to shareholders' equity, is calculated on the basis of the plan's total value, determined at the allotment date by the Board of Directors.

In the absence of any market for these instruments, financial valuation models are used that take into account performance-based criteria relating to the Bank's share price. The plan's total expense is determined by multiplying the unit value per option or bonus share awarded by the estimated number of options or bonus shares acquired at the end of the vesting period, taking into account the conditions regarding the beneficiary's continued employment.

1.6.4. Provisions recorded under liabilities

Provisions recorded under liabilities on the Group's balance sheet, other than those relating to financial instruments and employee benefits mainly relate to restructuring, litigation, fines, penalties and tax risks.

A provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources providing economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event and a reliable estimate can be made about the obligation's amount. The amount of such obligations is discounted in order to determine the amount of the provision if the impact of discounting is material.

A provision for risks and charges is a liability of uncertain timing or amount.

The accounting standard provides for three conditions when an entity must recognise a provision for risks and charges:

- A present obligation towards a third party ;
- An outflow of resources is probable in order to settle the obligation;
- The amount can be estimated reliably.

1.6.5. Current and deferred taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws and tax rates in force in each country in which the Group has operations.

Deferred taxes are recognised when temporary differences arise between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

A deferred tax liability is a tax which is payable at a future date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences other than those arising on initial recognition of goodwill or on initial recognition of an asset or liability for a transaction which is not a business combination and which, at the time of the transaction, has not impact on profit either for accounting or tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is a tax which is recoverable at a future date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused carry-forwards of tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that the entity in question will generate future taxable profits against which these temporary differences and tax losses can be offset.

The Group has opted to assess the probability of recovering deferred tax assets.

Deferred taxes assets are not recognised if the probability of recovery is uncertain. Probability of recovery is ascertained by the business projections of the companies concerned.

IFRIC 23 interpretation:

This interpretation is intended to clarify IAS 12 'Income taxes', which contains measures relating to recognition and measurement of current or deferred tax assets or liabilities.

This interpretation deals with income tax-related risks. The interpretation is to be applied to determine income tax-related items when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments by an entity under the applicable tax provisions. Tax risk naturally arises from uncertainty regarding a tax position adopted by the entity that might be questioned by the tax authority.

The interpretation provides a choice of two transition methods as follows:

Full retrospective approach, provided that the company is in possession of the necessary information without taking into account circumstances that have occurred over time; or

Modified retrospective approach, by recognising the cumulative impact under opening shareholders' equity for the financial period in which the interpretation is first applied, in which case, the comparative information for the financial period in which the interpretation is first applied is not restated.

The Group opted for the modified retrospective approach in respect of this interpretation by recognising the cumulative impact under opening shareholders' equity at 1 January 2019.

1.6.6. Cash flow statement

The cash and cash equivalents balance is composed of the net balance of cash accounts and accounts with central banks and the net balances of sight loans and deposits with credit institutions.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to operating activities reflect cash flows generated by the Group's operations, including cash flows related to investment property, held-to-maturity financial assets and negotiable debt instruments.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to investing activities reflect cash flows resulting from acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures included in the consolidated group, as well as acquisitions and disposals of property, plant and equipment excluding investment property and property held under operating leases.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to financing activities reflect the cash inflows and outflows resulting from transactions with shareholders, cash flows related to subordinated debt, bonds and debt securities (excluding negotiable debt instruments).

1.6.7. Use of estimates in the preparation of the financial statements

Preparation of the financial statements requires managers of business lines and corporate functions to make assumptions and estimates that are reflected in the measurement of income and expense in the income statement and of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and in the disclosure of information in the notes to the financial statements.

This requires the managers in question to exercise their judgement and to make use of information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements when making their estimates.

The actual future results from operations where managers have made use of estimates may in reality differ significantly from those estimates depending on market conditions. This may have a material impact on the financial statements.

Those estimates which have a material impact on the financial statements primarily relate to:

- Impairment (on an individual or collective basis) recognised to cover credit risks inherent in banking intermediation activities ;

Other estimates made by the Group's management primarily relate to :

- Goodwill impairment tests ;
- Provisions for employee benefits;
- The measurement of provisions for risks and charges.

II. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2.1. NET INTEREST INCOME

includes net interest income (expense) related to customer and interbank transactions, debt securities issued by the Group, the trading portfolio (fixed income securities, repurchase agreements, loan / borrowing transactions and debts securities), and debt instruments.

	30/06/2024			30/06/2023		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Customer transactions	6.502.009	1.739.203	4.762.806	5.947.660	1.684.642	4.263.019
Deposits, loans and borrowings	6.106.813	1.712.367	4.394.446	5.626.713	1.587.560	4.039.154
Repurchase agreements	0	26.836	-26.836		97.082	-97.082
Finance leases	395.196	0	395.196	320.947		320.947
Interbank transactions	780.231	1.473.501	-693.270	742.595	1.200.095	-457.500
Deposits, loans and borrowings	773.856	1.047.907	-274.051	727.957	743.782	-15.825
Repurchase agreements	6.375	425.594	-419.219	14.637	456.313	-441.676
Debt issued by the Group		488.795	-488.795	0	369.136	-369.136
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			0			0
Debt instruments	2.843.745		2.843.745	2.780.667		2.780.667
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME/(EXPENSE)	10.125.985	3.701.499	6.424.486	9.470.922	3.253.873	6.217.048

(In thousand MAD)

2.2. NET FEE INCOME

	30/06/2024			30/06/2023		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net fees on transactions	1.758.642	116.845	1.641.797	1.828.489	170.428	1.658.061
With credit institutions			-			-
With customers	1.164.711		1.164.711	1.138.779		1.138.779
In securities	101.404	40.993	60.411	91.370	29.301	62.069
In foreign exchange	492.527	75.852	416.676	598.339	141.127	457.212
In financial futures and off balance sheet transactions			-			-
Provision of banking and financial services	531.471	243.066	288.405	462.334	251.957	210.378
Net income from mutual fund management			-			-
Net income from means of payment	320.761	81.401	239.360	268.224	65.557	202.667
Insurance			-			-
Other	210.710	161.665	49.045	194.110	186.400	7.711
NET FEE INCOME	2.290.113	359.911	1.930.202	2.290.823	422.384	1.868.439

(In thousand MAD)

Net fee income covers fees from interbank market and the money market, customer transactions, securities transactions, foreign exchange transactions, securities commitments, financial transactions derivatives and financial services.

2.3. NET GAINS ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

This entry includes all items of income (excluding interest income and expenses, classified under «Net interest income» as described above) relating to financial instruments managed within the trading book.

This covers gains and losses on disposals, gains and losses related to mark-to-market, as well as dividends from variable-income securities.

	30/06/2024			30/06/2023		
	Trading assets	Other assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total	Trading portfolio	Portfolio measured using the fair value option	Total
Fixed income and variable income securities	536.453	69.416	605.869	-147.741	-897	-148.638
Derivative instruments	10.221		10.221	240.053		240.053
Repurchase agreements						
Loans						
Borrowings						
Revaluation of interest rate risk hedged portfolios						
Revaluation of foreign exchange positions						
TOTAL	546.674	69.416	616.090	92.312	-897	91.415

(In thousand MAD)

2.4. REMUNERATION FROM EQUITY INSTRUMENTS THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (NON-RECYCLABLE)

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Remuneration from equity instruments (dividends) through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)	189.252	55.485
TOTAL	189.252	55.485

(In thousand MAD)

2.5. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

	30/06/2024			30/06/2023		
	Income	Expense	Net	Income	Expense	Net
Net income from insurance activities			0			0
Net income from investment property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net income from assets held under operating leases	148.353	62.449	85.904	137.104	60.408	76.696
Net income from real estate development activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other banking income and expenses	199.242	182.668	16.574	189.729	177.755	11.974
Other non-banking income from operations	339.218	30.120	309.098	67.030	10.915	56.115
TOTAL NET INCOME FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES	686.813	275.237	411.576	393.863	249.078	144.785

(In thousand MAD)

2.6. GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Employee expenses	2.104.544	2.038.000
Taxes	154.530	155.763
External expenses	1.370.299	1.348.394
Other general operating expenses	85.586	109.081
Impairment and provisions for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	459.987	422.128
General Operating Expenses	4.174.946	4.073.366

(In thousand MAD)

2.7. COST OF RISK

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Net impairment	-1.546.900	-1.218.542
Bucket 1	-225.178	-174.277
Including loans and advances to credit and similar institutions	-11.167	-2.634
Including loans and advances to customers	67.425	-10.868
Including off-balance sheet commitments	-31.158	-3.282
Including debt instruments	-250.278	-157.492
Including debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)		
Bucket 2	-310.543	-73.933
Including loans and advances to credit and similar institutions	-	-
Including loans and advances to customers	-308.277	-74.036
Including off-balance sheet commitments	-2.266	103
Including debt instruments	-	-
Including debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)		
Bucket 3	-1.011.179	-970.333
Including loans and advances to credit and similar institutions		8.817
Including loans and advances to customers	-910.106	-945.954
Including off-balance sheet commitments	-101.073	-33.196
Including debt instruments	-	-
Including debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)		
Amounts recovered on loans and advances	97.434	55.576
Losses on irrecoverable loans and advances	-182.039	-203.222
Other	-153.692	-138.961
Cost of risk	-1.785.197	-1.505.149

2.8. NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON OTHER ASSETS

	jui-23	jui-22
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in business operations	0	6.531
Capital gains on disposal		6.531
Capital losses on disposal		
Other	-2.955	3.076
Net gains or losses on other assets	-2.955	9.607

2.9. CORPORATE INCOME TAX

2.9.1. Current and deferred tax

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Current tax	1,084,293	1,098,772
Deferred tax	2,744,743	2,537,183
Current and deferred tax assets	3,829,036	3,635,955
Current tax	1,622,753	1,440,385
Deferred tax	1,225,494	1,166,946
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2,848,247	2,607,331

(In thousand MAD)

2.9.2. Net corporate income tax expense

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Current tax expense	-1,084,958	-859,589
Net deferred tax expense for the year	119,418	61,527
Net corporate income tax expense	-965,540	-798,062

(In thousand MAD)

2.9.3. Effective tax rate

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Pre-tax income	3,696,003	2,875,425
Corporate income tax expense	-965,540	-798,062
Average effective tax rate	26,1%	27,8%

(In thousand MAD)

III. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is composed of four core business activities for accounting and financial information purposes:

- Banking in Morocco : BANK OF AFRICA;
- Asset management and Investment banking : BMCE Capital, BMCE Capital Bourse and BMCE Capital Gestion;
- Specialised financial services : Salafin, Maghrébaïl, Maroc Factoring, RM Experts and Acmar;
- International activities : Banque de Développement du Mali, BANK OF AFRICA Europe, BANK OF AFRICA UK, LCB Bank, BOA Group.

3.1. INCOME BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

	30/06/2024					
	BANKING IN MOROCCO	ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKING	SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES	OTHER OPERATIONS	INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	TOTAL
Net interest income	2.761.416	62.840	321.162	6.021	3.273.047	6 424 486
Fee income	684.581	79.861	18.275	342	1.147.143	1 930 202
Net banking income	4.195.306	228.804	346.257	95.528	4.705.711	9 571 606
General operating expenses and impairment	-1.684.973	-176.990	-136.625	-65.720	-2.110.638	(4 174 947)
Gross operating income	2.510.333	51.814	209.632	29.808	2.595.072	5 396 659
Corporate income tax	-516.516	-31.779	-76.591	-2.468	-338.186	(965 540)
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	902.574	57.244	58.424	886	923.254	1 942 381

(In thousand MAD)

	30/06/2023					
	BANKING IN MOROCCO	ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKING	SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES	OTHER OPERATIONS	INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	TOTAL
Net interest income	2.602.267	41.922	288.219	-3.054	3.287.695	6 217 048
Fee income	638.310	66.744	19.963	0	1.143.422	1 868 439
Net banking income	3.282.513	189.639	314.061	73.642	4.517.318	8 377 172
General operating expenses and impairment	-1.644.168	-158.828	-123.278	-35.347	-2.111.745	(4 073 366)
Gross operating income	1.638.344	30.811	190.783	38.295	2.405.574	4 303 807
Corporate income tax	-372.794	-28.949	-69.343	-4.412	-322.564	(798 062)
Net income attributable to shareholders of the parent company	583.436	53.212	57.352	8.240	712.119	1 414 359

(In thousand MAD)

3.2. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

	30/06/2024					
	BANKING IN MOROCCO	ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKING	SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES	OTHER OPERATIONS	INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	TOTAL
TOTAL ASSETS	250.050.622	1.199.491	16.627.374	1.094.185	130 766 252	399 737 925
ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 465 240	11 751	33 215	5 305	2 005 522	6 521 033
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	140 640 365	0	15 558 040	667 584	57 983 591	214 849 581
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47 710 357	125 799	861	0	1 613 983	49 451 000
Securities at amortised cost	11 246 225	0	0	0	35 165 173	46 411 398
LIABILITIES						
Amounts due to customers	154 122 692	0	468 180	331 547	88 992 188	243 914 607
Shareholder's Equity	21 372 966	530 016	1 503 832	(103 913)	11 406 589	34 709 491

(In thousand MAD)

	31/12/2023					
	BANKING IN MOROCCO	ASSET MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKING	SPECIALISED FINANCIAL SERVICES	OTHER OPERATIONS	INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	TOTAL
TOTAL ASSETS	245.352.940	918.217	17.020.199	726.110	124 167 046	388 184 512
ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 435 569	10 209	24 724	5 305	2 070 342	6 546 150
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	137 101 539	0	15 972 343	594 028	58 528 392	212 196 303
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	46 794 965	84 565	861	0	1 648 914	48 529 305
Securities at amortised cost	14 140 642	0	0	0	36 011 923	50 152 565
LIABILITIES						
Amounts due to customers	151 931 325	0	465 249	312 554	85 971 952	238 681 080
Shareholder's Equity	20 772 024	528 494	1 564 594	(287 505)	11 316 210	33 893 817

(In thousand MAD)

IV. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

4.1. CASH AND BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANKS, THE PUBLIC TREASURY AND POSTAL CHEQUE CENTRE

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
CASH AND BALANCES	4.887.408	4.401.685
CENTRAL BANKS	15.957.471	14.035.066
PUBLIC TREASURY	10.539	33.450
POSTAL CHEQUE CENTRE	4.636	4.676
CENTRAL BANKS, PUBLIC TREASURY, POSTAL CHEQUE CENTRE	15.972.646	14.073.193
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre	20.860.054	18.474.878

(In thousand MAD)

4.2. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30/06/2024			31/12/2023		
	Financial assets/liabilities held for trading purposes	Other assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total	Financial assets/liabilities held for trading purposes	Other assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Total
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Negotiable debt securities	38.940.741	-	38.940.741	39.734.927	-	39.734.927
Treasury bills and other marketable assets mobilised with central banks	37.141.563		37.141.563	38.150.578		38.150.578
Other negotiable debt securities	1.799.178		1.799.178	1.584.349		1.584.349
Bonds	2.897.944	-	2.897.944	1.633.125	-	1.633.125
Government bonds	709.950		709.950	699.130		699.130
Other bonds	2.187.994		2.187.994	933.994		933.994
Equities and other variable income securities	5.875.865	1.733.988	7.609.853	5.433.918	1.716.732	7.150.650
Repurchase agreements	-		-	-		-
Loans	-		-	-		-
To credit institutions						
To corporate customers						
To retail customers						
Financial derivative instruments for trading purposes	2.461		2.461	10.604		10.604
Currency derivative instruments	2.461		2.461	10.604		10.604
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Equity derivative instruments						
Credit derivative instruments						
Other derivative instruments						
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	47.717.011	1.733.988	49.451.000	46.812.573	1.716.732	48.529.305
Of which securities on loan						
Excluding equities and other variable income securities						
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Borrowed securities and short selling						
Repurchase agreements						
Borrowings						
Credit institutions						
Corporate customers						
Debt securities						
Financial derivative instruments for trading purposes						
Currency derivative instruments						
Interest rate derivative instruments						
Equity derivative instruments						
Credit derivative instruments						
Other derivative instruments						
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						

4.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	30/06/2024			31/12/2023		
	Balance sheet value	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses	Balance sheet value	Unrealised gains	Unrealised losses
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)	446.676	1.586	-30.536	477.287	-	-42.668
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recyclable)	6.074.358	1.831.502	-591.943	6.068.863	1.752.214	-601.854

(In thousand MAD)

4.4. SECURITIES AT AMORTISED COST

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Treasury bills and other marketable assets mobilised with central banks	15.945.292	14.906.251
Treasury bills and other marketable assets mobilised with central banks	15.394.351	14.211.894
Other negotiable debt securities	550.941	694.358
Bonds	31.847.295	36.396.515
Government bonds	27.695.705	30.663.849
Other bonds	4.151.590	5.732.665
Impairment	-1.381.189	-1.150.200
TOTAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTISED COST	46.411.398	50.152.566

(In thousand MAD)

4.5. INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS, AMOUNTS DUE TO AND FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AT AMORTISED COST

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Sight deposits	14.112.414	8.538.558
Loans	18.198.473	16.314.188
<i>Of which overnight loans</i>	<i>859.497</i>	<i>739.389</i>
Repurchase agreements	203.524	640.048
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS BEFORE IMPAIRMENT	32.514.411	25.492.794
Impairment of loans and advances to credit institutions	-90.863	-83.552
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS NET OF IMPAIRMENT	32.423.548	25.409.242

(In thousand MAD)

AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Sight deposits	7.680.952	5.147.072
Borrowings	30.037.322	34.063.349
<i>Of which overnight loans</i>	<i>982.218</i>	<i>3.540.365</i>
Repurchase agreements	35.709.704	33.985.293
TOTAL	73.427.978	73.195.714

(In thousand MAD)

4.6. AMOUNTS DUE TO AND FROM CUSTOMERS

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTISED COST

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Overdrawn accounts	22.928.472	21.722.638
Customer loans	181.503.510	181.931.943
Repurchase agreements	13.897.036	10.689.321
Finance leases	16.327.596	16.534.566
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BEFORE IMPAIRMENT	234.656.613	230.878.469
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	-19.807.032	-18.682.166
TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS NET OF IMPAIRMENT	214.849.581	212.196.303

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Banking in Morocco	140.640.365	137.101.539
Specialised Financial Services	15.558.040	15.972.343
International Operations	57.983.591	58.528.392
Asset Management	0	
Other Operations	667.584	594.028
Total - principal	214.849.581	212.196.303
Accrued interest		
Balance sheet value	214.849.581	212.196.303

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Morocco	156.865.989	153.667.910
Africa	56.114.772	57.128.679
Europe	1.868.819	1.399.713
Total - principal	214.849.581	212.196.303
Accrued interest		
Balance sheet value	214.849.581	212.196.303

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES AND IMPAIRMENT BY BUCKET

	30/06/2024							
	Receivables and commitments				Depreciation			
	BUCKET 1	BUCKET 2	BUCKET 3	TOTAL	BUCKET 1	BUCKET 2	BUCKET 3	TOTAL
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	352.724	118.020	-	470.744	265	23.804	-	24.069
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)	352.724	118.020		470.744	265	23.804		24.069
Financial assets at amortised cost	274.917.418	17.724.803	22.321.392	314.963.612	3.000.621	2.861.716	15.416.748	21.279.085
Loans and advances to credit institutions	32.477.737	-	36.674	32.514.412	62.675		28.189	90.863
Loans and advances to customers	194.647.093	17.724.803	22.284.718	234.656.614	1.556.758	2.861.716	15.388.559	19.807.032
Debt securities	47.792.587			47.792.587	1.381.189			1.381.189
Total assets	275.270.142	17.842.823	22.321.392	315.434.356	3.000.886	2.885.520	15.416.748	21.303.154
Total off-balance sheet	51.021.079	300.870	389.619	51.711.568	226.506	2.891	292.072	521.469

	31/12/2023							
	Receivables and commitments				Depreciation			
	BUCKET 1	BUCKET 2	BUCKET 3	TOTAL	BUCKET 1	BUCKET 2	BUCKET 3	TOTAL
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	400.512	94.111	-	494.623	1.768	15.568	-	17.336
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)	400.512	94.111		494.623	1.768	15.568		17.336
Financial assets at amortised cost	269.267.897	16.899.067	21.507.065	307.674.029	2.827.197	2.553.439	14.535.282	19.915.918
Loans and advances to credit institutions	25.456.027	-	36.767	25.492.794	52.814		30.738	83.552
Loans and advances to customers	192.509.105	16.899.067	21.470.298	230.878.469	1.624.183	2.553.439	14.504.544	18.682.166
Debt securities	51.302.766			51.302.766	1.150.200			1.150.200
Total assets	269.668.410	16.993.178	21.507.065	308.168.652	2.828.965	2.569.007	14.535.282	19.933.254
Total off-balance sheet	50.338.524	106.687	258.789	50.704.000	195.348	625	224.550	420.523

AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Accounts in credit	155,988,692	150,363,104
Fixed term accounts	27,522,185	27,617,319
Savings accounts	46,931,224	47,022,454
Certificates of deposit	3,549,632	3,593,242
Repurchase agreements	426,944	1,694,236
Other accounts in credit	9,495,929	8,390,725
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES DUE TO CUSTOMERS	243,914,607	238,681,080

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Banking in Morocco	154,122,692	151,931,325
Specialised Financial Services	468,180	465,249
International Operations	88,992,188	85,971,952
Asset Management	0	0
Other Operations	331,547	312,554
Total - principal	243,914,607	238,681,080
Accrued interest		
Balance sheet value	243,914,607	238,681,080

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF AMOUNTS DUE TO CUSTOMERS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Morocco	154,922,419	152,709,128
Africa	88,278,038	85,265,907
Europe	714,151	706,045
Total - principal	243,914,607	238,681,080
Accrued interest		
Balance sheet value	243,914,607	238,681,080

(In thousand MAD)

4.7. DEBT SECURITIES, SUBORDINATED DEBT AND SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUNDS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Other debt securities	11.079.465	10.050.436
Negotiable debt securities	11.079.465	10.050.436
Bonds		
Subordinated debt	13.173.351	12.137.981
Subordinated loans	13.173.351	12.137.981
Fixed maturity	6.673.351	6.637.981
Perpetual	6.500.000	5.500.000
Subordinated securities	0	0
Fixed maturity		
Perpetual	0	0
Public funds and special guarantee funds		
Total	24.252.816	22.188.417

(In thousand MAD)

44.8. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Current tax	1.084.293	1.098.772
Deferred tax	2.744.743	2.537.183
Current and deferred tax assets	3.829.036	3.635.955
Current tax	1.622.753	1.440.385
Deferred tax	1.225.494	1.166.946
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2.848.247	2.607.331

(In thousand MAD)

4.9. ACCRUED INCOME, OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Guarantee deposits and bank guarantees paid	214.042	182.573
Settlement accounts relating to corporate actions	76.164	83.445
Cheque-cashing accounts	425.765	126.567
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions		
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	2.149.202	1.345.916
Other debtors	6.981.916	6.039.174
Liaison accounts	1.593	44.668
TOTAL ACCRUED INCOME AND OTHER ASSETS	9.848.682	7.822.343
Guarantee deposits received	9.756	7.413
Settlement accounts relating to corporate actions	2.472.452	3.300.983
Cheque-cashing accounts	2.862.551	1.716.108
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2.405.441	2.139.957
Other creditors and miscellaneous liabilities	11.006.058	8.780.865
TOTAL ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	18.756.258	15.945.326

(In thousand MAD)

4.10. INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
ACMAR	32.554	34.198
Banque de Développement du Mali	794.434	753.459
Eurafric	-23.612	-23.992
AFRICA MOROCCO LINKS	.	53.070
Participations dans sociétés mises en équivalences chez BOA	154.953	150.415
Investments in companies accounted for using the equity method	958.329	967.149

FINANCIAL DATA PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BY THE MAIN COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	Total Assets june 2024	Net Banking Income or Net Revenues as of June 2024	Company Income	Contribution in Net Income attributable to the parent company as of June 2024
ACMAR	361.476	81.563	3.680	736
Banque de Développement du Mali	22.461.954	547.503	201.998	66.372
Eurafric	261.536	197.479	1.493	612

(en milliers de DH)

4.11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS USED IN OPERATIONS, INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30/06/2024			31/12/2023		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Net carrying amount
Property, plant and equipment	18.333.755	9.698.192	8.635.563	18.356.784	9.714.334	8.642.450
Land and buildings	5.515.408	1.503.949	4.011.459	5.603.318	1.602.028	4.001.289
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	5.449.444	3.752.567	1.696.877	5.236.296	3.927.670	1.308.626
Plant and equipment leased as lessor under operating leases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other property, plant and equipment	7.368.903	4.441.676	2.927.227	7.517.170	4.184.636	3.332.534
Intangible Assets	3.379.789	1.827.106	1.552.684	3.109.143	1.700.476	1.408.667
Purchased software	2.583.648	1.585.774	997.874	2.474.746	1.465.855	1.008.891
Internally-developed software	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other intangible assets	796.141	241.331	554.810	634.397	234.621	399.776
Investment Property	3.871.548	492.632	3.378.917	3.883.194	501.785	3.381.408

(In thousand MAD)

LEASE EXPENSES

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-25.446	-28.449
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use assets	-131.523	-134.354

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Property, plant and equipment	8.635.564	8.642.451
Of which rights of use	1.058.850	1.153.415

LEASE LIABILITIES

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	18.756.254	15.945.326
Of which lease liability	1.092.794	1.207.314

4.12. GOODWILL

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Gross carrying amount at start of period	1.018.097	1.032.114
Accumulated impairment at start of period		
Net carrying amount at start of period	1.018.097	1.032.114
Acquisitions		
Disposals		14.555
Impairment recognised during the period		
Exchange differences		
Subsidiaries previously accounted for using the equity method		
Other movements		538
Gross carrying amount at end of period	1.018.097	1.018.097
Accumulated impairment at end of period		
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT END OF PERIOD	1.018.097	1.018.097

(In thousand MAD)

THE FOLLOWING TABLE PROVIDES A BREAKDOWN OF GOODWILL :

	Net book value 30/06/2024	Net book value 31/12/2023
Maghrébaïl	10.617	10.617
Banque de développement du Mali	3.588	3.588
SALAFIN	184.978	184.978
Maroc Factoring	1.703	1.703
BMCE CAPITAL BOURSE	2.618	2.618
BMCE INTERNATIONAL (MADRID)	3.354	3.354
Bank Of Africa	712.514	712.514
GROUP TOTAL	1.018.097	1.018.097

4.13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
TOTAL PROVISIONS AT START OF PERIOD	1.672.828	1.458.938
Additional provisions	290.701	467.593
Write-backs	-64.259	-211.997
Other movements	-70.743	-41.705
TOTAL PROVISIONS AT END OF PERIOD	1.828.527	1.672.828

V. FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

5.1. FINANCIAL COMMITMENT

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Financing commitments given	19.460.949	18.416.674
To credit institutions	1.324.352	900.643
To customers	18.136.597	17.516.031
Credit lines opened		
Other commitments given to customers		
Financing commitments received	1.158.126	1.372.902
From credit institutions	1.158.126	1.372.902
From customers	-	-

» Financing commitments given to credit and similar institutions

This entry relates to commitments to make liquidity facilities available to other credit institutions such as refinancing agreements and back-up commitments on securities issuance.

» Financing commitments given to customers

This entry relates to commitments to make liquidity facilities available to customers such as confirmed credit lines and commitments on securities issuance.

» Financing commitments received from credit and similar institutions

This entry relates to financing commitments received from credit and similar institutions such as refinancing agreements and backup commitments on securities issuance.

5.2. GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Guarantee commitments given	32.250.619	32.287.326
To credit institutions	9.856.541	9.326.586
To customers	22.394.077	22.960.740
Sureties provided to administrative and tax authorities and other sureties		
Other guarantees given to customers		
Guarantee commitments received	113.322.196	111.703.378
From credit institutions	109.441.321	107.761.167
From government and other guarantee institutions	3.880.875	3.942.211

» Guarantee commitments given to credit and similar institutions

This entry relates to commitments to assume responsibility for an obligation entered into by a credit institution if the latter is not satisfied with it. This includes guarantees, warranties and other guarantees given to credit and similar institutions.

» Guarantee commitments given to customers

This entry relates to commitments to assume responsibility for an obligation entered into by a customer if the latter is not satisfied with it. This includes guarantees given to government institutions and real estate guarantees, among others, real estate guarantees, etc.

» Guarantee commitments received from credit and similar institutions

This entry includes guarantees, warranties and other guarantees received from credit and similar institutions.

» Guarantee commitments received from the State and other organisations

This entry relates to guarantees received from the State and other organisations.

VI. SALARY AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

6.1. DESCRIPTION OF CALCULATION METHOD

Employee benefits relate to long-service awards and end-of career bonuses.

The method used for calculating the liability relating to both these benefits is the "projected unit credit" method as recommended by IAS 19.

» Caisse Mutualiste Interprofessionnelle Marocaine (CMIM) scheme

The Caisse Mutualiste Interprofessionnelle Marocaine (CMIM) is a private mutual insurance company. The company reimburses employees for a portion of their medical, pharmaceutical, hospital and surgical expenses. It is a post-employment scheme providing medical cover for retired employees.

The CMIM is a multi-employer scheme. As BANK OF AFRICA is unable to determine its share of the overall liability (as is the case for all other CMIM members), under IFRS, expenses are recognised in the year in which they are incurred. No provision is recognised in respect of this scheme.

6.2. SYNTHESIS AND DESCRIPTION OF PROVISIONS OF EXISTING SCHEMES

6.2.1. Provisions in respect of post-employment and other long-term benefits provided to employees

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Provision for retirement and similar benefits	426.070	487.740
Provision for special long service award		
Other provisions		
TOTAL	426.070	487.740

NB : the provision for employee benefits measured in accordance with IAS 19 is recognised in the «Provisions for contingencies and charges» caption of the liabilities item.

6.2.2. Basic assumptions underlying calculations

Economic assumptions	30/06/2024
Discount rate	2.43%
Long-term wage growth (inflation included)	2%
Growth in employer's social security contributions	10.96%
Demographic assumptions	
Retirement terms	Voluntary retirement
Retirement age	60 years
Mortality table	Male 60/64 - Female 60/64

The discount rate is based on secondary market Treasury benchmark bond yields - Duration: about 22 years.

6.2.3. COST OF POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT SCHEMES

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Standard expense for the period	92	-44
Interest expense	-6.592	-11.054
Funds' expected rate of return		
Additional benefits		
Other	36.961	
Net cost for the period	30.461	-11.098
Of which expense related to retirement and similar benefits		
Other		

6.2.4. CHANGES IN THE PROVISION RECOGNISED ON THE BALANCE SHEET

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Actuarial liability at start of period	487.741	476.643
Standard expense for the period	14.511	31.829
Interest expense	6.592	11.054
Actuarial gains/losses	-22.965	-
Other actuarial differences	-36.961	-
Amortisation of net gains/losses		
Benefits paid	-14.603	-31.785
Additional benefits		
Other	-8.245	-
Actuarial liability at end of period	426.070	487.741
Of which expense related to retirement and similar benefits		
Other		

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1. CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

7.1. CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND EARNINGS PER SHARE

	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
SHARE CAPITAL (MAD)	2.125.656.420	2.087.698.270
Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	212.565.642	208.769.827
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY (MAD)	1.942.380.989	1.414.359.869
Earnings per share (MAD)	9,14	6,77
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (MAD)	9,14	6,77

7.1.2. CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to holders of ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

TRANSACTIONS ON CAPITAL	In number	Unit value	In MAD
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2019	199 820 500	10	1 998 205 000
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2020	205 606 648	10	2 056 066 480
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2021	205 606 648	10	2 056 066 480
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2022	208 769 827	10	2 087 698 270
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December 2023	212 565 642	10	2 125 656 420
Number of shares outstanding at 30 June 2024	212.565.642	10	2.125.656.420

The Bank does not have any dilutive instruments for conversion into ordinary shares. As a result, diluted earnings per share equates to basic earnings per share.

7.2. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Name	Business sector	Controlling interest (%)	Ownership (%)	Consolidation method
BANK OF AFRICA	Banking			Parent Company
BMCE CAPITAL	Investment banking	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BMCE CAPITAL GESTION	Asset management	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BMCE CAPITAL BOURSE	Securities brokerage	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
MAROC FACTORING	Factoring	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
MAGHREBAIL	Leasing	52,47%	52,47%	Fully consolidated
SALAFIN	Consumer lending	61,96%	61,96%	Fully consolidated
BMCE EUROSERVICES	Financial institution	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
LCB Bank	Banking	38,21%	38,21%	Fully consolidated
BMCE BANK INTERNATIONAL HOLDING	Banking	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BANK OF AFRICA EUROPE	Banking	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BOA GROUP	Bank holding company	72,41%	72,41%	Fully consolidated
LOCASOM	Car rental	100,00%	97,39%	Fully consolidated
RM EXPERTS	Debt collection	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
OPERATION GLOBAL SERVICE	Back-office banking services	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
FCP OBLIGATIONS PLUS	Mutual fund management	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BOA UGANDA	Banking	92,24%	78,63%	Fully consolidated
BANK AL KARAM	Participatory Banking	100,00%	100,00%	Fully consolidated
BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU MALI	Banking	32,38%	32,38%	Equity method
EULER HERMES	Insurance	20,00%	20,00%	Equity method
ACMAR	IT Services	41,00%	41,00%	Equity method
EURAFRIC INFORMATION	IT Services	41,00%	41,00%	Equity method

BANK OF AFRICA holds 39.42% of LCB Bank's voting rights and has a controlling interest in this subsidiary as per the criteria outlined in IFRS 10.

Power: BANK OF AFRICA derives its effective rights from the management contract entrusted to it by the other shareholders. It has a majority on the Board of Directors with three directors followed by the Congolese State which has two directors.

Returns: BANK OF AFRICA is exposed, or has rights, to the profits generated by LCB pro-rata to its shareholding in the company.

Link between power and returns: BANK OF AFRICA is responsible for appointing LCB's senior management as well as being able to influence this entity's returns.

7.2.1. Related-party balance sheet items

Relationship between BANK OF AFRICA and consolidated companies.

Naturally transactions with consolidated companies are fully eliminated with regard to the outstandings at the end of the period. Outstandings at end of period under transactions with companies consolidate under the equity method and the Parent Company are maintained in the consolidated financial statements.

7.3. Related parties

7.3.1. Balance sheet items regarding transactions with related parties

	Companies consolidated using the equity method	Fully consolidated companies
Assets		
Loans, advances and securities	-	9,599,673
Current accounts		1,713,138
Loans		7,042,225
Securities		844,310
Finance leases		
Miscellaneous assets		25,308
Total	-	9,624,981
Liabilities		
Deposits	13,532	8,755,363
Current accounts	13,532	1,663,145
Other borrowings		7,092,217
Debt securities		844,310
Miscellaneous liabilities		25,309
Total	13,532	9,624,981
Financing and guarantee commitments		
Commitments given		483,487
Commitments received		483,487

7.3.2. Income statement items regarding transactions with related parties

	Companies consolidated using the equity method	Fully consolidated companies
Interest and similar income		-193,257
Interest and similar expenses		225,535
Fees (income)		-139,635
Fees (expenses)		35,602
Services provided		
Services procured		
Lease income	-1,665	-106,528
Others		178,275

BANK OF AFRICA S.A
STATUTORY AUDITORS' LIMITED REVIEW CERTIFICATE
REGARDING THE INTERIM PARENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AT 30 JUNE 2024

In accordance with the provisions of Dahir promulgating Act No. 1-93-212 of 21 September 1993, as amended and completed, we have conducted a limited review of the interim financial statements of BANK OF AFRICA S.A, including the balance sheet, the off-balance sheet statement, the income statement, the management accounting statement, the cash flow statement, and a selection of statements from the additional information statement (ETIC) for the period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024. These interim financial statements, which show shareholders' equity and equivalent totalling MAD 35,883,441 K, including net income of MAD 1,399,614 K, are the responsibility of the company's management bodies.

We conducted our assignment in accordance with the professional standards applicable in Morocco regarding limited reviews. These standards require that the limited review be planned and conducted to obtain moderate assurance that the interim financial statements are free from material misstatement. A limited review primarily involves discussions with the bank's staff and analytical procedures applied to financial data; thus, it provides a lower level of assurance than an audit. We have not conducted an audit and, consequently, do not express an audit opinion.

As of 30 June 2024, BANK OF AFRICA S.A holds non-operating real estate assets, acquired through dation-in-payment, totalling MAD 1 billion, with uncertainty over their net realisable value.

Based on our limited review, and except for the impact of the matter described above, we have not identified any facts that lead us to believe that the attached interim financial statements do not present a true and fair view of the operational results for the half-year, as well as the financial position and assets of BANK OF AFRICA S.A as of 30 June 2024, in accordance with Moroccan generally accepted accounting standards.

Casablanca, 27 September 2024

The Statutory Auditors

FIDAROC GRANT THORNTON
FIDAROC GRANT THORNTON
Membre Réseau Grant Thornton
International
7 Bd. Driss Slaoui Casablanca
Tél : 05 22 54 76 00 - Fax : 05 22 29 66 70

Faïçal MEKOUAR
Associé

BDO SARL

Amine BAAKILI
Associé

1 - NOTE ON THE ACCOUNTING RULES, PRINCIPLES AND MEASUREMENT METHODS APPLIED

- 1.1- Credit institutions are obliged to publish financial statements each financial year which give a true and fair view of their assets, financial position and results.
- 1.2- Providing a true and fair view will necessarily depend on compliance with seven fundamental accounting principles recommended under General Accounting Standards.
- 1.3- When transactions, events and positions are accounted for in compliance with fundamental accounting principles and recommendations from Accounting Standards for Credit Institutions, the financial statements are presumed to give a true and fair view of the credit institution's assets, financial position, assumed risks and results.
- 1.4- In the event that, after applying these principles, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view, the credit institution is obliged to provide all necessary information in the additional information statement so as to be able to give a true and fair view.
- 1.5- In the exceptional event that, after strictly applying one of these principles or recommendations, the financial statements do not give a true and fair view, the credit institution is obliged to depart from established accounting principles.

Any eventual departure must be mentioned in the additional information statement and must be duly justified. It must also indicate the impact on the credit institution's assets, financial position, assumed risks and results.

1.6- The main fundamental accounting principles adopted are listed hereafter:

- Going concern principle
- Consistency principle
- Historical cost principle
- Time period principle
- Prudence principle
- Objectivity principle
- Materiality principle

2. PRESENTATION

The financial statements comprise:

- Head office accounts
- The accounts of domestic branches
- The accounts of overseas branches and representative offices (Paris branch, Shanghai branch and Tangier Offshore)

Any transactions or balances between group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

2.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to credit institutions.

The presentation of BANK OF AFRICA's financial statements complies with Accounting Standards for Credit Institutions.

2.2. AMOUNTS DUE FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS AND SIGNATURE LOANS

General presentation of amounts due

- Amounts due from credit institutions and customers are classified on the basis of their initial maturity or economic purpose:
 - Demand or term deposits in the case of credit institutions;
 - Operating loans, equipment loans, consumer loans, property loans and other loans in the case of customers.
- Off-balance sheet signature loans relate to irrevocable funding commitments and guarantees.
- Repurchase agreements involving securities are recognised under the relevant receivables entry (credit institutions, customers).
- Values awaiting collection, which are only credited to the remitter on actual receipt or after a contractual period, are not recognised on the balance sheet but are accounted for materially.
- Accrued interest on these receivables is recognised under "Related receivables" through the income statement.

Non-performing customer loans

- Non-performing customer loans and advances are recognised and measured in accordance with applicable banking regulations.
- The main applicable provisions can be summarised as follows:
 - Non-performing loans and advances are, depending on the level of risk, classified as "substandard", "doubtful" or "irrecoverable".
 - After deducting the proportion of the guarantee required under current legislation, provisions are recognised as follows:
 - 20% in the case of substandard loans;
 - 50% in the case of doubtful loans;
 - 100% in the case of irrecoverable loans.

Impairment provisions for credit risks on assets are deducted from the assets' carrying amount.

- On downgrading healthy loans and advances as non-performing loans, interest thereon is no longer calculated and recognised. It is only recognised as income when received.

- Losses on irrecoverable loans are recognised when the possibility of recovering non-performing loans is deemed to be nil.

- Provision write-backs for non-performing loans are recognised when the latter undergo an improvement, are effectively repaid or restructured with partial or total loan repayment.

2.3. AMOUNTS OWING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

Amounts owing to credit institutions and customers are classified in the financial statements on the basis of their initial maturity or type:

- Demand or term deposits in the case of credit institutions;
- Demand accounts in credit, savings accounts, term deposits and other customer accounts in credit.

Included under these various headings, depending on the category of counterparty, are repurchase agreements involving securities or movable assets.

Interest accrued on these payables is recognised under “Related payables” through the income statement.

2.4. SECURITIES PORTFOLIO

2.4.1 General presentation

Securities transactions are recognised and measured in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Institutions Accounting Plan.

Securities are classified according to their legal type (debt security or equity security) as well as the purpose for which they were acquired (trading securities, available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity securities and long-term investment securities).

2.4.2 Trading securities

Securities are considered to be Trading securities if they are:

- Bought or sold with the express intention of selling them or repurchasing them in the near future to make a profit;
- Held by the credit institution in the context of its role as market-maker, their classification as trading securities being conditional on them seeing significant trading volume as a function of market conditions;
- Acquired or sold in the context of specialised portfolio management activity comprising derivative instruments, securities or other instruments managed together with recent evidence that a short-term profit-taking approach has been adopted;
- The subject of a sales undertaking in the context of arbitrage activity.

Trading securities are recognised at cost less dealing

charges plus accrued interest, where applicable. Dealing charges are recognised directly through the income statement. Securities that have been sold are valued on the basis of the same rules.

2.4.3 Available-for-sale securities

Fixed income or floating rate securities are considered to be Available-for-sale securities if they are acquired with a view to being held for an indefinite period and that the institution may Decide to sell them at any time.

By default, this category includes securities that fail to satisfy the criteria for recognition under another category of securities.

Available-for-sale securities are recognised at cost plus charges and accrued interest.

Securities transferred from the “Portfolio securities” and “Equity securities and Investments in related companies” categories are valued either prior to or at the time of transfer based on the rules relating to their original category. They are reclassified under Available-for-sale securities on the basis of this carrying amount.

Securities transferred from the “Held-to-maturity securities” category are reclassified at their net carrying amount at the time of transfer.

2.4.4 Held-to-maturity securities

Held-to-maturity securities are debt securities which are acquired or which have been transferred from another category of securities for the purpose of being held until maturity in order to generate regular income over the long-term.

These securities are recognised ex-coupon at the time of acquisition.

At each balance sheet date, the securities are valued at cost, regardless of their market value. Accordingly, unrealised profit or loss is not recognised.

2.4.5 Long-term investment securities

This category comprises securities whose long-term ownership is deemed useful to the Bank. These securities are categorised according to the provisions established by Accounting Standards for Credit Institutions as follows:

- Equity securities;
- Investments in related companies;
- Portfolio securities
- Other similar assets.

At each balance sheet date, they are valued on the basis of generally-accepted criteria such as utility value, share of net assets, future earnings prospects and share price performance. Impairment provisions are booked for unrealised losses on a case by case basis.

2.4.6 Repurchase agreements

Securities delivered under repurchase agreements are recognised on the balance sheet. The amount received, which represents the liability to the transferee, is recognised on the balance sheet under liabilities.

Securities received under reverse repos are not recognised on the balance sheet, although the amount received, which represents the receivable due from the transferor, is recognised on the balance sheet under assets.

2.5. FOREIGN CURRENCY-DENOMINATED TRANSACTIONS

Receivables, amounts owing and signature loans denominated in foreign currencies are translated into dirhams at the average exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency differences on contributions from overseas branches and on foreign currency borrowings hedged against exchange rate risk are recorded on the balance sheet under other assets or other liabilities as appropriate. Any translation gains and losses arising from the translation of non-current securities acquired in a foreign currency are recorded as translation differences under the category of securities in question.

Foreign currency differences on other accounts held in foreign currencies are recognised through the income statement.

Income and expenses in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the day they are recognised.

2.6. TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The 'closing rate' method is used to translate financial statements denominated in foreign currencies.

Translation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

All assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items of the foreign entity (Paris Branch) are translated based on the exchange rate prevailing at the closing date.

Shareholders' equity (excluding net income for the financial year) is measured at different historical rates (additional charges) and constitutes reserves. The difference arising from this correction (closing rate less historical rate) is recorded under "Translation differences" under shareholders' equity.

Translation of income statement items except for depreciation and amortisation expenses and provisions, which are translated at the closing rate, are translated at the average exchange rate for the financial year. However, income statement items have been translated at the closing rate since this method does not result in any material difference by comparison with the average exchange rate method.

2.7. GENERAL RISK PROVISIONS

These provisions are booked, at the discretion of the management, to address future risks relating to banking operations which cannot be currently identified or accurately measured.

Provisions booked are added back for taxation purposes.

2.8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are recognised on the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and depreciation, calculated using the straight line method over the estimated life of the assets in question.

Intangible assets are categorised under operating and non-operating non-current assets and are amortised over the following periods:

Category	Amortisation period
Lease rights	Non-amortisable
Patents and brands	For the period under patent protection
Research & development assets	1 year
IT software	5 years
Other goodwill items	Non amortisable

Plant, property and equipment are categorised under operating and non-operating non-current assets and are amortised over the following periods::

Category	Amortisation period
Land	Non amortisable
Operating premises:	
Built before 1986	20 years
Built after 1986	40 years
Office furniture	10 years
IT hardware	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10 years
Shares in non-profit companies	Non amortisable

2.9. DEFERRED CHARGES

Deferred charges comprise expenses which, given their size and nature, are likely to relate to more than one financial year.

2.10. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Statutory provisions, particularly those relating to taxation, are booked in application of statutory or regulatory requirements. The Decision as to whether or not to book such provisions is effectively a management Decision motivated, in particular, by a desire to derive a tax benefit.

If the criteria for booking and utilising such provisions are met and they have been booked to be able to benefit from a definite tax break, statutory provisions, with the exception of accelerated amortisation reserves, are treated as tax-free reserves.

2.11. RECOGNITION OF INTEREST INCOME AND FEE INCOME ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

Interest income

Income and expenditure earned on capital actually lent or borrowed are considered as interest income.

Income and expenditure earned on an accruals basis, which remunerates risk, are considered as interest equivalent. This category includes fees on guarantee and financing commitments (guarantees, collateral etc.).

Interest accrued on capital actually lent or borrowed is recognised under related receivables and payables accounts through the income statement.

Interest equivalent is immediately recognised through the income statement upon invoicing.

Fee income

Income and expenditure, calculated on a flat-rate basis, which remunerate a service provided, are recognised as fees upon invoicing.

2.12. NON-RECURRING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This consists exclusively of income and expenditure arising on an exceptional basis. Such items are rare, in principle, as they are unusual by nature and occur infrequently.

2.13. RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Retirement obligations (Wissam Al Choghi, compensation payments for early retirement) not covered by pension schemes and managed by external independent providers (non-mandatory) are not provisioned.

ASSETS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre	7.348.005	7.135.953
Loans and advances to credit and similar institutions	25.024.395	24.856.893
Sight	7.849.265	6.328.603
Fixed-term	17.175.131	18.528.289
Loans and advances to customers	137.273.410	134.037.841
Cash and consumer loans and participatory financing arrangements	42.749.964	42.648.040
Equipment loans and participatory financing arrangements	28.436.236	27.891.972
Mortgage loans and participatory financing arrangements	40.584.295	41.112.287
Other loans and participatory financing arrangements	25.502.915	22.385.542
Factoring receivables	3.081.571	2.626.910
Trading and available-for-sale securities	48.497.472	47.494.643
Treasury bonds and similar assets	32.241.998	31.261.852
Other debt securities	427.474	956.095
Equity securities	15.827.999	15.276.696
Sukuk certificates	-	-
Other assets	8.555.512	7.800.580
Investment securities	11.201.183	14.149.413
Treasury bonds and similar assets	8.713.070	10.353.025
Other debt securities	2.488.113	3.796.389
Sukuk certificates	-	-
Investments in associates and similar assets	13.365.370	13.438.975
Investments in related companies	10.132.896	10.438.856
Other equity securities and similar assets	3.232.474	3.000.119
Mudarabah and Musharakah securities	-	-
Subordinated loans	189.094	196.021
Investment deposits given	50.000	-
Leased and rented assets	356.196	379.063
Ijara assets	-	-
Intangible assets	862.279	668.438
Property, plant and equipment	2.768.261	2.789.086
TOTAL ASSETS	258.572.747	255.573.815

(in thousand MAD)

LIABILITIES	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts due to central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre	-	-
Amounts due to credit and similar institutions	48.269.608	51.343.462
Sight	4.804.323	5.707.047
Fixed-term	43.465.285	45.636.415
Customer deposits	154.344.600	152.215.214
Sight deposit accounts in credit	108.994.272	106.562.330
Savings accounts	28.016.449	27.950.224
Term deposits	11.903.593	13.382.945
Other accounts in credit	5.430.287	4.319.715
Amounts due to customers on participatory products	-	-
Debt securities issued	7.976.313	6.892.391
Negotiable debt securities	7.976.313	6.892.391
Bonds	-	-
Other debt securities issued	-	-
Other liabilities	10.056.140	9.008.129
Provisions, contingent liabilities	1.877.419	1.504.967
Statutory provisions	165.226	245.147
Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds	-	-
Subordinated debt	13.108.311	12.137.981
Investment deposits received	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Reserves and premiums related to capital	19.249.770	18.535.916
Share capital	2.125.656	2.125.656
Shareholders, unpaid share capital (-)	-	-
Retained earnings (+/-)	89	79
Net income to be appropriated (+/-)	-	-
Net income for the year (+/-)	1.399.614	1.564.873
TOTAL LIABILITIES	258.572.747	255.573.815

(in thousand MAD)

BALANCE SHEET	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	37.932.061	25.247.468
Financing commitments given to credit and similar institutions	237.067	359.896
Financing commitments to customers	6.638.295	7.755.136
Guarantees given to credit and similar institutions	5.954.291	5.553.098
Guarantee commitments given to customers	11.526.120	11.563.606
Securities purchased with repurchase agreement	-	-
Other securities to be delivered	13.576.288	15.732
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	26.173.630	22.825.468
Financing commitments received from credit and similar institutions	-	-
Guarantees received from credit and similar institutions	19.449.616	18.696.233
Guarantee commitments received from government and other guarantee institutions	3.779.525	3.848.485
Securities sold with repurchase agreement	-	-
Other securities to be received	2.944.489	280.749
Mudarabah and Musharakah securities to be received	-	-

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
OPERATING INCOME FROM BANKING OPERATIONS	8.319.320	7.591.843
Interest, remuneration and similar income from transactions with credit institutions	340.951	419.446
Interest, remuneration and similar income from transactions with customers	3.329.616	2.975.990
Interest and similar income from debt securities	647.432	689.064
Income from equity securities and Sukuk certificates	686.838	686.970
Income from Mudarabah and Musharakah securities	-	-
Income from lease-financed non-current assets	18.552	19.430
Income from Ijarah assets	-	-
Fee income	741.958	664.781
Other banking income	2.553.974	2.136.162
Transfer of expenses on investment deposits received	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES ON BANKING OPERATIONS	3.781.725	3.638.782
Interest and expenses on transactions with credit and similar institutions	974.774	894.166
Interest and expenses on transactions with customers	633.562	588.362
Interest and similar expenses on debt securities issued	422.679	310.327
Expenses on Mudarabah and Musharakah securities	-	-
Expenses on lease-financed non-current assets	15.086	16.605
Expenses on Ijarah assets	-	-
Other banking expenses	1.735.624	1.829.322
Transfer of income on investment deposits received	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	4.537.595	3.953.061
Non-banking operating income	176.808	32.305
Non-banking operating expenses	12.453	59.700
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1.819.374	1.776.750
Employee expenses	840.709	819.975
Taxes other than on income	51.299	55.405
External expenses	780.925	795.662
Other general operating expenses	159	4.065
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	146.282	101.643
PROVISIONS AND LOSSES ON IRRECOVERABLE LOANS	1.113.143	762.994
Provisions for non-performing loans and signature loans	779.838	671.287
Losses on irrecoverable loans	53.650	57.464
Other provisions	279.655	34.243
WRITE-BACKS AND AMOUNTS RECOVERED ON IMPAIRED LOANS	266.347	264.739
Write-backs for non-performing loans and signature loans	214.845	142.851
Amounts recovered on impaired loans	19.656	16.364
Other write-backs	31.846	105.524
INCOME FROM ORDINARY OPERATIONS	2.035.781	1.650.661
Non-recurring income	79.921	66.263
Non-recurring expenses	164.236	131.822
PRE-TAX INCOME	1.951.466	1.585.102
Corporate income tax	551.852	384.443
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1.399.614	1.200.659

(-) signifies «minus»

(+) signifies «plus»

EARNINGS FORMATION TABLE	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
(+) Interest and similar income	4.317.999	4.084.500
(-) Interest and similar expenses	2.031.016	1.792.855
NET INTEREST INCOME	2.286.983	2.291.645
(+) Income from participatory finance arrangements	-	-
(-) Expenses on participatory finance arrangements	-	-
NET INCOME FROM PARTICIPATORY FINANCE ARRANGEMENTS	-	-
(+) Income from lease-financed non-current assets	18.552	19.430
(-) Expenses on lease-financed non-current assets	15.086	16.604
Net income from leasing and rental transactions	3.466	2.826
(+) Income from Ijarah assets	-	-
(-) Expenses on Ijarah assets	-	-
Net income from Ijara transactions (1)	-	-
(+) Fees received	943.588	918.152
(-) Fees paid	307.691	320.536
NET FEE INCOME (1)	635.897	597.616
(+) Income from trading securities transactions	622.815	-31.748
(+) Income from available-for-sale securities transactions	62.943	7.148
(+) Income from foreign exchange transactions	395.300	313.740
(+) Income from derivatives transactions	10.221	240.183
INCOME FROM MARKET TRANSACTIONS (1)	1.091.279	529.323
(+/-) Income from Mudarabah and Musharakah securities transactions	-	-
(+) Other banking income	686.870	687.003
(-) Other banking expenses	166.900	155.353
(+/-) SHARE OF INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS' DEPOSITS	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	4.537.595	3.953.060
(+) Income from long-term investments (2)	158.235	-555
(+) Other non-banking operating income	36.743	31.635
(-) Other non-banking operating expenses	12.453	5.661
(-) General operating expenses	1.819.374	1.776.750
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	2.900.747	2.201.729
(+) Net provisions for non-performing loans and signature loans	-598.987	-569.535
(+) Other net provisions	-265.979	18.467
INCOME FROM ORDINARY OPERATIONS	2.035.781	1.650.661
NON-RECURRING INCOME	-84.315	-65.559
(-) Corporate income tax	551.852	384.443
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1.399.614	1.200.659

(in thousand MAD)

EARNINGS FORMATION TABLE	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
(+) NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	1.399.614	1.200.659
(+) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	146.282	101.642
(+) Provisions for impairment of long-term investments	11.830	-
(+) General provisions	172.000	255
(+) Statutory provisions	-	-
(+) Extraordinary provisions	-	-
(-) Write-backs	110.852	119.077
(-) Capital gains on disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	278	12.109
(+) Losses on disposals of intangible and tangible fixed assets	59	-
(-) Capital gains on disposal of long-term investments	140.065	670
(+) Losses on disposal of long-term investments	-	54.039
(-) Write-backs of investment subsidies received	-	-
(+) TOTAL CASH EARNINGS	1.478.589	1.224.739
(-) Distributed earnings	850.263	835.079
(+) NET CASH EARNINGS	628.326	389.660

(in thousand MAD)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
(+) Operating income from banking operations	7.835.602	13.162.823
(+) Amounts recovered on impaired loans	19.656	31.282
(+) Non-banking operating income	32.137	62.474
(-) Operating expenses on banking operations	4.560.917	8.090.056
(-) Non-banking operating expenses	12.453	80.779
(-) General operating expenses	1.673.092	3.437.495
(-) Corporate income tax	551.852	629.932
I. Net cash flows from income statement	1.089.080	1.018.316
Change in:		
(+) Loans and advances to credit and similar institutions	-167.502	1.861.243
(+) Loans and advances to customers	-3.690.230	-3.956.875
(+) Trading and available-for-sale securities	-1.002.829	-3.484.814
(+) Other assets	-670.770	336.070
(-) Mudarabah and Musharakah securities	-	-
(+) Lease-financed non-current assets	22.867	-9.209
(+) Ijara assets	-	-
(+) Investment deposits deposited with credit and similar institutions	-	-
(+) Amounts due to credit and similar institutions	-3.073.854	9.809.341
(+) Customer deposits	2.129.386	-3.672.772
(+) Amounts due to customers on participatory financing arrangements	-	-
(+) Debt securities issued	1.083.922	419.214
(+) Other liabilities	1.101.884	1.508.833
II. Balance of changes in operating assets and liabilities	-4.267.127	2.811.032
III. NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I + II)	-3.178.046	3.829.348
(+) Income from the disposal of long-term investments (1) (4)	3.272.328	20.167
(+) Income from the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (4)	1.060	32.125
(-) Acquisition of long-term investments (1)	323.228	1.245.626
(-) Acquisition of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	349.506	776.789
(+) Interest received	35.131	91.411
(+) Dividends received	59.939	652.656
IV. NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2.695.723	-1.226.055
(+) Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds received	-	-
(+) Subordinated debt issuance	1.000.000	1.050.000
(+) Investment deposits received	-	-
(+) Equity issuance	-	-
(-) Repayment of shareholders' equity and similar	-	1.050.000
(-) Investment deposits repaid (2)	-	-
(-) Interest paid	305.625	504.283
(-) Remuneration paid on investment deposits (3) (4)	-	-
(-) Dividends paid	-	835.079
V. NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	694.375	-1.339.362
VI. NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (III + IV + V)	212.052	1.263.931
VII. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	7.135.953	5.872.022
VIII. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	7.348.005	7.135.953

(in thousand MAD)

(1) Other than Moucharaka and Moudaraba securities

(2) Including used IRR

(3) Including used PER

(4) Excluding net cash flows from income and expense accounts

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

Claims	Bank Al Maghrib, Treasury	Banks in Morocco	Other credit institutions and equivalent in morocco	Foreign credit institutions	TOTAL 30/06/2024	TOTAL 31/12/2023
Current accounts in debit	5.229.999	1.375.991	2.423.972	4.023.098	13.053.060	10.950.774
Repurchase agreements	-	158.314	-	-	158.314	626.998
Overnight	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-term	-	158.314	-	-	158.314	626.998
Cash loans	-	2.148.530	1.450.319	625.628	4.224.477	4.861.915
Overnight	-	-	-	-	-	513.091
Fixed-term	-	2.148.530	1.450.319	625.628	4.224.477	4.348.824
Financial loans	-	4.606.301	7.538.688	199.386	12.344.375	13.106.251
Other loans and advances	-	378.168	-	-	378.168	387.130
Accrued interest receivable	-	96.000	-	-	96.000	79.758
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5.229.999	8.763.304	11.412.979	4.848.112	30.254.395	30.012.826

(in thousand MAD)

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Claims	Public Sector	Private Sector			TOTAL 30/06/2024	TOTAL 31/12/2023
		Financial companies	Non-financial companies	Other customers		
Cash loans	2.069.438	2.010.422	27.754.578	2.191.994	34.026.431	34.273.772
Sight deposit accounts in debit	180.322	2.010.422	11.308.998	1.511.587	15.011.329	14.758.899
Commercial loans within Morocco	72.808	-	4.191.543	349	4.264.700	4.390.827
Export loans	-	-	303.856	549.621	853.477	1.302.259
Other cash loans	1.816.308	-	11.950.181	130.437	13.896.926	13.821.787
Consumer loans	-	-	28.800	8.325.368	8.354.168	8.037.027
Equipment loans	5.824.596	6.689.471	12.546.184	2.744.585	27.804.836	27.347.075
Mortgage loans	285.242	-	7.800.765	32.410.699	40.496.706	41.039.394
Other cash loans	1.200.000	18.276.788	650.862	190.669	20.318.319	17.287.347
Factoring receivables	2.177.271	-	904.300	-	3.081.571	2.626.910
Accrued interest receivable	124.042	65.436	677.201	226.378	1.093.057	959.820
Non-performing loans	1.773	-	2.955.432	2.222.687	5.179.893	5.093.405
Sub-standard loans	-	-	1.011	393.950	394.961	418.089
Doubtful loans	-	-	541.457	360.733	902.190	1.027.416
Impaired loans	1.773	-	2.412.965	1.468.004	3.882.742	3.647.900
TOTAL	11.682.361	27.042.117	53.318.122	48.312.380	140.354.981	136.664.751

(En milliers de dirhams)

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING, AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES BY ISSUER CATEGORY

	Credit Institutions and Equivalent	Public Issuers	PRIVATE ISSUERS		Total 30/06/2024	TOTAL 31/12/2023
			Financial companies	Non-financial companies		
Listed securities	31.947	2.612.912	-	1.584.805	4.229.664	8.031.330
Treasury bonds and similar assets	31.947	2.098.402	-	1.148.216	3.278.565	5.915.973
Bonds	-	514.511	-	436.588	951.099	2.115.357
Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sukuk certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unlisted securities	26.492	37.686.360	14.082.985	3.673.154	55.468.990	53.612.726
Treasury bonds and similar assets	-	37.229.770	-	-	37.229.770	35.464.208
Bonds	-	-	686.428	1.017.722	1.704.150	2.235.012
Other debt securities	26.492	-	4.006	219.983	250.481	243.326
Equity securities	-	-	13.179.641	2.397.876	15.577.517	15.051.201
Sukuk certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	-	456.589	212.909	37.572	707.071	618.979
TOTAL	58.438	40.299.272	14.082.985	5.257.959	59.698.654	61.644.056

(in thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING, AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES BY VALUE

	Gross book value	Current value	Redemption price	Unrealised capital gains	Unrealised capital losses	Provisions
Trading securities	45.928.870	45.928.870	-	-	-	-
Treasury bonds and similar assets	30.027.690	30.027.690	-	-	-	-
Bonds	176.993	176.993	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	15.724.188	15.724.188	-	-	-	-
Sukuk certificates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale securities	2.568.601	2.568.601	2.568.601	-	-	-
Treasury bonds and similar assets	2.214.309	2.214.309	2.214.309	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt securities	250.482	250.482	250.482	-	-	-
Equity securities	103.811	103.811	103.811	-	-	-
Investment securities	11.201.183	11.201.183	11.232.851	431.743	400.074	-
Treasury bonds and similar assets	8.713.070	8.713.070	8.380.704	-	332.366	-
Bonds	2.488.113	2.488.113	2.852.147	431.743	67.708	-
Other debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59.698.654	59.698.654	13.801.453	431.743	400.074	-

(in thousand MAD)

DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Options purchased	-4.194	-7.005
Miscellaneous securities transactions	260.506	176.345
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	1.323.836	1.453.815
Amounts due from government	1.123.923	1.277.818
Amounts due from pensions and life insurance providers	-	-
Miscellaneous amounts due from employees	145.190	140.747
Amounts due from customers for non-banking services	-	-
Other miscellaneous accounts receivable	54.724	35.249
Other miscellaneous assets	3.128.920	3.215.057
Accrual accounts	3.846.442	2.962.368
Adjustment accounts for off-balance sheet transactions	121.212	104.661
Equivalence off-balance sheet foreign exchange position account	121.212	104.661
Equivalence off-balance sheet derivative instrument position account	-	-
Equivalence off-balance sheet securities position account	-	-
Foreign currency and securities exchange differences accounts	-	-
Derivative hedging instruments	-	-
Expenses deferred over a number of years	52.200	61.395
Liaison accounts between head office, branch offices and branches in Morocco	1.591	18.230
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	1.492.294	857.175
Accrued income	1.038.571	439.527
Prepaid expenses	453.723	417.648
Clearing account for accounts receivable	2.179.146	1.920.907
Other accrual accounts	-	-
Non performing loans on miscellaneous transactions	-	-
TOTAL	8.555.512	7.800.580

(in thousand MAD)

EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT 30/06/2024

(in thousand MAD)

Issuing company name	Business sector	Number of shares	Share capital	Equity interest (%)	Overall acquisition price	Provisions	Net carrying amount
TANGER MED ZONES	Development company	822	906.650	9	82.188		82.188
CASABLANCA FINANCE CITY AUTHORITY	Casablanca Financial Centre management company	500	500.000	10	50.000		50.000
ECOPARC DE BERRECHID	Development company	120	55.000	22	12.000		12.000
CENTRE MONETIQUE INTERBANCAIRE	Electronic payments management company	110	98.200	11	11.000		11.000
Fonds de garantie de la commande publique	Investment fund	100	115.000	9	10.000		10.000
MOROCCAN INFORMATION TECHNOPARK COMPANY	Real estate management	57	46.000	12	5.650		5.650
BAB CONSORTIUM	Pharmaceutical company	33	10.000	33	3.333		3.333
BMCE Capital Real Estate	Real estate management	12	5.000	25	1.250		1.250
MARTKO (MAGHREB ARAB TRADING C°)	Financial institution	12	600 USD	20	971	971	0
MITC CAPITAL	Fund manager	4	2.000	20	400	400	0
STE RECOURS	Debt collection	4	2.500	15	375	375	0
Equity Affiliates					177.166	1.746	175.420

INVESTMENTS IN RELATED COMPANIES

BOA Group	Foreign credit institution	435	93 155 EUR	72	2.888.153		2.888.153
BIH	Foreign credit institution	102.173	102 173 GBP	100	1.287.690		1.287.690
O TOWER	Development company	19.311	4.023.059	48	1.931.068		1.931.068
BANK OF AFRICA EUROPE	Foreign credit institution	666	40 635 EUR	100	853.240		853.240
SALAFIN	Consumer loans	1.936	312.412	62	707.410		707.410
LITTORAL INVEST	Real estate	26	2.600	100	450.000		450.000
MAGHREBAIL	Leasing	726	138.418	52	370.770		370.770
LOCASOM	Vehicle leasing	785	83.043	95	336.882		336.882
BANK AL KARAM	Participatory banking	5.200	520.000	100	324.000		324.000
BOA UGANDA	Foreign credit institution	71.116	150 000 000 UGX	47	142.148		142.148
BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU MALI	Foreign credit institution	122	50 000 268 FCFA	32	134.524		134.524
SOCIETE D'AMENAGEMENT TANGER TECH - SA-TT	Development company	1.250	500.000	25	125.000		125.000
HANOUBY	Retail	94	20.399	46	123.529	123.529	0
BMCE CAPITAL	Investment banking	100	100.000	100	100.000		100.000
IMMOBILIERE RIYAD ALNOUR	Hospitality	3	300	100	78.357		78.357
LCB BANK	Foreign credit institution	548	14 340 000 FCFA	38	103.857		103.857
DAMANE CASH	Financial institution	370	37.000	100	57.000		57.000
MAROC FACTORING	Factoring	450	45.000	100	51.817		51.817
GLOBAL NETWORK SYSTEMS HOLDING	Data processing	116	11.600	100	46.591		46.591
EUROSERVICES	Financial institution	4	4 831 EUR	78	40.188		40.188
BMCE IMMOBILIER	Real estate investment	200	20.000	100	29.700		29.700
RM EXPERT	Debt collection	200	20.000	100	20.000		20.000
DOCUPRINT	Services	50	5.000	100	19.000		19.000
ACMAR	Insurance and services	100	50.000	20	10.001		10.001
BMCE CAPITAL BOURSE	Securities brokerage	68	10.000	68	6.750		6.750
BMCE CAPITAL GESTION	Mutual Fund Management	250	25.000	100	6.443		6.443
STE FINANCIERE Italie	Financial institution	600	600 EUR	100	6.399	6.399	0
OPERATION GLOBAL SERVICES	Back-office services	50	5.000	100	5.000		5.000
Eurafric Information	IT services	41	10.000	41	4.100		4.100
BMCE ASSURANCES	Insurance	15	1.500	100	3.025		3.025
AKENZA IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
SAISS IMMO NEJMA	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
SUX HILL PRIMERO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
SUX HILL SECONDO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
SUX HILL TERCIO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
NOUACER CITY IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
MOHIT IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
FARACHA IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
KRAKER IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
BERLY IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
ERRAHA NAKHIL	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
GOLEMPRIME IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
JASPE IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
MAADEN SECONDO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
MONET IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
SALAM PRIMERO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
VILLASBUGAN IMMO	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
DENIM PRIMERO 1	Real estate development	0	10	100	10		10
IKAMAT TILILA	Real estate development	1	100	100	0		0
INVESTMENTS IN RELATED COMPANIES					10.262.824	129.928	10.132.896

PROPARCO	International credit institution	1.263	1 353 513 EUR	1	171.123		171.123
E.S.F.G.	Foreign credit institution	923	207 075 EUR	0	170.055	170.055	0
E.S.I	Foreign credit institution	467	500 400 EUR	1	146.389	146.389	0
UBAE ARAB ITALIAN BANK	Foreign credit institution	63	261.186 EUR	3	70.652	18.329	52.323
AMETHIS FINANCE Luxembourg	Private equity	3	122 302 EUR	2	27.335	4.708	22.627
BOURSE DE CASABLANCA	Stock exchange	310	387.518	8	31.373		31.373
BANQUE MAGHREBINE D'INVESTISSEMENT ET DE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR	Credit institution	6	150 000 USD	4	59.816		59.816
AMETHIS II	Private equity	4	304 074 EUR	1	41.359		41.359
MAROC NUMERIC FUND	Investment fund	64	25.514	20	12.000	6.897	5.103
FONDS D'INVESTISSEMENT DE L'ORIENTAL	Investment fund	108	150.000	7	13.438	5.395	8.042
MAROC NUMERIC FUND II	Investment fund	157	80.000	20	17.647		17.647

EmergingTech Ventures Fund I	Investment fund	150	223.325	7	13.142		13.142
INMAA SA	Services	53	20.000	27	5.333	2.323	3.010
AFREXIM BANK (African Import Export)	Foreign credit institution	0	920 528 USD	0	3.075		3.075
FONDS MONETAIRE ARABE (ARAB TRADE FINANCING PROGRAM)	Financial institution	0	986 635 USD	0	2.991		2.991
AZUR FUND	Investment fund	96	226.000	4	6.244		6.244
FIROGEST	Investment fund	3	2.000	13	250		250
SOCIETE MAROCAINE DE GESTION DES FONDS DE GARANTIE BANCAIRE	Guarantee fund management company	2	3.380	6	59		59
CAPITAL CROISSANCE	Investment fund	500	285.227	18	1.787		1.787
INVESTMENT SECURITIES					794.067	354.096	439.970

OTHER INVESTMENTS

CFG GROUP	Investment banking	1.425	700.159	4	103.997		103.997
Mutandis SCA	Investment fund	832	924.674	9	96.807		96.807
Mutandis AUTOMOBILE SCA	Car dealership	847	630.000	13	91.359	81.197	10.163
ROYAL RANCHES MARRAKECH	Real estate development and tourism	107	800.000	13	60.000		60.000
SOGEPPOS	Development company	46	35.000	13	4.622		4.622
LA CELLULOSE DU MAROC	Pulp and paper	53	700.484	1	3.393	3.393	0
SMAEX	Insurance and services	23	50.000	5	1.690		1.690
FRUMAT	Agribusiness	4	13.000	3	1.450	1.450	0
L'IMMOBILIERE INTERBANCAIRE	Real estate	13	19.005	7	1.267		1.267
SAPINO	Development company	10	60.429	2	1.000		1.000
MAROCLEAR	Central custodian	1	100.000	4	803		803
IMPRESSION PRESSE EDITION	Printing and publishing	8	10.000	8	801		801
CASABLANCA PATRIMOINE S.A	Local development	5	31.000	2	500		500
GECOTEX	Manufacturing	5	10.000	5	500	500	0
SOCIETE ALLICOM MAROC	Manufacturing	5	20.000	3	500	500	0
PORTNET	IT services	2	11.327	2	180		180
SINCOMAR	Agribusiness	0	37.440	0	49	49	0
SWIFT	Services	0	434 020 EUR	0	23		23
DYAR AL MADINA	Real estate	1	20.000	0	9		9
RMA WATANYA	Insurance	0	1.796.171	0	2		2
RISMA	Tourism	0	1.432.695	0	2		2
Bank of Palestine	Investment Banking	2.859	230 677 USD	1	49.847		49.847
OTHER INVESTMENTS					418.802	87.089	331.712

ASSOCIATES CURRENT ACCOUNTS

BAB CONSORTIUM					778.941		778.941
IMMOBILIERE RIYAD ALNOUR					501.301		501.301
FARACHA IMMO					307.507	26.119	281.388
KRAKER IMMO					125.013		125.013
SAISS IMMO NEJMA					116.860		116.860
SUX HILL SECONDO					52.328		52.328
AKENZA IMMO					47.157		47.157
O TOWER					257.160		257.160
JASPE IMMO					379.03		379.03
SUX HILL PRIMERO					26.410		26.410
SUX HILL TERCIO					18.300		18.300
CASABLANCA FINANCE CITY AUTHORITY					17.500		17.500
GOLEMPRIE IMMO					10.995		10.995
MOHIT IMMO					5.780		5.780
ECOPARC DE BERRECHID					4.736		4.736
DAMANE CASH					2.500		2.500
MARTCO					1.500	1.500	0
L'IMMOBILIERE INTERBANCAIRE					723		723
ALLICOM MAROC					552	552	0
NOUACER CITY IMMO					79		79
MONET IMMO					43		43
SALAM PRIMERO					43		43
DENIM PRIMERO 1					43		43
ERRAHA NAKHIL					43		43
VILLASBUGAN IMMO					43		43
BERLY IMMO					43		43
MAADEN SECONDO					43		43
SIMILAR INVESTMENTS					2.313.542	28.171	2.285.371
Total					13.966.400	601.030	13.365.370

SUBORDINATED DEBTS

	Amount				Included linked and related Companies	
	30/06/2024		31/12/2023		30/06/2024	31/12/2023
	Gross	Provisions	Net	Net	Net	Net
Subordinated loans to credit and similar institutions	239.094		239.094	196.021	239.094	196.021
Subordinated loans to customers	-		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	239.094		239.094	196.021	239.094	196.021

(in thousand MAD)

LEASED AND RENTED ASSETS WITH PURCHASE OPTION

Immobilisations	Gross amount beginning of the year	Acquisitions of the year	Cessions of the year	Reallo-cation	Gross Amount year ended	Depreciation		Provisions			Net Amount year ended
						Depre-ciation	Total Depre-ciations	Provi-sions	Write-backs	Total Provi-sions	
Leased and rented assets with purchase option	512.575	3.472	-	-11.799	504.249	15.086	148.052	-	-	-	356.196
Leased intangible assets	6.567	-	-	-167	6.399	-	3.801	-	-	-	2.598
Leasing of movable assets	341.922	-	-	-148	341.774	10.737	106.463	-	-	-	235.311
Movable assets under lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leased movable assets	341.922	-	-	-148	341.774	10.737	106.463	-	-	-	235.311
Unleased movable assets after cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasing of immovable assets	154.589	-	-	-1.986	152.603	4.349	37.788	-	-	-	114.815
Immovable assets under lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leased immovable assets	154.589	-	-	-1.986	152.603	4.349	37.788	-	-	-	114.815
Unleased immovable assets after cancellation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent pending receipt	9.497	3.472	-	-9.497	3.472	-	-	-	-	-	3.472
Restructured rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets leased under operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable property under operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immovable property under operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent pending receipt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent arrears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	512.575	3.472	-	-11.799	504.249	15.086	148.052	-	-	-	356.196

(in thousand MAD)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

TYPE	"Gross amount at beginning of year"	Gross re-classification during the year	Gross re-classification during the year / Other changes	Acquisitions during the year	Gross amount at end of year	Amortisation and/or Provisions					Net amount at end of year
						Amortisation and/or provisions at beginning of year	Amortisation re-classification during year	Amortisation re-classification during year / Other changes	Amortisation for the year	Amortisation for removed asset	
Intangible assets	1,237,262	383	250,100	-	1,487,745	568,824	-	56,642	-	625,466	862,279
Lease rights	96,190	-26	1,000	-	97,164	-	-	-	-	-	97,164
Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets used in operations	1,141,072	409	249,100	-	1,390,581	568,824	-	56,642	-	625,466	765,115
Intangible assets not used in operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment used in operations	7,296,094	828	99,407	33,896	7,362,432	4,507,008	40	89,189	2,066	4,594,171	2,768,261
Buildings used in operations	2,350,432	-	-	-	2,350,432	386,856	-	14,421	-	401,277	1,949,155
Land used in operations	232,783	-	-	-	232,783	-	-	-	-	-	232,783
Buildings used in operations - Offices	2,117,650	-	-	-	2,117,650	386,856	-	14,421	-	401,277	1,716,372
Buildings used in operations - Staff accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable property and equipment used in operations	2,205,925	916	47,828	33,896	2,220,773	1,908,093	128	33,805	2,066	1,939,960	280,813
Office furniture used in operations	591,458	15	26,140	30,990	586,624	440,609	-	6,161	-	446,771	139,853
Office equipment used in operations	232,401	-26	796	1,732	231,440	223,408	-26	1,835	1,732	223,485	7,955
IT equipment	1,193,953	926	19,944	-	1,214,823	1,069,686	154	22,515	-	1,092,354	122,469
Vehicles used in operations	79,494	-	769	1,175	79,088	74,903	-	2,380	334	76,950	2,138
Other equipment used in operations	108,619	-	179	-	108,798	99,487	-	913	-	100,399	8,398
Other property, plant and equipment used in operations	2,192,608	-2,292	41,726	-	2,232,043	1,920,726	-88	31,040	-	1,951,678	280,365
Property, plant and equipment not used in operations	547,128	2,204	9,852	-	559,184	291,333	-	9,923	-	301,256	257,928
Land not used in operations	67,199	-	247	-	67,446	-	-	-	-	-	67,446
Buildings not used in operations	308,740	-	988	-	309,728	156,637	-	6,461	-	163,099	146,629
Movable property and equipment not used in operations	72,064	-	1,036	-	73,100	59,429	-	1,264	-	60,693	12,407
Other property, plant and equipment not used in operations	99,124	2,204	7,582	-	108,910	75,267	-	2,198	-	77,464	31,446
TOTAL	8,533,356	1,211	349,506	33,896	8,850,177	5,075,832	40	145,831	2,066	5,219,637	3,630,540

GAINS OR LOSSES ON THE DISPOSAL OR WITHDRAWAL OF PROPERTY, PLANT OR EQUIPMENT

Sale or withdrawal date	Nature	Gross book value	Accumulated depreciation and/or provisions	Net book value	Revenues from disposals	Capital gain on disposals	Capital loss on disposal
16/02/2024	OFFICE FURNITURE	1.732	1.732	-	173	173	-
02/01/2024	VARIOUS ROLLING STOCK	424	298	126	228	102	-
21/03/2024	ROLLING STOCK	751	36	715	660	-	55
TOTAL		2.907	2.066	841	1.060	275	55

(in thousand MAD)

AMOUNTS DUE TO CREDIT AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS

Debts	Bank Al Maghrib, Public treasury and postal cheque centre	"Banks in Morocco"	"Other credit and similar institutions in Morocco"	Credit institutions overseas	Total 30/06/2024	Total 31/12/2023
Current accounts in credit	-	107.035	697.549	3.334.738	4.139.322	2.487.439
Repurchase agreements	31.204.101	4.114.336	-	-	35.318.437	33.064.327
Overnight	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed-term	31.204.101	4.114.336	-	-	35.318.437	33.064.327
Cash borrowings	2.882.000	3.662.893	-	821.563	7.366.457	14.178.193
Overnight	-	665.000	-	-	665.000	3.219.596
Fixed-term	2.882.000	2.997.893	-	821.563	6.701.457	10.958.597
Financial borrowings	-	6.166	-	1.053.917	1.060.083	1.345.806
Other debts	266.093	-	399	-	266.492	132.884
Accrued interest payable	71.506	26.133	10.237	10.941	118.818	134.812
TOTAL	34.423.700	7.916.564	708.185	5.221.160	48.269.608	51.343.461

(in thousand MAD)

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

DEPOSITS	Public sector	Private sector			Total 30/06/2024	Total 31/12/2023
		Financial companies	Non financial companies	Other companies		
Sight deposit accounts in credit	3.185.861	1.636.503	26.654.866	77.502.795	108.980.025	106.549.246
Saving accounts	-	-	-	27.891.596	27.891.596	27.814.160
Fixed-term deposits	26.075	435.863	1.457.581	9.833.093	11.752.612	13.232.640
Other accounts in credit	156.533	367.047	2.539.005	1.425.155	4.487.740	4.319.715
Accrued interest payable	127.637	144.725	113.421	846.844	1.232.627	299.452
TOTAL	3.496.106	2.584.138	30.764.873	117.499.483	154.344.600	152.215.213

(in thousand MAD)

DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED AT 30 JUNE 2024

Issue	Issue date	Maturity	Interest rate	Volume
CD BOA	18/10/2021	18/10/2024	2,18%	107.500,00
CD BOA	18/10/2021	18/10/2026	2,48%	613.700,00
CD BOA	14/07/2023	12/07/2024	3,55%	1.540.000,00
CD BOA	08/02/2024	06/02/2025	3,42%	535.000,00
CD BOA	08/02/2024	08/02/2026	3,61%	25.000,00
CD BOA	08/02/2024	08/02/2027	3,73%	40.000,00
CD BOA	15/04/2024	15/04/2027	3,66%	510.000,00
CD BOA	15/04/2024	15/04/2026	3,55%	590.000,00
CD BOA	15/04/2024	14/04/2025	3,37%	800.000,00
CD BOA	06/05/2024	06/05/2027	3,66%	1.395.000,00
CD BOA	06/05/2024	06/05/2026	3,55%	775.000,00
CD BOA	06/05/2024	05/05/2025	3,40%	300.000,00
CD BOA	09/05/2024	09/05/2027	3,66%	420.000,00
CD BOA	09/05/2024	09/05/2026	3,55%	150.000,00
CD BOA	09/05/2024	08/05/2025	3,40%	70.000,00
			TOTAL	7.871.200

DETAILS OF OTHER LIABILITIES

	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Options sold	-2.905	-11.129
Miscellaneous securities transactions	2.470.829	3.365.015
Miscellaneous accounts payable	2.899.770	2.172.679
Amounts due to government	1.532.591	1.511.141
Amounts due to pensions and life insurance providers	88.709	46.740
Miscellaneous amounts due to employees	253.994	289.024
Miscellaneous amounts due to shareholders and associates	850.331	69
Amounts due to providers of goods and services	-40.666	52.912
Other miscellaneous accounts payable	214.811	272.793
Accrual accounts	4.688.445	3.481.566
Adjustment accounts for off-balance sheet transactions	2.982	54.246
Foreign currency and securities exchange differences accounts	-	-
Derivative hedging instruments	-	-
Liaison accounts between head office, branch offices and branches in Morocco	697.732	658.005
Accrued expenses and deferred income	553.098	607.119
Other accrual accounts	3.434.632	2.162.196
TOTAL	10.056.138	9.008.131

(in thousand MAD)

PROVISIONS	Outstandings 31/12/2023	Additional provisions	Write-backs	Other changes	Outstandings 30/06/2024
Provisions, deducted from assets, on :	9.046.263	692.247	279.123	-20.992	9.438.394
Loans to credit institutions and equivalent	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	8.339.066	680.417	214.845	-11.013	8.793.625
Doubtful interest	43.739	-	-	-	43.739
Marketable securities	35.170	-	34.279	-891	-
Equity investments and equivalent assets	628.288	11.830	30.000	-9.088	601.030
Leased and rented fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions Recorded under liabilities	1.750.113	363.793	81.767	10.506	2.042.645
Provisions for risks of fulfilment of commitments	67.084	99.421	-	10.572	177.076
Contingent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for general risks	1.262.091	172.000	931	-	1.433.160
Provisions for retirement pensions and similar obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Other contingent liabilities (E.C)	175.792	92.372	915	-66	267.183
Regulated provisions	245.147	-	79.921	-	165.226
TOTAL	10.796.376	1.056.040	360.891	-10.487	11.481.039

SUBORDINATED DEBTS						
Issuing currency	Amount issued	Exchange rate	Interest rate	Term	Early redemp- tion clause, ranking and convertibility	Amount issued in local currency (equivalent value in MAD K)
DH	150.000	1	6,95%	Perpetual		150.000
DH	850.000	1	5,17%	Perpetual		850.000
DH	950.000	1	5,12%	Perpetual		950.000
DH	50.000	1	6,30%	Perpetual		50.000
DH	200.000	1	7,05%	Perpetual		200.000
DH	800.000	1	6,42%	Perpetual		800.000
DH	910.000	1	5,65%	Perpetual		910.000
DH	90.000	1	4,63%	Perpetual		90.000
DH	500.000	1	5,27%	Perpetual		500.000
DH	500.000	1	5,36%	Perpetual		500.000
DH	400.000	1	5,29%	Perpetual		400.000
DH	100.000	1	5,90%	Perpetual		100.000
DH	970.000	1	5,37%	Perpetual		970.000
DH	30.000	1	5,74%	Perpetual		30.000
DH	154.500	1	5,64%	10 YEARS		154.500
DH	845.500	1	4,35%	10 YEARS		845.500
DH	626.000	1	4,74%	10 YEARS		626.000
DH	1.374.000	1	4,27%	10 YEARS		1.374.000
DH	447.200	1	3,74%	10 YEARS		447.200
DH	78.900	1	3,74%	10 YEARS		78.900
DH	1.473.900	1	4,06%	10 YEARS		1.473.900
DH	400.000	1	3,95%	10 YEARS		400.000
DH	1.000.000	1	4,08%	10 YEARS		1.000.000
						12.900.000

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	Amount 31/12/2023	Allocation of earning	Other changes	Outstanding 30/06/2024
REVALUATION RESERVE	-	-	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	18.535.916	714.600	-746	19.249.770
Legal reserve	460.306	-	-	460.306
Other reserves	7.784.289	714.600	-746	8.498.143
Issuance, merger and contribution premiums	10.291.322	-	-	10.291.322
Capital	2.125.656	-	-	2.125.656
Called-up capital	2.125.656	-	-	2.125.656
Uncalled capital	-	-	-	-
Investment certificates	-	-	-	-
Allowance fund	-	-	-	-
Shareholders. Unpaid-up capital	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings (+/-)	79	10	-79	89
Net earnings being appropriated (+/-)	-	-	-	-
Net earnings for fiscal year(+/-)	1.564.873	-1.564.873	-	1.399.614
TOTAL	22.226.525			22.775.130

(In thousand MAD)

FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Financing and guarantee commitments given	24.355.773	25.231.736
Financing commitments given to credit and similar institutions	237.067	359.896
Import documentary credits	-	-
Payment undertakings and acceptances	-	-
Confirmed credit line openings	237.067	359.896
Substitution commitments on securities issuance	-	-
Irrevocable leasing commitments	-	-
Other financing commitments given	-	-
Financing commitments given to customers	6.638.295	7.755.136
Import documentary credits	2.861.278	3.060.957
Payment undertakings and acceptances	1.307.415	1.417.545
Confirmed credit line openings	1.289.181	2.582.045
Substitution commitments on securities issuance	-	-
Irrevocable leasing commitments	-	-
Other financing commitments given	1.180.421	694.589
Guarantee commitments given to credit and similar institutions	5.954.291	5.553.098
Confirmed export documentary credits	58.450	-105.780
Payment undertakings and acceptances	7.792	70.624
Loan guarantees given	-	-
Other sureties, pledges and guarantees given	651.368	574.176
Non-performing commitments	5.236.681	5.014.078
Guarantee commitments given to customers	11.526.120	11.563.606
Loan guarantees given	-	-
Sureties and guarantees given to government bodies	7.376.336	7.511.175
Other sureties and guarantees given	4.149.784	4.052.431
Non-performing commitments	-	-
Financing and guarantee commitments received	23.229.141	22.544.719
Financing commitments received from credit and similar institutions	-	-
Confirmed credit line openings	-	-
Substitution commitments on securities issuance	-	-
Other financing commitments received	-	-
Guarantee commitments received from credit and similar institutions	19.449.616	18.696.233
Loan guarantees	10.631.795	8.835.403
Other guarantees received	8.817.821	9.860.830
Guarantee commitments received from government and other guarantee institutions	3.779.525	3.848.485
Loan guarantees	3.779.525	3.848.485
Other guarantees received	-	-

(In thousand MAD)

SECURITIES COMMITMENTS	AMOUNT
Given commitments	13.576.288
Securities acquired under a repurchase agreement	-
Other securities to be delivered	13.576.288
Received commitments	2.944.489
Securities sold under a repurchase agreement	-
Other securities to be received	2.944.489

(In thousand MAD)

FORWARD FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AND COMMITMENTS ON DERIVATIVES PRODUCTS	Holding transaction		Other transaction	
	30/06/2024	31/12/2023	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Forward foreign exchange transactions	34.015.391	34.853.350	-	-
Foreign currencies to be received	6.511.770	5.003.872	-	-
Dirhams to be delivered	428.180	1.037.528	-	-
Foreign currencies to be delivered	16.560.363	16.425.590	-	-
Dirhams to be received	10.515.077	12.386.360	-	-
Of which currency swaps	-	-	-	-
Commitments on derivatives products	4.882.139	4.976.726	-	-
Commitments on regulated interest rate markets	-	-	-	-
Commitments on OTC interest rate markets	4.312.954	4.654.965	-	-
Commitments on regulated foreign exchange markets	-	-	-	-
Commitments on OTC foreign exchange markets	17.066	8.122	-	-
Commitments on regulated markets for other instruments	652.994	480.083	-	-
Commitments on OTC markets for other instruments	-100.876	-166.444	-	-

(In thousand MAD)

ASSETS AND SURETIES RECEIVED AND GIVEN AS GUARANTEE

ASSETS AND SURETIES RECEIVED AS GUARANTEE	Net carrying amount	Asset or Off-balance sheet entries in which loans and signature loans are given	Value of hedged loans and signature loans given
Treasury bonds and similar instruments	25.058.291		
Other securities	15.927.087		
Mortgages	119.157.549		
Other forms of collateral	321.200.427		
TOTAL	481.343.355		

ASSETS AND SURETIES RECEIVED AS GUARANTEE	Net carrying amount	Asset or Off-balance sheet entries in which loans and signature loans are given	Value of hedged loans and signature loans given
Treasury bonds and similar instruments	34.086.101		
Other securities	-		
Mortgages	-		
Other forms of collateral	776.934		
TOTAL	34.863.034		

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

	D < 1 month	1 month < D < 3 months	3 months < D < 1 year	1 year < D < 5 years	D > 5 years	TOTAL
Assets						
Loans and advances to credit and similar institutions	5.368.680	3.713.572	4.878.409	8.590.575	4.284.352	26.835.588
Loans and advances to customers	21.510.214	10.926.968	8.956.649	29.508.394	33.740.071	104.642.296
Leasing and similar	19.846.927	1.743.375	3.190.819	15.276.611	5.891.462	45.949.194
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	7.045	2.366	21.697	96.361	208.630	336.099
TOTAL	46.732.866	16.386.281	17.047.574	53.471.941	44.124.515	177.763.177
LIABILITIES						
Amounts due to credit and similar institutions	37.286.120	770.000	6.008.252	1.931.837	-	45.996.209
Amounts due to customers	1.926.790	2.931.470	5.569.127	406.907	1.358	10.835.652
Debt securities issued	1.540.000	-	1.812.500	4.518.700	-	7.871.200
Subordinated borrowings	-	-	3.000.000	2.400.000	7.500.000	12.900.000
TOTAL	40.752.910	3.701.470	16.389.879	9.257.444	7.501.358	77.603.061

(In thousand MAD)

CONCENTRATION RISK TO A SINGLE COUNTERPARTY

Number of counter-parties	Total amount of risks	Amount of risk exceeding 5% of capital		
		Disbursed loans	Signature loans	Amount of securities held of the beneficiary's share capital
15	47.380.143	35.794.109	2.841.928	402.474

(In thousand MAD)

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET IN FOREIGN CURRENCY		AMOUNT
ASSETS		27.852.130
Cash and balances at central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre		66.823
Loans and advances to credit and similar institutions		7.928.362
Loans and advances to customers		9.255.059
Trading securities, available-for-sale securities and investment securities		4.437.256
Other assets		198.520
Investments in associates and similar assets		5.710.835
Subordinated loans		188.779
Leased and rented assets		64.624
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		1.872
LIABILITIES		14.133.479
Amounts due to central banks, the Public treasury and postal cheque centre		-
Amounts due to credit and similar institutions		4.950.786
Customer deposits		9.108.190
Debt securities issued		-
Other liabilities		74.503
Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds		-
Subordinated debt		-
OFF-BALANCE SHEET		11.403.769
Commitments given		7.547.750
Commitments received		3.856.019

(In thousand MAD)

NET INTEREST INCOME	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Interest received	4.317.999	4.084.500
Interest and similar income from transactions with credit institutions	340.951	419.446
Interest and similar income from transactions with customers	3.329.616	2.975.990
Interest and similar income from debt securities	647.432	689.064
Interest paid	2.031.016	1.792.855
Interest and similar expenses from transactions with credit institutions	974.774	894.166
Interest and similar expenses from transactions with customers	633.562	588.362
Interest and similar expenses from debt securities	422.679	310.327

(In thousand MAD)

NON-PERFORMING CUSTOMER LOANS AT PARENT COMPANY LEVEL	30/06/2024		31/12/2023	
	Credit lines	Provisions for credit lines	Credit lines	Provisions for credit lines
Sub-standard loans	445.115	50.154	478.149	60.060
Doubtful loans	2.015.122	1.112.932	2.098.271	1.070.855
Impaired loans	11.557.019	7.674.278	10.899.791	7.251.891
TOTAL	14.017.256	8.837.364	13.476.210	8.382.805

(In thousand MAD)

INCOME FROM EQUITY SECURITIES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Investments in associates	906	8.219
Investments in related companies	631.636	639.100
Trading portfolio securities	-	403
Similar assets	54.295	39.248
TOTAL	686.838	686.970

(In thousand MAD)

FEES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Fees received	943.588	918.152
On transactions with credit institutions	-	-
On transactions with customers	234.186	224.625
On foreign exchange transactions	201.630	253.370
On primary market securities transactions	21.279	19.297
On derivatives products	-	-
On transactions in securities under management and custody	10.679	12.532
On means of payment	320.307	267.917
On other advisory and assistance services	-	-
On the sale of insurance products	24.551	24.774
On other services	130.955	115.636
Fees paid	307.691	320.536
On transactions with credit institutions	-	-
On transactions with customers	-	-
On foreign exchange transactions	195.503	246.113
On primary market securities transactions	-	-
On derivatives products	142	143
On transactions in securities under management and custody	30.920	8.986
On means of payment	81.126	65.294
On other advisory and assistance services	-	-
On the sale of insurance products	-	-
On other services	-	-

(in thousand MAD)

INCOME AND EXPENSES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Income	2.352.312	1.882.758
Gains on trading securities	1.380.491	544.373
Capital gains on disposal of available-for-sale securities	31.234	11.738
Impairment write-backs on available-for-sale securities	34.279	5.046
Gains on derivatives products	36.991	333.067
Gains on foreign exchange transactions	869.317	988.533
Expenses	1.261.033	1.353.434
Losses on trading securities	757.676	576.121
Capital losses on disposal of available-for-sale securities	2.570	1.234
Provisions for impairment of available-for-sale securities	-	8.402
Losses on derivatives products	26.771	92.884
Losses on foreign exchange transactions	474.017	674.793
NET INCOME FROM MARKET TRANSACTIONS	1.091.279	529.323

(in thousand MAD)

EXPENSES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Employee expenses	840.709	819.975
Taxes	51.299	55.405
External expenses	781.084	799.727
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	146.282	101.643

(in thousand MAD)

OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
Income and expenses		-
Other banking income and expenses	818.350	306.839
Other banking income	2.553.974	2.136.162
Other banking expenses	1.735.624	1.829.323
Non-banking operating income and expenses	164.355	-27.395
Non-banking operating income	176.808	32.305
Non-banking operating expenses	12.453	59.700
Other expenses		
Provisions and losses on irrecoverable loans	1.113.143	762.994
Other income		
Write-backs and amounts recovered on impaired loans	266.347	264.739

(in thousand MAD)

FROM NET BOOK EARNINGS TO NET FISCAL EARNINGS	
I- Net income for accounting purposes	1.399.614
Bénéfice net	
Perte nette	
II- Tax write-backs	774.632
1- Current	222.780
Non-deductible expenses	222.780
2- Non-current	551.852
Corporate income tax	551.852
III- Tax deductions	727.920
1- Current	
Dividends	648.000
2- Non-current	
WRITE-BACK / DEPRECIATION & PROVISION	79.920
IV- TAXABLE NET INCOME	1.446.326
Corporation tax	551.852
REIT corporation tax	
VI- TAXABLE NET INCOME	

(in thousand MAD)

DETERMINATION OF CURRENT EARNINGS AFTER-TAX	AMOUNT
I- DETERMINING INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2.035.781
(+) Tax write-backs on ordinary activities	222.780
(-) Tax deductions on ordinary activities	648.000
(=) Theoretical taxable income from ordinary activities	1.610.561
(-) Theoretical tax on income from ordinary activities	620.066
(=) Income after tax from ordinary activities	1.415.715
II. SPECIFIC TAX TREATMENT AND BENEFITS GRANTED UNDER INVESTMENT CODES OR SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS	

(in thousand MAD)

DETAILS ABOUT VALUE ADDED TAX

TYPE	"Balance at beginning of year (1)"	Transactions liable to VAT during the year (2)	VAT declarations for the year (3)	End-of-year closing balance (4=1+2-3)
A. VAT collected	91.739	350.733	353.898	88.575
B. Recoverable VAT	28.274	267.076	248.084	47.267
On expenses	19.929	234.647	214.358	40.218
On non-current assets	8.345	32.429	33.726	7.048
C. VAT due or VAT credit (A-B)	63.465	83.657	105.814	41.308

(in thousand MAD)

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SHARE CAPITAL

Amount of the capital : 2 125 656 420 MAD

Amount of the uncalled committed capital:-

Nominal value: 10.00

Name of the main shareholders	Address	Number of shares		(% of capital held)
		Previous year	Current year	
A- MOROCCAN SHAREHOLDERS (*)				
ROYALE MAROCAINE D'ASSURANCES (**)	83, avenue des FAR 20000 - Casa-blanca	58.255.089	58.255.089	27,41%
O CAPITAL GROUP	81, Avenue de l'Armée Royale, 14 ^{ème} étage	15.226.909	14.924.777	7,02%
SOCIETE FINANCIERE DU CREDIT DU MAGHREB	67, avenue de l'Armée Royale 20000 - Casablanca	1.988.704	1.988.704	0,94%
CAISSE DE DEPOT ET DE GESTION	Place Moulay El Hassan - ex Piétri -BP 408 - Rabat	17.272.828	17.272.828	8,13
Groupe MAMDA/MCMA (***)	Angle Avenue Mohammed VI et rue Houmane El Fatouaki - Rabat	10.659.480	10.657.771	5,01%
BANK OF AFRICA employees		2.269.879	2.231.883	1,05%
FREE-FLOAT		45.173.524	37.152.779	21,41%
TOTAL (1)		150.846.413	150.846.413	27,41%
B- FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS (*)				
BANQUE FEDERATIVE DU CREDIT MUTUEL	4 rue Frédéric-Guillaume Raiffeisen, 67000 Strasbourg - France	52.200.985	52.200.985	24,56%
British International Investment (ex CDC Group PLC)	123, Victoria Street, Londres SW1E 6DE, Royaume-Uni	9.518.244	9.518.244	4,48%
TOTAL (2)		61.719.229	61.719.229	
TOTAL (1) + (2)		212.565.642	212.565.642	100%

(*) The reported shareholder breakdown is based on:

- Blocking certificates received by the mixed shareholder meeting of 24 June 2024

- Shareholder declarations if there is no blocking certificate

(**) including shares held by RMA's specialised mutual funds (2,975,095 shares)

(***) a breakdown of MAMDA/MCMA Group's shareholdings as declared by the shareholder

APPROPRIATION OF INCOME EARNED DURING THE YEAR

A- Origin of the earnings allocated	Amount	B- Income allocation	Amount
Decision of : 25 june 2024			
Retained earnings	79	To statutory reserves	-
Net income awaiting appropriation	-	To dividends	850.263
Net income for the year	1.564.873	Other allocations	714.689
Deduction from earnings	-		
Other deductions	-		
TOTAL A	1.564.952	TOTAL B	1.564.952

(in thousand MAD)

INCOME AND OTHER ITEMS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Shareholders' equity and similar	35.883.441	34.364.505	33.601.517
Transactions and income for the year	-	-	-
Net banking income	4.537.595	7.188.158	6.630.368
Pre-tax income	1.951.466	2.194.804	1.931.997
Corporate income tax	551.852	629.932	406.902
Dividend distribution	850.263	835.079	822.427
Undistributed income (allocated to reserves or awaiting appropriation)	714.689	690.079	678.465
Per share information (MAD)	-	-	-
Earnings per share	7	7	7
Dividend per share	4	4	4
Staff	-	-	-
Gross remuneration for the year	840.709	1.680.278	1.736.291
Average number of staff employed during the year	4.580	4.650	4.671

(in thousand MAD)

KEY DATES AND EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

I. KEY DATES

Balance sheet date (1) 30/06/2024

Date for drawing up the financial statements (2)

(1) Reason in the event of any change to the balance sheet date

(2) Reason in the event that the statutory 3-month period for drawing up the financial statements is exceeded

II. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD UNRELATED TO THIS FINANCIAL YEAR KNOWN PRIOR TO INITIAL PUBLICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dates Event's Indication

STAFF NUMBERS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Salaried staff	4.580	4.650
Staff in employment	4.580	4.650
Equivalent full-time staff	4.580	4.650
Administrative and technical staff (full-time equivalent)	-	-
Banking staff (full-time equivalent)	-	-
Managerial staff (full-time equivalent)	4.421	4.493
Other staff (full-time equivalent)	159	157
Of which overseas staff	47	50

(In number)

SECURITIES AND OTHER ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT OR CUSTODY	Number of accounts		Amounts	
	30/06/2024	31/12/2023	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Securities for which the institution is custodian	43.691	43.067	268.974.614	247.139.187
Securities managed under a discretionary mandate	-	-	-	-
Mutual fund securities for which the institution is custodian	92	92	127.985.234	119.121.688
Mutual fund securities managed under a discretionary mandate	-	-	-	-
Other assets for which the institution is custodian	-	-	-	-
Other assets managed under a discretionary mandate	-	-	-	-

(in thousand MAD)

BRANCH NETWORK	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Permanent counters	635	656
Occasional counters	-	-
Cash dispensers and ATMs	831	816
Overseas branches	24	24
Overseas representative offices	6	6
		(In number)

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Current accounts	152.578	148.106
Checking accounts of Moroccans living abroad	181.012	185.933
Other checking accounts	1.346.136	1.344.470
Factoring accounts	-	-
Savings accounts	763.521	762.743
Fixed-term accounts	5.232	5.790
Certificates of deposit	172	95
Other deposit accounts	-	-
		(In number)

TANGIER OFFSHORE

ASSETS	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Cash, central banks, treasury, giro accounts	1.175	1.329
Loans to credit institutions and equivalent	6.371.670	6.735.793
. Demand	1.342.623	1.611.245
. Time	5.029.048	5.124.548
Loans and advances to customers	5.458.937	6.297.494
. Cash and consumer loans	668.572	1.088.824
. Equipment loans	4.786.696	5.204.905
. Mortgage loans	-	-
. Other loans	3.669	3.765
Advances acquired by factoring	-	-
Transaction and marketable securities	1.996.223	1.631.108
. Treasury bonds and equivalent securities	1.917.512	1.579.260
. Other debt securities	-	-
. Title deeds	78.711	51.848
. Sukuks Certificates	-	-
Other assets	913.233	894.797
Investment securities	960.955	2.115.358
. Treasury bonds and equivalent securities	-	-
. Other debt securities	960.955	2.115.358
. Sukuks Certificates	-	-
Equity investments and equivalent uses	-	-
. Investments in joint ventures	-	-
. Other equity securities and similar assets	-	-
. Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities	-	-
Subordinated loans	-	-
Placed investment deposits	-	-
Leased and rented fixed assets	64.624	68.906
Ijara leased assets	-	-
Intangible fixed assets	1.816	1.863
Tangible fixed assets	56	57
TOTAL ASSETS	15.768.689	17.746.706

(In thousand MAD)

LIABILITIES	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Central banks, treasury, giro accounts	-	-
Liabilities to credit institutions and equivalent	11.711.025	14.546.553
. Demand	981.397	1.143.185
. Time	10.729.628	13.403.367
Customer deposits	2.996.352	2.206.048
. Demand deposits	2.050.678	1.797.675
. Savings deposits	-	-
. Time deposits	918.502	389.219
. Other deposits	27.173	19.154
Customer borrowings and deposits on participatory products	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
. Negotiable debt securities	-	-
. Bond loans	-	-
. Other debt securities issued	-	-
Other liabilities	860.742	800.031
Provisions for liabilities and charges	2.928	2.994
Regulated provisions	-	-
Subsidies, assigned public funds and special guarantee funds	-	-
Subordinated debts	-	-
Received investment deposits	-	-
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Reserves and premiums related to capital	114.237	114.983
Capital	4.985	4.946
Shareholders unpaid-up capital (-)	-	-
Retained earnings (+/-)	-	-
Net earnings being appropriated (+/-)	-	-
Net earnings for the year (+/-)	78.419	71.150
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15.768.689	17.746.706

(In thousand MAD)

BALANCE SHEET	30/06/2024	31/12/2023
Given commitments	955.141	722.843
Financing commitments on behalf of credit institutions and equivalent	-	-
Financing commitments on behalf of customers	36.696	708
Guarantee commitments given to credit institutions and equivalent	780.575	581.555
Guarantee commitments given to customers	137.870	140.580
Securities repos purchased	-	-
Other securities to be delivered	-	-
Received commitments	3.856.168	4.636.113
Financing commitments received from credit institutions and equivalent	-	-
Guarantee commitments received from credit institutions and equivalent	1.565.126	2.284.110
Guarantee commitments received from the State and various guarantee bodies	2.291.042	2.352.003
Securities repos sold	-	-
Other securities to be received	-	-
Moucharaka and Moudaraba securities to be received	-	-

(In thousand MAD)

INCOME STATEMENT	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
BANK OPERATING INCOME	689.509	577.736
Interests and assimilated revenues on transactions with credit institutions	178.406	191.419
Interests and assimilated revenues on transactions with customers	133.244	97.564
Interests and assimilated revenues on debt securities	71.161	56.714
Revenue from property securities (1) and Sukuks certificates	448	185
Revenue from Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities	-	-
Revenues from leased and rented fixed assets	4.148	4.470
Revenue from leased assets (Ijara)	-	-
Fees on provided services	7.373	6.235
Other banking revenues	294.729	221.149
Cost transfer on received investment deposits	-	-
BANK OPERATING EXPENSES	553.096	499.035
Interests and assimilated expenses on transactions with credit institutions	320.448	270.882
Interests and assimilated expenses on transactions with customers	15.216	9.764
Interests and assimilated expenses on debt securities issued	-	-
Expenses from Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities	-	-
Expenses on leased and rented fixed assets	2.526	2.562
Expenses from leased assets (Ijara)	-	-
Other banking expenses	214.906	215.827
Cost transfer on received investment deposits	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	136.413	78.701
Non-banking operating revenues	-	-
Non-banking operating expenses	-	-
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3.058	2.501
Staff expenses	2.476	1.675
Tax expenses	-	-
External expenses	582	826
Other general operating expenses	-	-
Allowances for depreciation and provisions for intangible and tangible fixed assets	-	-
ALLOWANCES FOR PROVISIONS AND LOAN LOSSES	4	3.770
Allowances for non performing loans and commitments	-	3.758
Loan losses	4	12
Other allowances for provisions	-	-
PROVISION WRITE-BACKS AND RECOVERY ON AMORTISED DEBTS	-	-
Provision write-backs on non performing loans and commitments	-	-
Recovery on amortised debts	-	-
Other provision write-backs	-	-
CURRENT INCOME	133.351	72.430
Non-current revenues	-	-
Non-current expenses	3.591	10.286
PRE-TAX EARNINGS	129.759	62.144
Corporate tax	51.340	27.342
NET EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR	78.419	34.802

(In thousand MAD)

EARNINGS FORMATION TABLE	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
(+) Interests and equivalent revenues	382.811	345.697
(-) Interests and equivalent expenses	335.664	280.646
NET INTEREST INCOME	47.147	65.051
(+) Revenues from leased and rented fixed assets	-	-
(-) Expenses on leased and rented fixed assets	-	-
INCOME FROM ON PARTICIPATIVE FUNDING	-	-
(+) Profit from leasing and renting operations	4.148	4.470
(-) Expenses from leasing and renting operations	2.526	2.562
Income from leasing and rental operations	1.622	1.908
(+) Revenue from leased assets (Ijara)	-	-
(-) Expenses from leased assets (Ijara)	-	-
Income from Ijara operation (1)	-	-
(+) Fees received	7.669	6.656
(-) Fees paid	234	195
Fee income (1)	7.436	6.461
(+) Income from trading securities	-	-
(+) Income from investment securities	62.943	7.148
(+) Income from payload operations	11.555	-7.345
(+) Income from by-product operation	5.280	5.593
Income from market transactions (1)	79.778	5.396
(+/-) Income from Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities	-	-
(+) other banking products	448	186
(-) other banking expenses	18	301
(+/-) Holders' share in investment deposit accounts	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	136.413	78.701
(+) Income from financial asset operations (2)	-	-
(+) Other non-banking operating revenues	-	-
(-) Other non-banking operating expenses	-	-
(-) General operating expenses	3.058	2.500
Gross operating income	133.355	76.201
(+) Allowances for non performing loans and commitments (net of write-backs)	-4	-3.770
(+) Other allowances net of provision write-backs	-	-
Current income	133.351	72.431
Non-current income	-3.591	-10.286
(-) Corporate tax	51.340	27.343
Net earnings for the year	78.419	34.802

(In thousand MAD)

CASH FLOW	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
(+) Net earnings for the year	78.419	34.802
(+) Allowances for depreciation and provisions for intangible and tangible fixed assets	-	-
(+) Allowances for provisions for equity investments depreciation	-	-
(+) Allowances for provisions for general risks	-	-
(+) Allowances for regulated provisions	-	-
(+) Non-current allowances	-	-
(-) Provision write-backs	-	-
(-) Capital gains on disposals of intangible and tangible fixed assets	-	-
(+) Capital losses on disposals of intangible and tangible fixed assets	-	-
(-) Capital gains on disposals of equity investments	-	-
(+) Capital losses on disposals of equity investments	-	-
(-) Write-backs of investment subsidies received	-	-
(+) Financing	78.419	34.802
(-) Dividends distributed	-	-
(+) Cash-flow	78.419	34.802

(In thousand MAD)

VIII - NOTE CONCERNING RISKS

8.1. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

8.1.1. Risk categories

8.1.1.1. Credit risk

Credit risk, inherent in banking activity, is the risk of customers not repaying their financial obligations toward the Bank in full or within the allotted time, resulting in potential losses for the Bank. It is the broadest risk category and may be correlated with other risk categories.

8.1.1.2. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss in value of financial instruments resulting from changes in market parameters, volatility and correlations between them. Concerned parameters include exchange rates, interest rates and the prices of securities (stocks, bonds) and commodities, derivatives and all other assets.

8.1.1.3. Global liquidity and interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the vulnerability of the financial situation of an institution to adverse changes in interest rates.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk for the development of not being able to meet its cash flow or collateral requirements when they fall due and at a reasonable cost.

8.1.1.4. Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel error and systems failure or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risks.

8.1.1.5. Country risk

Country risk comprises political risk as well as transfer risk. Political risk generally arises from action taken by the government of a country such as nationalisation or expropriation or an independent event such as war or revolution, which may affect a customer's ability to honour its obligations.

Transfer risk can be defined as the risk of a resident customer being unable to acquire foreign currency in its country so as to honour its overseas commitments.

8.1.2. Risk management organization

8.1.2.1. Risk control bodies

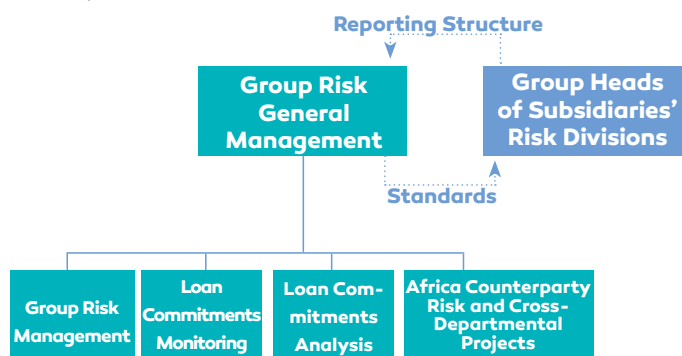
► Group Risk Division

One of the Group Risks' responsibilities is to ensure that credit, market and operational risks are monitored and controlled. It is responsible for:

- Defining BANK OF AFRICA Group's risk policy;
- Definition and management taking and monitoring of commitments;
- Implementing of a credit risks control system, market transactions and operational risks;

The Group Risk management is composed of four entities:

- Group Risk management
- Monitoring commitments
- Commitments analysis
- Group Permanent Control.



8.1.2.2. Governance bodies

► Group Risk Committee

The Group Risk committee BANK OF AFRICA is an instance from the board of Directors of BANK OF AFRICA, whose prerogatives are extended to direct and indirect subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation of the Group.

This committee assists the board on strategy and risk management, including ensuring that the global risk strategy is adapted to the risk profile of the bank and the Group, to the degree of risk aversion, its systemic importance, its size and its financial basis.

► Group Audit and Internal Control committee

BANK OF AFRICA Group's audit and Internal control committee is an instance from the board of Directors of BANK OF AFRICA, whose prerogatives are extended to subsidiaries and other entities included in the scope of consolidation.

Group audit and Internal control committee assists the board of Directors on internal control, by ensuring the existence and maintenance of an internal control system adapted to the Group's organization, the reliability of financial information intended for the board of Directors and third parties, the examination of the corporate and consolidated accounts before their submission to the Board of Directors.

► Executive Committee - Morocco & International

The Executive Committee - Morocco & International is responsible for translating and monitoring the Group's corporate strategy into operational initiatives and measures.

This Committee, which meets weekly, is also primarily responsible for steering the Bank's business and profitability, managing and monitoring risks, and strengthening intra-Group synergies.

► The Steering Committee and Group Risk Management

After the BANK OF AFRICA Group's Executive committee, the Steering committee and Risk management assists in the management and monitoring of effective and operational of piloting device Group risks (BANK OF AFRICA S.A and its direct and indirect subsidiaries) and the consistency of Group activities with the policies fixed of risks and limitations.

This committee ensures the efficiency of the piloting device of the risks (credit, market, country and operational) and its adequacy with the level of risk appetite defined within the framework of the risk management policy

8.1.2.3. Credit Committees

► Senior Credit Committee

The Senior Credit Committee reviews and approves, on a weekly basis, credit applications from customers of the bank and of the Group within its delegated powers. Operating rules and powers differ depending on the degree of risk incurred as well as the nature of the bank's credit portfolio segment in question - business, corporate or Personal & Professional banking customers.

The Credit Committee's scope also covers Group entities. It assesses and issues, via the Senior credit committee - Group entities, decisions regarding risk-taking with regard to certain counterparties or groups of counterparties within the banking and trading portfolio in respect of domestic operations as well as for individual counterparties in respect of overseas operations based on predefined thresholds by subsidiary.

It is chaired by the Bank's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and vice-chaired by the Director and Delegate General Manager. This committee meets twice a week and brings together the Bank's Senior Managers.

► Regional Credit Committee

The Regional Credit Committee (CCR) enjoys delegated powers enabling it to rule on counterparties at a regional level in accordance with the existing scheme of delegation. The committee meets on a weekly basis. Each region's Regional Director decides on when the CCR will meet and informs all members accordingly. Regional Directors decide on meeting dates and inform committee members.

► Loan Commitments Monitoring Committee (CSE)

Responsibility for tracking and monitoring the Loan Commitments situation is assumed by various bodies at two levels. Leur composition se présente comme suit :

► Sub-standard Loan Monitoring Committee (CSP)

This committee meets monthly to discuss loan dossiers showing anomalies submitted by the network which are to be monitored for an additional 30-day-period at the commercial level or which are to be prematurely reclassified as sub-standard loans.

► Loan Monitoring and Downgrade Committee (CSE)

This committee meets monthly to discuss loan dossiers showing anomalies which satisfy the criteria for being reclassified as non-performing loans..

8.2. CREDIT RISK

The Bank's credit activity is part of the general credit policy approved by the Bank's senior management. Among the guiding principles include the Group's requirement related to ethics, attribution of responsibilities, the existence and adherence to procedures and rigour in risk analysis.

This policy is available in specific policies and procedures appropriate to the nature of activities and counterparties.

8.2.1. Credit decision cycle

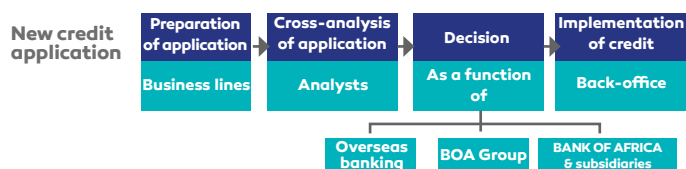
8.2.1.1. General principles

The approval process at BANK OF AFRICA Group level respects the "Troïka" principle and is based on the following principles :

- All credit requests adhere to the same approval process which ensures that the Troïka principle is respected (minimum requirement). Therefore, at least 3 people, one of which is from the Risk Division, should approve all credit requests except for some predefined specific cases;
- The Decision, jointly taken by the Risk and Commercial Divisions – which includes at least one preliminary counterfactual analysis – applies to the applications assigned to the local Decision committees as well as to the central Decision committees. This involves a multilevel pyramid structure, where the higher level acts as an arbitrator in the event that consensus is not reached;
- The Risk Division can use the escalation procedure (n+1) if there is a disagreement with the Commercial Division.
- Appeal to the highest authority having ruled on any other case of a related case with the highest level of high delegation (in case of a group).

8.2.1.2. Credit approval process

The following diagram provides an overview of the credit approval process :



- The Commercial Division in charge of customer relations is responsible for preparing the credit application;
- Counterfactual analysis of the credit application is performed by credit analysts from the entity's Risk Division;
- The Decision is jointly taken by the Risk and Commercial Divisions, based on their respective levels of delegation;
- The loan is actually implemented by the back-office, which is a unit independent from the Risk and Commercial Divisions.

8.2.1.3. Decision making and choice of circuits

In order to facilitate the reporting exercise, the principle of a single Decision for each credit proposal should be respected.

Credit Decisions are made either by circulation file, or by holding a Credit Committee, via a manual or electronic process.

8.2.1.4. Delegation

The credit Decision process is based on a delegation system whereby an entity's Board of Directors delegates powers to its employees or a group of employees by setting limits, as it sees fit.

The delegation may in turn involve a sub-delegation depending on the organisation, volume, products and risks.

The delegation of authority to employees is assigned intuitu personae on the basis of their Decision-making ability, experience, personal skills, professional skills and training.

8.2.1.5. Approval rules

The credit approval Decision is sent for consideration to the Troika or to Credit Committees depending on the approval levels required.

The present delegation system defines the following decision levels:

- At local branch level;
- At "hub" level (BOA Group and Europe);
- At central BANK OF AFRICA level.

The local branch level may involve a sub-delegation depending on the entity's organisation, volume, products and risks.

8.2.1.6. Credit application contents

All requests for obtaining credit should meet the product's eligibility criteria as defined in the product factsheets. All credit Decisions are taken on the basis of a standard credit application whose format is defined in consultation with the Commercial Division and Risk concerned and in coordination with the Group Risk Division.

A credit application is prepared for each counterparty or transaction to which the entity wishes to make a commitment or for which the entity has already made a commitment in the case of an annual review or renewal. This is done on the basis of the documents mentioned in the product checklist and provided by the client.

The document checklist to be sent by the client and the analysis form should be identical to the one at Group level and these will be modified based on the type of credit. The contents of the credit application should provide the Decision-makers with the necessary information as well as the quantitative and qualitative analysis required for taking the credit Decision.

The Commercial Division is responsible for preparing the credit application and its contents.

The credit application shall remain the single point of

reference for any credit Decision; it should contain all the signatures or stamps that guarantee the accuracy of the information provided therein.

8.3. RATING MODEL

BANK OF AFRICA has an internal rating tool covering several customer segments.

8.3.1. Key rating rules

8.3.1.1. Rating's uniqueness

The rating is established for each client, provided as a third code group. The rating process is thus carried out for each third code group so that a third party has one and only one ratings. Thus, BANK OF AFRICA ensures the uniqueness of the rating attributed to each assessed counterparty.

8.3.1.2. Rating's integrity

As per the regulatory principles, the attribution of the rating and its periodic review should be carried out or approved by a party that does not benefit directly from the credit approval. It is for this reason that the rating is validated in the back office by the Group Risk Management Division following initial attribution by front-office commercial operations. The rating's integrity is a key component in the credit risk management process and should reinforce and encourage independence in the rating process.

8.3.1.3. Rating's singularity

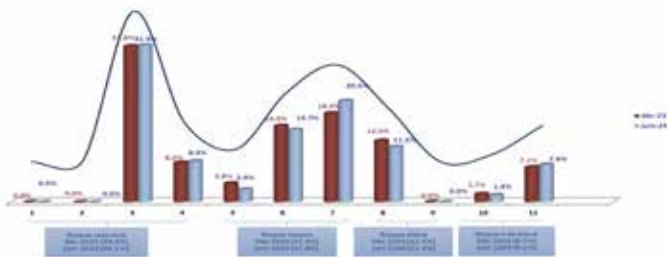
A counterparty code is assigned to each of the Bank's counterparties. The rating of each third party is carried out using the counterparty reference code in such a manner that, for all third parties (the counterparty type is single and unique), the assessment will be carried out by using a single rating model but with data specific to each counterparty. BANK OF AFRICA thus ensures the rating's singularity for each counterparty.

8.3.2. Rating scale

BANK OF AFRICA Group has adopted an 11-level rating scale to attribute a final counterparty rating :

CATE-GORY	CLASS	DEFINITION	
Investment grade	Limited risk	1	Extremely stable short- and medium-term; very stable long-term; solvent despite serious disruptions;
		2	Very stable short- and medium- term; stable longterm; sufficiently solvent despite persistently negative events;
		3	Solvent short- and medium-term despite significant difficulties; moderately negative developments can be withstood long-term;
		4	Very stable short-term; no expected change to threaten the loan in the coming year; sufficiently solid medium-term to be able to survive; long-term outlook still uncertain;
	Medium risk	5	Stable short-term; no expected change to threaten the loan in the coming year; can only withstand small negative developments medium- term;
		6	Ability limited to withstand unexpected negative developments;
		7	Ability very limited to withstand unexpected negative developments;
Sub-investment grade	High risk	8	Ability limited to repay interest and principal on time; any change in internal and external economic and commercial conditions will make it difficult to fulfil obligations;
		9	Incapable of repaying interest and principal on time; fulfilling obligations dependent on favourable internal and external commercial and economic conditions;
	Very high risk	10	Very high risk of default; incapable of repaying interest and principal on time; partial default in repayment of interest and capital;
		11	Total default in repayment of interest and capital.

As of 30 June 2024, the breakdown of the portfolio by asset class was as follows :



8.3.3. Retail customer scoring system

Scoring for the Retail Customer segment consists of modeling statistics of default and risk behaviour.

Two types of score have been introduced, a behavioural score and a credit approval score.

The behavioural score, for open accounts, is a dynamic risk assessment based on a customer's behaviour.

Only customers that are known to the Bank may be assigned

a behavioural score.

Each of the Bank's customers is assigned a rating from A to K which is updated on a monthly basis and on a daily basis in the event of any incident.

Class	Description	Letter	Risk Level
A	Very low risk	E-	High risk
A-		F	Very high risk
B	Low risk	G	Major risk
B-		G-	Proven risk
C	Average risk	H	Sub-standard
C-		H-	Doubtful
D	Average-high risk	I	Loss
D-		J	
E		L	

Four separate behavioural scoring models have been introduced for specific market segments: personal banking customers, professional banking customers, Moroccans living abroad and small businesses.



The credit approval score is a one-off rating that is assigned on opening a line of credit.

New and existing customers are assigned a credit approval score.

A Decision support system has been introduced for approving consumer loans.

8.4. CREDIT RISK CONTROL AND MONITORING PROCEDURE

Credit risk control and monitoring ensures the second-level checking, separate from daily monitoring by the Commercial Division.

This procedure may be adapted depending on how each subsidiary is organised in consultation with the Group Risk Division.

Commercial Division is responsible for risk monitoring. Indeed, the credit manager in the Commercial Division is responsible to the daily monitoring of transaction risks. To fulfill this mission, the Commercial Division is helped by the risks which play an alert role.

The risk Division's main objective is to ensure the efficiency running of a forward-looking alert system that allows the Commercial Division to optimize risk management as well as anticipating potential risks so that the bank's portfolio may be properly managed. The risk Division also ensures that the Commercial Division is monitoring properly and provides alerts for accounts in default.

- Performs pre-checks ;
- Performs post-checks ;

- Identifies and monitors the portfolio of commitments based on several factors : products, maturities, beneficiaries, business sectors, branches, geographical regions etc.;
- Fixes and monitors concentration limits;
- Detects and monitors accounts showing anomalies and high-risk accounts;
- Categorised the portfolio based on regulatory criteria and proposes provisioning;
- Performs stress tests;
- Produces regulatory reports and internal steering reports.

8.4.1. Pre-checks

Pre-checks include all compliance checks carried out prior to a credit mine's initial authorisation and use. These checks are performed in addition to automatic checks and checks carried out by the Commercial Division, Back-office and Legal Department etc.

These checks are implemented by the Risk Division. They mainly relate to:

- Credit proposal data;
- Compliance with the appropriate delegation level;
- Legal documentation compliance;
- Conditions and reservations expressed before initial use of funds or the facility ;
- Data entered in the information systems.

8.4.2. Post-checks

Like pre-checks, post-checks are also performed by the Risk Division.

These checks are aimed at ensuring measurement, control and monitoring of credit risks in terms of the entire portfolio and not just the counterparty. Special attention is therefore paid to credit quality, anticipating and preventing irregularities and risks as well as controlling and monitoring risks by the Commercial Division.

8.4.2.1. Portfolio monitoring

Group's portfolio Monitoring commitments and its entities is performed through several indicators, both on the risks to the granting and during the life of the credit records.

The first post-check consists of identifying and monitoring the entity's total commitments based on several factors including products, maturities, customers, business groups, customer segments, counterparty ratings, loan categories (healthy loans and non-performing loans), industries, branches, geographical regions, type of collateral etc. The multi-criteria analysis is a credit risk management tool.

The production of multi-criteria analysis commitments portfolio is the responsibility of the Credit Risk die which also ensures the reporting of credit risks, both internally and vis-à-vis the Risk Committees and management, that external, vis-à-vis the regulators.

8.4.2.2. Concentration limits

Credit Risk Management has adopted a policy of analysing business line strategies from a risk perspective, especially in respect of new activities or product launches, by setting formal limits on these risks. Credit concentration risk incurred by BANK OF AFRICA Group can arise from exposure to :

- Individual counterparties ;
- Interest groups ;
- Counterparties belonging to the same industry or country.

8.4.2.2.1. Individual counterparties

The Group proceeds monthly monitoring of individual concentrations, on social and consolidated basis, and ensures close monitoring of the commitments of its 10, 20 and first 100 customers with the greatest commitments.

The following table shows commitments to the bank's main debtors at the end of June 2024:

	June 24	
	Amount	% of the total
Commitments to 10 largest customers	25 085	18.29%
Commitments to 20 largest customers	34 308	25.02%
Commitments to 100 largest customers	56 735	41.37%

8.4.2.2.2. Interest groups

Diversification of the portfolio by counterparty is monitored on a regular basis, notably under the Group's individual risk concentration policies. Credit risks that result from concentration on a single counterparty or group of counterparties with a relative high level of outstandings (more than 5% of shareholders' equity) are specifically monitored from an individual as well as consolidated perspective.

In addition, monitoring of major risks also ensures that the aggregate exposure to each beneficiary does not exceed 20 % of the Group's net consolidated shareholders' equity capital as recommended by the Moroccan banking regulations. BANK OF AFRICA remains well below the concentration limits defined by the Bank Al Maghrib directive.

8.4.2.2.3. Counterparties belonging to the same company

The Group has a methodology for setting sector limits based on a statistical model based on the historical default rate and the number of counterparties by business sector and risk class (rating).

The objective is to model default risk using appropriate econometric techniques, using a random variable dependent, whose value is the result of the enumeration of realization of fault events.

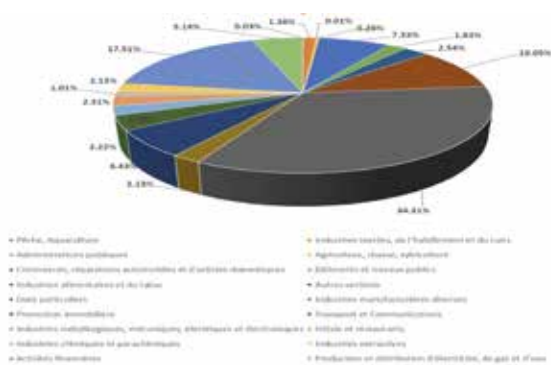
The approach is based on assumptions of the independence of the counterparties and the non-correlation of defaults. Thus, the key notion of this methodological approach is the probability of default of a counterparty given. This probability is measured through the use of the rate failure

of the rating pair / business sectors.

The model also allows you to calibrate the envelopes to be allocated to each business sector, particularly in view of the development plan of the Bank and the sector's loss experience. This approach adopted by the Group Risk Division is completed by the implementation of back Testing of the model every six months.

The review of the sectoral limits is carried out every six months in consultation with the commercial sector and the Intelligence Centre The Bank's economics, which provide their business vision and costing of the macroeconomic and sectoral perspectives. The opinions of these entities thus make it possible to challenge and further strengthen the relevance of the model in relation to the economic context.

The breakdown of activities at the end of June 2024 is as follows:



8.5. COUNTRY RISK

Country risk refers to the possibility that a sovereign counterparty in a given country, as well as other counterparties in this country, is unable or refuses to fulfil its foreign obligations due to socio-political, economic or financial reasons.

Country risk can also result from limits on the free movement of capital or due to other political or economic factors, in which case it is qualified as transfer risk. It can also result from other risks related to the occurrence of events impacting the value of commitments for a given country (natural disasters, external shocks).

The Group reviewed its country risk policy in detail. It set itself the primary objective of implementing a system for assessing, limiting, reducing and, if necessary, prudently suspending its commitments to high-risk countries across the Group.

The proposed policy, in addition to outlining a strategy for managing Country Risk, includes rules for identifying, managing and controlling these risks as well as the Group entities responsible. The main feature of this risk prevention policy is the system of delegation and limitation of commitments.

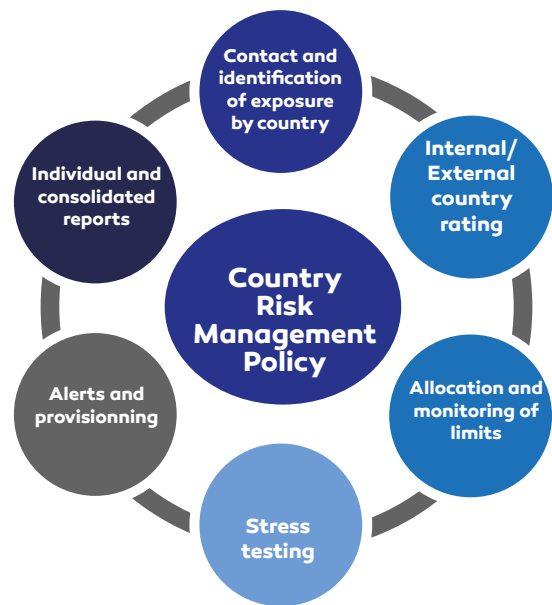
This system has been designed in such a way that limits rise in proportion to the increase in country risk. The level

of commitments is determined on the basis of the country risk level, reflected in the rating attributed to each country and the percentage of shareholders' equity of each Group entity.

BANK OF AFRICA's commitments are primarily Corporates and Sovereign. These commitments require:

- Post-rating authorisation and fundamental analysis of each counterparty;
- Continuous monitoring through reports that provide an overview of the commitments of the BANK OF AFRICA Group.

In addition to these reportings, the Group Risk Division develops a monthly analytical report on the foreign exhibitions of BANK OF AFRICA. Use this report to assess the level of foreign exhibitions of BANK OF AFRICA Group and is a dashboard for monitoring the evolution of the risk inherent in each country. The Group's country risk policy is illustrated as follows:



• Exposure limits by country

As part of the Country Risk Management process, the Group's banking subsidiaries are required to calculate country limits by considering qualitative and quantitative criteria when appraising risk and the extent to which the bank is capitalised.

As such, country limits are set on the basis of each country's risk profile, quantitative and qualitative indicators as well as past consolidated levels of exposure.

These limits are regularly reviewed and readjusted in the wake of an updated appraisal of each country and the occurrence of any factor likely to substantially impact the former (suspension, reduction or even removal). These macro-limits are proposed by Group Risks and submitted for approval by the Group Risks Committee.

• Country risk mapping

The Bank's country risk appraisal is based on the ratings of external rating agencies (e.g. S&P) which provide a rating for more than 80% of the world's countries and have a high level of expertise and know-how on the issues and future challenges faced by countries.

The Bank uses ratings from Coface, a credit insurer, for those countries not rated by S&P. Country reports published by BANK OF AFRICA's Economic Intelligence Centre (CIE) are also used to provide further insight as well as providing inputs for risk mapping.

The Bank's risk mapping system sees countries assigned a specific risk profile on a 6-category scale: Excellent risk profile, Very good, Good, Moderate, High and Extreme. This scale is benchmarked to S&P's rating with each tranche referring to a precise level of risk. This approach enables the Bank to appraise risk accurately.

8.6. DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICY FOR MANAGING LIQUIDITY AND INTEREST RATE RISKS

BANK OF AFRICA has established a policy for controlling balance sheet risks such as liquidity and interest rate risks so that it is able to as to continuously monitor changes in financial market trends and their impact on the Bank's operations.

In order to maintain balance sheet stability from a medium- to long-term perspective, the Bank's liquidity and interest rate risk management policy aims to:

- Ensure income stability when interest rates change, thereby maintaining net interest income and optimising the economic value of equity;
- Ensure an adequate level of liquidity, thereby enabling the Bank to meet its obligations at any given time and protecting it from any eventual crisis;
- Ensure that the risk inherent in its foreign exchange positions does not have a negative impact on the Bank's profit margins;
- Steer the bank's strategy so as to take full advantage of growth opportunities available in the market.

The Bank has established an ALCO committee to ensure that these targets are met. The main tasks of this committee are as follows:

- Set asset-liability policy ;
- Organise and direct asset-liability sub-committees;
- Possess in-depth knowledge of types of risk inherent in the Bank's operations and keep abreast of any changes in these risks based on financial market trends, risk management practices and the Bank's operations ;
- Review and approve procedures aimed at limiting the risks inherent in the Bank's operations in terms of credit approval, investments, trading and other significant activities and products;
- Master the reporting systems that measure and control the main sources of risk on a daily basis ;

- Review and approve risk limits periodically given changes to the institutional strategy, approve new products and respond to important changes in market conditions;
- Ensure that the different business lines are properly managed by HR, the latter possessing a high level of competence, experience and expertise in relation to supervised activities.

Responsibilities of the different parties involved in interest rate and liquidity risk management

Maintaining short- and medium-term balance sheet stability entails the involvement of all parties within the Bank and requires that each party's responsibilities are clearly defined in respect of interest rate and liquidity risk management.

In this regard, each of the Bank's entities will have its own budget and objectives, validated by the general management team on a medium-term basis. This enables the relevant bodies to ensure orderly monitoring and control of the three-year plan while balance sheet stability and compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

The ALM department regularly tracks changes in the Bank's balance sheet structure by comparison with the plan's objectives and indicates any divergence during ALCO committee meetings, attended by representative of all entities, and any required corrective measures.

Liquidity Risk

The Bank's strategy in terms of liquidity risk management aims to ensure that its financing mix is adapted to its growth ambitions to enable it successfully expand its operations in a stable manner.

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Bank being unable to fulfil its commitments in the event of unforeseen cash or collateral requirements by using its liquid assets.

Such an event may be due to reasons other than liquidity, for example, significant losses that result from counterparties in default or due to adverse changes in market conditions.

The following two major sources may generate liquidity risk :

- Inability of the institution to raise the required funds to deal with unexpected situations in the short term, such as a massive withdrawal from deposits or a maximum drawdown of off- balance sheet commitments;
- A mismatch of assets and liabilities or the financing of medium- or long- term assets by short-term liabilities.

An acceptable liquidity level is a level that enables the bank to finance asset growth and to fulfil its commitments when they are due, thereby protecting the bank from any eventual crisis.

Two indicators are used to evaluate the Bank's liquidity profile:

- The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was 160% on a consolidated basis at 30 June 2024, above the 100% regulatory limit set by Bank Al-Maghrib.

- The profile of cumulative impasses: the technique of periodic or cumulative impasses / Gap in dirhams and currencies, makes it possible to assess the level of liquidity risk incurred by the Bank in the short, medium and long term.

This technique makes it possible to estimate the net refinancing needs on different horizons and determine the appropriate terms of coverage.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future changes in interest rates have a negative impact on the Bank's profit margins.

Changes in interest rates also impact the net present value of expected cash flows. The extent to which the economic value of assets and liabilities is impacted will depend on the sensitivity of the various components of the balance sheet to changes in interest rates.

Interest rate risk is measured by conducting simulation-based stress tests under a scenario in which interest rates are raised by 200 basis points as recommended by the Basel Committee.

The Bank's strategy in terms of interest rate risk management aims to ensure the stability of results against changes in interest rates, thereby maintaining net interest income and optimising the economic value of equity.

Changes in interest rates may negatively impact net interest income and result in the Bank significantly undershooting its initial projections.

In order to counter such risks, the ALM department regularly steers the Bank's strategy by establishing rules for matching assets and liabilities by maturity and by defining a maximum tolerance departure threshold for net interest income by comparison with projected net banking income.

The method of periodic or cumulative gaps in dirhams and in foreign currencies helps measure the level of interest rate risk incurred by the Bank over the short, medium and long term.

This method is used to estimate asset-liability mismatches over different time periods and determine an appropriate hedging strategy

Sensitivity of the value of the banking portfolio

Simulation-based stress-tests are conducted to measure the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income and on economic value of equity.

At 30 June 2024, with the trading book portfolio excluded, the impact from a 200-basis points change in interest rates on net interest income was an estimated at MAD +0.114 billion or +2.53% of projected net interest income (and MAD- 0.120 billion for an interest rate variation of -200 basis points, i.e. -2.66% of projected net interest income).

The change in the economic value of shareholders' equity in the event of a 200-basis points shock was an estimated MAD 1.364 billion or 9.81% of regulatory capital..

8.7. MARKET RISK

Market risk management at BANK OF AFRICA Group adheres to regulatory standards as defined by supervisory authorities and in application of best international management practices as defined by the Basel Accords. Market risk is defined as the risk of loss on balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions due to changes in market prices. For BANK OF AFRICA, these risks encompass the following:

- Interest rate risk;
- Foreign currency risk;
- Credit risk on market transactions.

Mapping of financial instruments

The following table shows products traded as part of Bank of Africa Group's trading portfolio, mapped by risk factor :

Fixed income Instruments	I- Corporate and interbank loans/borrowings
	Fixed rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
	Floating rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
	II-Treasury bills and negotiable debt instruments
	II-1 Sovereign securities
	Fixed rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
	Floating rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
	II-2 Securities issued by credit institutions and companies
	Fixed rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
	Floating rate (MAD and foreign currencies)
Mutual funds	III- Stock lending/borrowing
	Stock lending/borrowing
	Repos/Reverse repos
	IV- Interest rate derivatives (MAD and foreign currencies)
	Interest rate swaps
Foreign Exchange Instruments	Swap futures
	Forward Rate Agreement
	Money market mutual funds
	Bond mutual funds
Equity Instruments	Equity mutual funds
	Composite mutual funds
	I-Foreign exchange
Commodity Products	FX spot
	FX forwards
	II-FX derivatives
	FX swaps
	Foreign exchange options
	Equities
	Equity/index derivatives
	Commodity futures
	Commodity options
	Commodity swaps

8.7.1. Market risk management policy

8.7.1.1. Governance

The main contributors to BANK OF AFRICA Group's market risk management policy are as follows:

- General Management, which implements market risk management strategies and policies approved by the Board of Directors;
- Group Risk Committee, which defines Group market risk management policy and validates any amendment to the steering of market risk across the entire Group;
- The Group Market Risk Committee, which ensures the

efficiency of the Market Risk Management System of the BANK OF AFRICA and its adequacy with the risk management policy of Group market;

- Group Market Risk Department, which centralises market risk management for BANK OF AFRICA Group as a department which is independent from the Group's front-offices. This gives it maximum objectivity in steering market risks and arbitrating between the Group's various market activities;
- Risk Management Units of BANK OF AFRICA Group entities, which provide a first level check on market activities within their entity and send regular reports to Group Risk Management;
- General Audit Group, which ensures implementation of the market risk management policy and rigorous compliance with procedures.

8.71.2. Description of the Market Risk Management Policy

BANK OF AFRICA Group's market risk management policy is based on four main factors:

- Limits ;
- Risk indicators ;
- Capital requirements ;

8.71.2.1. Limits

▸ Counterparty limits in market transactions

The process for approving limits for counterparties and applications to exceed those limits in market transactions is governed within BANK OF AFRICA Group by a system of delegation of powers within a framework of procedures specific to each counterparty type.

Market transactions are subject to a fixing priori limits, according to a delegation scheme based on the principle of the Troika.

▸ Market limits

In order to control market risk within BANK OF AFRICA Group and to diversify the trading portfolio, a set of market limits has been jointly adopted. These limits reflect the Group's risk profile and help it steer market risk effectively by arbitrating between the various market activities. BANK OF AFRICA Group's set of market limits comprises the following:

- Stop-loss limits
- Position limits
- VaR limits
- Trading limits.

Market limits are determined using VaR. The system for managing limits is dynamic and takes into account fluctuations in various risk factors as well as existing correlations so as to best appraise the extent to which the trading portfolio is diversified.

▸ Regulatory limits

In addition to the limits adopted for internal purposes,

BANK OF AFRICA Group also complies with regulatory limits defined by Bank Al-Maghrib such as:

- Limits on foreign currency positions which should not exceed 10% of shareholders' equity ;
- Limit on the overall foreign exchange position which should not exceed 20% of shareholders' equity.

8.71.2.2. Risk indicators

Different risk indicators reflecting the level of exposure to market risks are used within BANK OF AFRICA Group as follows :

▸ Overall Value-at-Risk (VaR) and VaR by asset class

Value-at-Risk is a probability-based technique used to measure overall market risk. It helps to measure the risk incurred by calculating the potential loss a given time horizon and degree of probability.

Unlike traditional risk indicators, Value-at-Risk combines several risk factors and measures their interaction, thereby taking into consideration the diversification of portfolios.

BANK OF AFRICA Group uses KVar software to calculate overall Value-at-Risk and VaR by asset class as well as back-testing by using different methods.

▸ Stressed VaR

The Group has established different scenarios for calculating stressed VaR.

The Group has focused on events that have created significant volatility in financial markets over the period from 1 September 2014 to 1 September 2024. These events include:

- The bankruptcy of "SVB" in the United States,
- The near-bankruptcy of "Credit Suisse" and its acquisition by UBS,
- A USD 500 billion increase in the US budget deficit,
- The Covid-19 crisis.

However, Morocco's financial markets reacted very little to these events. As a result, the impacts observed in international markets were replicated in the Moroccan market:

- Fluctuation in the Casablanca stock market, similar to that in the United States,
- Fluctuation in the dirham yield curve, similar to that of the US dollar,
- Repercussion of EUR/USD volatility on EUR/MAD and USD/MAD rates,
- Repercussion of EUR/USD volatility on EUR/MAD and USD/MAD volatility.

▸ Stress-testing by risk factor

BANK OF AFRICA Group conducts stress tests to assess the vulnerability of the Group's trading portfolio to extreme scenarios. Stress tests cover all components of the trading

portfolio by simulating all risk factors that impact the portfolio. The results of stress tests for interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, and equity risk on the trading portfolio are as follows:

a- Fixed income portfolio

1st scenario: A parallel shift of 25 basis points in the yield curve.

This scenario would result in a MAD 45 million impact on the P&L.

2nd scenario: A parallel shift of 50 basis points in the yield curve.

This scenario would result in a MAD 90 million impact on the P&L.

b- Equity portfolio

1st scenario: A 15% depreciation in the value of the equity portfolio.

This scenario would result in a MAD 17 million impact on the P&L.

2nd scenario: A 25% depreciation in the value of the equity portfolio.

This scenario would result in a MAD 28 million impact on the P&L.

c - Foreign Exchange

1st scenario: A 2.5% appreciation or depreciation in the value of the dirham.

This scenario would result in a MAD 12 million impact on the P&L.

2nd scenario: A 5% appreciation or depreciation in the value of the dirham.

This scenario would result in a MAD 24 million impact on the P&L.

The impact of the stress tests show that BANK OF AFRICA has adequate capital to withstand adverse stress scenarios and to be able to comply with regulatory standards, even in crisis situations.

8.8. OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal procedures, employee error, systems failure or external events, liable to impact the smooth running of the business.

8.8.1. Operational risk management policy

8.8.1.1. Operational risk management objective

The operational risk management policy has the following objectives:

- Assess and prevent operational risks;
- Assess controls;
- Implement preventive and/or corrective action for major

risks.

The management of operational risks through the implementation of preventive actions and / or corrective address the identified major risks.

The risk management system is regularly reviewed and monitored, allowing continuous improvement of said device.

8.8.1.2. Classification

Operational risks or losses can be analysed and categorised on the basis of two factors and it is important to differentiate between them: cause and effect, in terms of their financial or other impact. They are classified under Basel by event type.

8.8.1.2.1. Links to other risk types (market/credit risks)

The management of operational risks is potentially linked to the management of other risks (market/credit risks) at two levels:

- Overall level, analysis of the Bank's overall level of risk aversion (and in terms of allocation of capital) must be carried and monitoring of "trans-risks";
- Detailed level, some operational risks can be directly linked to market and credit risk management.

8.8.1.2.2. Operational risk management organisation

The framework governing operational risk management within BANK OF AFRICA Group is based on three main objectives:

- Define a target policy consistent with BANK OF AFRICA Group's business organisation and inspired by best practice;
- Involve and empower business lines and subsidiaries in the day-to-day management of operational risk management;
- Ensure that Audit/Control function is separate from the Operational Risk Management function.

Operational risk management at BANK OF AFRICA Group involves four major entities :

- BANK OF AFRICA's Group Operational Risk Department;
- BANK OF AFRICA network;
- BANK OF AFRICA business divisions;
- Subsidiaries.

Operational risks coordinators have been appointed by the aforementioned entities. These include:

- Operational Risk Correspondents (CRO);
- Operational Risk Coordinators (CORO);
- Operational Risk Liaison Officers (RRO).

The operational risk management's remit includes other Group subsidiaries.

8.8.1.2.3. Governance of operational risk management

Governance of operational risks within BANK OF AFRICA Group is organised by three Operational Risk Committees:

- Group Operational Risks Committee;
- Operational Risk Monitoring (Business Lines) Committee;
- Operational Risk (Subsidiaries) Committee.

These committees are tasked with periodically:

- Reviewing changes in the exposure to operational risks and in the environment for controlling such risks;
- Identifying the main areas of risk, in terms of activities and risk types;
- Defining preventive and corrective action required to reduce the level of risk ;
- Reviewing the amount of capital to be allocated to operational risks, the cost of preventive action required and the costs of insurance.

8.8.1.3. Fundamental methodology principles

BANK OF AFRICA Group's operational risk management policy has two strategic objectives:

- Reduce exposure to operational risks;
- Optimise capital requirements relating to operational risks.

The internal system for measuring operational risks is closely linked to the Group's day-to-day risk management process via:

- Collecting risk events;
- Mapping operational risks,
- Key risk indicators.

The data produced are part of the process of monitoring and control of operational risk profile.

The management of the entity in question, general management and the board of directors are regularly notified of operational risk exposure and losses incurred. Management systems are properly documented, ensuring compliance with a formalised set of controls, internal procedures and corrective measures in the event of non-compliance. Internal and/or external auditors are invited to periodically review management processes and systems for measuring operational risk. These audits relate to units' activities and the independent operational risk management function.

Management of operational risks at BANK OF AFRICA Group is entirely automated by means of a dedicated system, "MEGA GRC". The collection of risk events, the mapping of operational risks and the key risk indicators are currently managed by this system which is used at Bank level as well as by Moroccan and European subsidiaries.

8.8.1.4. Operational risk control and mitigation

Several types of action may be taken to manage operational risks:

- Reinforce checks;
- Hedge risks, especially through insurance contracts;

- Avoid risks, in particular, by redeploying activities
- Draw up business continuity plans.
- Closely monitoring the compliance with the assigned risk limits or thresholds.

BANK OF AFRICA Group has a very strong control policy, resulting in a significant reduction in operational risks. However, in terms of operational risk management and via its dedicated policy, the Group is at liberty to identify optimal behaviour, on a case by case basis, depending on the different types of risks described above.

Additionally, the Group has insurance policies to mitigate risks such as damage to office buildings, fraud, theft of valuable items and third-party liability cover etc.

8.8.2. Business continuity plan

The Business Continuity Plan is a response to the rising demand to minimise the impact in the event of any interruption to the Bank's operations. This is due to a growing reliance on the resources underpinning those operations, including human, IT or logistical resources.

The Plan comprises a set of measures and procedures aimed at ensuring that the Bank, under different crisis scenarios such as a major shock, is able to maintain essential services in fail-soft mode on a temporary basis, prior to the planned resumption of normal operations.

A targeted rescue organisation has been set up, along with alternative locations and backup systems. A specific project is underway at Group level, with disaster avoidance planning a priority.

The strategic transversal principles underpinning the Business Continuity Plan are as follows:

- BANK OF AFRICA has a moral responsibility to allow its customers access to the funds that they have entrusted to it. Any breach of this obligation in times of crisis may have an impact on public order.

This principle shall prevail above any other.

- BANK OF AFRICA must guarantee its commitments towards Morocco's interbank clearing system;
- BANK OF AFRICA intends, as a priority, to comply with every one of the existing legal and contractual commitments entered into (relating to loans and other commitments) before it enters into any other commitment;
- BANK OF AFRICA intends to maintain its international credibility by guaranteeing, as a priority, its commitments vis-à-vis foreign correspondents;
- BANK OF AFRICA Group's existing customers take priority over all others benefiting from its services.
- Services are provided along the entire chain from front office to back-office e.g. from branch level up until recognition in accounting terms.

8.9. ICAAP SYSTEM

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is a process for assessing internal capital adequacy. Its

objective is to ensure that the Bank, on a continuous basis, has adequate internal capital in relation to its risk profile.

There are 3 essential elements to ICCAP:

- Determining and steering Bank of Africa S.A.'s risk appetite;
- Identifying and steering risks as well as establishing a capital buffer aimed at mitigating Pillar 2 risks (interest rate risk, liquidity risk, concentration risk, compliance risk etc.);

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) enables the Bank to define a capital structure, dynamic projections of solvency ratios and additional capital requirements. To complement this process, the Bank carries out simulations and stress tests based on various criteria to assess the impact of risk factors on its resilience in terms of equity.

The implementation of the risk appetite framework has been achieved by integrating two reference frameworks, namely:

- A risk appetite framework which defines the governance and organisational scheme, the definition process and the Bank's risk appetite;
- A risk appetite statement which, consistent with the Group's development strategy, defines the risk appetite aspects which reflect the Bank's risk profile. These aspects have been broken down into quantitative indicators with related thresholds.

The Risk Department ensures that the risk appetite system is properly aligned to the capital allocation process and limits system. As far as the Group's main risks are concerned, the Group's risk appetite is governed by limits and alert thresholds. These indicators ensure that the Group is well-positioned to meet its target values and reach its goals in terms of profitability.

8.10. INTERNAL CRISIS RECOVERY PLAN (PRCI)

In response to new measures introduced under Bank Al Maghrib's Circular 4/W/2017 relating to the introduction of an Internal Crisis Recovery (PRCI), BANK OF AFRICA has taken the necessary steps to comply with this regulation.

The purpose of this prevention system is to assess BANK OF AFRICA Group's resilience, as a systemic institution, in the event of an extreme crisis and to identify the key drivers to restore its viability in terms of solvency, liquidity, asset quality and profitability. The various risks to which the group is exposed are also covered by this PRCI. These include credit risk, market risk, country risk, balance sheet risk, operational risk, cybercrime risk, non-compliance risk and reputational risk. restore its viability in terms of solvency, liquidity, asset quality and profitability. The various risks to which the group is exposed are also covered by this PRCI.

As a result, a taxonomy of the Group's risks has been developed in conjunction with the ICAAP system, with more robust internal stress tests based on extreme but plausible scenarios covering every category of risk to which the Group is exposed.

The work carried out has enabled the Group to draw up an inventory of which businesses are considered as significant, which operations are fundamental and which functions are critical in the event of a major crisis. Crisis scenarios have been drawn up and simulations and impact calculations carried out. In addition, a simulation of the Covid-19 health crisis has been factored in which assumes a pessimistic and extreme development of the pandemic, similar to the scenarios considered by the IMF.

As a result, for each estimated impact, recovery measures have been defined with objectives established to restore the Bank's financial viability via previously identified quantifiable drivers. As such, the list of recovery measures has been reviewed, detailing the preparatory and prerequisite measures and the operational and financial risks to facilitate implementation of recovery measures as well as prioritising the defined measures.

BANK OF AFRICA – BMCE GROUP has adopted a system of early warning indicators for crises with the aim of identifying crises in a timely manner as well as defining a set of indicators for triggering recovery measures. The monitoring of these indicators is carried out as part of the Group's overall risk management and monitoring system.

This plan is updated annually to ensure that it complies with the relevant regulatory requirements.

The aim is for it to become a genuine tool within the risk prevention process.

8.11. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Underpinning BANK OF AFRICA - BMCE Group's management framework relating to its undertakings regarding the environment, climate change and social responsibility is a set of values and an underlying commitment to respecting human rights and the environment. This framework has been adopted by every one of the Group's banking and banking-related subsidiaries.

It should also be noted that this framework applies to all financial products and services offered by the Bank. As a result, BANK OF AFRICA - BMCE Group factors sustainable development considerations and goals into its commercial approach and manages the environmental, climate-related and social risks associated with its commercial commitments.

The risks resulting from environmental, climate-related and social (ECS) issues are inherent in any financial transaction. They translate into financial, legal, collateral-related or reputational impacts for the Bank.

The ECS risk identification, measurement and internal analysis systems are now closely linked to the day-to-day operational risk management process.

8.12. MEASUREMENT OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY

BANK OF AFRICA Group has opted for the standardised approach as outlined in Bank Al Maghrib circulars (BAM).

The latter require banks to have a Tier 1 capital ratio of 9% and a solvency ratio of 12% at both the parent company

and consolidated levels.

These threshold calculated for BANK OF AFRICA Group comply with the regulatory prerogatives established by Bank Al- Maghrib.

Level of exposure related to counterparty risk consistent with methods applied to off-balance sheet items

CREDIT RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS		30/06/2024
Type of Exposure	Risk-Weighted Assets	post-CRM
Balance-sheet items		198 520
Off balance sheet items: financing commitments		8 506
Off balance sheet items: guarantee commitments		11 181
Counterparty Risk: temporary disposals of securities relating to the bank portfolio		-
Counterparty Risk: temporary disposals of securities relating to the trading portfolio		474
Counterparty Risk: derivative products relating to the bank portfolio		-
Counterparty Risk: derivative products relating to the trading portfolio		407
Other assets/Other items		37 108
Delivery and settlement risk		250
Total		256 447

(in MAD millions)

Capital adequacy and composition

BANK OF AFRICA's share capital stood at MAD 2 125 656 420 made up of 212 565 642 ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of 10 dirhams. The shares are fully paid-up. Each ordinary share entitles the holder to one voting right.

As of 30 June 2024, the total fixed-term subordinated debt amounts to nearly MAD 6.4 billion.

Measurement of capital adequacy

BANK OF AFRICA Group has opted for the standardised approach to calculating risk-weighted assets as prescribed by Bank Al-Maghrib circulars (BAM).

The circulars governing these Declarations are as follows:

- Circular No. 26/G/2006 relating to calculating capital requirements based on the standardised approach for hedging credit institutions' credit, market and operational risks;
- Circular No. 8/G/2010 relating to calculating capital requirements based on internal approaches for hedging credit institutions' credit, market and operational risks
- Circular No. 14/G/13 relating to capital requirements for credit institutions

Composition of capital and capital adequacy ratio

Tier 1 capital	27 561
Items to be included in Tier 1 capital	31 177
Share Capital	2 126
Consolidated reserves, including premiums related to share capital and not included in hidden reserves	22 950
Retained earnings	19
Net income for the previous period	1 942
Minority interests	4 140
Items to be deducted from Tier 1 capital	3 616
Good will	1 018
Other adjustments to Tier 1 capital	1 560
Immobilisations	1 009
Other deductions	29
Additional core capital	4 500
Perpetual subordinated debt	4 500
Tier 2 capital	5 387
Perpetual subordinated debt	4 498
Revaluation differences	702
Hidden reserves	187
Total	37 448

(in MAD millions)

Capital Requirements by Risk Type	June 2024
Risk-weighted credit risks	256 447
Risk-weighted market risks	8 859
Risk-weighted operational assets	29 090
Total risk-weighted assets	294 396
Tier 1 Capital	32 061
Tier 1 Capital ratio	10.9%
Total capital	37 448
Capital adequacy ratio	12.7%

(in MAD millions)

18-month forward-looking ratios

Parent company	June 24	Dec 24	June 25	Dec 25
Regulatory Capital	15 196	14 039	14 557	15 003
Tier 1 Capital	19 696	18 539	19 057	19 503
Tier 2 Capital	24 005	22 360	23 547	24 663
Risk-weighted assets	150 132	152 797	153 844	155 546
CET1 Ratio	10.1%	9.2%	9.5%	9.6%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	13.1%	12.1%	12.4%	12.5%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	16.0%	14.6%	15.3%	15.9%

Consolidated	June 24	Dec 24	June 25	Dec 25
Regulatory Capital	27 561	29 139	31 606	33 071
Tier 1 Capital	32 061	33 639	36 106	37 571
Tier 2 Capital	37 448	38 537	41 675	43 809
Risk-weighted assets	294 400	304 748	310 188	315 571
CET1 Ratio	9.4%	9.6%	10.2%	10.5%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	10.9%	11.0%	11.6%	11.9%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.7%	12.6%	13.4%	13.9%

