GROUPE BCP

ANNUAL RESULTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE GROUP

1. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

Banque Centrale Populaire (BCP) is a credit institution, in the form of a public limited company with a Board of Directors. It has been listed on the stock exchange since July 8, 2004.

BCP plays a central role within the Group. It has two main missions:

- Credit institution authorized to carry out all banking operations;
- Central banking organization of the Banques Populaires Régionales.

BCP coordinates the group's financial policy, ensures the refinancing of the Regional Popular Banks and the management of their cash surpluses as well as services of common interest on behalf of its organizations.

1.2. BANQUES POPULAIRES REGIONALES

The eight Banques Populaires Régionales (BPRs) are credit institutions authorized to carry out all banking transactions in their respective territorial districts. They are organized in the form of a cooperative with variable capital, a Management Board and a Supervisory Board.

1.3. CREDIT POPULAIRE DU MAROC

The Crédit Populaire du Maroc (CPM) is a group of banks made up of the Banque Centrale Populaire and the Banques Populaires Régionales. It is placed under the supervision of a committee called the Management Committee of Crédit Populaire du Maroc.

1.4. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee is the supreme body exercising exclusive supervision over the various entities of the CPM. Its main responsibilities are:

- Define the Group's strategic orientations
- Exercise administrative, technical, and financial control over the organization and management of CPM entities
- Define and control the common operating rules common to the Group
- Take all the measures necessary for the proper functioning of the CPM entities and the safeguard of their financial equilibrium.

1.5. GUARANTEE MECHANISM

Crédit Populaire du Maroc has a support fund designed to preserve the solvency of its entities. This support fund is financed by the BCP and the BPR through a contribution determined by the Management Committee.

2. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES APPLIED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

2.1. CONTEXT

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been applied to the consolidated accounts of the Banque Centrale Populaire Group as of January1, 2008 with an opening balance sheet and as of January1, 2007, in accordance with the standards of IFRS 1.

"First application of international financial reporting standards", and by the other standards of the IFRS reference system, taking into account the version and interpretations of the standards as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The primary objective of the regulatory authorities is to provide credit institutions with an accounting and financial reporting framework that meets international standards in terms of financial transparency and quality of the information provided.

2.2. APPLIED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

2.2.1. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated accounts of the Banque Centrale Populaire Group include all companies under exclusive control, joint control, or significant influence, except those whose consolidation is negligible for the preparation of BCP Group's consolidated accounts.

A subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which BCP Group effectively obtains control. Temporarily controlled entities are also included in the consolidated accounts until the date of their sale. It should be noted that, as of 2010, BPRs have been included in BCP Group's consolidation scope.

Controlled companies: Subsidiaries

Companies controlled by BCP Group are fully consolidated. BCP controls a subsidiary when it is able to direct the financial and operating policies of an entity to benefit from its activities. Control is presumed to exist when BCP Group holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the subsidiary's voting rights.

It is demonstrated when the Groupe BCP has the power to direct financial and operational policies of the entity by virtue of an agreement, or to appoint, dismiss, or convene the majority of the members of the Board of Directors or equivalent management body.

The determination of the percentage of control takes into account potential voting rights that give access to additional voting rights, as long as they are immediately exercisable or convertible.

2.2.1.1. Jointly-controlled companies: Joint ventures

Jointly controlled companies are consolidated by proportional integration or by the equity method. BCP Group has joint control when, under a contractual agreement, financial and operating decisions require the unanimous agreement of the parties sharing control.

2.2.1.2. Companies under significant influence: Associates

Companies under significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity without having control.

It is presumed if BCP Group holds, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting rights in an entity. Investments below this threshold are excluded from the scope of consolidation, unless they represent a strategic investment and BCP Group exercises effective significant influence.

Changes in the equity of companies accounted for by the equity method are recognized on the assets side of the balance sheet under the heading "Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method" and on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under the appropriate equity heading.

Goodwill on a company consolidated by the equity method is also shown under the heading "Investments in companies accounted for by the equity method".

If the BCP Group's share in the losses of an equity-accounted company is equal to or greater than its interests in this company, the BCP Group ceases to take into account its share in future losses. The participation is then presented for a zero value. Additional losses of the associated company are provisioned only when BCP Group has a legal or implicit obligation to do so or when it has made payments on behalf of the company.

2.2.1.3. Minority interests

Minority interests are presented separately in the consolidated result, as well as in the consolidated balance sheet within the shareholders' equity.

2.2.2. OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

2.2.2.1. Definition of the scope

In order to define the companies to be included in the consolidation scope, the following criteria must be respected:

- BCP Group must hold, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of its existing and potential voting rights.
- One of the following limits is reached:
  - The subsidiary's balance sheet total exceeds 0.5% of the total consolidated balance sheet.
  - The subsidiary's net worth exceeds 0.5% of the consolidated net worth.
  - The subsidiary's turnover or banking income are greater than 0.5% of consolidated banking income.

Equity securities over which BCP Group has no control are not included at the perimeter level, even if their contribution meets the criteria presented above.

It should be noted that the BCP Group has chosen consolidation from the perspective of the parent company.

2.2.2.2. Exception

An entity with an insignificant contribution must be included in the scope of consolidation if it holds shares or interests in subsidiaries that meet any of the above criteria.

2.2.2.3. Consolidation of special-purpose entities

The Fondation Banque Populaire pour le Micro-Crédit has been included in the consolidation scope. The chairmanship of the foundation's Board of Directors is ensured by the Chief Executive Officer of Banque Centrale Populaire following the amendment of its statutes.

Exclusions from the scope of consolidation:

An entity controlled or under significant influence is excluded from the scope of consolidation when, upon acquisition, the securities of this entity are held only with a view to subsequent disposal at short notice. These securities are recognized in the category of assets held for sale and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Equity investments (excluding controlling interests) held by venture capital entities are also excluded from the scope of consolidation as they are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on option.

2.2.2.4. Consolidation methods

The consolidation methods are set out in IAS 27, 28, and 31 respectively. They result from the type the control exercised by the Banque Populaire group over the entities that can be consolidated, regardless of their activity and whether or not they have legal personality.

Acquisitions of minority interests are accounted for using the "parent equity extension method", whereby the difference between the price paid and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill.

2.3. FIXED ASSETS

The fixed assets recorded in the Group's balance sheet include tangible and intangible operating and non-operating fixed assets as well as investment properties.

Operating assets are used for the production of services or for administrative purposes.

They include assets other than real estate, leased under operating leases.

Investment properties are real estate held to earn rental income and achieve capital growth.

2.3.1. INITIAL ACCOUNTING

Fixed assets are recorded at their acquisition cost plus directly attributable costs and borrowing costs incurred when the entry into service of fixed assets is preceded by a long period of construction or adaptation.

Software developed in-house, when it meets the capital criteria, is capitalized at its direct development cost, which includes external expenses and personnel costs directly attributable to the project.

2.3.2. SUBSEQUENT EVALUATION AND ACCOUNTING

After initial recognition, fixed assets are valued at their cost less accumulated depreciation and any losses in value. It is also possible to opt for revaluation after initial accounting.

2.3.3. AMORTIZATION

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. Only assets leased under operating leases are deemed to have a residual value, the useful life of operating fixed assets generally being equal to the expected economic life of the asset.

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the asset for the company. Depreciation allowances are recognized under the heading "Depreciation, amortization and provisions for depreciation of tangible and intangible assets" in the income statement.

When a fixed asset is made up of several items that can be replaced at regular intervals, have different uses or when they provide economic benefits at different rates, each item is accounted for separately and each component is depreciated according to a depreciation plan of its own.

2.3.4. DEPRECIATION

Depreciable fixed assets are subject to an impairment assessment when, on the closing date, any signs of impairment are identified. Non-depreciable fixed assets as well as goodwill are subject to an impairment assessment at least once a year. If there is such an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the net book value of the fixed asset.

In the event of a loss in value, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. Depreciation is reversed in the event of an improvement in the recoverable value or disappearance of signs of depreciation.

Depreciations are recognized as "Depreciation, amortization, and provisions for depreciation of tangible and intangible assets" in the income statement.

2.3.5. GAINS OR LOSSES FROM DISPOSAL

Capital gains and losses from the disposal of operating fixed assets are recorded in the income statement under "Net gains on other assets".

Capital gains and losses on the disposal of investment properties are recorded in the income statement under "Income from other activities" or "Expenses from other activities".

2.3.6. OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

Component approach

In corporate financial statements, buildings are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 25 years, although they are made up of several components which do not, in principle, have the same useful lives.

The definition of the standard components of the different categories of constructions was performed following a business experience and a study carried out with some OPIs. The breakdown by components applies differently depending on the type of construction.

Thus, four families of constructions have been defined, and for each of them an average distribution by components has been established. Each component is depreciated over its internally documented useful life.

Evaluation

The Group has opted for the cost model, and the revaluation option provided for in IAS 16 has not been retained.

After being recognized as an asset, a tangible fixed asset must be recognized at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

However, under IFRS 1, an entity may choose to measure any tangible fixed asset at the date of transition to IFRS at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. This option has been retained for land that has been reassessed by external experts.

2.4. LEASE CONTRACTS

The various companies of the Group can be the lessee or lessor of lease contracts.

2.4.1. THE GROUP IS THE LESSOR

Leases granted by a Group company are treated as finance leases (financial leases, leases with a purchase option and others) or as operating leases.

2.4.1.1. Finance leases

In a finance lease, the lessor transfers almost all the risks and rewards of the asset to the lessee. It is analyzed as financing granted to the lessee for the purchase of an asset.

The present value of the payments due under the contract, increased by the residual value if applicable, is recorded as a receivable.

The net income of the transaction for the lessor corresponds to the amount of interest on the loan and is recorded in the income statement under "Interest and similar income". The rents received are spread over the term of the finance lease, charging them against capital amortization and interest so that the net income represents a constant rate of return on the residual outstanding amount. The interest rate used is the interest rate implicit in the contract.

Depreciations recorded on these loans and receivables, whether individual or collective, follow the same rules as those described for loans and receivables.

2.4.1.2. Operating leases

An operating lease is a contract in which almost all the risks and rewards of the leased asset are not transferred to the lessee.

The asset is recognized as a fixed asset by the lessor and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease period after deducting the estimated residual value from its purchase price, if any.

Rents are fully recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

These rents and depreciation charges are recorded in the income statement under "Income from other activities" and "Expenses from other activities".

2.4.2. THE GROUP IS THE LESSEE

Lease contracts entered into by the Group, with the exception of contracts with a term of 12 months or less and low-value contracts, are recorded in the balance sheet under assets as rights of use. The right of use is amortized on a straight-line basis and the financial liability is amortized actuarially over the term of the lease.

The main assumptions used in the valuation of the rights of use and rental debts are as follows:

EXEMPTIONS :

IFRS 16 provides for exemptions for the recognition of the right of use and the rental debt. In fact, a lease does not qualify for IFRS 16 if the following two conditions are met:

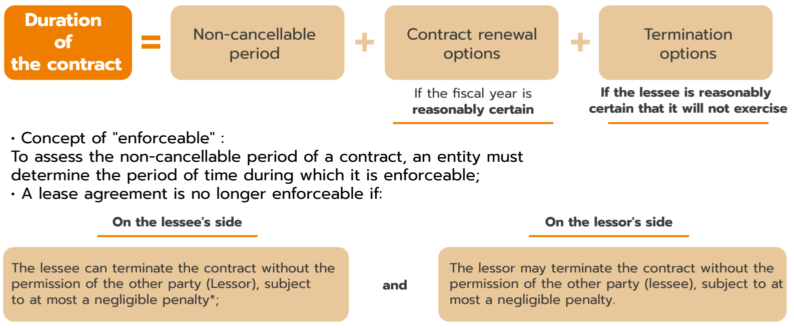
- Leases with a term of 12 months or less.
- Leases with low value: The standard itself does not define a strict threshold for leases involving a low-value asset. However, the basis for conclusion indicates that during the discussions in 2015, for the IASB these were assets with an individual replacement value of around USD $5,000.

The Banque Centrale Populaire Group has chosen to apply exemptions from accounting for rental contracts in accordance with IFRS 1.

DURATION :

Under IFRS 16, the duration of the contract is deemed to be the enforceable term of the contract (period during which the contract cannot be terminated), plus any renewal options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The Banque Centrale Populaire Group has chosen to retain the executory term and the renewal option: Period during which the contract is enforceable according to the following model:



Composition of the Banque Centrale Populaire Group's contracts by asset category is as follows

- Commercial and residential leases
- Temporary occupation of the public domain
- Long-term vehicle leases
- IT equipment
- Office furniture

DISCOUNT RATE:

On the start date, the lessee must measure the lease obligation at the present value of the rent payments that have not yet been made. The present value of rent payments should be calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement if that rate can be readily determined. Otherwise, lessees must use their marginal borrowing rate.

The discount rate used for the valuation of the rental debt of the operating leases is the marginal borrowing rate of debt, which corresponds to the refinancing rate on the financial markets with the following characteristics:

- A duration similar to that of the contract
- A guarantee similar to that of the contract
- A similar economic environment

2.5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

2.5.1. CLASSIFICATION AND EVALUATION

As of January1, 2018, BCP Group applies standard IFRS9 and classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at fair value through equity "fair value through equity".

The classification of financial assets requires a distinction to be made between debt instruments and equity instruments.

2.5.1.1. Debt instruments

A debt instrument is defined as a financial liability from the perspective of the issuer; this is the case, for example, with loans to credit institutions, loans to customers, treasury bills, bonds issued by a private company, trade receivables purchased under non-recourse factoring contracts or even trade receivables of industrial and commercial companies

The classification of debt instruments (loans, receivables, or securities) and their subsequent valuation depend on the following two criteria:

- management model for these assets or portfolios of financial assets,
- characteristics of the contractual flows of each financial asset (SPPI: Solely Payments of Principal & Interests). The 'SPPI' test is a set of criteria, examined cumulatively, to determine whether the contractual cash flows comply with the characteristics of simple financing (repayment of the nominal amount and interest payments on the outstanding nominal amount). The test is satisfied when the financing gives right only to the repayment of the principal and when the payment of the interest received reflects the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the instrument, other costs and risks of a conventional loan contract as well as a reasonable margin, whether the interest rate is fixed or variable.

Based on these two criteria, BCP Group classifies its debt instruments in one of three categories: "amortized cost", "fair value through equity", or "fair value through profit or loss":

- Amortized cost: category in which are recognized debt instruments whose management model is to hold the instrument in order to collect the contractual cash flows and whose contractual cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal (the so-called "basic loan" criterion).
- Fair value through equity: category in which debt instruments are recognized:
- whose management model is both to hold the instrument in order to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the assets to withdraw "mixed business model" capital gains and,
  - whose cash flows consist solely of payments of the principal and interest on the principal (the "basic loan" criterion). When instruments classified in this category are sold, unrealized gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through equity".
  - Fair value through profit or loss: category in which all debt instruments that are not eligible for classification at amortized cost or in the fair value through equity category. This category includes debt instruments whose management aims primarily to obtain sales results from financial assets that do not meet the "basic loan" criterion (e.g., bonds with stock options) and from financial assets that include embedded derivatives. In the latter case, the the embedded derivative is not recognized separately from the host contract and the latter is recognized in its entirety at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments cannot be designated at fair value through profit or loss as an option only if this classification reduces an inconsistency in income ("accounting mismatch").

Debt instruments recognized in the "Amortized cost" and "fair value through equity" categories are subject to depreciation in accordance with the methods specified below in Note 2.9 The resulting depreciation is recognized in the income statement under "cost of risk".

Debt instruments that are not recognized at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at their fair value, including accrued interest, plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

Changes in the fair value of debt instruments that are recognized at fair value through profit or loss are recorded under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Changes in the fair value of debt instruments that are recognized at fair value through equity are recorded, excluding accrued income, on a specific line of equity entitled "Gains and losses recognized directly in equity".

Accrued income from fixed-income instruments is calculated using the effective interest rate method, including premiums, discounts, and acquisition costs if they are significant. They are recorded in the income statement under "Interest and similar income", irrespective of their accounting classification as assets.

The Group changes the classification of debt instruments in the portfolio from one category to another if, and only if, the management model for these instruments is changed. The reclassification is effective from the beginning of the accounting period following the one in which the management model is changed. Such changes should only be very rare in practice and no changes in the management model was made during the fiscal year.

2.5.1.2. Equity instruments

A financial instrument is an equity instrument if, and only if, the issuer has no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset under conditions that would be potentially unfavorable to it. This is particularly the case with shares.

IFRS 9 requires all equity instruments held in the portfolio be recorded at fair value through profit or loss, except for the option to record equity instruments that are not held for trading at fair value through equity. This option is irrevocable. In this case, the change in unrealized gains and losses is recognized in other comprehensive income "Gains and losses recognized directly in equity" without ever affecting income, including in the event of disposal. There is no impairment test for equity instruments in the portfolio, regardless of their accounting classification.

Dividends received and unrealized or realized gains and losses on instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are recognized under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

Dividends received for equity instruments classified as at fair value through equity that cannot be recycled are also recognized in the income statement under "Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through equity".

Unrealized and realized gains and losses on instruments classified at fair value through equity are recognized in equity under the heading

"Net gains and losses recognized directly in equity".

BCP Group's policy is to recognize the entire portfolio of equity instruments in the "fair value through profit or loss" category, with the exception of certain equity lines which are recorded under the irrevocable option in the category of financial assets at fair value through non-recyclable equity.

UCITS units are also recognized in the category of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

2.5.2 OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

The options retained for the classification of the various securities portfolios are as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- Trading securities
- Derivatives
- UCITS and shares
- UCITS securities held (securitization)

Assets at fair value through equity

- Treasury bills classified as investment securities
- Moroccan bonds
- Treasury bills reclassified from investment securities

Securities at amortized cost

- Investment securities (excluding treasury bills reclassified at fair value by OCI)
- Economic housing treasury bills classified as investment securities.

2.6. FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

2.6.1. FINANCING COMMITMENTS

Financing commitments are recognized at their fair value, which is generally the amount of the commitment fee received. They are accounted for in accordance with the rules set out above.

A provision for expected credit losses is made in accordance with the principles of IFRS 9.

2.6.2. GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

Guarantee commitments are recorded at their fair value, which is generally the amount of the guarantee commission received. These commissions are then recognized in the income statement on a pro rata basis over the guarantee period.

A provision for expected credit losses is made in accordance with the principles of IFRS 9.

2.7. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

2.7.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

All financial instruments are measured at fair value, either in the balance sheet (financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, including derivatives, and financial assets at fair value through equity) or in the notes to the financial statements for other financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset can be exchanged, a liability discharged, between two knowledgeable, consenting parties acting in a competitive market.

Fair value is the price quoted on an active market when such a market exists or, failing that, the price determined internally using a valuation method that incorporates the maximum amount of observable market data consistent with the methods used by market stakeholders.

2.7.2. PRICES QUOTED ON AN ACTIVE MARKET

When quoted prices in an active market are available, they are used to determine fair market value. Listed securities and derivatives on organized markets such as futures and options are valued in this manner.

2.7.3. PRICES NOT QUOTED ON AN ACTIVE MARKET

When the price of a financial instrument is not quoted on an active market, the valuation is carried out by the use of models generally used by market stakeholders (method of discounting future cash flows, Black-Scholes model for options).

The valuation model incorporates as much observable market data as possible: quoted market prices of similar instruments or underlyings, interest rate curves, currency rates, implied volatility, commodity prices.

The valuation resulting from the models is carried out on a conservative basis. It is adjusted for liquidity risk and credit risk to reflect the credit quality of financial instruments.

2.7.4. MARGIN GENERATED WHEN TRADING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The margin generated when trading these financial instruments (day one profit):

- Is recognized immediately in profit or loss if the prices are listed in an active market or if the valuation model incorporates only observable market data;
- Is deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the term of the contract, when all the data is not observable on the market; when the unobservable parameters initially become observable; the portion of the margin not yet recognized is then recognized in profit or loss.

2.7.5. UNLISTED SHARES

The fair value of unlisted shares is determined by comparison with a recent transaction in the capital of the company concerned, carried out with an independent third party and under normal market conditions. In the absence of such a reference, the valuation is made either on the basis of commonly used techniques (discounting future cash flows) or on the basis of the Group's share of net assets calculated on the basis of the most recent information available.

Shares with a book value of less than MAD 1 million are not subject to revaluation.

2.8. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

2.8.1. MONETARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities correspond to assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable amount of cash. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency of the relevant group entity at the closing rate.

Exchange differences are recognized in the income statement, except for exchange differences relating to financial instruments designated as instruments for hedging future earnings or hedging net investments in foreign currencies, which are recognized in equity.

Forward exchange transactions are valued at the rate of the remaining term to maturity. Exchange differences are recognized in the income statement except when the transaction qualifies as a cash flow hedge. Exchange differences are then recognized in equity for the effective portion of the hedge and recognized in the income statement in the same manner and at the same frequency as the results of the hedged transaction.

2.8.2. NON-MONETARY ASSETS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Exchange differences relating to non-monetary assets in foreign currencies and measured at fair value (variable income securities) are recognized as follows:

They are recognized in the income statement when the asset is classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

They are recognized in equity when the asset is classified in the

"Assets at fair value through equity" category, unless the financial asset is designated as a hedged item in a fair value hedge, in which case the exchange differences are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets that are not measured at fair value remain at their historical exchange rates.

2.9. DEPRECIATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2.9.1. CALCULATION OF ANTICIPATED LOSSES

The Group assesses the anticipated credit losses for the following financial instruments:

- loans and receivables to credit institutions at amortized cost,
- loans and receivables to customers at amortized cost,
- securities at amortized cost (treasury bills and other fixed-income securities managed under the "collection of contractual cash flows" model)
- securities classified as "financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity" (treasury bills and other managed fixed-income securities),
- financing commitments not recognized for as derivatives and financial guarantees given within the scope of IFRS 9,
- commercial and rental receivables (classified under "accruals and other assets").

The measure of anticipated credit losses reflects:

- an objective, probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, which can be obtained at the balance sheet date without incurring undue cost or effort.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the financial assets concerned are divided into three categories based on variations in credit risk observed since their initial recognition and a provision for expected credit loss is recorded for each of these categories according to the following methods:

Phase 1 (stage 1) – So-called "healthy" financial assets:

All financial assets that are not in default at the date of acquisition are initially recorded in this category and their credit risk is continuously monitored by the Group.

Phase 2 (stage 2) – Financial assets with a significant deterioration in credit risk

Financial assets that have experienced a significant deterioration in credit risk since appearing in the balance sheet but are not yet in default are transferred to this category. The criteria for assessing a significant deterioration in credit risk are described in the first-time application section of IFRS 9 titled "Financial Instruments".

Phase 3 (stage 3) – Financial assets in default

Financial assets for which a default situation has been identified are downgraded to this category. The application of IFRS 9 does not change the definition of default (or depreciated assets) currently used by BCP Group for loans to credit institutions and loans to customers under IAS 39.

For "healthy" financial assets, the expected credit loss recognized is equal to the portion of the expected credit loss at maturity that would result from default events that could occur within the next 12 months (expected loss at one year). For financial assets in Categories 2 and 3, the expected credit loss is calculated on the basis of expected losses at maturity ("expected loss at maturity"). The first-time application section of IFRS 9 entitled "Financial Instruments" specifies the assumptions and methods used to estimate anticipated losses.

For the measurement of expected credit losses modeled on a collective basis, exposures are grouped by homogeneous risk classes. To obtain these groupings, the criteria used are based on products, customers, guarantees, etc.

One of the fundamental principles of IFRS 9 regarding the measurement of expected losses is the need to take into account projected or "forward-looking" information.

Significant deterioration in credit risk

The Group considers that a financial instrument has experienced a significant deterioration in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative, or backstop criteria are met:

Quantitative criteria

For certain portfolios, the deterioration of credit risk is assessed by comparing the internal ratings at the initial recognition date with the ratings at the closing date. Indicators of significant deterioration in credit risk, when expressed as a change in ratings, are also defined taking into account the variations in the probabilities of default attached to them.

Qualitative criteria

A financial asset is also considered to have experienced a significant deterioration in credit risk when one or more of the following criteria are met:

- Financial assets under surveillance ("Watchlist")
- Restructuring for payment difficulties without being in default
- Existence of unpaid debts
- Significant adverse changes in the economic, commercial, or financial conditions in which the borrower operates
- Identified risks of financial difficulties, etc.

Significant deterioration in credit risk is assessed on a quarterly basis.

The assessment of the deterioration in credit risk is also carried out taking into account forward-looking information.

The credit risk deterioration criteria are reviewed periodically and adjusted where necessary to take into account any observations made.

Presumption of significant deterioration in credit risk

When a financial asset is in arrears for more than 30 days, the Group notes a significant deterioration in credit risk and the asset is classified in Phase 2 / Stage 2, regardless of the quantitative or qualitative criteria above.

Exception for low credit risk

IFRS 9 allows a simplified treatment for exposures to securities considered to be of low credit risk (LCR). It authorizes the use of operational simplification on financial instruments for which the risk is considered low at the closing date. If this operational simplification is used, the instruments are classified in Phase 1 / Stage 1 and are subject to a provision for credit loss at 12 months, without the need to assess whether the credit risk has deteriorated significantly since the initial recognition date.

Restructured receivables

The principles for accounting for restructuring due to financial difficulties remain similar to those under IAS 39.

Calculation of expected credit losses

The expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated on a 12-month basis or at maturity in the event of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or if a financial asset is depreciated.

Where parameter availability permits, the expected credit loss (ECL) is equal to the discounted product of the three risk parameters which are: probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD), as defined below:

- The Probability of Default (PD) represents the probability that a borrower will default on its financial commitments (as defined in the "Definition of Default and Depreciation" above) during the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining maturity of the contract (PD to maturity); these probabilities of default are obtained from internal rating systems (see note 12);
- Exposure in the event of default (EAD: Exposure at Default): it is based on the amount to which the Group expects to be effectively exposed at the time of default, either over the next 12 months or over the remaining maturity. EAD is the exposure of the given contract at the beginning of year;
- Loss given default (LGD) represents the anticipated loss on the exposure that would be in default. LGD varies according to the type of counterparty, the type of claim on that counterparty, the age of the dispute ,and whether or not collateral or guarantees are available. LGD is represented by a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default. LGD is the average percentage loss on the exposure at the time of default, regardless of when the default occurs during the term of the contract.

The risk parameters used in the calculation of expected credit losses take into account forward-looking information. For the procedures of taking this information into account, see the note below.

These risk parameters are reviewed and updated periodically.

In the event that data is not available to calibrate the PD and LGD, the Group has adopted a simplified calculation based on the individual losses or provisions historically observed on the given portfolio to calculate an anticipated loss rate.

2.9.1.1. Financial assets impaired upon acquisition or origination

The assets concerned are those which, as soon as they were acquired or originated, are in default. These assets are classified in Phase 3 on initial recognition and are subject to specific subsequent accounting treatment, taking into account the fact that they are depreciated upon their initial recognition. Therefore:

- depreciation is not recognized on the date of their initial recognition because, in principle, the transaction price already takes into account the expected credit losses;
- interest income should be calculated using the "credit-adjusted effective interest rate", which is calculated on the basis of expected future cash flows, less initially-anticipated credit losses;
- at each closing date, the entity shall recognize in the net income statement a gain or loss in value (in cost of risk), the amount by which anticipated credit losses over the term change from the estimate made on the date of initial recognition;
- interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk to the amortized cost of the financial asset since its initial recognition, i.e., after allocation of any provisions for depreciation recorded after the initial recognition date.

The Group has no financial assets that are depreciated upon origination or acquisition.

In accordance with the provisions of IFRS, it is possible to use its expert judgment to correct the collection flows resulting from statistical data and to adapt them to the conditions in force at the time of closing.

2.9.1.2. Risk cost

The risk cost includes the income statement items relating to the recognition of credit losses as defined by IFRS 9, including the portion relating to investments in insurance activities. It includes:

- flows of provisions and depreciations covering losses at twelve months and at maturity relating to:
  - loans and receivables to credit institutions and customers recognized at amortized cost;
  - debt instruments in the portfolio recognized at amortized cost or fair value through equity;
  - financing commitments that do not meet the definition of derivative financial instruments;
  - financial guarantees recognized in accordance with IFRS 9;
- losses on uncollectible receivables and recoveries of receivables previously recognized as losses.

Depreciation is also recognized in risk-related costs in the event of a proven risk of default by counterparties to OTC financial instruments, as well as expenses related to fraud and litigation inherent to the financing operations.

2.10. DEBTS REPRESENTED BY SECURITIES AND TREASURY SHARES

2.10.1. DEBTS REPRESENTED BY A SECURITY

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as debt instruments if there is a contractual obligation for the Group company issuing these instruments to deliver cash or a financial asset to the holder of the securities.

The same applies in cases where the Group may be forced to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavorable conditions, or to deliver a variable number of its own shares.

Debts issued represented by a security are initially recorded at their issue value including transaction costs and are subsequently valued at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Bonds redeemable or convertible into treasury shares are considered to be hybrid instruments comprising both a debt and an equity component, determined at the time of initial recognition of the transaction.

2.10.2. OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

According to the internal regulations of the BPRs, the BPRs reserve the unconditional right to respond favorably to the requests for reimbursement from the holders of shares. This provision has the effect of not reclassifying a share of the capital of BPRs as financial liabilities.

2.10.3. TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares held by the Group are deducted from consolidated shareholders' equity, regardless of the purpose for which they were held, and the related result is eliminated from the consolidated income statement.

2.11. DERIVATIVES AND INCORPORATED DERIVATIVES

All derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value.

2.11.1. GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Derivatives are recognized at their fair value on the balance sheet under "Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". They are recognized as financial assets when the value is positive, and as financial liabilities when it is negative.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the income statement under "Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".

2.11.2. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Derivatives entered into as part of hedging relationships are designated according to their purpose.

- Fair value hedging is used in particular to hedge the interest rate risk on fixed-rate assets and liabilities.
- Cash flow hedging is used in particular to hedge the interest rate risk on variable-rate assets and liabilities and the exchange risk of highly probable future foreign currency revenues.

When the hedging relationship is set up, the Group draws up formal documentation: designation of the instrument and the risk hedged, strategy and nature of the risk hedged, designation of the hedging instrument, and procedures for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

In accordance with this documentation, the Group assesses both the retrospective and prospective effectiveness of the hedging relationships in place at the outset and at least every six months.

Retrospective effectiveness testing is designed to ensure that the ratio of actual variations in the value or result of the hedging derivatives to those of the hedged instruments is between 80% and 125%.

The purpose of prospective testing is to ensure that variations in the value or result of derivatives anticipated over the remaining life of the hedge adequately offset changes in the value of the hedged instruments.

Highly probable transactions are assessed in particular through the existence of a history of similar transactions.

If the hedging relationship is discontinued or no longer meets the effectiveness tests, the hedging derivatives are transferred to the transaction portfolio and accounted for in accordance with the principles applicable to this category.

2.11.3. EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

Where a hybrid contract includes a host contract that is a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9, the hybrid contract (financial asset) is fully recognized in accordance with the general principles applicable to financial assets.

When an embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that is not a financial asset within the scope of IFRS 9, it must be extracted from the host contract and accounted for separately as soon as the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value through income statement and the economic characteristics and associated risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the host contract.

However, when the compound instrument is recognized in its entirety in the category "Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss", no separation is made.

2.12. COMMISSIONS ON SERVICES

Commissions on services rendered are recognized as follows:

- Fees which are an integral part of the effective yield of a financial instrument: application fees, commitment fees, etc. Such commissions are treated as an adjustment of the effective interest rate (except when the instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss).
- Fees that remunerate a continuous service: rental of safes, custody rights on securities in deposit, telematic subscriptions or bank cards, etc. They are spread in income over the duration of the service as and when the service is provided.
- Fees for one-off services: stock exchange commissions, collection commissions, foreign exchange commissions, etc. They are recognized in the income statement when the service has been rendered.

2.13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The entity must recognize not only the legal obligation arising from the formal terms of the defined benefit plan, but also any implicit obligation arising from its practices. These practices generate an implicit obligation when the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay benefits to employees. For example, there is an implicit obligation if a change in the entity's practices results in an unacceptable deterioration in employee relations.

Type of employee benefits:

The benefits granted to the Banque Populaire group's employees are classified into four categories:

- Short-term benefits such as salaries, annual leave, incentives, profit-sharing, matching contribution, etc.;
- Long-term benefits, which include seniority and retirement bonuses;
- Compensation for the end of the employment contract;
- Post-employment benefits, in particular medical coverage for retirees.

2.13.1. SHORT-TERM BENEFITS

The Group recognizes an expense when services rendered by employees have been used in exchange for the benefits granted.

2.13.2. LONG-TERM BENEFITS

Long-term benefits are those benefits, other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits, which are not due in full within twelve months after the end of the fiscal year in which the employees render the related services.

In particular, this concerns bonuses linked to seniority and retirement. These benefits are provided for in the accounts for the fiscal year to which they relate. The actuarial valuation method is similar to that used for defined post-employment benefits, but actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately. In addition, the effect of any plan changes considered to relate to past services is recognized immediately.

2.13.3. CONTRACT TERMINATION BENEFITS

Contract termination benefits result from the benefit granted to employees when the Group terminates an employment contract before the legal retirement age or when employees decide to leave voluntarily in exchange for compensation. Contract termination benefits that fall due more than twelve months after the closing date are subject to adjustment.

2.13.4. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Group distinguishes between defined contribution and defined benefit plans. No provisions have been made for defined contribution plans, which do not represent a commitment for the Group. The amount of contributions called during the fiscal year is recognized as an expense.

Only plans classified as "defined benefit plans" represent a commitment for the Group that gives rise to valuation and provisioning. Classification in one or another of these categories is based on the economic substance of the plan to determine whether or not the Group is bound by the terms of an agreement or by a constructive obligation to provide the promised benefits to employees. The main defined benefit plan identified by the Group is medical coverage for retirees and their families.

Defined post-employment benefits are subject to actuarial valuations taking into account demographic and financial assumptions.

The provisioned amount of the commitment is determined using the actuarial assumptions adopted by the Group and by applying the projected unit credit method. This valuation method takes into account a number of parameters such as demographic assumptions, early departures, salary increases, and discount and inflation rates. The value of any hedging assets is then deducted from the amount of the commitment.

When the amount of the plan assets exceeds the value of the commitment, an asset is recognized if it represents a future economic benefit to the Group in the form of savings on future contributions or an expected reimbursement of a portion of the amounts paid into the plan.

The measurement of a plan's obligation and the value of its plan assets may change significantly from one fiscal year to the next due to changes in actuarial assumptions and result in actuarial gains and losses.

As of June 30, 2013, and in accordance with the revised IAS 19, the Group no longer applies the "corridor" methodology to recognize actuarial gains and losses on these commitments.

The annual expense recognized in personnel costs in respect of defined benefit plans represents the rights acquired during the period by each employee corresponding to the cost of services rendered, the financial cost linked to discounting the commitments, and the expected income from investments.

The calculations performed by the group are regularly reviewed by an independent actuary.

2.13.5. OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

In accordance with the option provided for in IFRS 1, the cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses at the transition date has been charged to shareholders' equity.

At the time of the transition to IFRS, significant commitments for retiree medical coverage and early voluntary departure were provided for for the first time.

In order to perform the actuarial valuations, the basic assumptions of the calculations were determined specifically for each plan.

The discount rates used are obtained by reference to the rate of return on bonds issued by the Moroccan government, to which a risk premium is added, in order to estimate the market yields on bonds of first category companies with a maturity equivalent to the duration of the plans.

The assets of the medical coverage plan are invested exclusively in treasury bills issued by the Moroccan government. The rate of return on investments is therefore that of the latter.

2.14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions recorded in the Group's balance sheet, other than those relating to financial instruments and company commitments, primarily concern provisions for litigation, fines, penalties, and tax risks. A provision is recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources representing economic benefits will be required to settle an obligation arising from a past event and when the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. The amount of this obligation is discounted to determine the amount of the provision, when this discount is significant.

2.14.1. OPTIONS SELECTED BY THE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP

Provisions for risks and charges in excess of MAD 1 million have been analyzed to ensure that they meet the requirements of IFRS standards.

2.15. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

2.15.1. CURRENT TAX

The income tax charge is determined on the basis of the rules and rates in force in each country where the Group companies are located, for the period to which the results relate.

When there is uncertainty about the tax treatment to be applied in the recognition and measurement of income taxes, it is necessary to determine whether the treatment chosen is likely to be accepted by the competent authorities, assuming that they will perform an audit of the treatment in question and will have all the relevant information. This uncertainty must be reflected in the amount of tax assets and liabilities, based on a method that reflects the best estimate of the outcome of the uncertainty.

2.15.2. DEFERRED TAX

Deferred taxes are recognized when there are temporary differences between the book values of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their tax values. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill;
- Taxable temporary differences relating to investments in exclusively controlled and jointly-controlled entities, to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse itself in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences and tax losses can be attributed.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the liability method at the tax rate that is assumed to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been or will be enacted by the balance sheet closure date. They are not subject to updating.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are offset when they originate within the same tax group, are subject to the same tax authority, and when there is a legal set-off right.

Current and deferred taxes are recognized as tax income or expense in the income statement, except for those related to unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the value of derivatives designated as future cash flow hedges, for which the corresponding deferred taxes are charged to shareholders' equity.

Tax credits on income from receivables and securities portfolios, when they are effectively used to settle the income tax due for the fiscal year, are recognized under the same heading as the income to which they relate. The corresponding tax charge is maintained in the income statement under "Income tax".

2.16. RECYCLABLE AND NON-RECYCLABLE EQUITY

FTA adjustments have been entered in the bank's consolidated accounts as a counterpart to shareholders' equity.

2.17. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The balance of cash and cash equivalents consists of the net balances of cash accounts, central banks, post office giro institutions (POGIs), as well as the net balances of current loans and borrowings from credit institutions.

Changes in cash generated from operating activities record the cash flows generated by the Group's activities, including those relating to investment properties, held-to-maturity financial assets, and marketable debt securities. Changes in cash generated from investment activities result from cash flows relating to acquisitions and disposals of consolidated subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures, as well as those relating to acquisitions and disposals of fixed assets, excluding investment properties and leased properties.

Changes in cash and cash equivalents related to financing activities include receipts and disbursements from transactions with shareholders and cash flows related to subordinated debt, bonds, and debt securities (excluding negotiable debt securities).

2.18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

When the Group decides to sell non-current assets, and when it is highly probable that the sale will take place within twelve months, these assets are presented separately in the balance sheet under "Non-current assets held for sale".

Any related liabilities are shown separately under the heading "Debts related to non-current assets held for sale".

When classified in this category, non-current assets and groups of assets and liabilities are measured at their book value or fair value less costs to sell, whichever is lower. The assets concerned cease to be depreciated.

If an asset or group of assets and liabilities is depreciated, a depreciation is recognized in the income statement.

Discontinued operations include operations held for sale, discontinued operations, and subsidiaries acquired exclusively with a view to resale. All gains and losses relating to these transactions are presented separately in the income statement under "Net income from operations discontinued or to be di scontinued".

2.19. SECTOR INFORMATION

Banque Populaire Group is organized around three main business divisions:

- Banque Maroc including Crédit Populaire du Maroc, Media Finance, Chaabi International Bank Offshore, Chaabi Capital Investissement (CCI), Upline Group, Upline Courtage, Maroc Assistance Internationale, Chaabi Bank, Bank Al Amal, Attawfiq Micro Finance, BP Shore Group, FPCT Sakane, Infra Maroc Capital (IMC), Maroc Traitement de Transactions (M2T), Alhif SA, Bank Al Yousr, Al Akaria Invest, Socinvest, BCP International, Africa Stone Management, and OPCVMs
- Specialized financing companies including Vivalis, Maroc Leasing, and Chaabi LLD.
- International retail banking including Banque Populaire Maroco-Centrafricaine, Atlantic Bank International, BCP Mauritius, Banque Internationale du Cameroun pour l'Epargne et le Crédit, Banque de Madagascar et de l'Océan Indien, and Banque Commerciale Internationale

Each of these businesses records the expenses and income as well as the assets and liabilities associated with it after elimination of intra-group transactions.

2.20. USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management and managers to formulate assumptions and make estimates, which are reflected in the determination of income and expenses in the income statement, as in the valuation of assets and liabilities of the balance sheet and in the preparation of the related notes.

This process requires that management exercise judgment and use information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements to make the necessary estimates. The ultimate future results of operations for which management has used estimates may differ from those estimates and have a material effect on the financial statements. This is particularly the case for:

- Depreciations made to cover credit risks;
- Use of internal models for the valuation of financial instruments that are not listed on active markets;
- Calculation of the fair value of unlisted financial instruments classified as "Assets at fair value through equity" or "Financial instruments at fair value through income statement" as assets or liabilities, and more generally the calculation of the market values of financial instruments for which this information must be disclosed in the notes of the financial statements;
- Depreciation tests performed on intangible assets;
- Determination of provisions to cover the risks of losses and expenses.

2.21. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.21.1. FORMAT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the absence of a format recommended by IFRS, the Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the models prescribed by Bank Al-Maghrib.

2.21.2. RULES FOR OFFSETTING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset, and a net balance is presented in the balance sheet if, and only if, the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle the net amount or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

GROUPE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO IFRS STANDARDS FOR DECEMBER 31, 2022

CONSOLIDATED IFRS BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands MAD)

CONSOLIDATED IFRS ASSETS	Appendices	31/12/22	31/12/21
Cash in hand, Central Banks, Public Treasury, POGIs	3.11	18 854 284	21 757 204
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3.1	80 313 287	80 534 741
Financial assets held for trading		57 035 271	65 134 119
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		23 278 016	15 400 622
Derivative hedging instruments			
Financial assets at fair value through equity	3.2/3.11	50 740 404	41 593 189
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity		44 526 485	35 867 864
Equity instruments recognized for at fair value by non-recyclable equity		6 213 919	5 725 325
Securities at amortized cost	3.3	15 041 058	6 590 129
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar at amortized cost	3.4/3.11	24 018 477	17 180 872
Loans and advances to customers, at amortized cost	3.5/3.11	277 667 144	259 516 844
Asset revaluation reserve for portfolios hedged against interest rates			
Insurance business investments			
Current tax assets		1 775 290	1 913 244
Deferred tax assets		4 727 058	4 211 890
Accruals and other assets		7 531 133	11 070 459
Non-current assets held for sale			
Investments in equity-consolidated companies		22 647	21 344
Investment properties		7 389 989	7 142 134
Tangible fixed assets	3.6	9 008 640	10 005 786
Intangible assets	3.6	1 061 497	1 094 664
Goodwill	3.7	2 479 455	2 381 660
TOTAL ASSETS		**500 630 362**	**465 014 160**

(in thousands MAD)

IFRS LIABILITIES	Appendices	31/12/22	31/12/21
Central Banks, Public Treasury, POGIs		222	1 923
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial assets held for transactional purposes			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative hedging instruments			
Amounts owed to credit institutions and similar	3.8	42 287 989	36 557 938
Debts owed to customers	3.9	367 965 841	341 889 927
Debt represented by a security			
Debt securities issued		644 632	509 203
Fair value revaluation of portfolios hedged against interest rates			
Current tax liabilities		2 032 016	2 979 957
Deferred tax liabilities		957 688	903 108
Accruals and other liabilities		12 464 619	12 866 278
Debts related to non-current assets held for sale			
Technical provisions for insurance contracts		2 043 015	1 854 526
Provisions for liabilities and expenses	3.10/3.11	5 898 492	5 862 638
Subsidies, allocated public funds, and special guarantee funds		3 766 394	4 216 883
Subordinated debts		10 274 796	9 775 057
Equity		**52 294 658**	**47 596 722**
Capital and related reserves		29 436 565	28 909 705
Treasury shares			
Consolidated reserves		**20 123 947**	**16 497 881**
- Group share		1 472 211	2 320 566
- Share of minority interests		18 651 736	14 177 315
Gains or losses recognized directly in equity		**-777 801**	**-536 227**
- Group share		-700 845	-340 640
- Share of minority interests		-76 956	-195 587
Net income for the fiscal year		**3 511 947**	**2 725 363**
- Group share		2 749 618	1 764 618
- Share of minority interests		762 329	960 745
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**500 630 362**	**465 014 160**

IFRS CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(in thousands MAD)

	Appendices	31/12/22	31/12/21
Interest and similar income	4.1	19 494 899	17 301 787
Interest and similar expenses	4.1	-5 748 349	-4 538 122
INTEREST MARGIN		**13 746 550**	**12 763 665**
Commissions received	4.2	4 303 632	4 146 851
Commissions issued	4.2	-603 679	-579 522
MARGIN ON COMMISSIONS		**3 699 953**	**3 567 329**
+/- Net gains or losses resulting from net position hedges			
+/- Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1 302 079	2 476 907
Net gains or losses on transaction assets/liabilities		408 313	2 499 052
Net gains or losses on other assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		893 766	-22 145
+/- Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through equity		1 060 082	520 593
Net gains or losses on debt instruments recognized in recyclable equity		587 590	167 656
Remuneration of equity instruments recognized in non-recyclable equity (dividends)		472 492	352 937
+/- Net gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost			
+/- Net gains or losses resulting from the reclassification of financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
+/- Net gains or losses resulting from the reclassification of financial assets at fair value through equity to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
RESULT FROM MARKET ACTIVITIES		**2 362 161**	**2 997 500**
Revenue from other activities		2 068 408	2 089 332
Expenses from other activities		-1 268 022	-1 330 527
NET BANKING INCOME		**20 609 051**	**20 087 299**
General operating expenses		-9 398 444	-8 686 729
Amortization and depreciation of intangible and tangible assets		-1 335 238	-1 337 154
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		**9 875 368**	**10 063 416**
Risk cost	4.3	-4 293 502	-5 537 453
OPERATING INCOME		**5 581 867**	**4 525 963**
Share of net income of companies accounted for by the equity method		-470	-1 117
Net gains or losses on other assets		45 497	-73 229
Changes in the value of goodwill			
INCOME BEFORE TAXES		**5 626 894**	**4 451 617**
Income taxes		-2 114 948	-1 726 254
NET INCOME		**3 511 947**	**2 725 363**
Minority interests		762 329	960 745
NET PROFIT GROUP SHARE		**2 749 618**	**1 764 618**
Earnings per share (in MAD)		13,52	8,68
Diluted earnings per share (in MAD)		13,52	8,68

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Result before taxes	**5 626 894**	**4 451 617**
+/- Net depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	1 335 238	1 337 154
+/- Net depreciation of goodwill and other fixed assets	-2 756	661 532
+/- Net depreciation of financial assets	1 391 928	1 367 611
+/- Net allocations to provisions	213 300	753 716
+/- Share of profit from companies accounted for by the equity method	470	1 117
+/- Net loss/(net gain) from investing activities	-1 173 131	-757 136
+/- Net loss/(gain) from financing activities		
+/- Other movements	-64 133	385 120
Total non-monetary items included in net income before taxes	**1 700 916**	**3 749 114**
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit institutions and similar	-3 901 743	2 990 885
+/- Flows related to customer transactions	5 454 290	6 190 174
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities	-6 250 978	-14 153 636
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities	3 486 230	-1 189 820
- Taxes paid	-3 714 584	-1 115 063
Net decrease/(increase) in assets and liabilities from operating activities	**-4 926 785**	**-7 277 460**
Net cash flow from operating activities	**2 401 025**	**923 271**
+/- Flows related to financial assets and investments	-8 818 210	1 065 714
+/- Flows related to investment properties	-143 716	90 047
+/- Flows related to tangible and intangible assets	-1 455 956	-1 125 744
Net cash related to investing activities	**-10 417 882**	**30 017**
+/- Cash flow from or to shareholders	1 883 314	2 845 991
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities	539 751	-959 072
Net cash flow related to financing activities	**2 423 065**	**1 886 919**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**774 672**	**-251 971**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**-4 819 120**	**2 588 236**
Cash and cash equivalents at opening	**28 878 746**	**26 274 757**
Cash, Central Banks, CCP (assets & liabilities)	21 755 281	16 708 163
Accounts (assets & liabilities) and demand loans with credit institutions	7 123 465	9 566 594
Cash and cash equivalents at closing	**24 059 626**	**28 862 993**
Cash, Central Banks, CCP (assets & liabilities)	18 854 061	21 739 528
Accounts (assets & liabilities) and demand loans with credit institutions	5 205 565	7 123 465
Change in net cash position	**-4 819 120**	**2 588 236**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF 31/12/2022

(in thousands MAD)

	Capital	Reserves related to capital	Treasury shares	Reserves and consolidated results	Gains and losses recognized directly in recyclable equity	Gains and losses recognized directly in non-recyclable equity	Shareholders' equity, Group share	Minority interests	Total
Equity at closing on 12/31/2020	**2 022 547**	**26 171 255**		**8 658 478**	**464 067**	**-476 876**	**36 839 471**	**10 633 724**	**47 473 195**
Capital transactions	10 578	267 628					278 206	24 103	302 309
Share-based payments									
Treasury share transactions								3 426 508	3 426 508
Allocation of result		2 103 343		-2 103 343					
Dividends		-1 618 037					-1 618 037	188 337	-1 429 700
Results for the fiscal year				**1 764 618**			**1 764 618**	**960 745**	**2 725 363**
Tangible and intangible fixed assets: Revaluations and disposals (D)									
Financial instruments: changes in fair value and transfers to result (E)					-176 432	16 463	-159 969	12 560	-147 409
Conversion differences: changes and transfers to result (F)				205 693	-167 578		38 115	-31 608	6 507
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses (D) + (E) + (F)				**205 693**	**-344 010**	**16 463**	**-121 854**	**-19 048**	**-140 902**
Change in scope				-224 898	852	-1 260	-225 306	-262 834	-488 140
Other variations		-47 609		2 519			-45 090	-9 938	-55 028
Equity at closing on 12/31/2021	**2 033 125**	**26 876 580**		**8 303 067**	**120 909**	**-461 673**	**36 872 008**	**14 941 597**	**51 813 605**
Capital transactions								-12 062	-12 062
Share-based payments									
Treasury share transactions								3 154 126	3 154 126
Allocation of result		2 309 745		-2 309 745					
Dividends		-1 728 156					-1 728 156	330 579	-1 397 577
Results for the fiscal year				**2 749 618**			**2 749 618**	**762 329**	**3 511 947**
Tangible and intangible fixed assets: Revaluations and disposals (D)									
Financial instruments: changes in fair value and transfers to result (E)					-470 281	-330 275	-800 556	16 964	-783 593
Conversion differences: variations and transfers to result (F)				-356 468	441 030		84 562	104 296	188 858
Unrealized or deferred gains or losses (D) + (E) + (F)				**-356 468**	**-29 251**	**-330 275**	**-715 994**	**121 260**	**-594 734**
Change in scope				-354 896	-121	-434	-355 451	19 661	-335 790
Other variations		-54 729		-43 353			-98 082	19 619	-78 464
Equity at closing on 12/31/2022	**2 033 125**	**27 403 440**		**7 988 224**	**91 537**	**-792 383**	**36 723 943**	**19 337 109**	**56 061 052**

GROUPE BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO IFRS STANDARDS FOR DECEMBER 31, 2022

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AND GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Net income	**3 511 947**	**2 725 363**
Items recyclable to net income:	**-253 773**	**-168 111**
Conversion differences	188 858	6 507
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through recyclable equity	-442 630	-174 618
Revaluation of derivative instruments hedging recyclable items		
Share of gains and losses recognized directly in equity of companies accounted for by the equity method		
Other items recognized in equity and recyclable equity		
Related taxes		
Items non-recyclable to net income:	**-340 962**	**27 209**
Revaluation of fixed assets		
Revaluation (or actuarial gains and losses) for defined benefit plans	115 409	49 649
Reassessment of own credit risk of financial liabilities accounted for at fair value through profit or loss		
Revaluation of equity instruments carried at fair value through equity	-456 370	-22 440
Share of gains and losses recognized directly in equity of companies accounted for by the equity method that cannot be recycled		
Other items recognized through non-recyclable equity		
Related taxes		
Total gains and losses recognized directly in equity	**-594 734**	**-140 902**
Net income and gains and losses recognized directly in equity	**2 917 212**	**2 584 461**
Of which Group share	2 033 623	1 642 764
Of which minority interests	883 589	941 697

3.1. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Financial assets held for Other trading	financial assets held for FV by result	Financial assets held for Other trading	financial assets held for FV by result
Receivables from credit institutions				
Receivables from customers				
Assets representing unit-linked contracts				
Securities received through repurchase agreements				
Government securities and similar	40 106 410		46 454 709	
Bonds and other fixed income securities	3 240 158		2 327 504	
Shares and other variable income securities	13 179 618	6 316 137	15 885 996	7 115 543
Non-consolidated equity securities		16 961 879		8 285 079
Derivative instruments	509 085		465 910	
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	**57 035 271**	**23 278 016**	**65 134 119**	**15 400 622**

3.2 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Balance sheet value	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Balance sheet value	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Financial assets at fair value through equity	**50 740 404**	**358 794**	**-1 523 544**	**41 593 189**	**1 121 251**	**-1 107 632**
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity	44 526 485	185 049	-313 929	35 867 864	863 647	-82 468
Equity instruments recognized for at fair value by non-recyclable equity	6 213 919	173 745	-1 209 615	5 725 325	257 604	-1 025 164
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity	**Balance sheet value**	**Unrealized gains**	**Unrealized losses**	**Balance sheet value**	**Unrealized gains**	**Unrealized losses**
Treasury bills and other items eligible for central bank financing (*)	16 960 209	29 156	-272 781	11 292 397	861 596	
Other marketable debt securities (*)	844 277		-5 881	904 084		
Bonds	26 721 999	155 893	-35 267	23 671 383	2 051	-82 468
Total debt instruments recognized at fair value through recyclable equity	**44 526 485**	**185 050**	**-313 929**	**35 867 864**	**863 647**	**-82 468**
Taxes		-68 468	115 711		-319 549	18 432
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity on debt instruments carried at fair value through recyclable equity (net of tax)		**116 581**	**-198 218**		**544 098**	**-64 036**
Equity instruments recognized for at fair value by non-recyclable equity	**Balance sheet value**	**Unrealized gains**	**Unrealized losses**	**Balance sheet value**	**Unrealized gains**	**Unrealized losses**
Shares and other variable income securities						
Non-consolidated equity securities	6 213 919	173 745	-1 209 615	5 725 325	257 604	-1 025 164
Total equity instruments recognized at fair value through non-recyclable equity	**6 213 919**	**173 745**	**-1 209 615**	**5 725 325**	**257 604**	**-1 025 164**
Taxes		-64 286	443 313		-95 314	366 913
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity on equity instruments carried at fair value through non-recyclable equity (net of tax)		**109 459**	**-766 302**		**162 290**	**-658 251**

3.3. SECURITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

(in thousands MAD)

3.3. Securities at amortized cost	31/12/22	31/12/21
Marketable debt securities	14 262 202	5 761 222
Treasury bills and other items eligible for central bank financing	13 958 452	5 556 275
Other marketable debt securities	303 750	204 947
Bonds	778 856	828 907
TOTAL SECURITIES AT AMORTIZED COST	**15 041 058**	**6 590 129**

3.4.LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AT AMORTIZED COST

(in thousands MAD)

3.4.1. Loans and receivables from credit institutions at amortized cost	31/12/22	31/12/21
Current accounts	8 668 342	8 889 396
Loans	14 827 694	8 187 004
Repurchase agreements	648 984	187 165
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS BEFORE DEPRECIATION	**24 145 020**	**17 263 565**
Depreciation of loans and receivables from credit institutions (*)	126 543	82 693
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS NET OF DEPRECIATION	**24 018 477**	**17 180 872**

(in thousands MAD)

3.4.2. Breakdown of loans and receivables to credit institutions at amortized cost by geographic area	31/12/22	31/12/21
Morocco	15 705 999	12 135 677
Offshore area	1 527 933	608 934
Africa	6 549 357	4 010 481
Europe	235 188	425 780
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS NET OF DEPRECIATION (*)	**24 018 477**	**17 180 872**

(*) See note 3.11 Breakdown of depreciation by Bucket under IFRS9

3.5.LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST

(in thousands MAD)

3.5.1. Loans and receivables from customers at amortized cost	31/12/22	31/12/21
Common accounts receivable	17 926 932	16 114 991
Loans granted to customers	266 625 832	248 169 482
Repurchase agreements	5 009 535	6 810 285
Finance lease transactions	18 140 489	17 288 812
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST BEFORE DEPRECIATION	**307 702 788**	**288 383 570**
Depreciation of customer loans and receivables (*)	30 035 644	28 866 726
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST NET OF DEPRECIATION	**277 667 144**	**259 516 844**

(in thousands MAD)

3.5.2 Breakdown of receivables from customers at amortized cost by geographical area	31/12/22	31/12/21
Morocco	219 876 187	210 275 225
OFFSHORE AREA	6 175 182	4 810 709
AFRICA	48 936 086	42 121 097
EUROPE	2 679 689	2 309 813
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST	**277 667 144**	**259 516 844**

3.6 TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(en milliers de DH)

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Gross book value	Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Net book value	Gross book value	Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	Net book value
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	**19 997 527**	**10 988 887**	**9 008 640**	**20 237 106**	**10 231 320**	**10 005 786**
Land and buildings	8 255 567	3 879 455	4 376 112	9 076 823	3 563 768	5 513 055
Equipment, Furniture, Installations	5 248 175	3 490 805	1 757 370	4 748 383	3 372 531	1 375 852
Movable property leased						
Other fixed assets	4 877 122	2 734 164	2 142 958	4 756 690	2 586 064	2 170 626
Right of use	1 616 663	884 463	732 200	1 655 210	708 957	946 253
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**2 893 149**	**1 831 652**	**1 061 497**	**2 712 796**	**1 618 132**	**1 094 664**
Right to lease	316 021		316 021	320 074		320 074
Patents and brands	177 230		177 230	123 766		123 766
Computer software acquired	2 168 475	1 831 652	336 823	2 059 536	1 618 132	441 404
Other intangible assets	231 423		231 423	209 420		209 420
Right of use						
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	**22 890 676**	**12 820 539**	**10 070 137**	**22 949 902**	**11 849 452**	**11 100 450**

LEASE CONTRACTS RIGHTS OF USE - LESSEE

(in thousands MAD)

LEASE CONTRACTS: RIGHTS OF USE - LESSEE	31/12/2021	Increase	Decrease	Change in scope	Other	31/12/2022
RIGHT OF USE OF OPERATIONAL BUILDINGS	**906 393**	**-219 664**	**3 716**		**20 354**	**710 799**
Gross Value	1 567 535		-69 819		37 965	1 535 682
Amortizations and depreciations	-661 142	-219 664	73 535		-17 611	-824 883
RIGHT TO USE FURNITURE AND OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT	**12 667**	**-7 350**			**472**	**5 788**
Gross Value	30 718		-5 334		1 637	27 021
Amortizations and depreciations	-18 051	-7 350	5 334		-1 165	-21 232
RIGHT OF USE OF OTHER OPERATIONAL FIXED ASSETS	**27 193**	**-12 796**			**1 215**	**15 613**
Gross Value	56 957		-5 290		2 293	53 960
Amortizations and depreciations	-29 764	-12 796	5 290		-1 078	-38 348
TOTAL RIGHTS OF USE	**946 253**	**-239 810**	**3 716**		**22 041**	**732 200**

USER RIGHTS ASSETS - LESSEE

(in thousands MAD)

USER RIGHTS ASSETS - LESSEE	31/12/22	31/12/21
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	**9 008 640**	**10 005 786**
Including: Rights of use	732 200	946 253
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**1 061 497**	**1 094 664**
Including: Rights of use		

RENTAL DEBT LIABILITIES

(in thousands MAD)

RENTAL DEBT LIABILITIES	31/12/22	31/12/21
ACCOUNTS AND OTHER LIABILITIES	**12 464 619**	**12 866 278**
Including: Rental debts	791 866	1 008 968

DETAILS OF LEASING CONTRACT CHARGES

(in thousands MAD)

DETAILS OF LEASING CONTRACT CHARGES	31/12/22	31/12/21
Interest charges on rental debts	-39 691	-49 245
Amortization on rights of use	-239 810	-269 434

3.7 GOODWILL

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/21	Change in scope	Conversion difference	Other movements	31/12/22
Gross Value	2 381 660		97 795		2 479 455
Accumulated depreciation losses					
Net balance sheet value	**2 381 660**		**97 795**		**2 479 455**

3.8 PAYABLES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Current accounts	3 462 777	1 765 932
Loans	18 554 637	17 144 032
Repurchase agreements	20 270 575	17 647 974
TOTAL PAYABLES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	**42 287 989**	**36 557 938**

(*) See note 3.11 Breakdown of depreciation by Bucket under IFRS9

3.9. DEBTS TO CUSTOMERS

(in thousands MAD)

3.9.1 Payables to customers	31/12/22	31/12/21
Ordinary accounts payable	255 359 454	230 188 512
Term accounts	49 611 628	53 191 917
Managed Rate Savings Accounts	47 665 579	45 332 127
Cash vouchers	1 569 978	2 013 498
Repurchase agreements	2 289 521	2 192 544
Other debts to customers	11 469 681	8 971 329
TOTAL DEBTS TO CUSTOMERS	**367 965 841**	**341 889 927**

(in thousands MAD)

3.9.2 Breakdown of amounts payable to customers by geographical area	31/12/22	31/12/21
Morocco	289 662 779	270 945 624
Offshore area	3 171 645	3 092 005
Africa	73 416 166	66 193 677
Europe	1 715 251	1 658 621
Principal total	**367 965 841**	**341 889 927**

3.10 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES

(in thousands MAD)

	PROVISIONS FOR EXECUTION RISKS ON SIGNATURE COMMITMENTS (*)	PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	OTHER PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES	BALANCE SHEET BOOK VALUE
Amount as of 12/31/2021	**3 055 976**	**1 470 233**	**1 336 429**	**5 862 638**
Endowments	553 477	8 142	712 391	1 274 010
Withdrawals	555 334	116 327	319 922	991 583
Other movements	-64 742	-182 960	1 128	-246 574
AMOUNT AS OF 12/31/2022	**2 989 377**	**1 179 088**	**1 730 027**	**5 898 492**

3.11.BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY BUCKET

(in thousands MAD)

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	OUTSTANDING AMOUNT			PROVISIONS			COVERAGE RATE		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
CENTRAL BANKS, PUBLIC TREASURY, POSTAL OFFICE GIRO INSTITUTIONS	**9 760 469**								
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY	**45 712 441**			**1 185 956**			**2,59%**		
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity									
Equity instruments recognized for at fair value by non-recyclable equity									
Debt securities	45 712 441			1 185 956			2,59%		
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST	**274 103 640**	**27 014 335**	**30 729 833**	**3 123 596**	**5 378 365**	**21 660 226**	**1,14%**	**19,91%**	**70,49%**
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	24 145 020			126 543			0,52%		
Loans and receivables from customers	249 958 620	27 014 335	30 729 833	2 997 053	5 378 365	21 660 226	1,20%	19,91%	70,49%
Debt securities									
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**329 576 550**	**27 014 335**	**30 729 833**	**4 309 552**	**5 378 365**	**21 660 226**	**1,31%**	**19,91%**	**70,49%**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**80 443 288**	**4 139 971**	**3 071 469**	**654 315**	**549 072**	**1 785 990**	**0,81%**	**13,26%**	**58,15%**
Off-balance sheet commitments	80 443 288	4 139 971	3 071 469	654 315	549 072	1 785 990	0,81%	13,26%	58,15%

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021	OUTSTANDING AMOUNT			PROVISIONS			COVERAGE RATE		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
CENTRAL BANKS, PUBLIC TREASURY, POSTAL OFFICE GIRO INSTITUTIONS	**15 218 282**								
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH EQUITY	**37 002 796**			**1 134 932**			**3,07%**		
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity									
Equity instruments recognized for at fair value by non-recyclable equity									
Debt securities	37 002 796			1 134 932			3,07%		
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST	**245 697 635**	**30 339 668**	**29 609 832**	**2 946 135**	**5 405 451**	**20 597 833**	**1,20%**	**17,82%**	**69,56%**
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	17 263 565			82 693			0,48%		
Loans and receivables from customers	228 434 070	30 339 668	29 609 832	2 863 442	5 405 451	20 597 833	1,25%	17,82%	69,56%
Debt securities									
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**297 918 712**	**30 339 668**	**29 609 832**	**4 081 067**	**5 405 451**	**20 597 833**	**1,37%**	**17,82%**	**69,56%**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**73 268 048**	**5 858 961**	**2 470 131**	**600 304**	**1 005 394**	**1 450 278**	**0,82%**	**17,16%**	**58,71%**
Off-balance sheet commitments	73 268 048	5 858 961	2 470 131	600 304	1 005 394	1 450 278	0,82%	17,16%	58,71%

4.1 MARGIN OF INTEREST

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Products	Charges	Net	Products	Charges	Net
OPERATIONS WITH CUSTOMERS	16 501 191	4 839 615	11 661 576	14 549 238	3 531 305	11 017 933
Accounts and loans/borrowings	14 131 360	3 144 911	10 986 449	13 781 872	3 387 110	10 394 762
Repurchase agreements	19 819	51 482	-31 663	19 693	70 391	-50 698
Finance lease transactions	2 350 012	1 643 222	706 790	747 673	73 804	673 869
INTERBANK TRANSACTIONS	691 103	615 912	75 191	388 081	639 095	-251 014
Accounts and loans/borrowings	240 388	160 554	79 834	129 919	350 395	-220 476
Repurchase agreements	450 714	455 358	-4 644	258 162	288 700	-30 538
Loans issued by the Group		290 094	-290 094		356 416	-356 416
Financial assets at fair value through equity	1 963 489	2 728	1 960 761	2 019 807	11 306	2 008 501
Financial assets at amortized cost	339 117		339 117	344 661		344 661
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INTEREST OR SIMILAR ACTIVITIES	**19 494 899**	**5 748 349**	**13 746 550**	**17 301 787**	**4 538 122**	**12 763 665**

(*) See note 3.11 Breakdown of depreciation by Bucket under IFRS9

4.2 NET COMMISSIONS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Products	Charges	Net	Products	Charges	Net
Commissions on securities	440 515	18 766	421 749	445 426	14 195	431 231
Net income on means of payment	758 017	50 730	707 286	638 329	50 745	587 584
Other commissions	3 105 101	534 182	2 570 918	3 063 096	514 582	2 548 514
NET COMMISSION REVENUES	**4 303 632**	**603 679**	**3 699 953**	**4 146 851**	**579 522**	**3 567 329**

4.3 COST OF RISK

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Allocations net of reversals of depreciation	**1 231 314**	**2 169 815**
Bucket 1: Losses assessed at the amount of expected credit losses for the next 12 months	**75 115**	**251 879**
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity		
Debt instruments recognized at amortized cost	34 820	150 976
Commitments by signature	40 295	100 903
Bucket 2: Losses assessed at the amount of anticipated lifetime credit losses	**-566 687**	**134 840**
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity		
Debt instruments recognized at amortized cost	-108 815	-175 199
Commitments by signature	-457 872	310 039
Bucket 3: Depreciated assets	**1 722 886**	**1 783 096**
Debt instruments recognized for at fair value by recyclable equity		
Debt instruments recognized at amortized cost	1 307 164	1 589 364
Commitments by signature	415 722	193 732
Other provisions for liabilities and expenses	**315 291**	**925 406**
Other changes in provisions	**2 746 897**	**2 442 232**
Realized gains and losses on divestitures of debt instruments recognized in equity and subject to recyclable depreciation		
Realized gains or losses on debt instruments recognized at depreciated amortized cost		
Losses on loans and bad debts	3 025 145	2 536 950
Recoveries on loans and receivables recognized at amortized cost	278 249	94 718
Discounts on restructured loans		
Losses on commitments by signature		
Other losses		
Other products		
Risk cost	**4 293 502**	**5 537 453**

5.SECTOR INFORMATION

(en milliers de DH)

5.1 BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	MOROCCO, EUROPE, & OFFSHORE BANKING	SPECIALIZED FINANCING COMPANIES	INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING & INSURANCE	INTERCO	TOTAL
TOTAL BALANCE SHEET	**400 231 589**	**26 712 952**	**106 127 941**	**-32 442 120**	**500 630 362**
Including:					
ASSET ITEMS					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79 363 759		949 528		80 313 287
Financial assets at fair value through equity	31 742 438	4 553	27 507 306	-8 513 892	50 740 404
Securities at amortized cost	14 930 283		310 775	-200 000	15 041 058
Loans and advances to Credit Institutions and similar entities, at amortized cost	39 447 507	1 519	8 598 944	-24 029 493	24 018 477
Loans and advances to customers, at amortized cost	205 501 588	24 345 684	48 936 086	-1 116 215	277 667 144
LIABILITIES					
Payables to ECs and similar entities	31 313 266	20 198 838	15 309 340	-24 533 454	42 287 989
Debts owed to customers	293 686 454	863 267	73 596 322	-180 202	367 965 841
EQUITY	**52 176 069**	**2 245 867**	**7 609 726**	**-5 970 610**	**56 061 052**

(en milliers de DH)

5.2 INCOME STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022	MOROCCO, EUROPE, & OFFSHORE BANKING	SPECIALIZED FINANCING COMPANIES	INTERNATIONAL RETAIL BANKING & INSURANCE	INTERCO	TOTAL
Interest margin	9 586 749	737 415	3 416 816	5 570	**13 746 550**
Commission margins	2 269 938	54 369	1 422 742	-47 096	**3 699 953**
Net banking income	14 446 011	1 052 155	5 537 721	-426 836	**20 609 051**
Gross operating income	6 920 912	619 569	2 334 887		**9 875 368**
Operating income	3 617 142	257 520	1 707 205		**5 581 867**
Net income	1 954 821	138 904	1 418 222		**3 511 947**
NET PROFIT GROUP SHARE	**1 636 592**	**120 732**	**992 293**		**2 749 618**

CONSOLIDATION SCOPE OF BANQUE POPULAIRE GROUP

PARTICIPATION	Business sector	Country	CONSOLIDATION METHOD	% INTEREST	% CONTROL
Banque Centrale Populaire	Bank	Morocco	TOP		
BP Centre Sud	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,03%	51,03%
BP Fes Taza	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,51%	51,51%
BP Laayoune	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,53%	51,53%
BP Marrakech B Mellal	Bank	Morocco	IG	52,37%	52,37%
BP Nador Al Hoceima	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,08%	51,08%
BP Oujda	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,59%	51,59%
BP Tangier Tétouan	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,28%	51,28%
BP Rabat Kenitra	Bank	Morocco	IG	51,03%	51,03%
CHAABI BANK	Bank	France	IG	100,00%	100,00%
BPMC	Bank	Central African Republic	IG	75,00%	75,00%
MAI	Assistance	Morocco	IG	77,43%	77,43%
CCI	Investment fund	Morocco	IG	77,71%	100,00%
IMC	Investment fund	Morocco	IG	48,57%	50,03%
VIVALIS	Consumer credit	Morocco	IG	87,27%	87,27%
BCP SECURITIES SERVICES	Capital market	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
CHAABI LLD	Long-term rental	Morocco	IG	84,35%	85,00%
CIB	Offshore bank	Free zone	IG	85,34%	100,00%
BANK AL AMAL	Bank	Morocco	IG	43,38%	48,01%
ATTAWFIQ MICRO FINANCE	Micro-credit	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
M2T	Payment services	Morocco	IG	84,79%	84,79%
ALHIF SA	Holding	Morocco	IG	39,29%	50,56%
UPLINE GROUP	Business banking	Morocco	IG	89,02%	100,00%
UPLINE BROKERAGE	Insurance	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
MOROCCO LEASING	Leasing	Morocco	IG	87,12%	87,12%
BP SHORE GROUP	Holding	Morocco	IG	79,02%	100,00%
FPCT SAKANE	Real estate	Morocco	IG	49,00%	100,00%
AL AKARIA INVEST	Holding	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
BANK AL YOUSR	Bank	Morocco	IG	80,00%	80,00%
SOCINVEST	Investment company	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
UPLINE HORIZON	UCITS	Morocco	IG	97,63%	100,00%
UPLINE OPPORTUNITIES	UCITS	Morocco	IG	99,96%	100,00%
AFRICA STONE MANAGEMENT	OPCI Management	Morocco	IG	29,00%	29,00%
BCP INTERNATIONAL	Holding	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
BCP MAURITIUS	Bank	Ile Maurice	IG	100,00%	100,00%
BANQUE DE MADAGASCAR ET DE L'OCEAN INDIEN	Bank	Madagascar	IG	66,71%	66,71%
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE DU CAMEROUN POUR L'EPARGNE ET LE CREDIT	Bank	Cameroun	IG	78,43%	78,43%
BANQUE COMMERCIALE INTERNATIONALE	Bank	Republic of the Congo	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATLANTIC BANQUE INTERNATIONAL	Holding	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	79,83%	79,83%
ATLANTIQUE FINANCE	Business banking	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	79,75%	99,91%
ATLANTIQUE ASSET MANAGEMENT	Asset management	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	79,75%	99,91%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU BURKINA FASSO	Bank	Burkina Faso	IG	48,76%	61,08%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU BENIN	Bank	Benin	IG	58,55%	73,35%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE	Bank	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	79,39%	99,45%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU MALI	Bank	Mali	IG	57,46%	71,99%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU NIGER	Bank	Niger	IG	63,85%	79,98%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU SENEGAL	Bank	Senegal	IG	79,82%	100,00%
BANQUE ATLANTIQUE DU TOGO	Bank	Togo	IG	67,91%	85,07%
BIA NIGER	Bank	Niger	IG	55,49%	69,51%
BPMG	Bank	Guinea	IG	61,66%	77,25%
ATLANTIQUE ASSURANCE COTE D'IVOIRE IARD	Insurance	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	71,84%	90,00%
ATLANTIQUE ASSURANCE COTE D'IVOIRE VIE	Insurance	Côte d'Ivoire	IG	73,75%	92,39%
GROUPEMENT TOGOLAIS ASSURANCE VIE	Insurance	Togo	IG	51,95%	66,69%
GROUPEMENT TOGOLAIS ASSURANCE IARD	Insurance	Togo	IG	77,86%	97,53%

RISK EXPOSURE AND HEDGING STRATEGY

The Bank has an organization in line with the best international standards. Its integrated governance structure enables it to identify the risks it faces, to implement an adequate and effective internal control system, and to establish a monitoring and readjustment system.

Responsibility for controlling, measuring, and supervising risks is shared between:

- Governance and steering bodies (Management Committee, Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Risk Management Committees, Investment Committee, etc.);
- The Group Risk Department and the other departments dedicated to and/or involved in risk monitoring (credit, market, financial, and operational);
- Internal auditing entities.

1. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of loss inherent in the failure of a borrower to repay its debts (bonds, bank loans, trade receivables, etc.). This risk can be broken down into default risk, which arises in the event of a borrower's failure or delay in paying the principal and/or interest on its debt, recovery risk in the event of default, and the risk of deterioration in the quality of the credit portfolio.

GENERAL CREDIT POLICY

The purpose of the general credit risk management policy adopted by the Bank and approved by its administrative and management bodies is to define a global framework for activities generating a credit risk. Its principles are applied to ensure the smooth development of the Bank's activities.

The credit policy is based on the following principles:

- Standardization of credit risk management at the level of all CPM organizations;
- Security and profitability of operations;
- Risk diversification;
- Respect of the limits in force;
- Strict selection of files at the time of granting;
- Establishment of a file for all credit operations and its review at least once a year for companies;
- Rating of companies/professionals and individuals, and scoring for the granting of real estate and consumer loans;
- Separation of credit sales and risk assessment and control functions;
- Collegiality of decisions through the establishment of committees at all levels of the sector;
- Early detection of counterparty default risk;
- Responsiveness in recovery.

The implementation of the credit policy is based on an extensive body of internal regulations. This covers the entire credit risk management process, via circulars, circular letters, and standards setting the scope and conditions for carrying out risk taking, monitoring, and control activities. A major project is currently underway to update this corpus.

DECISION SYSTEM

The Bank's decision-making system is based on the following principles:

- An initial analysis of the files by the commercial entities initiating the requests;
- A second risk reading by the counter-study entities at the OPI and BCP level;
- Risk prevention through the decisive role of the Counter-Study function in the filtering of cases and in the decision-making process;
- The exercise of powers within the framework of committees reflecting the collegiality of the decision;
- A multi-dimensional delegate scheme ensuring a match between the level of risk and that required for the decision;
- Established jurisdictional limits by related beneficiary group;
- Exclusion from the powers of OPIs and subsidiaries of any credits for the benefit of related parties, regardless of their amount. These are submitted to the internal credit committees held at BCP level;
- Segregation of duties between commercial entities and those responsible for assessing, monitoring, and managing credit risk.

CREDIT RISK MONITORING SYSTEM

The system for inspection and management of credit risk is based primarily on the following principles:

- Collegiality of decision making through the establishment of credit committees at all levels (Regional Credit Committees, Subsidiary Credit Committees, BCP Credit Committees including the Internal Credit Committee, the Recovery and Major Risks Committee, etc.);
- Definition of the responsibilities and operating procedures of all the committees by means of circulars.

These points are, additionally, structured within a general framework of inspection that meets the regulatory requirements decreed by BAM. Within the Group, the risk management system is organized around an individualized monitoring of activities generating risks. This monitoring, implemented at all levels of the Bank, is based on an operational system with three components:

- Independent assessment and monitoring of risk quality;
- Special monitoring of major risks and concentration risks;
- Permanent and close follow-up of sensitive receivables.

The system is supported by a risk governance structure and a firmly established risk management culture. This system is gradually enriched by a risk appetite framework. It ensures regular feedback to the Bank's Management and Governance Entities, thus enabling the implementation of:

- Appropriate policies for controlled development;
- Corrective actions to safeguard the Bank's interests.

INTERNAL RATING SYSTEM

The Bank has implemented a global rating system in line with regulatory requirements for use and purpose, applicable to all counterparties, whether sovereign States, banks, companies, or individuals. Those operating in the real estate development sector are qualified via the rating of projects. Individual customers are also subject to the credit scoring system applicable to consumer loans and real estate loans.

The rating system is the core of the credit risk management system and is based on a series of models appropriate to each asset class. The rating consists of assigning a score to each counterparty according to an internal scale, with each level corresponding to a probability of default. It constitutes one of the key criteria of the credit granting policy. For corporate clients, the rating is assigned at the time the credit application is prepared and is reviewed at least once a year.

In addition, special attention is paid to the consistency between the decisions made and the risk profile identified by each rating as well as the qualitative and quantitative components taken into account in the grid.

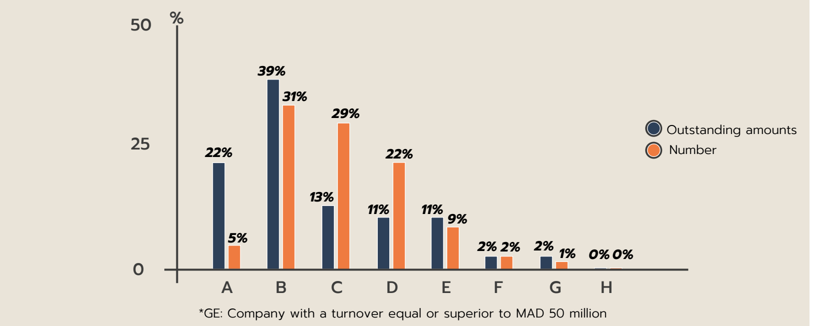
Rating is also an important tool in assessing the quality of the Bank's exposures, through analysis of the rated portfolio and changes in its distribution. Special monitoring is also carried out for counterparties showing a deterioration in risk quality.

In addition, the rating system is a fundamental element of the new IFRS 9 provisioning process.

Finally, as part of the ongoing maintenance of the corporate rating tool, the Group has defined a battery of tests to assess the performance of the rating models in terms of discrimination, default prediction, and stability. These tests, called "back testing", are carried out to ensure the soundness of the rating models and to implement corrective actions if necessary.

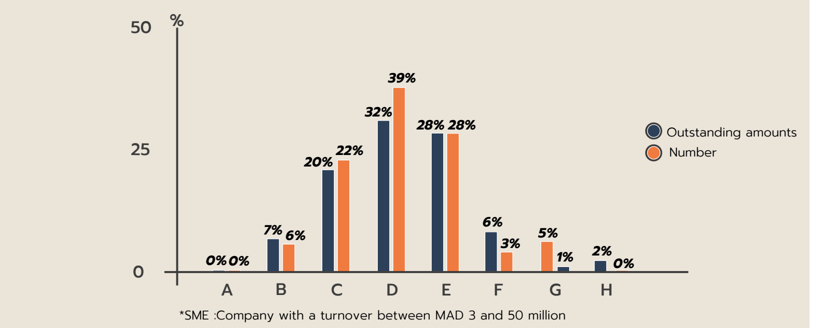
As of December 31, 2022, the distribution of the rated portfolio is as follows:

Distribution of GE* in number and outstanding amounts



*GE: Company with a turnover equal or superior to MAD 50 million

Distribution of SME* in number and outstanding

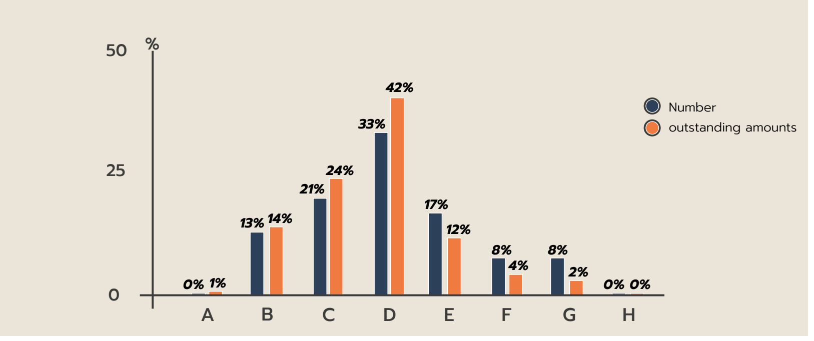


*SME :Company with a turnover between MAD 3 and 50 million

The portfolio analysis of the SME-GE segment shows a reassuring distribution of risks. In fact, the portfolio is concentrated, in number and in outstanding amounts, on ratings between classes A and E.

At the end of December 2022, the A, B, C ratings account for 74% of GE businesses rated in terms of amounts outstanding, corresponding to 65% in number. For SMEs, classes B, C, D, and E represent 87% in terms of outstanding amounts and 95% in terms of number.

Distribution of the VSE-PRO in number and outstanding amounts



The analysis of the distribution of VSEs/PROs shows a concentration on the B-E rating classes, which reveals a controlled level of risk for these two segments. Classes B-E concentrate 92% of the VSE/PROs in number with 84% of the total outstanding amount in this segment.

CONCENTRATION RISK MONITORING SYSTEM

The concentration risk is closely monitored by the Bank in order, on the one hand, to comply with the prudential rules imposed by the requirement of the division of risks and, on the other hand, to ensure the diversification necessary for risk dilution and control.

The management and monitoring system put in place is built around the following elements:

- A portfolio review process based on a risk database built and continuously enriched by the various applications, allowing the feedback of all information necessary for the group review of a given portfolio (base of groups and commitments, central balance sheets specific to the bank, rating bases, etc.);
- A system of sector and individual limits as an important basis for the risk appetite framework;
- Particular attention is paid to commitments as soon as their level exceeds 5% of the Bank's own funds;
- A process for reviewing the top 100 risks in the context of a counterparty or group of related counterparties, for all the Bank's entities.

Credits by disbursement in % of CPM productive jobs (*)	
Top 100 CPM risks(*)	61%
Counterparties eligible for BAM declaration(*)	32%

(*) : Excluding subsidiaries

PORTFOLIO REVIEW PROCESS

The portfolio review is an essential tool in the monitoring and management of risks, particularly major and concentration risks. It consists of a global and simultaneous analysis of a given portfolio leading to a homogeneous classification of counterparties.

The portfolio review complements the traditional process of annual review of files and permanent monitoring of commitments based on the customary parameters for assessing credit risk (sector-specific data, qualitative and quantitative elements related to the counterparty and to the group to which it belongs, etc.).

The notion of portfolio concerns a set of assets grouped by business sector, risk class, level of commitments, etc.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Group continues to gradually build its comprehensive risk appetite system. To date, the system is available in:

Sectoral concentration limits: The approach to setting sector limits is based on qualitative and quantitative standards, combining the measurement of the degree of loss of the sectors with their development potential. Since 2017, this device has been an important component is an important part of the planning process insofar as it makes it possible to define the strategic orientations in terms of market share in a given sector/sub-sector, pursuant to which targeted and controlled development can be ensured. The sectoral limits are updated once a year. Their monitoring is accompanied by measures depending on the level limit reached and the evolution of the market conditions.

Individual concentration limits: Based on the portfolio review process, the Bank's major risks are analyzed in a grouped manner, resulting in a classification by risk level. On the basis of this classification and by integrating other parameters (nature and level of activity, counterparty and Bank capital, sector limits, etc.), limits by group of counterparties are defined after approval by the appropriate committees.

It should be noted that the definition of limits includes a negotiation process with the business lines. The results from the boundary models are therefore examined beforehand with the latter, in order to incorporate any possible non-modelled components in the calculations. The proposals resulting from these discussions are submitted to the appropriate committees for decision and arbitration.

Limitations on bank counterparties: The approach to setting limits for relations with Moroccan or foreign banking counterparties, covering Trading Room activities and Trade Finance operations, is based on ratings from rating agencies for rated counterparties and on an internal rating model for unrated banking counterparties.

The limits are reviewed annually. They may be subject to re-evaluation from time to time in the event of a significant change in market conditions that could impact the perception or evaluation of risk. Compliance with limits is monitored by the functions concerned using appropriate monitoring and reporting tools.

MONITORING SYSTEM FOR SENSITIVE RECEIVABLES

The objective of the sensitive risk monitoring system is to identify upstream signals of potential deterioration of a healthy portfolio. This early detection allows the Bank to take more effective and less costly actions to protect its interests. The identification and monitoring of these receivables is carried out jointly by the risk department and the business lines on a monthly basis.

The mechanism put in place consists of a permanent exchange of information with the relationship managers on each situation in order to initiate the necessary negotiations for the possible regularization of the debt. Cases that do not show a favorable evolution of their situation are registered on the "Watch List", after a decision of the competent committees.

This "Watch List", which is the culmination of all monitoring activities, is itself subject to a follow-up mechanism to enable the Bank to preserve its recovery potential over time.

In terms of provisioning, the "Watch List" is an important component in the sizing of provisions both on a corporate basis (PRG) and on a consolidated basis (IFRS 9).

It should be noted that the transitional measures, in the context of the overhaul of Circular 19G on the classification of receivables, continue to be deployed in anticipation of its entry into force. This reform project aims to (i) ensure a homogeneous application in terms of identification, classification, and provisioning of sensitive receivables within the banking sector and to (ii) integrate new criteria in terms of default (overruns, restructurings, etc.).

COUNTRY RISK MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Country risk management process

Country risk can be defined as the risk that economic, financial, political, legal, or social conditions in a country will affect the Bank's financial interests. It is not a different type of risk from the "basic" risks (credit, market, operational), but an aggregation of risks resulting from the vulnerability to a specific political, social, macroeconomic, and financial environment.

The country risk measurement and monitoring system in place is based on the following principles:

- A dedicated organization capable of making important choices and necessary arbitrations. In fact, the management of the subsidiaries can be broken down into the following three levels:
  - BCP Strategic Business Review (SBR): Central management tool, dedicated to the monitoring of structuring projects, performance and the review of risks and commitments, on a quarterly basis;
  - ABI Business Review (BR): Management body consisting of ABI and BCP, dedicated to monitoring the achievements of ABI subsidiaries;

- Business Review subsidiaries: Committee responsible for evaluating commercial and financial performance, examining risk indicators, and monitoring subsidiaries' strategic projects.

- A decision-making and delegation of powers infrastructure (subsidiary, ABI holding, BCP) both in terms of credit granting and investment;
- A country risk management system based on the following four components, regularly analyzed by the Group's management and governance entities:
  - **Measuring country risk:** The Bank uses internal rating models to quantify country risk based on macroeconomic, financial, political, and regulatory data and indicators. These internal ratings are broken down into four types of risk measurement: sovereign default risk, non-transfer risk, banking system risk, and the risk of transmission of a generalized macroeconomic shock to the country's corporate fabric. For each of these types of risk, ratings distinguish between short-term risk (less than 12 months) and medium-term risk (more than 12 months).
  - **Country risk management:** In order to control cross-border risks, the Group has developed a process for setting and monitoring consolidated exposure limits. This system gives governance bodies an important role in defining these limits, in addition to their arbitration and validation role, notably through an explicit expression of strategic appetite by country. This process makes it possible to set limits by country of exposure as well as their breakdown by major type of borrower (sovereign, bank, and customer). This process was enhanced this year by the introduction of a system for managing limit overruns on sovereigns.
  - **Risk hedging:** The Group has set up a provisioning process, based on internal ratings, to protect itself against the country risk generated by its international growth strategy. As of January 1, 2018, this feature has been integrated into the IFRS 9 depreciation system.
  - **Country monitoring:** Country fact sheets summarizing the key elements of the country risk analysis, i.e., internal, and external ratings, the main macroeconomic indicators, a description of the economic, political, and financial situation of the countries, as well as a summary of the outlook for the main short-term aggregates, are prepared and updated annually. A more frequent review is carried out, particularly when an event occurs that could significantly impact the country's risk profile.

Monitoring process for international subsidiaries

At the level of the WAEMU zone, and in support of the banking subsidiaries, the Group has a regional platform that enables it to ensure uniform deployment of its risk management system at the local level. For newly acquired banks, the central risk function provides direct functional supervision, the purpose being to roll out uniform risk management and supervision standards to all international subsidiaries.

In order to ensure close monitoring, the Group has a system for reporting and consolidating risks at both the local and central levels, which makes it possible to assess areas of risk with a view to implementing mitigation strategies. This system, reinforced by the "Watch List" process, ensures rigorous monitoring of:

- the risk profile and portfolio quality for each subsidiary;
- sensitive or outstanding receivables;
- individual and sectoral concentration risk.

2. MARKET RISK

Market risk represents the risk of loss or exposure on the trading portfolio. It results from unfavorable changes in market parameters (exchange rates, interest rates, prices of property titles, commodity prices, volatility of derivative financial instruments).

As a leading financial institution and major player in market activities, the Bank has a market risk management system that covers all activities related to the trading portfolio or those destined to hedge or finance them.

This framework is based on clear guiding principles, internal policies, and procedures in line with risk tolerance levels and performance objectives, and in line with the Bank's capital base.

The Bank's level of tolerance to market risk is therefore reflected in its limits and delegations of authority. This tolerance level is set so that market risk exposures cannot generate losses that could compromise the Bank's financial strength and expose it to undue or significant risk.

In addition, in order to secure the development of market activities, the Bank has developed, as part of its overall risk management strategy, a culture of rigorous control and monitoring of market risk, based on guiding principles that make it possible to:

- Controlling market risk on trading portfolio holdings;
- Secure the development of the Bank's market activities within the framework of its strategic orientations and in accordance with regulatory provisions;
- Adopt best practices in terms of market risk management for all of the Bank's trading activities.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEM

The Bank's market risk management system is designed to control and monitor market risks and is based on the following principles:

- A governance system that includes a clear organization ensuring a well-defined division of responsibilities and guaranteeing independence between operational staff and risk management and control bodies;
- A steering and arbitration activity between the different market activities via the Investment Committee;
- A system of delegation of authority defining the process for requesting, validating limits, and authorizing overruns;
- An activity of monitoring and surveillance of risk indicators by the entities and market risk control bodies;
- A set of market risk management and control tools.

Limits governing market activities

The limit system governing market activities is reflected in a system of internal limits governing the risks inherent in the trading portfolio, including market limits, transaction limits, and counterparty limits.

The system of market limits consists of defining a market risk appetite based on risk-taking capacity. This tolerance is broken down into authorized risk envelopes and allocated to each product line or asset class, based on its risk-adjusted performance.

The defined loss envelopes are translated into global VaR and portfolio VaR limits, complemented by stop loss limits and sensitivity limits appropriate to each product type. This is done taking into account portfolio sizes and historical shocks to market parameters observed in periods of high volatility.

The system of transaction limits represents the delegations of authority with regard to the amounts of transactions to be processed, depending on the nature of the authorized instruments and the hierarchical rank of the market activity sector.

This system of market and transaction limits is governed by an internal circular that sets out the process for renewing limits and the system for managing waivers.

In addition, market activities are also subject to counterparty limits, with the aim of controlling the risk of exposure resulting from the total or partial inability of the counterparty to honor its commitments during the life of the transactions.

Monitoring and risk management tools

Market risk assessment is based on the combination of two groups of measures to quantify potential risks: The calculation of the value at risk (VaR) on the one hand, and the use of sensitivity measures and stress scenarios on the other.

The Bank has adopted a market risk management and monitoring structure that includes the use of a VaR approach for the entire trading portfolio.

VaR is defined as the maximum theoretical loss that a portfolio can incur in the event of unfavorable movements in market parameters, over a given time span and for a given confidence interval. The Bank uses a 99% confidence interval and a time span of one day, based on two years of historical data. This makes it possible to monitor, on a daily basis, the market risk taken by the Bank on trading activities under normal market conditions.

The method used to calculate VaR is a historical model based on historical scenarios of the risk factors inherent in the trading portfolio. This model implicitly takes into account the correlations between the various risk factors. An overall VaR is calculated for all trading activities, by type of instrument, and by risk factor class.

In addition to the VaR indicator, the Bank incorporates sensitivity analyses and limits in its monitoring system. As a result, P&L impacts, based on standard or stress scenarios, are estimated for the entire trading portfolio. These scenarios are chosen from two categories, namely historically proven scenarios, and hypothetical scenarios. The main scenarios retained are:

- A change in interest rates of +/-1 bp, +/-10 bps, +/- 25 bps, +/-50 bps and +/- 100 bps (aggregate and maturity band shocks);
- An extreme change in interest rates of 200 bps;
- A variation in exchange rates of +/- 1% and +/-5%, taking into account the correlation between the EUR and USD in the composition of the MAD basket;
- Extreme variations calculated on the basis of a history of interest rates, the prices of various currencies, and the MASI index.

Risk indicator monitoring system

Market risk is monitored daily by the Middle Office and Risk Management functions. The Group Risk Management Committee periodically reports on exposure levels, risks associated with market activities, compliance with regulatory requirements, and compliance with the limit system. This reporting also includes portfolio sensitivity analysis and simulations in the case of extreme scenarios taking into account both the structure of the portfolios and the correlations between the various risk factors.

In addition to regulatory reporting, the Bank's risk reporting system is implemented through the following two main reports:

- Daily internal reporting on the market risk monitoring and management process, including monitoring of risk and limit consumption indicators by segment and by portfolio;
- Internal reporting on market risk monitoring and management to the Group Risk Management Committee, which meets regularly, and to committees of the governance body. This reporting, structured by asset class at a fairly fine level of detail, is based on the VaR approach and on systematic measurements of portfolio sensitivities to various market parameters. It traces the evolution of exposures and risk indicators over the past year with a daily focus on the last three months. These risk indicators are compared, as are the position measures, with the internal limits set in advance.

CHANGES IN EXPOSURE AND RISK PROFILE

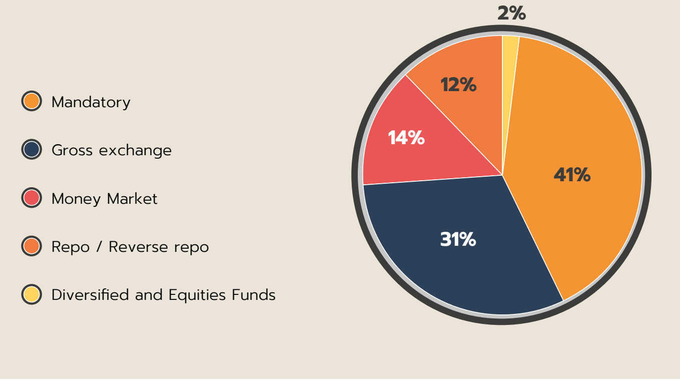
At the end of December 2022, the total gross outstanding of the trading portfolio amounted to 126 MMDH, of which 41% was organized in direct bond securities or via mutual funds and 31% in foreign exchange. The global VaR (1-Day at 99%) excluding the effect of inter-portfolio diversification is estimated at MAD 128 million.

The VaR is concentrated mainly on the bond portfolio and the foreign currency treasury, and secondarily on property securities, foreign exchange forwards, and currency derivatives. This is due to the size of these portfolios, the high volatility of the risk factors in them, and their weight relative to other items in the overall portfolio.

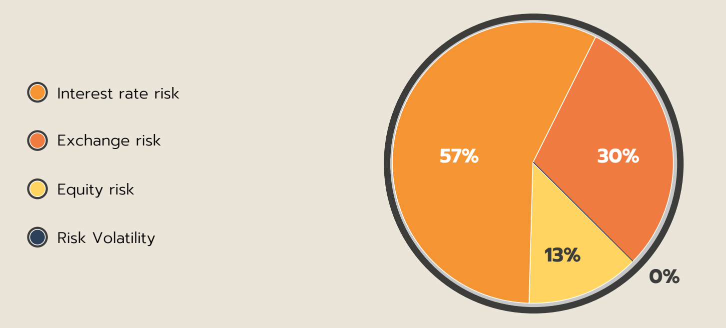
The level of risk has been on an upward trend in 2022, reaching a peak of 166 million MAD in November, following the surge in interest rates resulting from the increase in the policy rate in September. This trend was reversed at the end of the year after a readjustment of the bond exposure.

The following graphs show the structure of the Bank's trading portfolio at the end of December 2022 and the contribution of each risk factor class to the overall VaR:

Structure of SoM's outstanding loans



Global VaR by risk factor



3. ALM RISKS

In the course of its business, the Group is exposed to structural interest rate and liquidity risks arising from the mechanisms for converting deposits into loans and refinancing banking activities. These risks are considered the core of the business. As such, the Group attaches particular importance to their monitoring and control.

Risk strategy

The overall interest rate and liquidity risk management strategy is in line with the risk control objective set out in the Group's planned development process.

This strategy is based on the following guiding principles:

- Directing development activities within the framework of a medium-term plan, taking into account interest rate and liquidity risks.
- Maintaining a stable and diversified deposit structure while controlling the growth potential of the Bank's commitments.
- Gradually improving the overall interest rate gap in order to maintain a balance between the various activities in terms of interest rate profile and liquidity.
- Developing variable-rate assets to protect part of the balance sheet against unfavorable changes in interest rates.

Policies and procedures

The overall risk policy is part of the Bank's development plans and monitoring of its traditional activities. It is approved periodically by the administrative and management bodies in the context of the usual committees and meetings for the management of the Institution. The basis of this is provided by internal regulations in the form of circulars and standards that define the scope and conditions of risk control and monitoring activities.

In the specific case of structural risks, the governance bodies are directly involved in the definition of the overall policy when the strategic orientation report is presented to the Management Committee. These guidelines make it possible to set risk objectives to support development plans.

Liquidity risk is covered by a formal policy that sets out the main components of the system for identifying, standardizing, and monitoring liquidity risk, both in the context of normal operations and as part of a contingency plan in the event of a liquidity crisis.

INTEREST RATE AND LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Liquidity risk

This risk may arise from the structure of the balance sheet due to mismatches between the actual maturities of assets and liabilities, the financing requirements of future operations, customer behavior, potential market disruptions, or economic conditions.

Liquidity risk management aims to ensure that the Group has access to the funds necessary to meet its financial commitments as they become due. This risk is managed by maintaining a sufficient level of liquid securities and a stable and diversified supply of funds. The securities portfolio consists mainly of Treasury bills, UCITS, and, to a lesser extent, liquid equity positions.

Liquidity management is based on:

- Monitoring of the regulatory liquidity ratio, the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) and internally defined liquidity ratios;
- The development of a liquidity schedule based on dynamic scenarios over the MTP time span as well as a static liquidity schedule providing indications of the Group's liquidity situation in the medium and long term;

- Monitoring of the investment portfolio and cash flow projections;
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources and monitoring the concentration of deposits by product type and counterparty with regular monitoring of the concentration of the 10 largest depositors;
- Maintaining privileged relationships with institutional investors and large corporations.

Customer sight deposits (current and savings accounts) constitute a significant proportion of the Group's overall financing, a proportion that has remained stable over the years.

In addition, the Group is a major player in the money and bond markets through its capital markets activities. Its position allows it to use short-term repurchase agreements with BAM, banks, and other financial institutions.

Overall interest rate risk

Overall interest rate risk is the loss caused by adverse changes in interest rates on the Bank's overall balance sheet with respect to its ability to convert savings and resources into productive uses.

Analysis of overall interest rate risk is complex due to the need to make assumptions about depositor behavior regarding the maturity of deposits that are contractually repayable on demand and about assets and liabilities that are not directly interest rate sensitive. When the behavioral characteristics of a product are different from its contractual characteristics, they are evaluated to determine the underlying real interest rate risk.

Overall interest rate risk management system

The process of assessing and controlling the overall level of interest rate risk is carried out:

- At each monthly closing;
- In support of the planning process (strategic orientation report phase and Medium-Term Financial Plan Framework phase), as a final validation mechanism for the MTP;
- On the occasion of major rate changes to assess their impact.

This monitoring system is based on:

- An evaluation methodology based on the gap approach. This results in a classification of assets and liabilities according to their maturity and interest rate profile (fixed or variable), taking into account factors such as residual maturity and future behavior.
- A quarterly reporting system to the ALM Committee on exposure levels, stress tests in terms of impact on interest margins and equity and forecast changes in regulatory ratios.
- A system of limits in terms of risk impacts, in relation to the interest margin and equity, defined by the ALM Committee and validated by the Management Committee.

The aim of this system is to optimize the impact of a change in interest rates on earnings and equity by calculating static and dynamic gaps.

CHANGES IN EXPOSURE AND RISK PROFILE

Liquidity risk

The total assets of the CPM stood at MAD 391 billion at the end of December 2022 compared to MAD 365 billion in December 2021, i.e., an increase of 7.0%.

Over the course of 2022, customer loans increased by 6.7 billion MAD. Financial loans increased by MAD 2.9 billion.

At the same time, the securities portfolio increased by 15.3 billion MAD and equity securities rose by 1.1 billion MAD.

These amounts were refinanced by:

- An increase in customer deposits (+18.5 billion MAD)
- An increase in shareholders' equity (+3 billion MAD)
- A subscription to a perpetual subordinated debt (+0.5 billion MAD)
- A decrease in the BAM account (-5.7 billion MAD)

The level of the regulatory liquidity ratio (LCR) reached a level of 179%, well above the regulatory minimum.

CPM resources collected from customers increased by 6.9% from MAD 269 billion in December 2021 to MAD 287 billion in December 2022. This increase concerns credit sight accounts (+11.5%) as well as passbook accounts (+2.3%). The share of non-remunerated resources increased to 74.5% in December 2022 compared to 71.6% in December 2021.

The transformation ratio was 80.3% in December 2022 compared to 82.4% in December 2021.

Overall interest rate risk

The bank determines the interest rate risk management indicators in accordance with the IRRBB (Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book). Several interest rate shock scenarios are carried out to determine the impact on the net interest margin and on the economic value of equity.

Under the regulatory scenarios, the most severe impacts are as follows:

- For the change in economic value: -2 370 million MAD or 7.4% of Tier 1 capital, which is below the regulatory limit of 15%.
- For the variation of the net interest margin: -410 million MAD, i.e., 5.2% of the forecasted NIM, which remains below the Group's risk objectives

4. OPERATIONAL RISK AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

OPERATIONAL RISK STRATEGY

In line with regulations, the Banque Populaire Group defines operational risk as the risk of suffering potential harm due to inadequacy or a failure attributable to procedures, people, systems, or external events. This definition includes legal risk and image risk arising from operational risk and excludes strategic and reputational risk.

In addition to the regulatory requirements for the allocation of capital for operational risk, the system in place seeks to meet the recommendations of BAM and the practices recommended by the Basel Committee. This system is part of a circular process of continuous improvement as illustrated below:

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The operational risk management policy adopted by the Group and approved by its governance bodies defines the guidelines for the various components of the operational risk management system. The details related to these components are set out in dedicated circulars, procedures, and user manuals.

Through this policy, the Group emphasizes the importance of classifying operational risk according to a common reference framework that allows aggregation, analysis, and reporting. As such, the Group opts for the following seven major Basel categories:

- Internal Fraud: Losses due to actions to defraud, misappropriate property, or circumvent regulations, legislation, or company policy involving at least one party internal to the Bank;
- External Fraud: Losses due to actions aimed at fraud, misappropriation of property, or circumvention of laws, by a party outside the Bank;
- Employment and workplace safety practices: Losses resulting from actions not in compliance with employment, health or safety laws or agreements, personal injury claims, or equal rights/discrimination violations;
- Customers, products, and business practices: Losses resulting from a breach (unintentional or due to negligence) of a professional duty (including the trust and compliance requirement) to a specific customer or customers or resulting from the nature or design of a product;
- Damage to tangible assets: Destruction or damage resulting from natural disasters or other losses;
- Business interruptions and system malfunctions: Losses resulting from business interruptions or system malfunctions;
- Execution, delivery, and process management: Losses resulting from transaction error or process management problems or losses incurred in dealing with commercial counterparties and suppliers.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Organization of the operational risk sector

The operational risk sector within the Group is organized around:

- The central function at the BCP level, which is responsible for designing and piloting methodological and IT tools while ensuring awareness, training, and assistance to the various stakeholders;
- Regional operational risk managers who act as relays for the central function at the level of the Regional Banks;
- Operational risk correspondents designated by business sector as part of the incident collection protocol. The role of these correspondents is to identify operational losses and record them in the operational risk management tool provided to them;
- Counterparts in the subsidiaries who ensure that the methodology and tools for operational risk are implemented in synergy with the system adopted within the Group.

The proper management of operational risk goes beyond the scope of this sector and requires the collective involvement of all the Group's stakeholders, both in the implementation of the regulatory framework and in the day-to-day management of operational risk.

Operational Risk Mapping

The review of the operational risk maps is part of the Bank's ongoing efforts to implement an operational risk management system and to ensure that it is controlled and complies with industry regulations. In this context, the review process for operational risk mapping is based on the internal process guidelines. Through workshops with business experts, operational risk events are identified and assessed. The evaluation of these events is based on the frequency and the average unit impact, according to two grids established for this purpose, each with 5 score levels. The risk management systems are assessed in terms of their relevance and applicability according to the following three levels: satisfactory, satisfactory with reservations, or unsatisfactory.

As of December 31, 2022, the operational risk maps cover almost all of the Bank's processes, providing a prioritized view of potential operational risks. Mitigation plans are defined in order to improve existing risk management systems, thus covering the major to strong risks.

KRI feedback

The risk monitoring indicators (KRIs) are an active management tool for anticipating changes in the exposure of a Bank process to identified operational risks. They complete the operational risk mapping and are defined in relation to major to strong potential operational risks. This definition complies with pre-established rules and provides for the setting of minimum and maximum thresholds.

As of December 31, 2022, the KRIs previously set were met throughout the year.

Incident collection

In accordance with regulatory requirements, a system for collecting incidents related to operational risk based on a reporting mechanism has been deployed. This system is managed, in real time, by a dedicated tool. The operational risk correspondents designated at the level of the various business lines and subsidiaries report directly to this tool. Subsequently, a workflow is planned in order to offer managers a permanent monitoring of the occurrence of an operational risk.

The ongoing coordination of the stakeholders in the incident collection process helps improve the quality of statements and provides better visibility on the Bank's risk profile.

Monitoring of outsourced activities

To assess the risk incurred by the Bank, two evaluation grids have been put in place:

- Criticality grid consisting of 8 points (service implementation, number of services in the region, service cost, regulatory requirements, etc.) on a scale of 1 to 4, making it possible to rank the services according to their risk exposure;
- Control level grid including 5 points (Financial health, BCP, provider visit, etc.) on a scale from 1 to 4, highlighting the level of risk control between providers of the same activity.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY STRATEGY

The Group defines a business continuity plan (BCP) as a written action plan that outlines the procedures and identifies the processes and systems necessary to continue or restore an organization's operations in the event of a major operational disruption.

The business continuity strategy provides for the identification of critical processes. These processes constitute the scope of business continuity in the event of a disaster, as listed in the mapping of threats that could shut down the Bank.

This strategy covers the threat mapping scenarios, the consequences of which are:

- Unavailability of staff;
- Unavailability of the information system;
- Unavailability of premises;
- Unavailability of essential providers.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY POLICY

The Group's Business Continuity Plan is governed by a policy approved by its management and governance bodies. This policy delineates the responsibilities in terms of governance and management of the continuity plan, as well as the guidelines for the various components of the PCA system. The details of these components are set out in dedicated documents.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN SYSTEM

The business continuity plan in place seeks to be thoroughly prepared for the occurrence of a disaster in the Bank's threat map.

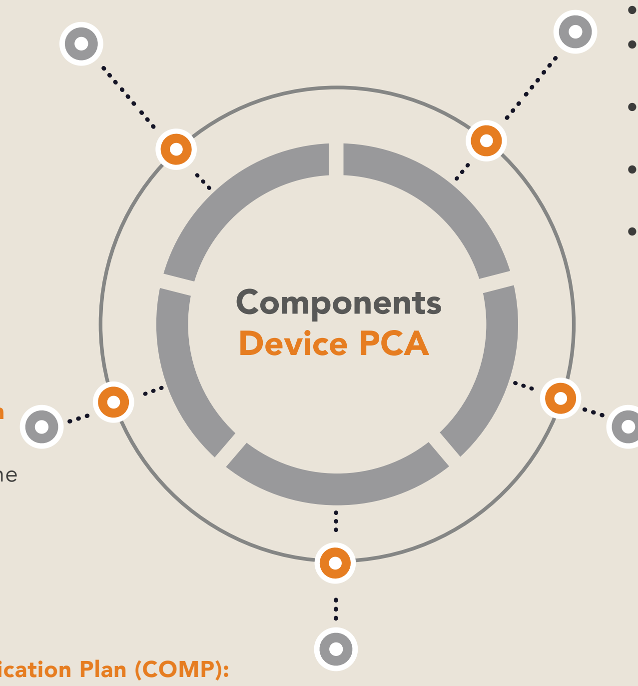
Thanks to a formalized methodology, the components of this system are presented as follows:

Crisis Management Plan (CMP):

- Based on the crisis unit that is the "control tower" for all the events that take place during the crisis: from the outbreak to the complete resolution of the crisis;
- Crisis unit made up of members of the management bodies for BCP and its subsidiaries and members of the management board for the BPRs.
- Designated Crisis Director.

Business Contingency Plan (BCP):

- Identification of critical processes;
- Impact assessments according to an established grid;
- Estimated MAID (Maximum Allowable Interruption Duration);
- Analysis of business continuity needs according to the threat mapping scenarios;
- Definition of return to normal.



Agency Emergency Plan (AEP):

- Identification of back-up agencies and/or business centers.

Maintenance of Operational Condition Plan (MOCP):

- Test plans and simulations to ensure the proper functioning of the BCP.

Computer Emergency Plan (CEP):

- Definition of all the organizational and technical resources and procedures put in place to rescue the IT, telephone, and telecom resources supporting the Group's critical processes in the event of a major disaster.

Communication Plan (COMP):

- Production of the right information to all stakeholders and organizations affected, directly or indirectly, in the event of a threat mapping disaster.

5. STRESS TESTS

The Group conducts stress tests to assess its ability to withstand unexpected extreme events.

These stress tests are based on a number of scenarios and make it possible to assess the impact of risk factors on the Bank's ability to resist in terms of solvency, profitability, and liquidity. These stress tests can be regulatory or internal.

Default simulations can, for example, involve a type of credit, a sector, counterparties, or groups of counterparties. The Bank defines a reasonably detailed stress test framework, based on an internally defined benchmark, on more or less severe macroeconomic downturn scenarios, or on a combination of both.

In this context, the types of stress tests adopted are:

- Idiosyncratic Shock: Simulation of a crisis situation impacting the specific risks to which the Group is exposed (an aggravation of the statistical credit risk, the fall of five significant counterparties, a loss of reputation, etc.)
- Systemic Shock: Simulation of a deterioration of the economic situation (very strong pressure on short-term rates, a drain on deposits, an increase in the statistical credit risk, a rise in the Bank's differential, etc.)
- Combined shock: Simulation of the simultaneous occurrence of a systemic crisis and a specific risk.

All of these tests enable the Group to identify potential areas of vulnerability, to implement corrective actions, and to redirect its strategy, if necessary.

6. SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING OVERALL CAPITAL ADEQUACY

While offering depositors and creditors the necessary protection. The Group has sufficient equity to provide the necessary flexibility to support the development of its business through both organic growth and strategic acquisitions.

Since 2007, the Bank calculates solvency ratios according to Basel II standards. As of 2014, the new Basel III capital standards have been adopted by Bank Al-Maghrib. In addition to maintaining high minimums for Tier 1 and Tier 2 ratios (9% and 12% respectively), the new regulations introduce stricter eligibility criteria, particularly for capital increases financed by the Bank, cross-shareholdings with credit institutions, minority interests, etc.

In full compliance with these standards, the Bank always holds a comfortable cushion of capital, enabling it to cover risks and pass regulatory stress tests while remaining above the regulatory minimum requirements.

In order to strengthen the capital management system, the Group has set up a system for estimating and calculating the economic capital required to cover risks.

Furthermore, the capital adequacy assessment process is an integral part of the strategic plan consistency analyses, which are carried out at least once a year when the impact of the Medium-Term Plan on capital and regulatory ratios is reviewed.

PERMANENT CONTROL

The Permanent Control Group is continuing the process of professionalizing and pooling the second-level permanent control network, in line with BCP Group's strategic orientations, as set forth in the 2021-2026 strategic plan, which provides for the strengthening of inspection networks, particularly the second line of defense. This will be achieved by bringing together the front and back office departments, progressively centralizing CPM permanent control activities, optimizing the resources deployed through the digitalization of inspection, assisting subsidiaries in upgrading their permanent control systems, and strengthening synergies with the Group's internal control entities.

In 2022, permanent control work focused mainly on the banking activities of the Bank's operating network, in particular financing activities and flows in accordance with the pre-defined annual control plan, with the exception of international operations for which control was temporarily suspended due to human resource constraints. This audit will resume in a downgraded mode during 2023.

With regard to financial activities and support functions which are under the aegis of the CPG, controls were carried out during 2022 on the activities of the trading room (Bonds, Money Market and Foreign Exchange), Financial and ALM Risks (corporate and consolidated LCR), accounting, accounting control of the network and the SDM, reconciliation of financial and BAM accounts and logistics (Security of physical assets and persons).

With regard to the inspection of support activities linked functionally to the CPG, the deployment of the audit plan has continued in the Information Systems, Human Resources, and Compliance departments.

Alongside the regular campaigns, the Permanent Control division has carried out what are known as "thematic audit campaigns" on specific activities or risks, or at the request of top management, to reassure them about an activity.

In addition, the optimization and extension of the permanent audit system during 2022, primarily concerned:

- Continued support for subsidiaries through the deployment of the permanent audit system, the monitoring of audit activities at the level of subsidiaries in Morocco and internationally by the Group's Permanent Control and the transposition of the Group's CP methodology,

- The review of the audit framework for payment methods (branch transactions) following the widespread deployment of T24. A campaign has been launched in the 2nd half of 2022 according to the new benchmark at the CPM level,

- Negotiating and reviewing the commercial proposal for the Front Control tool upgrade project adapted to the new permanent control approach, for the integration of the new metrics of the Group methodology,

- Review and validation with the middle office of the control framework of the Trading Room, taking into account the latest version of the related operational risk map.

With regard to synergies with the CP stakeholders at the level of BCP and its subsidiaries, a series of actions have been carried out concerning:

- The realization of an audit campaign within Vivalis concerning:
  - Deferral of COVID-19 deadlines;
  - Management of overdue receivables:
    - Classification of receivables;
    - Allowances for past due receivables;
    - Clearing/write-off of disputed debts.
- Supporting and monitoring subsidiaries in carrying out their permanent inspection assignments;
- The establishment, in consultation with Maroc Leasing, of 4 audit standards concerning the following aspects: "Commercial", "Engagement", and "Operations".

Also, in order to optimize the means for setting up an efficient permanent inspection network, the stabilization and generalization of the Front Control permanent inspection management tool has continued throughout 2022 within the scope of BCP, the Banques Populaires Régionales (BPR), as well as the specialized banking and financial subsidiaries.

Moreover, as part of the implementation of the fraud prevention and detection system through permanent inspection, a series of actions have been undertaken, namely:

- Continued permanent control of operations under supervision,

- The launch of a project to set up an anti-fraud system, with the support of BCP Consulting, in order to highlight the best practices of the market through a benchmark, to define a group system specifying the organization, the processes, the roles and responsibilities of the different actors and to set up a tool dedicated to fraud detection.

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BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE GROUP (GBCP)
CERTIFICATE OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS' LIMITED REVIEW
ON THE PROVISIONAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying interim financial statements of Banque Centrale Populaire and its subsidiaries (Groupe Banque Centrale Populaire), which consist of the balance sheet, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity, and selected explanatory notes for the fiscal year from January 1 to December 31, 2022. This provisional statement shows a consolidated equity amounting to KMAD 56,061,052, including a consolidated net profit of KMAD 3,511,947.

We conducted our limited review in accordance with professional standards applicable in Morocco. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. A limited review consists primarily of interviews with bank personnel and analytical tests of financial data and therefore provides a lower level of assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the results of operations for the year ended and of the financial position and assets and liabilities of the Banque Populaire Group as of December 31, 2022, in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS).

Casablanca, March 22, 2023

The Statutory Auditors

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Abdou SOULEYE DIOP
Associé

A1. STATEMENT OF VALUATION METHODS AND PRINCIPLES

At the end of each accounting year, credit institutions are required to prepare summary statements that give a true and fair view of their assets and liabilities, their financial position, the risks they have assumed, and their results.

If the application of these principles and requirements is not sufficient to obtain a true and fair view of the summary statements, the credit institution must provide in the supplementary information statement all the information necessary to achieve the objective of a true and fair view.

A1.1 PRESENTATION:

The financial statements contain the accounts of the head office and the network agencies of Casablanca and El Jadida.

A1.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

Banque Centrale Populaire's financial statements comply with the general accounting principles applicable to credit institutions. They are presented in accordance with the Accounting Plan for Credit Institutions.

3.1 Loans and signed commitments:

- **General presentation of loans**

Loans are mainly divided into two categories: loans to credit institutions and loans to customers and are broken down according to their initial duration and economic purpose.

Loans are broken down as follows:

- Sight and term loans and advances to credit institutions and similar;
- Cash and consumer loans, equipment loans, real estate loans, and other loans;
- Loans acquired by factoring.

Signed commitments recorded as off-balance sheet items correspond to irrevocable financing commitments and guarantee commitments.

Repurchase agreements, in the form of securities or other assets, are recorded under the various headings of the receivables concerned (credit institutions, customers).

Accrued interest on loans is recorded in the related receivables account and offset against the income statement.

- **Outstanding loans to customers**

Outstanding loans to customers are recognized and valued in accordance with current banking regulations.

The main provisions applied are summarized as follows:

After deducting the percentage guarantee provided for in the regulations in force, outstanding loans are provisioned at the following amounts:

- 20% for pre-doubtful loans;
- 50% for bad loans;
- 100% for compromised loans.

Provisions relating to credit risks are deducted from the relevant asset items.

- Once healthy loans have been downgraded to compromised loans, interest is no longer deducted and recorded. They are recognized as income upon receipt.
- Losses on outstanding debts are recognized when the chances of recovery of the outstanding amounts are considered to be non-existent.
- Reversals of provisions for outstanding debts are recognized when there has been a favorable development (actual repayment or restructuring of the debt with partial or total repayment).

3.2 Debts owed to credit institutions and customers:

Debts to credit institutions and customers are presented in the summary statements according to their initial duration or the nature of those debts:

- Sight and term liabilities to credit institutions
- Sight credit accounts, savings accounts, term deposits, and other credit accounts.

Depending on the nature of the counterparty, these various headings include repurchase agreements, evidenced by securities or assets.

Accrued interest on these debts is recorded in the related debts account with a corresponding entry in the income statement.

3.3 Securities portfolio:

- **General presentation**

Securities transactions are recognized and valued in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Plan for Credit Institutions.

Securities are classified, on the one hand, according to the legal nature of the security (debt security or property security), and on the other hand, according to the intention (trading securities, investment securities, equity securities).

- **Trading securities**

Are securities acquired with a view to resale in the near term and for which the trading market is considered active.

These securities are recorded at purchase value, excluding transaction costs and including accrued interest. At each closing date, the difference resulting from changes in market prices is recorded in the income statement.

- **Investment securities**

Are defined as fixed-or variable-income securities held for an indefinite period of time and which the institution may sell at any time.

No conditions are required to classify securities in this category.

Debt securities are recorded net of accrued interest. The difference between the purchase price and the redemption price is amortized over the remaining life of the security.

The property titles are recorded inclusive of fees and accrued interest.

At each accounting close, the negative difference between the market value and the entry value of the securities is subject to provision for depreciation. Unrealized capital gains are not recorded.

- **Investment securities**

Investment securities are fixed-income securities acquired with the intention of holding them on a long-term basis, in principle until their maturity date.

On the date of purchase, these securities are recorded at their purchase price including costs and accrued interest.

At each accounting close, the securities are maintained at their purchase price, regardless of the market value of the security. As a result, the unrealized profit or loss is not recorded.

- **Equity securities**

Equity securities include securities of which the long-term possession is deemed useful to the bank, whether or not they enable significant control, joint control, or sole control to be exercised over the issuing company.

In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Accounting Plan for Credit Establishments, those securities are broken down into:

- Equity securities
- Equity securities in affiliated companies
- Portfolio activity securities
- Other similar applications

Only unrealized losses give rise, on a case-by-case basis, to provisions for depreciation according to the investment's use value.

- **Repurchase agreements delivered**

Securities sold under repurchase agreements are recorded as assets in the financial statements and the amount received, representing the debt to the transferee, is recorded as a liability in the financial statements. The securities sold continue to be valued according to the rules applicable to their category.

Securities received under repurchase agreements are not recorded in the balance sheet, but the amount disbursed representing the receivable from the transferor is recorded as an asset. No provision is recognized for depreciation of the securities received but the interest accrued on the receivable is recognized.

3.4 Foreign currency transactions

Loans, debts, and signed commitments that are expressed in foreign currency are converted into Moroccan dirhams at the average exchange rate in force on the closing date. The exchange difference on foreign currency loans hedged against exchange rate risks is recorded in the balance sheet under other assets or other liabilities, depending on the nature of the transaction. The exchange difference resulting from the conversion of fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies is recorded as a translation adjustment in the relevant securities categories.

Exchange differences on accounts held in foreign currencies are recorded in the income statement. Income and expenses expressed in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate on the day they are recorded.

3.5 Intangible and tangible assets

Intangible and tangible fixed assets are recorded in the balance sheet at their purchase price less accumulated depreciation, calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lifespans.

Intangible fixed assets, broken down into operating and non-operating assets, are amortized over the following periods:

Nature	Amortization period
Right to lease	Non-amortizable
Patents and brands	Duration of patent protection
Research and development fixed assets	1 year
IT equipment	5 years

Tangible fixed assets, broken down into operating and non-operating assets are composed of and amortized over the following time periods:

Nature	Amortization period
Land	Non-amortizable
Commercial real estate	
Office furniture	10 years
IT equipment	5 years
Rolling stock	5 years
Fixtures, fittings, and installations	10 years
Shares of civil companies	Non-amortizable

3.6. Deferred charges

Deferred charges record expenses which, in view of their significance and nature, can be attached to more than one fiscal year.

3.7 Provisions

This item covers provisions aimed at covering risks and expenses, directly related or not, to banking transactions.

- **Provisions for risks and charges:** recognized in the event of a commitment to a third party at closing, and in the absence of an expected equivalent counterparty.
- **Provisions for general risks:** recognized, subject to assessment by managers, with a view to dealing with future risks relating to banking activity that are not currently identified and that cannot be precisely measured. Provisions thus constituted are subject to tax reintegration.
- **Regulatory provisions:** are recognized pursuant to legal or regulatory provisions, in particular tax provisions.

3.8 Recognition of interest and commissions in the income statement

- **Interest**

Interest is income and expenses calculated on capital actually loaned or borrowed.

Interest is considered to be equivalent to income and expenses calculated on a pro rata temporis basis and which provide remuneration for a risk. This category includes commissions on guarantee and financing commitments (guarantees, documentary credit, etc.).

Accrued interest on capital actually lent or borrowed is recognized in the related receivables and payables accounts that generated it, with a corresponding entry in the income statement.

Similar interest is recognized as income or expense when invoiced.

- **Commissions**

Revenues and expenses that compensate for the provision of a service are recognized as commissions as soon as they are invoiced.

Commissions are recorded according to the type of service.

3.9 Non-current expenses and income

They exclusively represent income and expenses of an extraordinary nature and are, in principle, rare as they are unusual in nature and occur on an exceptional basis.

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands MAD)

ASSETS	31/12/22	31/12/21
Cash in hand, Central Banks, Public Treasury, POGIs	2 675 687	8 430 326
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar entities	50 193 659	39 656 727
. Current account	9 830 310	7 902 247
. Term deposit	40 363 349	31 754 480
Receivables from customers	99 782 312	94 364 869
. Cash and consumer loans and equity financing	31 935 646	23 747 710
. Loans and equity financing for equipment	27 863 098	26 331 339
. Real estate loans and equity financing	22 609 825	23 795 946
. Other loans and equity financing	17 373 743	20 489 874
Receivables acquired by factoring	13 302 969	11 401 396
Trading and investment securities	85 172 358	76 331 111
. Treasury bills and similar securities	46 849 145	39 277 392
. Other debt securities	1 944 654	1 580 675
. Property titles	36 378 559	35 473 044
. Sukuks Certificates	-	-
Other assets	6 440 672	9 723 212
Investment securities	15 654 693	8 075 448
. Treasury bills and similar securities	14 814 447	7 417 253
. Other debt securities	840 246	658 195
. Sukuks Certificates	-	-
Equity securities and similar uses	30 255 080	29 142 226
. Investments in affiliated companies	26 804 440	26 428 507
. Other equity investments and similar uses	3 450 640	2 713 719
. Mudaraba and Musharaka securities	-	-
Subordinated receivables	151 364	151 364
Investment deposits placed	1 500 000	960 000
Leased and rented fixed assets	3 547	3 707
Fixed assets given in Ijara	513	555
Intangible assets	317 483	355 594
Tangible fixed assets	2 431 334	2 517 668
TOTAL ASSETS	307 881 671	281 114 203

(in thousands MAD)

LIABILITIES	31/12/22	31/12/21
Central Banks, Public Treasury, POGIs	13	3
Payables owed to credit institutions and similar entities	182 204 794	160 092 195
. Current account	149 895 958	132 313 121
. Term deposit	32 308 836	27 779 074
Customer deposits	72 294 785	67 000 231
. Current accounts in credit	54 071 305	46 676 040
. Savings accounts	8 435 560	8 279 277
. Term deposits	8 099 613	9 806 564
. Other accounts payable	1 688 307	2 238 350
Payables to customers on equity products	-	-
Debt securities issued	-	-
. Marketable debt securities issued	-	-
. Bonds issued	-	-
. Other debt securities issued	-	-
Other liabilities	2 710 297	3 498 746
Provisions for liabilities and expenses	4 894 225	5 392 531
Regulated provisions	-	-
Subsidies, allocated public funds, and special guarantee funds	3 718 148	4 168 148
Subordinated debts	10 242 656	9 742 899
Investment deposits received	-	-
Revaluation differences	-	-
Reserves and premiums related to capital	26 838 895	26 362 539
Capital	2 033 125	2 033 125
Shareholders. Unpaid capital (-)	-	-
Retained earnings (+/-)	564 546	514 041
Net income pending allocation (+/-)	-	-
Net income for the fiscal year (+/-)	2 380 187	2 309 745
TOTAL LIABILITIES	307 881 671	281 114 203

INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
BANK OPERATING INCOME	13 924 993	11 858 891
Interest, remuneration, and similar income on transactions with credit institutions	1 362 188	1 086 869
Interest, remuneration, and similar income from customer transactions	4 290 346	4 508 470
Interest and similar income on debt securities	708 027	804 318
Income from securities and Sukuks certificates	1 837 426	1 390 202
Income from Mudaraba and Musharaka securities	-	-
Income from leased and rented fixed assets	160	176
Income on fixed assets given in Ijara	54	68
Commissions on services	790 762	754 439
Other banking products	4 936 030	3 314 349
Transfer of expenses on investment deposits received	-	-
BANK OPERATING EXPENSES	8 583 803	5 383 681
Interest and charges on transactions with credit institutions and similar entities	2 625 998	3 130 760
Interest and expenses on customer transactions	608 994	830 145
Interest and similar expenses on debt securities issued	-	-
Expenses from Mudaraba and Musharaka securities	-	-
Expenses on leased and rented fixed assets	160	160
Expenses on fixed assets given in Ijara	42	42
Other bank charges	5 348 609	1 422 574
Transfer of proceeds from investment deposits received	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	5 341 190	6 475 210
Non-banking operating income	1 610 937	1 622 273
Non-banking operating expenses	22 571	15 072
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3 395 892	3 156 987
Personnel expenses	1 143 940	1 106 554
Taxes and duties	76 867	61 899
External expenses	1 733 944	1 591 062
Other general operating expenses	213 094	147 694
Amortization and provisions for intangible and tangible fixed assets	228 047	249 778
PROVISIONS AND LOSSES ON BAD DEBTS	2 128 291	4 881 572
Allowances for outstanding receivables and commitments by signature outstanding	1 381 444	2 064 684
Losses on bad debts	517 265	1 590 681
Other provisions	229 582	1 226 207
REVERSALS OF PROVISIONS AND RECOVERIES OF AMORTIZED RECEIVABLES	1 462 944	2 436 422
Reversals of provisions for receivables and commitments by signature outstanding	775 962	1 469 260
Recoveries on amortized receivables	47 317	21 177
Other reversals of provisions	639 665	945 985
CURRENT PROFIT OR LOSS	2 868 317	2 480 274
Non-current income	481 199	133 489
Non-current expenses	786 069	299 768
INCOME BEFORE TAXES	2 563 447	2 313 995
Income taxes	183 260	4 250
NET INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	2 380 187	2 309 745

OFF-BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	62 845 398	56 330 366
Financing commitments given to institutions credit and similar	1 258 736	228 737
Financing commitments given to customers	33 555 607	28 445 009
Guarantee commitments from credit institutions and similar	18 085 388	17 730 910
Customer order guarantee commitments	9 945 667	9 921 952
Securities purchased on repurchase agreements	-	-
Other securities to be delivered	-	3 758
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	28 155 486	24 796 357
Financing commitments received from credit institutions and similar	1 456	2 614
Guarantee commitments received from credit institutions and similar	23 501 848	21 926 995
Guarantee commitments received from the State and other gurantee bodies miscellaneous guarantee	4 638 995	2 866 748
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	-	-
Other securities receivable	13 187	-
Musharaka and Mudaraba securities receivable	-	-

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands MAD)

I - PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT	31/12/22	31/12/21
(+) Interest and similar income	6 360 528	6 399 631
(-) Interest and similar expenses	3 234 992	3 960 905
MARGIN OF INTEREST	3 125 536	2 438 726
(+) Income from equity financing	33	26
(-) Expenses on equity financing	-	-
MARGIN ON PARTICIPATORY FINANCING	33	26
(+) Income from leased and rental assets	160	176
(-) Expenses on leased assets	160	160
INCOME FROM LEASING AND RENTAL OPERATIONS	-	16
(+) Income from fixed assets given in Ijara	54	68
(-) Expenses on fixed assets given in Ijara	42	42
RESULT OF IJARA OPERATIONS	12	26
(+) Commissions received	790 762	754 439
(-) Commissions issued	218 671	114 926
MARGIN ON COMMISSIONS	572 091	639 513
(+) Income from trading securities	-893 944	1 634 010
(+) Income from investment securities transactions	-55 691	27 069
(+) Income from foreign exchange transactions	998 781	372 896
(+) Income from derivative transactions	-136 706	77 736
RESULT OF MARKET OPERATIONS	-87 560	2 111 711
(+/-) Income from Mudaraba and Musharaka securities transactions	-	-
(+) Other miscellaneous banking income	1 851 794	1 400 623
(-) Other miscellaneous bank charges	120 716	115 431
(+/-) Share of investment deposit account holders	-	-
NET BANKING INCOME	5 341 190	6 475 210
(+) Income from transactions on financial assets	-145 213	-518 545
(+) Other non-banking operating income	1 610 937	1 564 311
(-) Other non-banking operating expenses	22 571	15 072
(-) General operating expenses	3 395 892	3 156 987
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	3 388 451	4 348 917
(+/-) Net allocations of reversals to provisions for receivables and other outstanding signature commitments	-1 075 430	-2 164 929
(+/-) Other provisions net of reversals	555 296	296 286
CURRENT PROFIT OR LOSS	2 868 317	2 480 274
NON-CURRENT PROFIT OR LOSS	-304 870	-166 279
(-) Income taxes	183 260	4 250
NET INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	2 380 187	2 309 745
II - CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS	**31/12/22**	**31/12/21**
(+) NET INCOME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR	2 380 187	2 309 745
(+) Amortization and provisions for intangible and tangible fixed assets	228 047	249 778
(+) Provisions for depreciation of financial assets	178 883	589 510
(+) Provisions for general risks	-	-
(+) Charges to regulated provisions	-	-
(+) Non-current allocations	-	-
(-) Reversals of provisions	603 628	815 702
(-) Gain on disposal of intangible assets and tangible fixed assets	-	4 053
(+) Losses on disposal of intangible assets and tangible fixed assets	-	-
(-) Gain on disposal of financial assets	-	57 962
(+) Loss on disposal of financial assets	-	-
(-) Write-back of investment grants received	-	-
(+) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS	2 183 489	2 271 316
(-) Distributed earnings	1 728 156	1 618 037
(+) SELF-FINANCING	455 333	653 279

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
1 (+) Bank operating income received	12 403 951	11 557 520
2 (+) Recoveries on amortized receivables	47 317	21 176
3 (+) Non-banking operating income received	1 611 524	1 562 788
4 (-) Bank operating expenses paid	(9 334 381)	(8 631 652)
5 (-) Non-banking operating expenses paid	(593 435)	(103 841)
6 (-) General operating expenses paid	(3 167 801)	(2 907 166)
7 (-) Income taxes paid	(183 260)	(4 250)
I Net cash flow from the income statement	**783 915**	**1 494 575**
Variations of:		
8 (+) Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar entities	(10 536 932)	(3 390 490)
9 (+) Receivables from customers	(7 517 930)	26 835
10 (+) Trading and investment securities	(9 532 410)	(7 641 194)
11 (+) Other assets	3 120 573	(3 491 654)
12 (-) Mudaraba and Musharaka Securities	-	-
13 (+) Leased and rented fixed assets	-	-
14 (+) Fixed assets given in Ijara	-	-
15 (+) Investment deposits placed with credit institutions	(540 000)	(320 000)
16 (+) Payables to credit institutions and similar	22 112 599	17 371 981
17 (+) Customer deposits	5 239 825	(368)
18 (+) Amounts owed to customers on equity financing	-	-
19 (+) Debt securities issued	-	-
20 (+) Other liabilities	-788 435	1 060 506
II Balance of changes in operating assets and liabilities	**1 557 290**	**3 615 616**
III NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I+II)	**2 341 205**	**5 110 191**
21 (+) Proceeds from disposal of financial fixed assets	1 157 492	1 168 779
22 (+) Proceeds from disposals of intangible and tangible fixed assets	-	19 279
23 (-) Acquisition of financial fixed assets	(10 038 133)	(1 521 501)
24 (-) Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets	(103 646)	(398 756)
25 (+) Interest income	379 163	438 716
26 (+) Dividends received	1 837 426	1 390 202
IV NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(6 767 698)**	**1 096 719**
27 (+) Grants, allocated public funds, and special guarantee funds received	-	-
28 (+) Issue of subordinated debt	500 000	200 000
29 (+) Investment deposits received	-	-
30 (+) Issuance of shares	-	278 206
31 (-) Repayment of equity and similar	(100 000)	(1 000 000)
32 (-) Investment deposits repaid	-	-
33 (-) Interest paid	-	(46 342)
34 (-) Remuneration paid on investment deposits	-	-
35 (-) Dividends paid	(1 728 156)	(1 618 037)
V NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(1 328 156)**	**(2 186 173)**
VI NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (III+IV+V)	**(5 754 649)**	**4 020 737**
VII CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR	**8 430 323**	**4 409 586**
VIII CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR	**2 675 674**	**8 430 323**

STATUS OF METHOD CHANGES

TYPE OF CHANGE	JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGES	IMPACT ON ASSETS, FINANCIAL POSITION, AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
I-Change in valuation methods	NONE	NONE
II-Change in presentation rules		

STATUS OF DEROGATIONS

INDICATIONS OF DEROGATIONS	JUSTIFICATION OF DEROGATIONS	IMPACT ON ASSETS, FINANCIAL POSITION, AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
I-Derogations from fundamental accounting principles		
II-Derogations from valuation methods	NONE	NONE
III-Derogations from the rules for drawing up and presenting consolidated financial statements		

RECEIVABLES FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND SIMILIAR

(in thousands MAD)

RECEIVABLES	Bank Al Maghrib, Public Treasury, and POGIs Postal Checks	Banks in Morocco	Other credit institutions and similar in Morocco	Credit institutions abroad	31/12/22	31/12/21
ORDINARY ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	1 773 394	1 027 853	136 457	4 667 215	7 604 919	14 063 236
SECURITIES RECEIVED THROUGH REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS						715 798
- call account						715 798
- term deposit						-
CASH LOANS	-	3 326 707	10 125 983	5 560 956	19 013 646	9 820 179
- call account	-	1 588 799	-	2 402 971	3 991 770	580 000
- term deposit	-	1 737 908	10 125 983	3 157 985	15 021 876	9 240 179
FINANCIAL LOANS	-	1 065 958	23 629 126	156 716	24 851 800	22 170 542
OTHER RECEIVABLES	-	305 938	24 239	55	330 232	245 902
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	311	16 525	134 171	15 448	166 455	104 106
OUTSTANDING RECEIVABLES						-
TOTAL	1 773 705	5 742 981	34 049 976	10 400 390	51 967 052	47 119 763

RECEIVABLES FROM CUSTOMERS

(in thousands MAD)

RECEIVABLES	Public Sector	PRIVATE SECTOR			31/12/22	31/12/21
		Financial companies	Non-financial companies	Other customers		
CASH CREDITS	2 840 062	168 736	25 861 647	497 051	29 367 496	21 129 147
- Sight accounts in debit	1 117 919	168 736	6 773 788	297 981	8 358 424	7 217 780
- Trade receivables in Morocco	-	-	2 109 607	63	2 109 670	1 953 443
- Export credits	-	-	140 694	-	140 694	127 841
- Other cash flow credits	1 722 143	-	16 837 558	199 007	18 758 708	11 830 083
CONSUMER CREDITS	-	-	-	2 284 644	2 284 644	2 334 302
EQUIPMENT CREDITS	9 233 176	-	18 054 613	222 834	27 510 623	26 062 573
REAL ESTATE LOANS	18 403	-	6 336 030	16 078 053	22 432 486	23 576 244
OTHER CREDITS	1	12 592 903	1 204 894	250 102	14 047 900	17 630 823
RECEIVABLES ACQUIRED BY FACTORING	8 029 962	-	5 168 542	-	13 198 504	11 387 697
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	211 528	62 201	512 984	197 709	984 422	910 038
OUTSTANDING RECEIVABLES	-	23 452	2 147 595	1 088 159	3 259 206	2 735 441
- Pre-doubtful debts	-	-	150 243	147 775	298 018	323 851
- Bad debts	-	1	435 717	100 551	536 269	198 068
- Impaired debts	-	23 451	1 561 635	839 833	2 424 919	2 213 522
TOTAL	20 333 132	12 847 292	59 286 305	20 618 552	113 085 281	105 766 265

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(in thousands MAD)

	Gross book value	Current value	Redemption value	Unrealized capital gains	Unrealized capital losses	Provisions
TRADING SECURITIES	**54 680 312**	**54 680 312**	**30 874 725**	-	-	-
Treasury bills and similar securities	31 017 263	31 017 263	30 476 239			
Bonds	396 636	396 636	398 486			
Other debt securities	-	-	-			
Property titles	23 266 413	23 266 413				
INVESTMENT SECURITIES	**31 419 770**	**30 492 045**	**16 803 788**	-	**927 725**	**927 725**
Treasury bills and similar securities	16 127 983	15 831 882	15 252 077		296 101	296 101
Bonds	1 571 440	1 548 019	1 551 711		23 421	23 421
Other debt securities		-	-			
Property titles	13 720 347	13 112 144	-		608 203	608 203
INVESTMENT SECURITIES	**15 654 694**	**15 654 694**	**14 432 721**	-	-	-
Treasury bills and similar securities	14 814 447	14 814 447	13 605 000		-	-
Bonds	839 474	839 474	826 967			
Other debt securities	773	773	754			
GRAND TOTAL	**101 754 776**	**100 827 051**	**62 111 233**	-	**927 725**	**927 725**

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES BY CATEGORY OF ISSUER

(in thousands MAD)

	Credit institutions and similar	Public issuers	PRIVATE ISSUERS		31/12/22	31/12/21
			Financial	Non-financial		
LISTED SECURITIES	**196 233**	-	**10 816**	**632 869**	**839 918**	**983 595**
Treasury bills and similar securities		-		-	-	-
Bonds	-	-		-	-	-
Other debt securities	-				-	-
Property titles	196 233	-	10 816	632 869	839 918	983 595
UNLISTED SECURITIES	**228 561**	**61 663 592**	**36 054 478**	**2 040 502**	**99 987 133**	**83 422 965**
Treasury bills and similar securities		61 663 592	-	-	61 663 592	46 694 646
Bonds	227 788	-	602 315	1 954 024	2 784 127	2 236 068
Other debt securities	773				773	2 802
Property titles	-	-	35 452 163	86 478	35 538 641	34 489 449
TOTAL	**424 794**	**61 663 592**	**36 065 294**	**2 673 371**	**100 827 051**	**84 406 560**

DETAILS OF OTHER ASSETS

(in thousands MAD)

HEADING	31/12/22	31/12/21
Optional instruments	6	6
Miscellaneous securities transactions (debit)	-	-
Settled amounts to be recovered from issuers	-	-
Other settlement accounts for securities transactions	-	-
Miscellaneous receivables	948 348	4 132 406
- Amounts owed by the State	105 390	904 528
- Amounts due to employee benefit organizations	942	944
- Miscellaneous amounts owed by staff	6 461	17 907
- Non-banking service accounts receivable	-	-
- Other miscellaneous debits	835 555	3 209 027
Miscellaneous values and uses	2 980 944	2 771 745
- Miscellaneous values and uses	2 980 944	2 771 745
Off-balance sheet adjustment accounts (debtor)	290 402	330 196
Currency and securities variance accounts (debtor)	14	28
Potential losses on unsettled hedging transactions	-	-
Deferred losses on unwound hedges	-	-
Expenses to be spread over several years	594 704	877 991
Liaison accounts between headquarters, branches, and agencies in Morocco (debit)	135 914	38 303
Receivables and prepaid expenses	879 755	799 625
- Accrued income	867 182	784 499
- Prepaid expenses	12 573	15 126
Suspense accounts or suspense accounts receivable	610 585	772 912
Outstanding receivables on miscellaneous transactions	-	-
Provisions for outstanding receivables on miscellaneous transactions	-	-
TOTAL	6 440 672	9 723 212

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND SIMILAR USES

(in thousands MAD)

Name or corporate name of the issuing company	Business sector	Share capital in thousands	Participation rate	Gross book value	Conversion difference	Accrued provisions	Net book value	Extract from the latest consolidated financial statements of the issuing company				PRODUCTS LISTED IN THE CPC
								Fiscal year closing date	Net situation	Net income	Currency	
A) SHAREHOLDING IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES				**27 890 395**	**65 307**	**1 020 648**	**26 804 440**					**1 669 719**
CHAABI INTER BANK OFFSHORE (CIB)	Bank	2 200	70,00%	16 089	3 200	-	12 890	30-Jun-22	34 036	8 061	USD	
CHAABI BANK (BCDM)	Bank	57 478	100,00%	656 719	8 048	-	648 671	30-Jun-22	60 970	-444	Euros	
BPMC	Bank	15 000 000	75,00%	103 734	2 172	-	101 562	30-Jun-22	27 634 059	1 927 272	1 927 272 Franc CFA	
ATLANTIC BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL (ABI)	Holding	172 039 570	79,83%	3 719 808	13 143	-	3 706 665	30-Jun-	22	22 676 295	Franc CFA (BCEAO)	65 071
BCP BANK MAURITIUS	Bank	2 398 825	100,00%	491 005	-4 119	-	495 124	30-Jun-22	2 243 260	91 910	Mauritian Rupee	
BANQUE COMMERCIALE INTERNATIONALE	Bank	12 870 340	100,00%	100 433	2 956	-	97 477	30-Jun-22	15 781 287	1 341 456	Franc CFA	
BANQUE INTERNATIONAL DU CAMEROUN	Bank	49 080 000	78,43%	763 587	22 324	-	741 263	30-Jun-22	69 186 658	2 765 596	Franc CFA	
BANQUE MALGACHE DE L'OCEAN INDIEN	Bank	60 000 000	66,71%	709 781	16 237	-	693 544	30-Jun-22	193 198 133	48 577 548	Ariary Malgache	121 274
BCP MIDDLE EAST	Miscellaneous services	822	100,00%	8 588	550	-	8 038	31-Dec-21	3 375	1 627	USD	
BANKY FIRST	Bank	13 836 050	50,67%	20 256	798	-	19 458	31-Dec-21	9 781 871	-25	Ariary Malgache	
BCP SECURITIES SERVICES	Bank	206 403	100,00%	396 852	-	-	396 852	30-Jun-	22	1 860	MAD	40 000
VIVALIS SALAF	Consumer Credit	177 000	87,28%	288 133	-	-	288 133	30-Jun-22	813 197	26 892	MAD	
BP REM	Real Estate / Development	188 000	43,13%	81 075	-	-	81 075	30-Jun-22	224 167	10 247	MAD	
CHAABI LLD	Financial Services	31 450	83,62%	32 352	-	-	32 352	30-Jun-22	102 917	7 451	MAD	
MAROC ASSISTANCE INTERNATIONALE	Insurance	50 000	77,43%	71 267	-	-	71 267	30-Jun-22	434 902	27 086	MAD	
DAR ADDAMANE	Financial Services	75 000	6,21%	4 694	-	4 694	-			-	MAD	
STE H. PARTNERS MANAGEMENT	Investment funds	5 000	50,00%	2 500	-	-	2 500	31-Dec-21	10 728	1 355	MAD	
UPLINE GROUP	Bank	46 784	77,39%	777 225	-	-	777 225	30-Jun-22	585 462	127 016	MAD	340 503
GENEX PARTICIPATIONS	Miscellaneous services	1 250	100,00%	1 360	-	-	1 360	31-Dec-21	1 345	-19	MAD	
SCI OASIS YVES	Real Estate / Development	15	99,67%	3 282	-	3 282	-			-	MAD	
SCI OASIS PAPILLONS	Real Estate / Development	8	99,33%	814	-	-	814	31-Dec-21	-529	-11	MAD	
SCI OASIS JEAN	Real Estate / Development	15	99,67%	1 936	-	-	1 936	31-Dec-21	-140	-2	MAD	
CHAABI CAPITAL INVESTISSEMENT	Investment funds	2 227 900	54,10%	1 205 294	-	187 355	1 017 939	30-Jun-22	1 817 207	3 817 207	MAD	
BANK AL YOUSR	Bank	630 000	80,00%	504 000	-	-	504 000	30-Jun-22	315 685	-17 582	MAD	
BANQUE POPULAIRE PATRIMOINE	Real Estate / Development	150 300	100,00%	150 300	-	6 399	143 901	31-Dec-21	143 901	-4 008	MAD	
AL AKARIA INVEST	Real Estate / Development	1 350 300	100,00%	1 350 300	-	673 379	676 921	31-Dec-22	676 921	-137 789	MAD	
Maroc Traitement de Transactions (M2T)	Payment Services	51 497	84,79%	211 782	-	-	211 782	30-Jun-22	23 714	-3 885	MAD	
BANK AL AMAL	Bank	740 000	38,50%	329 717	-	21 252	308 465	30-Jun-22	801 149	-6 426	MAD	
SIBA	Real Estate / Development	3 333	90,10%	59 200	-	-	59 200	31-Dec	-21	14	MAD	
FONDS MOUSSAHAMA 2	Investment funds	162 880	63,97%	247 690	-	124 288	123 402	31-Dec-21	160 079	-3 264	MAD	
MOROCCO LEASING	Leasing	277 677	53,11%	493 623	-	-	493 623	30-Jun-	22	28 307	MAD	20 645
SCI DAIT ROUMI II	Real Estate / Development	10	90,00%	9	-	-	9	31-Dec-21	-137	-9	MAD	
BP SHORE GROUP	Holding	5 000	56,80%	2 840	-	-	2 840	30-Jun-22	211 084	67 533	MAD	34 079
BP SHORE BACK OFFICE	Miscellaneous services	3 000	0,95%	30	-	-	30	30-Jun-22	14 089	4 770	MAD	232
ATLANTIC MICROFINANCE FOR AFRICA	Holding	707 468	100,00%	707 468	-	-	707 468	31-Dec-21	504 381	110	MAD	
IMC (INFRA MAROC CAPITAL)	Investment funds	105 333	43,50%	1 766 971	-	-	1 766 971	30-Jun-22	4 290 119	243 312	MAD	65 981
BP CENTRE SUD	Bank	1 294 615	51,03%	1 814 645	-	-	1 814 645	31-Dec-22	5 157 424	80 154	MAD	101 745
BP FES-MEKNES	Bank	2 202 869	51,51%	2 179 910	-	-	2 179 910	31-Dec-22	6 125 338	144 704	MAD	131 327
BP LAAYOUNE	Bank	655 344	51,53%	546 468	-	-	546 468	31-Dec-22	1 559 100	95 477	MAD	45 316
BP MARRAKECH-B MELLAL	Bank	1 206 383	52,37%	1 068 208	-	-	1 068 208	31-Dec-22	3 389 076	142 827	MAD	141 405
BP NADOR-AL HOCEIMA	Bank	1 028 724	51,08%	1 622 249	-	-	1 622 249	31-Dec-22	5 582 042	207 956	MAD	142 635
BP OUJDA	Bank	792 301	51,59%	1 236 335	-	-	1 236 335	31-Dec-22	3 440 286	48 330	MAD	51 302
BP TANGER-TETOUAN	Bank	1 121 924	51,28%	1 120 191	-	-	1 120 191	31-Dec-22	3 412 504	103 431	MAD	68 069
BP RABAT-KENITRA	Bank	2 254 158	51,03%	2 025 108	-	-	2 025 108	31-Dec-22	5 902 036	494 851	MAD	254 704
SOCINVEST SARL		1 500	100,00%	1 500	-	-	1 500	30-Jun-22	65 498	60 103	MAD	
BCP INTERNATIONAL	Holding	200 000	100,00%	200 000	-	-	200 000	30-Jun-22	199 265	-103	MAD	
AFRICA STONE MANAGEMENT	Miscellaneous services	7 000	29,00%	1 923	-	-	1 923	30-Jun-22	9 668	829	MAD	
UPLINE BROKERAGE	Insurance	1 500	100,00%	283 200	-	-	283 200	30-Jun-22	29 691	22 299	MAD	35 000
HOLDPARTS	Holding	521 538	100,00%	503 944	-	-	503 944	31-Dec-21	532 545	11 267	MAD	10 431
AVALON AFRICA		6 000	100,00%	6 000	-	-	6 000			-	MAD	
B) OTHER EQUITY INVESTMENTS				**712 964**	**-**	**30 092**	**682 872**					**2 468**
ATPS	Miscellaneous services	300	100,00%	2 351	-	880	1 471	31-Dec-21	1 471	-194	MAD	
SOGEPOS	Real Estate / Development	35 000	13,20%	4 622	-	-	4 622	31-Dec-21	62 361	14 013	MAD	1 665
CENTRE MONETIQUE INTERBANCAIRE	Financial Services	98 200	13,24%	12 853	-	-	12 853	31-Dec-20	117 858	-5 575	MAD	
CASABLANCA FINANCE CITY AUTHORITY	Financial Services	500 000	10,00%	50 000	-	0	50 000	31-Dec-21	498 751	613	MAD	
CASABLANCA TRANSPORTS	Miscellaneous services	5 301 000	0,28%	15 000	-	6 121	8 879	31-Dec	-21	-336 822	MAD	
SOCIETE DE BOURSE DE CASABLANCA	Financial Services	387 518	8,00%	31 373	-	-	31 373	31-Dec	-21	31 000	MAD	803
MAMDA RE	Insurance	600 000	41,67%	255 386	-	-	255 386	31-Dec-21	619 387	1 176	MAD	
OTHERS				341 379	-	23 092	318 287					-
C) SECURITIES PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY				**118 080**	**232**	**-**	**117 848**					**12 492**
AWB MOROCCO MAURITANIE	Holding	22 440	33,03%	82 710	232	-	82 478	31-Jul-21	26 673	1 969	Euros	12 492
UNIVERSITE INTERNATIONALE DE RABAT	Higher education	131 000	27,00%	35 370	-	-	35 370	30-Sep-21	99 802	31 387	MAD	
D) SIMILAR USES				**2 762 152**	**48 928**	**63 302**	**2 649 921**					**44 378**
UBAF	Bank	250 727	4,99%	139 576	-1 302		140 878	31-Dec-21	317 290	8 728	Euros	
BACB	Bank	104 357	6,17%	61 835	-86		61 922	31-Dec-21	210 286	13 079	Pound Sterling	
BACB				129 045	26 750	12 727	89 567					
UBAE	Bank	261 186	2,85%	92 208	-860	27 657	65 411	31-Dec-21	186 232	1 393	Euros	
BMICE	Bank	150 000	4,00%	62 686	6 690		55 996	31-Dec-21	131 031	-2 762	USD	
OTHER (INCLUDING C/C)				2 276 802	17 737	22 918	2 236 147					44 378
GRAND TOTAL				**31 483 590**	**114 468**	**1 114 042**	**30 255 080**					**1 729 057**

SUBORDINATED RECEIVABLES

(in thousands MAD)

	Rinkal amount	RELATED				31/12/22	31/12/21
		Cred. Est. & Similar	Financial Enter	Financial Enter No.	Related Other		
Subordinated receivables	151 364	150 000				151 364	151 364
Subordinated securities of credit institutions and similar entities	151 364	150 000				151 364	151 364
Subordinated customer securities							
Subordinated loans to credit institutions and similar entities							
Subordinated loans to customers							
Subordinated outstanding receivables							
Restricted cash on subordinated debt							
(-) Provisions for outstanding subordinated receivables							

INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

(in thousands MAD)

FIXED ASSETS	Gross amount at beginning of fiscal year	Amount of acquisitions during the fiscal year	Amount of disposals or withdrawals during the fiscal year	Gross amount at the end of the fiscal year	AMNS				Net amount, end of year
					depreciation and/ or provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year	Allowances for the fiscal year	Amount of depreciation on disposed assets	Cumulative	
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	1 124 302	28 537	-	1 152 839	768 708	66 646	-	835 354	317 484
Right to lease	142 151	-	-	142 151	-	-	-	-	142 151
Research and development fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating intangible assets	982 151	28 537	-	1 010 688	768 708	66 646	-	835 354	175 333
Non-operating intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	5 434 241	84 425	10 819	5 507 847	2 916 018	161 373	1 390	3 076 001	2 431 846
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	2 164 695	5 326	-	2 170 021	767 596	29 722	-	797 317	1 372 704
Operating land	221 030	-	-	221 030	-	-	-	-	221 030
Commercial property offices	1 942 589	5 326	-	1 947 915	766 537	29 717	-	796 255	1 151 661
Commercial buildings, corporate housing	1 075	-	-	1 075	1 059	4	-	1 063	13
FURNITURE AND OPERATING EQUIPMENT	884 911	11 755	-	896 666	763 286	31 626	-	794 913	101 753
Operating office furniture	230 538	658	-	231 196	199 708	6 969	-	206 676	24 520
Operating office equipment	55 181	1 411	-	56 592	42 506	2 307	-	44 813	11 779
IT equipment	493 938	9 541	-	503 479	418 530	21 594	-	440 123	63 355
Rolling stock related to operations	2 793	-	-	2 793	2 779	13	-	2 793	-
Other operating equipment	102 461	146	-	102 607	99 764	744	-	100 508	2 099
OTHER OPERATING TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	727 361	20 119	-	747 480	559 906	37 337	-	597 242	150 238
NON-OPERATING TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	1 657 274	47 225	10 819	1 693 679	825 230	62 688	1 390	886 528	807 151
Non-operating land	336 455	-	4 861	331 593	-	-	-	-	331 593
Non-operating properties	849 514	4 212	5 958	847 768	524 902	25 204	1 390	548 717	299 052
Non-operating furniture and equipment	136 484	544	-	137 029	87 571	8 726	-	96 297	40 732
Other non-operating tangible fixed assets	334 821	42 468	-	377 289	212 757	28 758	-	241 515	135 774
TOTAL	6 558 543	112 962	10 819	6 660 686	3 684 726	228 019	1 390	3 911 355	2 749 330

DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE ASSETS

(in thousands MAD)

	Gross book value	Accumulated depreciation and/ or provisions for depreciation	Net book value	Proceeds from the sale	Capital gain on disposal	Capital loss on disposal
- INTANGIBLE ASSETS						
Right to lease						
Research and development fixed assets						
Other operating intangible fixed assets						
Non-operating intangible assets						
- TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS						
- COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE						
Operating land						
Office buildings						
Commercial buildings, corporate housing						
- FURNITURE AND OPERATING EQUIPMENT						
Operating office furniture						
Operating office equipment						
IT equipment						
Rolling stock related to operations						
Other operating equipment						
- OTHER OPERATING TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS						
- NON-OPERATING TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS						
Non-operating land						
Non-operating properties						
Non-operating furniture and equipment						
Other non-operating tangible fixed assets						
TOTAL						

NONE

DEBTS TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND SIMILAR

(in thousands MAD)

PAYABLES	Other credit institutions and similar in Morocco			Credit institutions abroad	31/12/22	31/12/21
	Bank Al Maghrib, Public Treasury, and Post office giro institutions (POGIs)	Banks in Morocco	Other credit institutions and similar in Morocco			
ORDINARY ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	-	144 149 058	333 189	121 704	144 603 951	129 036 673
REPO SECURITIES	19 447 468	650 134	67 094	-	20 164 696	17 098 191
- call account	600 144	650 134	67 094	-	1 317 372	265 027
- term deposit	18 847 324	-	-	-	18 847 324	16 833 164
CASH LOANS	890 000	440 000	9 473 626	1 503 989	12 307 615	7 880 578
- call account	-	440 000	1 750 000	-	2 190 000	1 400 608
- term deposit	890 000	-	7 723 626	1 503 989	10 117 615	6 479 970
FINANCIAL LOANS	-	-	825 781	1 417 360	2 243 141	3 029 207
OTHER DEBTS	887	1 065 728	75	-	1 066 690	1 409 325
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	7 879	1 780 845	20 950	9 040	1 818 714	1 638 224
TOTAL	20 346 234	148 085 765	10 720 715	3 052 093	182 204 807	160 092 198

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

(in thousands MAD)

DEPOSITS	Public Sector	PRIVATE SECTOR			31/12/22	31/12/21
		Financial companies	Non-financial companies	Other customers		
Current accounts payable	2 634 397	3 366 514	10 765 889	37 301 011	54 067 811	46 673 217
Savings accounts	-	-	-	8 409 772	8 409 772	8 268 415
Term deposits	97 283	21 000	512 002	7 404 907	8 035 192	9 715 652
Other accounts payable	20 294	72 967	850 947	743 773	1 687 981	2 238 066
Accrued interest payable	954	400	5 987	86 688	94 029	104 881
TOTAL	2 752 928	3 460 881	12 134 825	53 946 151	72 294 785	67 000 231

PROVISIONS

(in thousands MAD)

	Outstanding as 31/12/21	Endowments	Withdrawals	Other variations	Outstanding as 31/12/22
PROVISIONS DEDUCTED FROM ASSETS ON	8 457 663	2 056 109	996 156	198 979	9 716 596
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar entities					
Receivables from customers	6 681 616	1 047 716	774 469	198 979	7 153 842
Investment and investment securities	236 560	814 443	123 280		927 723
Equity securities and similar uses	968 829	178 883	33 670		1 114 042
Leased and rented fixed assets					
Non-operating tangible fixed assets (*)	-				
Other assets (*)	570 658	15 067	64 736		520 989
PROVISIONS RECORDED IN LIABILITIES	5 392 531	369 360	668 750	-198 916	4 894 225
Provisions for risks of execution of commitments by signature	973 552	333 728	1 492	-198 916	1 106 872
Provisions for foreign exchange risks					
Provisions for general risks	3 752 630	-	443 958		3 308 672
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations					
Provisions for other risks and	666 349	35 632	223 300		478 681
Regulated provisions					
GRAND TOTAL	13 850 194	2 425 469	1 664 906	63	14 610 821

DETAILS OF OTHER LIABILITIES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Optional instruments sold	874	191
Securities settlement accounts	-	-
Debts on securities	-	-
Payment to be made on unpaid securities	70 825	70 124
Provisions for financial services to issuers	-	-
Amounts paid by customers to be repaid to issuers	-	-
Miscellaneous receivables	1 079 056	2 073 812
- Amounts due to the State	611 430	473 415
- Amounts due to employee benefit organizations	122 796	126 969
Miscellaneous amounts due to shareholders and partners	36	15
Amounts due to staff	32	3
- Suppliers of goods and services	3 175	2 350
- Other miscellaneous payables	341 587	1 471 060
Off-balance sheet adjustment accounts	150	11 648
Currency and securities variance accounts	-	
Potential gains on unsettled hedging transactions	-	-
Deferred gains on unwound hedges	-	-
Liaison accounts between head office, branches, and agencies in Morocco (credit)	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1 208 766	1 080 631
- Accrued expenses	1 194 486	1 041 292
- Deferred income	14 280	39 339
Accruals and deferrals	350 626	262 340
TOTAL	2 710 297	3 498 746

SUBSIDIES, EARMARKED PUBLIC FUNDS, AND SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUNDS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
SUBSIDIES AND RESTRICTED PUBLIC FUNDS		
Investment subsidies received		
- Investment subsidies received		
- Investment subsidies received registered in CPC		
Restricted public funds		
- Restricted public funds		
SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUNDS	3 718 148	4 168 148
Mutual Guarantee Fund		
- Mutual Guarantee Fund		
- Other special guarantee funds		
- CPM Support Fund	3 718 148	4 168 148

DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

(en milliers de DH)

TYPE OF SECURITIES	FEATURES					31/12/22
	Date of usage	Expiry date	Nominal value	rate	Method of reimbursement	
TOTAL						

NEANT

ASSETS LEASED UNDER OPERATING AND FINANCE LEASES

(en milliers de DH)

NATURE	Gross amount at beginning of fiscal year	Amount of acquisitions during the fiscal year	Amount of disposals or withdrawals during the fiscal year	Gross amount, end of the fiscal year	Depreciation		Provisions			Net amount, end of year
					Allowances for the fiscal year	Accumulated depreciation	Allowances for the fiscal year	Reversal of provisions	Accumulated provisions	
ASSETS LEASED AND RENTED WITH PURCHASE OPTION	4 000			4 000	160	453				3 547
LEASING OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	-									
EQUIPMENT LEASING	-				-	-				
Equipment lease in progress	-				-	-				
Furniture leasing	-				-	-				
Furniture lease not renewed after termination	-				-	-				
REAL ESTATE LEASING	4 000			4 000	160	453				3 547
Real estate leasing in progress	-				-	-				
Leased real estate	4 000			4 000	160	453				3 547
Real estate lease not renewed after termination	-				-					
ACCRUED RENTS RECEIVABLE	-				-	-				
RESTRUCTURED RENTS	-				-	-				
UNPAID RENTS	-				-	-				
OUTSTANDING RENTS	-				-	-				
ASSETS UNDER OPERATING LEASE	-				-	-				
MOVABLE ASSETS UNDER OPERATING LEASE	-				-	-				
PROPERTIES UNDER OPERATING LEASE	-				-	-				
ACCRUED RENTS RECEIVABLE	-				-	-				
RESTRUCTURED RENTS	-				-	-				
UNPAID RENTS	-				-	-				
OUTSTANDING RENTS	-				-	-				
TOTAL	4 000	-	-	4 000	160	453	-	-	-	3 547

(*) Reclassification of Dations, VAR, & VE previously classified under «HE tangible assets» to «other assets»

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

SUBORDINATED DEBTS

(in thousands MAD)

	TOTAL AMOUNT	NOT APPARENT	RELATED				31/12/22	31/12/21
			EST. OF CRED & SIM	FINANCIALS	FINANCIAL DATA	OTHER APPARENT		
SUBORDINATED DEBTS	10 242 656	6 798 240	35 505	3 408 911	-	-	10 242 656	9 742 899
SUBORDINATED FIXED-TERM DEBT	10 200 000	6 770 100	35 100	3 394 800	-		10 200 000	9 700 000
Fixed-term subordinated securities								
Fixed-term subordinated loans from credit institutions	35 100		35 100				35 100	35 100
Fixed-term subordinated loans to customers	10 164 900	6 770 100	-	3 394 800			10 164 900	9 664 900
PERPETUAL SUBORDINATED DEBT								
Perpetual subordinated securities								
Fixed-term subordinated loans from credit institutions								
Fixed-term subordinated loans to customers								
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	42 656	28 140	405	14 111			42 656	42 899

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands MAD)

	Outstanding as of 12/31/21	Allocation of result	Other variations	Outstanding as of 12/31/22
Reserves and premiums related to capital	**26 362 539**	**476 356**	**-**	**26 838 895**
Legal reserve	202 255	1 058	-	203 313
Other reserves	10 056 110	475 298	-	10 531 408
Additional paid-in capital	16 104 174			16 104 174
Capital	**2 033 125**	**-**	**-**	**2 033 125**
Called-up capital	2 033 125	-	-	2 033 125
Uncalled capital		-	-	
Investment certificates		-	-	
Endowment Funds		-	-	
Shareholders. Unpaid capital		**-**	**-**	
Retained earnings (+/-)	**514 041**	**50 505**	**-**	**564 546**
Net income pending allocation (+/-)		**-**	**-**	
Net income for the fiscal year (+/-)	**2 309 745**	**-2 309 745**	**-**	**2 380 187**
Total	31 219 450	-1 782 884	-	31 816 753

FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS

(in thousands MAD)

COMMITMENTS	31/12/22	31/12/21
FINANCING AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS	64 093 368	57 383 203
Financing commitments to credit institutions and similar entities	**1 258 736**	**228 737**
Import documentary credits	-	-
Acceptances or commitments to pay	-	-
Confirmed opening of credit lines	1 258 736	228 737
Substitution commitments on issuing securities	-	-
Irrevocable lease commitments	-	-
Other financing commitments given	-	-
Financing commitments in favor of customers	**33 555 607**	**28 445 009**
Import documentary credits	8 003 341	8 729 369
Acceptances or commitments to pay	8 278 317	5 991 075
Confirmed opening of credit lines	17 273 949	13 724 565
Substitution commitments on issuing securities		-
Irrevocable lease commitments	-	-
Other financing commitments given	-	-
Guarantee commitments from credit institutions and similar entities	**18 085 388**	**17 730 910**
Confirmed export documentary credit	555 346	502 097
Acceptances or commitments to pay	-	-
Credit guarantees given	-	-
Other sureties, endorsements, and guarantees given	17 530 042	17 228 813
Outstanding commitments	-	-
Customer order guarantee commitments	**11 193 637**	**10 978 547**
Credit guarantees given	2 294 171	1 809 160
Sureties and guarantees in favor of the public administration	3 133 997	3 341 855
Other sureties and guarantees given	4 517 499	4 770 937
Outstanding commitments	1 247 970	1 056 595
FINANCE AND GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	28 142 299	24 796 357
Financing commitments received from credit institutions and similar	**1 456**	**2 614**
Confirmed opening of credit lines	1 456	2 614
Substitution commitments on issuing securities	-	-
Other financing commitments received	-	-
Guarantee commitments received from credit institutions and similar	**23 501 848**	**21 926 995**
Credit guarantees	-	-
Other guarantees received	23 501 848	21 926 995
Guarantee commitments received from the State and other guarantee bodies	**4 638 995**	**2 866 748**
Credit guarantees	4 638 995	2 866 748
Other guarantees received		

COMMITMENTS ON SECURITIES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
COMMITMENTS GIVEN		3 758
Securities purchased on repurchase agreements		
Securities to be delivered		**3 758**
- Primary market		3 758
- Gray market		
- Regulated markets		
- Over-the-counter market		
- Other		
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	13 187	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		
Securities receivable	**13 187**	
- Primary market		
- Gray market		
- Regulated markets		
- Over-the-counter market		
- Other	13 187	

SECURITIES AND COLLATERAL RECEIVED AND PLEDGED

(in thousands MAD)

SECURITIES AND COLLATERAL RECEIVED AS GUARANTEES	Net book value	Asset or off-balance sheet item recording receivables or commitments by signature given	Amounts of receivables and signature commitments given hedged
Treasury bills and similar securities	206 866		
Other securities	30 804 897		
Mortgages	46 910 660		
Other securities and collateral	330 308 851		
TOTAL	408 231 274		
SECURITIES AND COLLATERAL	**Net book value**	**Liability or off-balance sheet item recording debts or commitments by signature received**	**Amounts of debts or commitments by signature received covered**
Treasury bills and similar securities	449 000	-	-
Other securities	-	-	-
Mortgages	-		
Other securities and collateral	-	-	-
TOTAL	449 000		

BREAKDOWN OF USES AND RESOURCES BY REMAINING DURATION

(in thousands MAD)

	D≤1 month	1 month<D≤3month	3 month<D≤1 year	1 year<D≤5 years	D>5 years	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar entities	7 049 564	6 240 720	6 585 959	15 782 396	4 215 036	39 873 675
Receivables from customers	6 067 205	11 963 872	19 463 245	32 149 198	24 676 178	94 319 698
Debt securities	945 987	1 703 037	12 821 752	28 223 230	45 665 966	89 359 972
Subordinated receivables	-	-	-	120 000	30 000	150 000
Investment deposits placed	-	80 000	990 000	430 000	-	1 500 000
TOTAL	14 062 756	19 987 629	39 860 956	76 704 824	74 587 180	225 203 345
LIABILITIES						
Payables owed to credit institutions and similar entities	21 397 303	4 981 024	2 707 208	2 122 545	-	31 208 080
Debts owed to customers	1 155 626	2 042 419	4 402 918	434 240	-	8 035 203
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated loans	-	-	-	4 200 000	6 000 000	10 200 000
TOTAL	22 552 929	7 023 443	7 110 126	6 756 785	6 000 000	49 443 283

BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
ASSETS		
Cash in hand, Central Banks, Public Treasury, POGIs	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar entities	26 220 885	16 298 157
Receivables from customers	8 075 750	4 892 353
Trading and investment securities	1 323 379	1 571 014
Other assets	26 972	6 319
Investment securities		9 560
Equity securities and similar uses	7 613 566	6 950 679
Subordinated receivables		-
TOTAL ASSETS	43 260 552	29 728 082
LIABILITIES		
Payables owed to credit institutions and similar entities	11 830 367	8 068 210
Customer deposits	4 355 994	2 301 053
Other liabilities	27 074 191	19 358 819
TOTAL LIABILITIES	43 260 552	29 728 082
OFF-BALANCE SHEET		
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	28 399 149	28 798 839
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	8 668 758	8 716 876

MARGIN OF INTEREST

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
INTEREST ACCRUED	6 360 528	6 399 631
*Interest and similar income on transactions with credit institutions	1 362 155	1 086 843
* Interest and similar income on customer transactions	4 290 346	4 508 470
* Interest and similar income on debt securities	708 027	804 318
INTEREST USED	3 234 992	3 960 905
* Interest and similar expenses on transactions with credit institutions	2 625 998	3 130 760
* Interest and similar expenses on customer transactions	608 994	830 145
* Interest and similar expenses on debt securities issued		
MARGIN OF INTEREST	3 125 536	2 438 726

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

FORWARD EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS AND COMMITMENTS ON DERIVATIVES

(in thousands MAD)

	Hedging operations	
	31/12/22	31/12/21
FORWARD EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	**50 489 120**	**24 178 157**
Foreign currencies receivable	4 409 118	3 023 059
Dirhams to be delivered	1 587 850	213 726
Foreign currencies to be delivered	23 416 138	11 526 998
Dirhams receivable	21 076 014	9 414 374
Including currency swaps	-	
COMMITMENTS ON DERIVATIVES	**555 184**	**9 632 089**
Commitments on regulated interest rate markets		
Commitments on over-the-counter interest rate markets		
Commitments on regulated foreign exchange markets		
Commitments on over-the-counter foreign exchange markets	555 184	9 632 089
Commitments on regulated markets of other instruments		
Commitments on over-the-counter markets for other instruments		

GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**3 395 892**	**3 156 987**
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	**1 143 940**	**1 106 554**
Wages and salaries	278 691	284 621
Bonuses and Gratuities	474 279	492 165
Other staff compensation	102 536	49 974
Social security expenses	60 026	57 605
Pension expenses	202 653	199 322
Training expenses	20 131	19 508
Other personnel expenses	5 624	3 359
TAXES AND DUTIES	**76 867**	**61 899**
Urban and municipal taxes	5 284	6 038
Patent	22 232	22 149
Local taxes	23 269	21 891
Registration fees	3	213
Tax stamps and stamp forms	1	-
Vehicle taxes	12	7
Other taxes, duties, and similar fees	26 066	11 601
EXTERNAL EXPENSES	**386 985**	**383 828**
Lease rents	17 234	18 391
Operating lease rentals	112 533	102 530
Maintenance and repair costs	177 329	168 499
Remuneration of temporary staff	3 306	3 159
Remuneration of intermediaries and fees	44 245	61 331
Insurance premiums	8 897	8 473
Legal and litigation costs	435	1 249
Electricity, water, heating, and fuel costs	23 006	20 196
EXTERNAL EXPENSES	**1 346 959**	**1 207 234**
Transportation and travel	54 205	42 392
Mission and reception	5 781	4 808
Advertising, publishing, and public relations	65 191	59 204
Postal & telecommunications costs	101 834	97 178
Research and documentation costs	20 747	19 615
Board and meeting expenses	6 585	3 300
Donations and contributions	33 086	34 969
Office supplies and printed materials	9 008	7 866
Other external expenses	1 050 522	937 902
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	**213 094**	**147 694**
Preliminary fees		
Fixed asset acquisition costs		
Other deferred charges	127 013	141 336
Penalties and offenses		
Recall of taxes other than income taxes		
Donations and prizes		
Investment and operating grants awarded		
General operating expenses of previous fiscal years	86 081	6 358
Other miscellaneous general operating expenses		
DEPRECIATION, AMORTIZATION, AND PROVISIONS FOR TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	**228 047**	**249 778**

RESULT OF MARKET OPERATIONS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Gains on trading securities	1 097 336	1 753 449
Losses on trading securities	1 991 280	119 439
INCOME FROM TRADING SECURITIES	**-893 944**	**1 634 010**
Capital gains on disposal of investment securities	635 481	192 424
Reversals of provisions for depreciation of investment securities	123 280	17 070
Losses on disposal of investment securities	9	142
Provisions for depreciation of investment securities	814 443	182 283
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT SECURITIES	**-55 691**	**27 069**
Income from securities commitments		
Expenses on securities commitments		
INCOME FROM SECURITIES COMMITMENTS		
Income on derivatives commitments	341 818	188 123
Expenses on derivatives commitments	478 524	110 387
PROFIT OR LOSS ON DERIVATIVES COMMITMENTS	**-136 706**	**77 736**
Income from foreign exchange transactions	2 723 748	1 152 862
Expenses on foreign exchange transactions	1 724 967	779 966
INCOME FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	**998 781**	**372 896**

INCOME ON TITLE DEEDS

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
INCOME FROM INVESTMENT (OWNERSHIP) SECURITIES	**108 369**	**97 239**
- Dividends on UCITS securities	30 072	23
- Dividends on other property titles	42 760	55 681
- Other income on title deeds	35 537	41 535
INCOME FROM EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND SIMILAR USES	**1 729 057**	**1 292 963**
- Dividends on equity investments	16 487	10 848
- Dividends on related companies	1 669 719	1 247 294
- Other income on title deeds	42 851	34 821

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED AND PAID

(in thousands MAD)

	2022 COMMISSIONS		2021 COMMISSIONS	
	CREDIT	CUSTOMERS	CREDIT	CUSTOMERS
COMMISSIONS RECEIVED	**46 458**	**744 304**	**28 104**	**726 335**
Commissions on account operation		29 153		30 289
Commissions on means of payment	46 458	325 869	28 104	287 668
Commissions on securities transactions	-	-	-	-
Commissions on securities under management/custody	-	18 667	-	33 470
Commissions on credit services	-	91 493	-	117 375
Income from consulting and assistance activities	-	59	-	410
Other income from services	-	279 063	-	257 123
Commissions on primary market investments				
Primary market guarantee fees				
Commissions on derivatives				
Commissions on foreign exchange transactions				
Commissions on foreign exchange transactions				
COMMISSIONS PAID		**218 671**		**114 926**
Expenses on means of payment		5 867		7 069
Commissions on the purchase and sale of securities		-		-
Commissions on custodial fees		-		-
Commissions and brokerage on market transactions		4 257		649
Commissions on securities commitments				-
Commissions on derivatives				-
Commissions on foreign exchange transactions				-
Commissions on foreign exchange transactions		182 806		86 468
Other expenses / services		25 741		20 740

OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
OTHER BANKING PRODUCTS	**4 936 030**	**3 314 349**
Capital gains on disposal of investment securities	635 481	192 424
Commissions on derivatives	-	-
Gains on foreign exchange derivatives	341 818	188 123
Income from foreign exchange transactions	2 723 748	1 152 862
Other miscellaneous banking products	1 111 703	1 763 870
Share of joint banking operations	-	-
Revenue from previous fiscal years	102	-
Other miscellaneous banking products	1 111 601	1 763 870
Reversal of provisions for depreciation of investment securities	123 280	17 070
OTHER BANK CHARGES	**5 348 609**	**1 422 574**
Losses on disposal of investment securities	9	142
Expenses on means of payment	5 867	7 070
Miscellaneous expenses on property titles	-	-
Issuance costs of loans	-	-
Other expenses on securities transactions (Trading securities)	1 991 280	119 439
Losses on foreign exchange derivatives	478 524	110 387
Other expenses on services	29 997	21 390
Expenses on foreign exchange transactions	1 907 773	866 432
Other miscellaneous bank charges	120 716	115 431
Share of banking operations	–	
Contribution to the depositors' guarantee fund	119 586	113 645
Retroceded products	-	-
Prior fiscal year expenses	-	8
Other miscellaneous bank charges	1 130	1 778
Provisions for depreciation of investment securities	814 443	182 283
NON-BANKING OPERATING INCOME	**1 610 937**	**1 622 273**
Income from securities and similar uses		4 959
Capital gains on disposal of financial assets	-	57 962
Capital gains on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-	4 053
Fixed assets produced by the company for itself	-	-
Ancillary income	1 594 385	1 540 872
Subsidies received	-	-
Other non-banking operating income	11 940	14 427
NON-BANKING OPERATING EXPENSES	**22 571**	**15 072**
Expenses on securities and similar uses	15 205	10 999
Losses on disposal of financial assets		
Losses on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets		
CPM Support Fund		
Other non-banking operating expenses	7 366	4 073

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

RECONCILIATION OF NET BOOK INCOME TO NET TAX INCOME

(in thousands MAD)

	AMOUNTS	AMOUNTS
I - NET ACCOUNTING INCOME	**2 380 187**	
. Net profit	2 380 187	
. Net loss		
II - TAX REINTEGRATIONS	**884 044**	
1- Current	**349 681**	
- Expenses over prescribed fiscal years	2 175	
- VAT / real estate loans to staff	90	
- Debt waivers	5 737	
- Non-deductible reorganization of small claims	150 250	
- Gifts and promotional items	8 169	
- Corporate income tax	183 260	
2- Non-current	**534 363**	
- Fines and penalties of all kinds and non-deductible surcharges	2 348	
- IS / OPCI capital gains 50% Abatement	55 598	
- Tax audit	445 816	
- Social solidarity contribution on profits	574	
- IR MRE of 10%	4 065	
- Depreciation of non-operating assets	25 962	
III - TAX DEDUCTIONS		**2 760 619**
1- Current		**2 135 370**
- PRG takeover		388 360
- Deduction on participation products		1 747 009
2- Non-current		**625 249**
- COVID-19 recovery		126 000
- Reversal of provisions reintegrated by the tax authorities		93 652
- Reversal of GAI/capital gains OPCI		55 598
- Subsidies		350 000
TOTAL	**3 264 230**	**2 760 619**
IV - GROSS TAXABLE INCOME		
. Gross profit if T1 > T2 (A)		503 611
. Gross tax deficit if T2 > T1 (B)		
V - IMPUTED LOSSES CARRIED FORWARD (C) (1)		
. Fiscal year n-4		
. Fiscal year n-3		
. Fiscal year n-2		
. Fiscal year n-1		
VI - NET INCOME FOR TAX PURPOSES		
. Net taxable income (A - C)		503 611
OR		
. Net tax deficit (B)		
VII - ACCUMULATION OF DEFERRED TAX DEPRECIATION		
VIII - ACCUMULATION OF TAX LOSSES TO BE CARRIED FORWARD		
. Fiscal year n-4		
. Fiscal year n-3		
. Fiscal year n-2		
. Fiscal year n-1		

(1) Within the limit of the amount of the gross taxable profit (A)

DETERMINATION OF CURRENT INCOME AFTER TAX

(in thousands MAD)

I. DETERMINATION OF INCOME		AMOUNT
. Current result according to the income and expense account	(+ ou -)	2 868 317
. Tax reversals on current transactions	(+)	166 421
. Tax deductions on current transactions	(-)	2 135 370
. Theoretically taxable current result	(=)	899 368
. Theoretical tax on current income	(-)	332 766
. Current income after tax	(=)	2 535 551

II. INDICATIONS OF THE TAX REGIME AND ADVANTAGES GRANTED BY THE INVESTMENT CODES OR BY SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS

DETAILS OF THE VALUE-ADDED TAX

(in thousands MAD)

TYPE	BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF FISCAL YEAR 1	ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2	VAT RETURNS FOR FISCAL YEAR 3	END OF FISCAL YEAR BALANCE (1+2-3=4)
A. Collected VAT				
B. Recoverable VAT				
. On expenses				
. On fixed assets				
C. VAT due or VAT credit = (A-B)				

BECAUSE OF UNICITY THE TABLE IS AVAILABLE AT CPM LEVEL

DISTRIBUTION OF BCP'S SHARE CAPITAL

Name of major shareholders	Address	Number of shares held		% of capital held
		Current fiscal year	Previous fiscal year	
BANQUES POPULAIRES REGIONALES		70 260 772	84 927 281	34,56%
General treasury	RABAT	1	1	0,00%
Employees		11 038 327	11 515 691	5,43%
Miscellaneous		122 013 373	106 869 500	60,01%
Total		203 312 473	203 312 473	100,00%

APPROPRIATION OF INCOME DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

(in thousands MAD)

	AMOUNTS		AMOUNTS
A- Origin of the allocated results		B- Allocation of results	
Decision of the A.G.O. of 06/24/2022			
Retained earnings	514 041	Legal reserve	1 058
Net results pending appropriation		Other reserves	475 298
Net income for the fiscal year	2 309 745	Dividends	1 728 156
Deductions from profits		Other allocations	54 728
Other deductions		Retained earnings	564 546
TOTAL A	**2 823 786**	**TOTAL B**	**2 823 786**

RESULTS AND OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE LAST THREE EXERCISES

(in thousands MAD)

	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2020
EQUITY AND SIMILAR	45 777 557	45 130 497	45 011 623
OPERATIONS AND RESULTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR			
1- Net banking income	5 341 190	6 475 210	6 162 299
2- Income before taxes	2 563 447	2 313 995	2 825 208
3- Income taxes paid	183 260	4 250	721 865
4- Distributed earnings	1 728 156	1 618 037	1 618 037
5- Retained earnings (placed in reserve or pending appropriation)	564 546	514 041	466 862
EARNINGS PER SHARE (in MAD)			
Net earnings per share	12	12	10
Distributed profit per share year N-1	8	8	8
EMPLOYEES			
Gross remuneration amounts for the fiscal year	1 143 940	1 106 554	1 075 041
Average number of employees employed during the fiscal year	2 581	2 663	2 692

DATES AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

I- DATING	
• Fiscal year closing date:	31/12/2022
• Preparation date of the consolidated statements:	FEBRUARY 2023
II- EVENTS AFTER 12/31/2022	NONE

WORKFORCE

(in numbers)

	31/12/22	31/12/21
Paid staff	2 581	2 663
Number of employees used	2 581	2 663
Full-time equivalent workforce	2 581	2 663
Administrative and technical staff (full-time equivalent)	1 191	1 206
Employees assigned to banking tasks (full-time equivalent)	1 390	1 457
Managers (full-time equivalent)	2 286	2 263
Employees (full-time equivalent)	295	400
including employees abroad	34	38

SECURITIES AND OTHER ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT OR ON DEPOSIT

(in thousands MAD)

	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS		AMOUNTS	
	31/12/22	31/12/21	31/12/22	31/12/21
Securities for which the institution is depositary	158 441	101 305	179 096 030	209 614 940
Securities managed under a management mandate				
UCITS securities for which the institution is the depositary	72	76	80 515 144	136 923 801
UCITS securities managed under a management mandate				
Other assets for which the institution is depositary				
Other assets managed under a management mandate				

NETWORK

(in numbers)

NETWORK	31/12/22	31/12/21
Permanent counters	308	318
Periodic counters		
Automatic banking machines and ATMs	371	378
Branches and agencies abroad	52	54
Representative offices abroad	8	8

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

(IN NUMBERS)

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS	31/12/22	31/12/21
Current accounts	76 583	75 395
Checking accounts of Moroccans living abroad	174 926	176 692
Other checking accounts	1 059 658	1 018 068
Factoring accounts	524	515
Savings accounts	328 943	318 631
Term accounts	13 763	14 736
Cash vouchers	6	7
Other deposit accounts	26 693	26 658

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

STATEMENT OF REVENUES

(in thousands MAD)

	31/12/22	30/06/22	31/12/21
REVENUES	13 924 993	7 256 292	11 858 891

STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING RECEIVABLES AND RELATED PROVISIONS

(in thousands MAD)

	AMOUNT AS OF 12/31/2022	
	By disbursement	By signature
RECEIVABLES	10 413 590	1 247 970
PROVISIONS	7 154 384	1 106 872

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20 360 Casablanca, Maroc

BANQUE CENTRALE POPULAIRE (BCP)
CERTIFICATE OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS' LIMITED REVIEW
OF THE PROVISIONAL CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022

We have reviewed the accompanying interim financial statements of Banque Centrale Populaire (BCP), which consist of the balance sheet statement, the off-balance sheet statement, the income statement, the cash flow statement, and the supplementary information statement for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022. This provisional statement, which shows an amount of equity and similar capital totaling KMAD 45,777,557 including a net profit of KMAD 2,380,187, is the responsibility of the Bank's management bodies.

We conducted our task in accordance with professional standards applicable in Morocco. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review with the aim of obtaining moderate assurance that the provisional financial statements are free of material misstatement. A limited review consists primarily of interviews with bank personnel and analytical tests of financial data and therefore provides a lower level of assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying provisional financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022 and of the financial position and assets and liabilities of Banque Centrale Populaire (BCP) as of December 31, 2021, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting standards in Morocco.

Casablanca, March 22, 2023

The Statutory Auditors

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This report is available on the website **www.groupebcp.com** in the «Financial Communication» section.