التجاري وفا بنك
Attijariwafa bank
Believe in you

FINANCIAL REPORT
2021

attijariwafabank.com

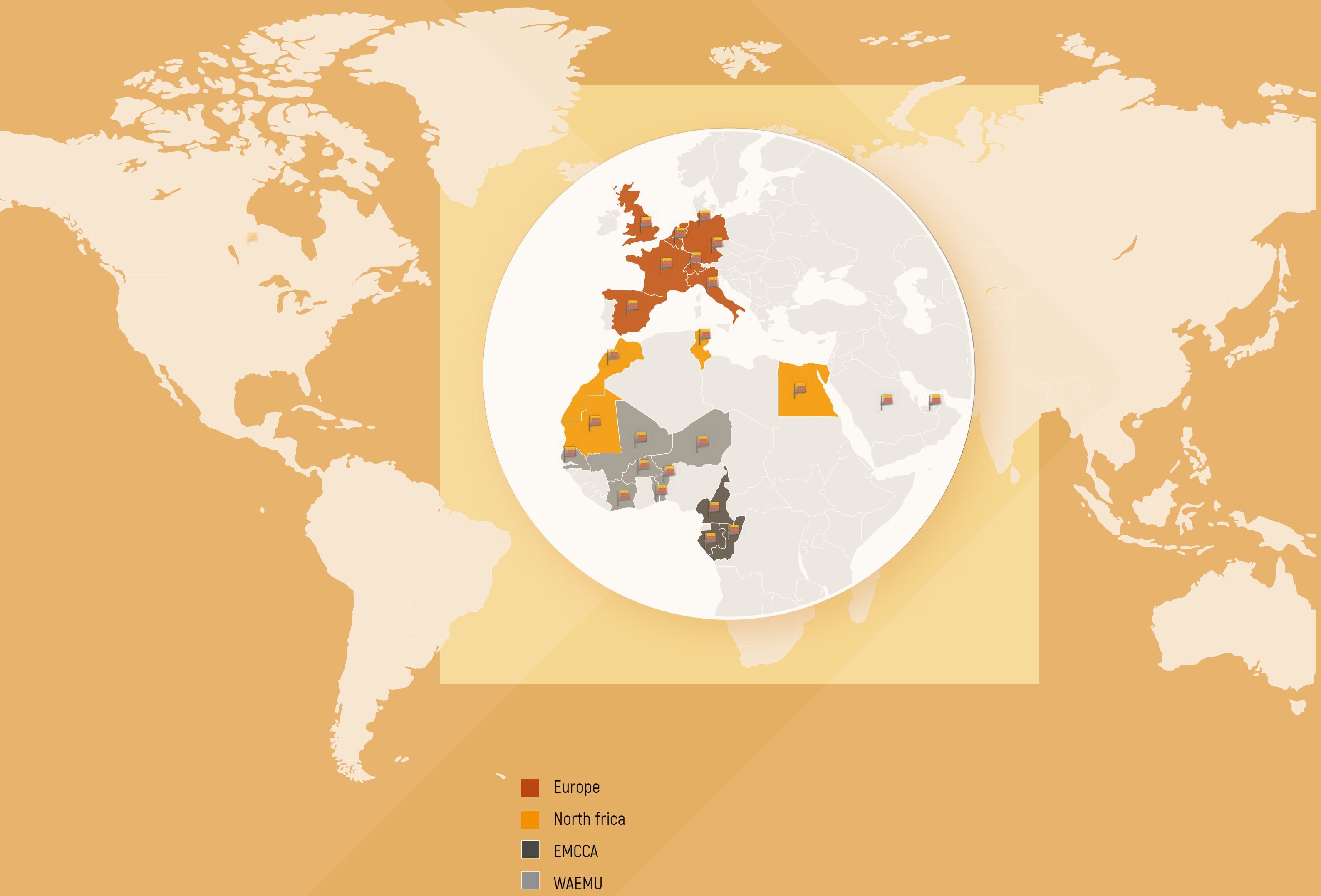
CONTENTS

FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021

ATTIJARIWAFA BANK

AN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCIAL GROUP

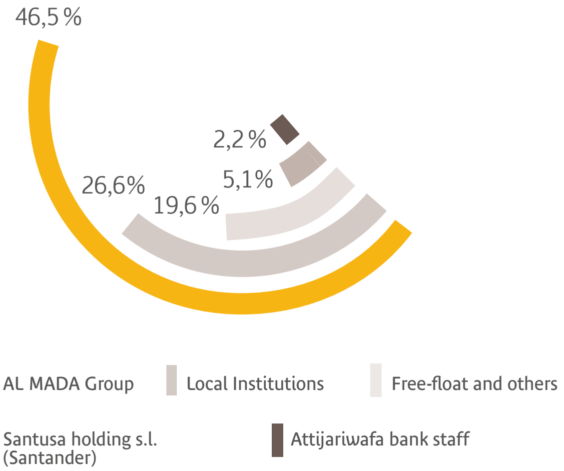

Europe
North frica
EMCCA
WAEMU

FINANCIAL REPORT

Attijariwafa bank key figures

- 20 590 Employees
- 3 533 Branches in Morocco
- 290 Branches in North Africa
- 60 Branches in Europe, the Middle East
- 1 057 Branches in West Africa
- 895 Branches in Central Africa

Shareholding structure as of December 31, 2021



About Attijariwafa bank

Created in 2004 with the merger of Banque Commerciale du Maroc (founded in 1911) and Wafabank (founded in 1904), Attijariwafa bank is the undisputed leader in Morocco and the sixth-largest bank in Africa.

Attijariwafa bank is the largest banking and financial group in North Africa and the WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union), and a key player in the EMCCA (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa). In addition to banking, the Group is active in all financial activities through specialized subsidiaries: insurance, mortgage loans, consumer loans, leasing, asset management, brokerage, consulting, long-term leases, factoring and more.

Attijariwafa bank is based in Morocco and does business in 25 countries: in Africa (Egypt, Tunisia, Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger, Benin, Congo, Gabon and Cameroon), in Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and Switzerland) through banking subsidiaries majority controlled by the bank, and through representative offices in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, London and Montreal.

A leading pan-African bank, Attijariwafa bank has grown rapidly in Africa in recent years. On December 31, 2021, international retail banking accounted for 33.5% of net banking income and for 30.1% of net income (Group share).

The Group has the largest retail network in Morocco and the densest in Africa, with 5,835 branches and 20,590 employees serving 10.8 million customers as of December 31, 2021. Guided every day by values of leadership, commitment, citizenship, ethics and solidarity, Attijariwafa bank places all its resources at the service of the African continent.

AWB is listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange with a market capitalization of USD 11.3 billion (at December 31, 2021). The principal shareholder is Al Mada, with 46.5% of AWB capital..

Attijariwafa bank group takes committed actions to support customers and encourage economic recovery

In 2021, Attijariwafa bank continued its efforts to support households, very small and medium-sized enterprises, large local and regional companies, and institutions in its various countries of operations, thereby contributing to economic recovery. In Morocco, this support was reflected in:

- The financing of 12,000 young entrepreneurs who were leant MAD 2.7 billion as part of the Intelaka initiative. This corresponds to 41%[1] of total loans granted by the banking sector.
- MAD 8.1 billion of mortgage loans in 2021 (+15% and +8% compared with 2020 and 2019, respectively). These provided access to housing and boosted the real estate sector during this difficult time.
- MAD 21.5 billion in relance Damane loans granted to 51,605 companies (i.e., market share of 37%[1]).
- MAD 9.0 billion leant to 18,029 SMEs via Damane Express, Damane Attasyir and Damane Istitmar initiatives (i.e., market share of 72%[2]).
- Registration of 105,000 autoentrepreneurs (i.e., self-employed workers), for market share of 58%[2].
- Enhanced consultancy and assistance services for entrepreneurs and very small companies via the Dar Al Moukawil network and the Daralmoukawil.com digital platform with 2.5 connections and more than 7 million hits on social networks.

This support has enabled the training of 40,500 very small enterprises, the realization of 14,000 advisory meeting and the organization of meetings of Prospecting and commercial collaboration (B2B) between the client VSEs.

(1) Volume market share since Intilaka and Damane loans were launched in 2020.
(2) Total market share since the Moroccan banking sector began registering autoentrepreneurs

Prevention and business continuity policy rolled over

In 2021, the Group implemented further measures for its COVID-19 prevention plan to ensure business continuity, to reduce the risk of spreading, and to control the risks and impact on its business activity and customers.

HEALTH MEASURES :

Mesures sanitaires :

- Systematic mandatory 14-day lockdown for employees returning from a foreign country.
- All professional travel abroad and in Morocco prohibited.
- Awareness-raising of employees and customers of the importance of preventive measures and the need to practice protective measures to restrict the transmission of the virus.
- Distribution of hydroalcoholic gels and temperature stations for all persons entering headquarters or branches.
- Frequent cleaning and disinfection of sites (door handles, keyboards, elevator push-buttons, etc.).

BCP procedures

- Identification of critical employees and creation of two separate groups at different sites in the majority of subsidiaries, with any meetings between the two prohibited.
- Identification of employees capable of providing coordination among subsidiaries in remote working mode, and installation of the necessary tools (email, collaborative software, etc.).
- Identification of branches capable of providing business continuity in the event of stricter lockdown measures.

Health safety and protection of employees and customers

- Implementation of a rigorous, strict health protocol to limit the transmission/spreading of the virus: restricted access between the various sites for employees and external suppliers, limited access to branches, and measures introduced to ensure social distancing, gel distribution, protective masks, etc.

- Introduction of a specific procedure for hygiene and cleaning.
- Optimized management of employees and work spaces at central and network sites (on-site physical presence, remote working, team rotation, leave).
- Suspension of meetings, events and travel, with video conferences encouraged (as from February 24, before the first cases are recorded in countries of operations).
- Attijariwafa bank has also established a protocol for free medical and social services: PCR tests available for all employees and regularly scheduled targeted testing; free treatment of suspect cases (positive or contact); psychological support for employees; remote work conditions for all fragile employees; special COVID loan for employees whose family has been affected by a decline in revenues; regular, proactive internal communication, etc.

Implementation of BCP

- Identification, duplication and distribution of BCP teams at various sites.
- Identification of critical duties/employees, separation of teams and activation of backup sites.
- Identification of backup teams working remotely but capable of intervening if needed.
- Faster availability of infrastructures and appropriate technological solutions (IT solutions, VPN, video conferences, etc.), with use of distance channels and remote work encouraged.
- Implementation of supervisory and safety procedures adapted to the new work organization.
- Introduction of a business continuity procedure for interaction with "sensitive" suppliers.
- Preparation of logistics and safety procedures in the event of tighter lockdown conditions or extreme scenarios

Financial flexibility

- Introduction of a liquidity crisis management unit after the outbreak of the crisis, with proactive action plans implemented to enhance liquidity buffers in local and foreign currencies.
- Implementation of a capital reinforcement plan and use of levers to soften the impact of lower 2020 results on solvency ratios.
- Review of risk appetite framework favoring customer activities over own-account activities, thereby protecting the P&L against financial market volatility.
- Faster implementation of three-year optimization plan for expenses and investments.

Dialogue with governments and regulatory authorities

An active member and driving force for proposals on Morocco's Economic Monitoring Committee, Attijariwafa bank maintains ongoing dialogue with representative institutions from the private sector (industry associations and federations representing companies, chambers of commerce and industry, etc.), unions, the media and various ministerial departments in countries of operations.

The Bank also maintains ongoing interaction with central banks and is a driving force for proposals concerning regulatory and legal changes (e.g., electronic signature bill in Morocco for faster digital development).

MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

WORLD

After declining by 3.4% in 2020, the global economy returned to growth in 2021 with a 5.5% rise in GDP, according to the latest forecasts of the World Bank. This recovery was nonetheless slowed by the ongoing pandemic and its consequences, particularly on global supply chains. The World Bank's latest forecasts call for GDP growth of 4.1% in 2022 and 3.2% in 2023.

In advanced countries, GDP grew by 5.0% in 2021 after declining by 4.6% in 2020. This change came largely from a jump in production in numerous countries after health restrictions were lifted, and from ongoing monetary and budgetary measures.

In emerging and developing countries, GDP rebounded with growth of 6.3% in 2021 (vs.–1.7% in 2020), and is expected to reach 4.6% in 2022. However, performances vary significantly from one country to another.

GDP growth	2020	2021E	2022F
World	**-3,4%**	**5,5%**	**4,1%**
Developed countries	**-4,6%**	**5,0%**	**3,8%**
Eurozone	-6,4%	5,2%	4,2%
France	-8,0%	6,3%	3,9%
Germany	-4,6%	3,1%	4,6%
Spain	-10,8%	5,7%	6,4%
United Kingdom	-9,8%	6,8%	5,0%
United States	-3,4%	5,6%	3,7%
Japan	-4,5%	1,7%	2,9%
Emerging and developing countries	**-1,7%**	**6,3%**	**4,6%**
North Africa and Middle East	-4,0%	3,1%	4,4%
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,2%	3,5%	3,6%

Source: World Bank (January 2022)

In this context, the disruption of global supply chains has resulted in higher prices for raw materials and contributed to a rise in inflation. Inflation rates came to 2.8% in developed countries and 5.5% in emerging economies.

Oil prices rose from an annual average of $41.75 per barrel in 2020 to $70.68 in 2021.

AFRICA

In 2021, Africa also saw the beginnings of economic recovery which was underpinned by the end of restrictive measures, by improved tourism activity and by higher commodities prices. The African Development Bank's latest forecasts show GDP growth in Africa of 3.4% in 2021 and 4.6% in 2022.

The continent's inflation rate rose to 9.0% in 2021, compared with 10.4% in 2020, though conflicting price pressures tended to neutralize each other. Upwards price pressure was attributable to an accommodative monetary policy, an increase in the prices of food items, and higher production and distribution costs. Downward pressure resulted from lower imported oil prices and higher rates of savings due to the uncertainties surrounding the pandemic.

Economic indicators in Africa, by region

	GDP		Inflation	
	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F
Africa	3,4%	4,6%	9,0%	-
Central Africa	3,2%	4,0%	5,2%	4,0
East Africa	3,0%	5,6%	20,5%	12,8%
North Africa	4,0%	6,0%	5,0%	6,1%
Southern Africa	3,2%	2,4%	9,4%	6,5%
West Africa	2,8%	3,9%	8,6%	8,3%

Source: AfDB

The following section describes the main changes in 2021 in the economic environments of the countries in which Attijariwafa bank does business.

NORTH AFRICA

(2021 DATA)	Surface area (km²)	Population (m)	GDP per capita (USD)
Tunisia	163 610	12,1	3 750
Mauritania	1 030 700	4,3	2 150
Libya	1 759 540	6,8	4 310
Egypt	1 001 450	105,0	4 180

Source: IMF

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

In North Africa, GDP growth recovered, coming to 4.0% in 2021 after a 1.8% decline in 2020, according to AfDB estimates. This recovery is due mainly to higher demand (and prices) for oil, to opened borders, and to relaxed lockdown measures and movement restrictions. By country, GDP growth was as follows: Tunisia (3.0% in 2021), Morocco (6.7% in 2021), Mauritania (2.7% in 2021), Libya (123.2% in 2021) and Egypt (3.3% in 2021).

After sharply declining from 8.1% in 2019 to 4.1% in 2020, inflation in North Africa has begun to rise again, at 5.0% in 2021 and 6.1% in 2022F. This increase is attributable to higher food and energy costs in the region.

Key economic indicators, by country

	GDP (%)		Inflation (%)		Budget balance (%)		Current account balance (%)	
	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F
Tunisia	3,0	3,3	5,7	6,5	-8,3	-7,6	-3,1	-3,8
Mauritania	2,7	5,0	2,7	3,8	-0,7	-1,1	-0,7	-0,8
Libya	123,2	5,3	21,1	8,0	6,8	12,5	19,2	15,4
Egypt	3,3	5,2	5,8	7,3	-7,4	-6,4	-3,9	-3,7

IMF, October 2021

The region's budget deficit subsided in 2021 from its record level of 11.6% in 2020. In 2021 the current account balance came to –4.9% of GDP, the same as in 2019. It is expected to decline further in 2022, to –1.8% of GDP.

WAEMU

(2021 DATA)	Surface area (km²)	Population (m)	GDP per capita (USD)
Benin	112 622	12,8	1 550
Burkina Faso	274 200	22,2	988
Ivory Coast	322 463	28,4	2 650
Niger	1 267 000	26,1	662
Mali	1 240 192	20,9	1 020
Senegal	196 722	17,7	1 700
Togo	56 785	8,7	1 080

Source: IMF

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

According to the latest IMF forecasts, GDP growth of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) was 5.5% in 2021, compared with 1.8% in 2020. This growth was boosted by the gradual rise in interior demand, and by the rise in added value in all business sectors subsequent to the mitigation of the negative effects of the health crisis on the economies of the union's member states. By country, growth rates in 2021 came to: Benin (+5.5%), Burkina Faso (+6.7%), Ivory Coast (+6.0%), Mali (+4.0%), Niger (+5.4%), Senegal (+4.7%) and Togo (+4.8%).

Forecasts for 2022 show GDP growth in the WAEMU region of 6.1%, underpinned by continued economic recovery in member states.

Key economic indicators, by country

	GDP (%)		Inflation (%)		Budget balance (%)		Current account balance (%)	
	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F
Bénin	5,5	6,5	3,0	2,0	-4,5	-3,9	-4,0	-4,3
Burkina Faso	6,7	5,6	3,0	2,6	-5,6	-4,8	-2,5	-4,1
Côte d'Ivoire	6,0	6,5	3,0	2,5	-5,6	-4,7	-3,8	-3,4
Niger	5,4	6,6	2,9	2,5	-6,6	-5,3	-15,4	-16,1
Mali	4,0	5,3	3,0	2,0	-5,5	-4,5	-5,3	-5,0
Sénégal	4,7	5,5	2,4	2,0	-5,4	-4,2	-12,2	-11,6
Togo	4,8	5,9	2,7	2,5	-6,0	-5,0	-2,7	-2,7

IMF, October 2021

The region's inflation rate rose to 2.9% in 2021, but should decline slightly to 2.3% in 2022. This rise is attributable mainly to higher food prices in 2021 subsequent to the decline in cereal production in certain countries, and to disrupted supply chains caused by the health crisis in other countries.

The WAEMU budget deficit was little changed in 2021 (–5.5%), after increased public spending by member states for stimulus plans.

To boost economic recovery, the monetary policy committee decided to uphold its policy of quantitative easing. Key interest rates were therefore unchanged in 2021: the minimum interest rate for tenders relating to liquidity operations (2.0%), the marginal lending rate (4.0%) and the ratio for legal reserves applicable to WAEMU banks (3.0%).

CEMAC

(DONNÉES 2021)	Surface area (km²)	Population (m)	GDP per capita (USD)
Cameroun	475 440	27,9	1 730
Congo	342 000	4,9	2 700
Gabon	267 667	2,2	9 080

Source: IMF

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

GDP growth in 2021 in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (EMCCA) rose 2.6%, with growth of 2.8% expected in 2022. This renewed dynamic is due mainly to the gradual normalization of health crisis conditions in the EMCCA zone, to expanded gas production in Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon, and to improved cotton production in Cameroon and Chad.

Inflation declined in 2021, to 2.1%, compared with 2.7% in 2020. This trend can be explained by lower contributions from "food items and nonalcoholic drinks" and "transport,' which declined from 2 and 0.2 points to 0.5 and 0.1 point, respectively. In 2021, the inflation rates is expected to reach 2.3%. The budget balance widened to -1.8% of GDP in 2021, in line with the region's deteriorated public finances.

Key economic indicators, by country

	GDP (%)		Inflation (%)		Budget balance (%)		Current account balance (%)	
	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F	2021E	2022F
Cameroun	3,6	4,6	2,3	2,0	-2,8	-1,5	-2,8	-2,2
Congo	-0,2	2,3	2,0	2,8	1,5	3,1	12,1	6,3
Gabon	1,5	3,9	2,0	2,0	-2,5	0,7	-3,8	-2,0

IMF, October 2021

In November 2021, the regional central bank (BCAS) decided to raise its prime rate by 25 bps, to 3.50%, and to raise its marginal lending facility from 5.0% to 5.25%.

MOROCCO

In 2021, Morocco continued its efforts to curb the effects of the pandemic, to encourage rapid recovery, and to improve he economic outlook.

- Econo mic recovery in 2021 with GDP growth of 7.2% was in line with:
  - a 5.6% rise in nonagricultural GDP in 2021, driven by the sharp rise in secondary activities and by recovery in the service sectors;
  - a 17.9% rise in value-added agricultural activity in 2021, affected by record cereal production (103.2 million quintals in 2021, compared with 32 million quintals in 2020);
- Inflation of 1.4% in 2021;
- A contrasting macroeconomic environment, including:
  - a slightly improved budget deficit, at –6.6% of GDP in 2021, with –6.1% forecast for 2022;
  - a widened trade deficit (+39.2%), consistent with the higher rise in imports than in exports;
  - sovereign debt reduced to 74.9% of GDP in 2021, compared with 76.4% of GDP in 2020 (i.e., domestic debt 17% of GDP and external debt 57% of GDP);
  - 6.1% growth in final domestic consumption in 2021, a recovery aided by improved household revenues and an increase in home loans;
  - current account deficit at –2.5% of GDP in 2021, in line with the structural deficit of the external trade balance;
  - foreign-currency reserves covering 6.7 months of imports in 2021.
- The central bank's latest forecasts show GDP growth of 2.9% in 2022 and 3.4% in 2023. The forecasted business activity will remain very dependent on the health crisis on both the domestic and international levels.

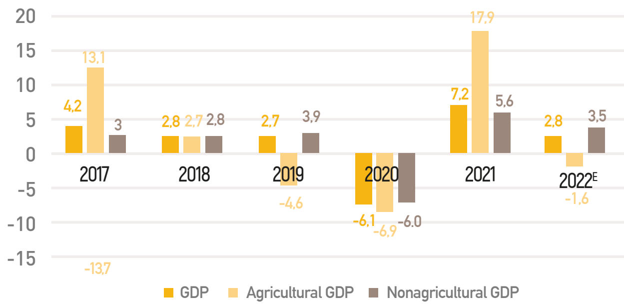
Quarterly Moroccan GDP growth (year on year)

(%)	2019	2020	T1-21	T2-21	T3-21	2021	2022*
GDP	2,7%	-6,1%	1,8%	16,8%	10,9%	7,2%	2,8%
Agricultural v-a	-4,6%	-6,9%	19,1%	18,0%	18,5%	17,9%	-1,6%
Nonagricultural GDP	3,9%	-6,0%	-0,1%	16,7%	10,0%	5,6%	3,5%

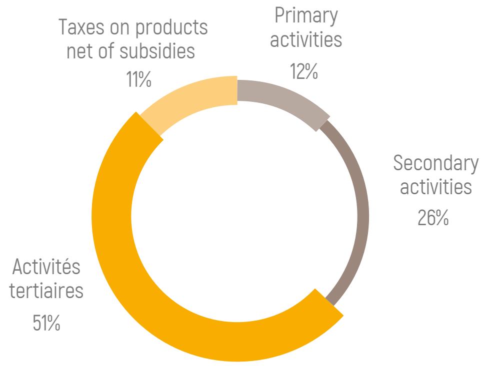
Source: BAM, HCP (January 2022) and AWB forecasts

(*) Estimates

GDP growth 2017-2022F (in %)



GDP in 2020



Net rebound in domestic economic growth in 2021 was driven by a good harvest and by improvement in the epidemiological situation. The recovery is underpinned by stimulus measures undertaken by the state since the outbreak of the crisis.

In 2021, the Moroccan economy saw net recovery, with GDP growth of 7.2% attributable to the agriculture sector, the implementation of an economic recovery plan and a strict strategy for health crisis management. These actions resulted in growth of 17.9% in agricultural GDP and 5.6% in nonagricultural GDP.

In the primary sector, the 2020–21 harvest was helped by abundant rain at the beginning of the year. This resulted in record cereal production of 103.2 million quintals, up 221% from the previous year.

The nonagricultural sector was boosted by recovery in the textile and clothing sectors; by continued improvement in agri-food, chemicals and para-chemicals; and by a rebound in the mechanical, metallurgical and electrical industries. The construction and public works sector saw significant growth (+10.8%), aided by tax incentives and by a decline in prices of property assets.

Covid-related restrictions continued to slow the tourism and transport sectors. In response to this, the government approved a stimulus plan for MAD 2 billion earmarked for the tourism sector.

With moderate inflation and increased incomes, domestic demand was boosted by the gradual return of optimism among households and businesses. This contributed positively to GDP growth (+8.6 points in 2021, compared with –4.1 points in 2020).

EMERGENCY PLAN FOR MAD 2 BILLION TO BACK THE TOURISM SECTOR

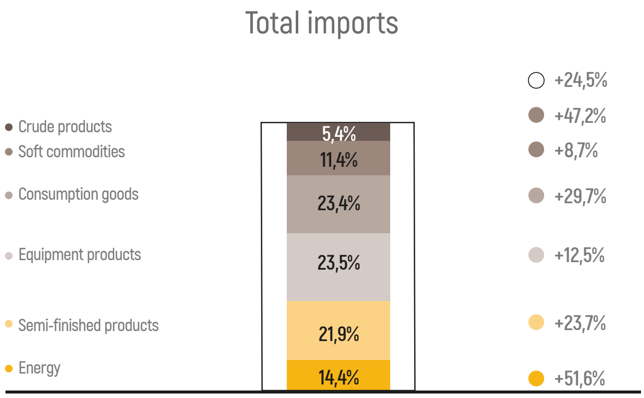
On February 14, 2022, the government approved a MAD 2 billion emergency plan to support the tourism sector. This initiative comprises five measures:

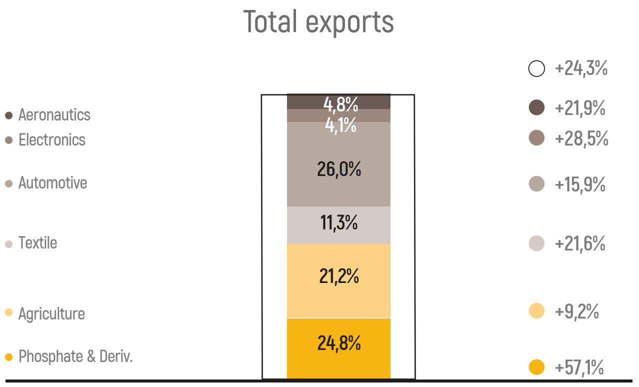
- extension of fixed compensation payment of MAD 2,000 during Q1 2022, for all employees of the tourism sector, tourist transporters and classified restaurants;
- six-month postponement for these employees of social charges due to the CNSS (national social security fund);
- the establishment of a moratorium on bank maturities for a period of up to one year, for hoteliers and tourist transporters; interim interest will be paid by the state for a period corresponding to the months of inactivity in 2021 and Q1 2022;
- assumption by the state of the professional tax due by hoteliers in 2020 and 2021;
- granting of a state subsidy to the hotel sector for a total amount of MAD 1 billion. The objective of this aid is to support investment of hotels preparing for a rapid return to business once borders have reopened.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Trade deficit increased

At the end of December 2021, the external trade balance of goods and services showed a trade deficit of +39.2%. This increase is attributable to higher imports of goods and services (+22.6%, to MAD 537.3 billion), boosted by a stronger economy and by recovery in domestic demand. Exports of goods and services rose by 18.7%, to MAD 421.5 billion, strengthened by improved global demand for Moroccan goods and services.





Source: Foreign Exchange Bureau

Net international reserves increased 3.2%, to MAD 330.8 billion as of December 2021. This rise was due mainly to the receipt in August 2021 of Morocco's share of the IMF's special drawing rights (SDR) allocation in the amount of USD 1.2 billion, and to BAM's foreign currency purchases from banks in September, October and November 2021 for a total of USD 980 million. This level of currency holdings provides Morocco with coverage of more than seven months of imported goods and services.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS PLAN

In a context dominated by the health crisis, an industrial stimulus plan was drawn up for the period 2021–2023. The plan is designed to assist industrial sectors and strengthen their integration, to encourage industrial innovation, and to support the new generation of industrial businesses.

MAD 120 billion will be injected into the economy via :

State-backed loans :

MAD 75 billion has been earmarked for several sectors:

For all segments of companies and public and private institutions affected by the crisis:

- DAMANE OXYGENE for very small and medium-sized enterprises, to finance their expenses during the lockdown until December 31, 2021;
- DAMANE RELANCE is intended to cover the working capital needs of enterprises resuming business; DAMANE RELANCE TPE, DAMANE RELANCE PME and DAMANE RELANCE HÔTELIER.

New strategic investment fund

MAD 45 billion: MAD 30 billion financed by domestic and international institutional investors, and MAD 15 billion financed by the state (2020 budget) to be used to:

- finance investment projects with the help of public-private partnerships;
- strengthen equity so that companies can grow.

Source: Ministry of Finance

Remittances from Moroccans living abroad rose 36.8% in 2021, totaling MAD 93.3 billion. Net direct foreign investment rose 20.5%, to MAD 20.2 billion.

The current account deficit came to –2.5% of GDP, compared with –1.8% the previous year.

Widened budget deficit :

In 2021, the budget deficit came to MAD –70.9 billion, compared with MAD –82.3 billion the previous year. This improvement was due mainly to a higher rise in revenues than in expenses.

As a percentage of GDP, the budget deficit came to 6.6%, compared with –7.6% in 2020.

Moderate inflation in 2021

Inflation in Morocco rose in 2021, driven by improved domestic demand and by external pressures related to the sharp rise in prices for certain food items, and for motor fuels and lubricants on international markets. The consumer price index rose 1.4%, compared with 0.7% in 2020, and in line with indexes for food products (+0.8%) and nonfood products (+1.8%).

Rise in government debt

At the end of 2021, total government debt totaled MAD 885.2 billion, up 6.3% from 2020. Domestic debt totaled MAD 681.5 billion, or 57% of GDP. External debt totaled MAD 203.7 billion, or 17.2% of GDP. Total government debt in 2021 amounted to 74.9% of GDP, compared with 76.4% in 2020.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT

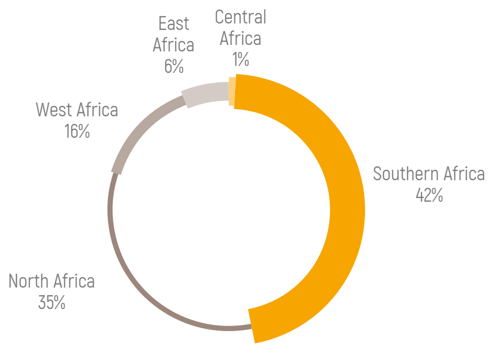
AFRICA

The African banking sector has grown significantly over the past decade with regard to assets, profitability, widespread availability of digital services, bank cards, mobile payment and access to banking facilities.

In 2020, an unprecedented crisis drastically affected the economies of various African countries, and negatively impacted the banking sector.

In 2020, the 200 largest African banks totaled assets of $1,973 billion (+12.4%), compared with $1,755 billion a year earlier, distributed as follows :

Breakdown of total assets of the 200 leading banks by region



Source: Jeune Afrique

The rise in total assets is due mainly to policies implemented by the region's countries in support of finance and banking activities.

Governments adopted assistance measures such as debt rescheduling and new state-backed loans designed to help businesses, especially very small enterprises and SMEs. Central banks implemented "unconventional" monetary policies by injecting liquidity and lowering key interest rates.

Boosted by the scale and performance of the 14 classified South African banks, Southern Africa remains the largest contributor to total assets (42%). North Africa is in second place (35% of toral assets), thanks to the robustness of Egyptian and Moroccan banks. West Africa has third place (16%), thanks largely to Nigerian banks.

Central Africa contributes the least, with only 1.0% of total assets. In contrast, East Africa's contribution is stable, at 6%.

Total net banking income of the 200 banks rose 14.7%, to $71.4 billion, compared with $83.7 billion the previous year. This fall in net banking income is attributable mainly to effects of the crisis on economic activity.

In 2021, results across the entire African banking sector are expected to rebound, boosted by improved economic activity, by the gradual lifting of health restrictions, and by the accelerated implementation of digital procedures, products and bank services.

This section describes the main changes in the banking environments of the countries in which Attijariwafa bank does business.

NORTH AFRICA

The North Africa banking sector plays an important role on the continent, and accounts for 35% of the 200 largest African banks' total assets, according to the Jeune Afrique 2019 rankings.

	Tunisia	Mauritania	Egypt
Banks	23	18	38
Network branches	1,974	291**	4,532
Number of ATMs	3,029	305*	14,918
Penetration rate	48%*	18%*	33%*
Total assets	TND 131.3 billion	NA	EGP 7,022.1 billion
Deposits	TND 82.2 billion	MRO 71.6 billion	EGP 5,177.8 billion
Loans	TND 98.6 billion	MRO 63.2 billion	EGP 2,493.4 billion
NBI	TND 5,614 billion	MRO 5.81 billion	NA
Net income	815	MRO 230 million	NA
ROE	8.7%	1.4%	14.9%
ROA	0.8%	NA	1.2%

Source: central banks (data as of December 31, 2020)

* 2018 data ** 2019 data

FOCUS ON TUNISIA

Principal initiatives applied by the Central Bank of Tunisia against Covid-19 in 2020 and 2021

Following the example of other countries in the region, the Central Bank of Tunisia took a series of monetary, regulatory and prudential measures intended to alleviate the economic impact of the health crisis and to provide financial stability:

- key interest rate lowered by 100 bps in March 2020 and by 50 bps in September 2020, to 6.25%;
- qualitative simplification intended to enlarge the range of collateral eligible for refinancing;
- simplified calculation for requirements related to the loan-to-deposit ratio;
- creation of a new category of financing eligible for refinancing to allow banks to help businesses during the health crisis;
- deferral of loan repayment schedules to the end of September 2021 and prorogation of the period for granting exceptional financing to the end of December 2021;
- suspension of all decisions related to dividend distribution for 2019, prohibition of any share buybacks by banks and financial establishments with the aim of preserving shareholders' equity;
- submission of banks to a stress test to assess their capacity to handle an acute crisis over a three-year period.

FOCUS ON EGYPT

BANKING SECTOR

In a context overshadowed by the health crisis, the Egyptian banking sector held firm in 2020. Deposits rose by 22.6% and loans by 31.9%, compared to 2019. Total assets grew by 19.9%, to EGP 7,022.1 billion.

The nonperforming-loan ratio came to 4.2% in 2019, 4.0% in 2020 and 3.5% in June 2021. The coverage ratio came to 95.2% in 2020. The sector is solidly capitalized, with a capital adequacy ratio of 20.1% in 2020 and 19.0% in June 2021 (vs. 17.7% in 2019).

Profitability indicators in 2020 showed ROA at 1.2% and ROE at 14.9%.

Egyptian banks have turned to online banking to capitalize on the growing number of internet users in Egypt (+8.1% between January 2020 and January 2021, to 59.2 million (i.e., 57.3% of the total population).

WAEMU

Banking overview

At December 31, 2020, the WAEMU banking system comprised 152 lending institutions (131 banks and 21 financial institutions offering banking services), compared with 153 a year earlier. This change is attributable to withdrawal of the banking license from Banque Internationale du Bénin (BIBE), after its merger with Banque Africaine pour l'Investissement et le Commerce (BAIC); to withdrawal of installation authorization from Diamond Bank Bénin, Ivory Coast branch; and to the granting of installation authorization to Bridge Bank Group Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal branch.

Network density increased 0.9%, with branches, offices and sales points totaling 3,762 units. The number of ATMs increased 8.8%, to 3,676 units.

	Banks	Financial institutions	Total	Branches	ATMs
Bénin	14	1	15	227	348
Burkina Faso	15	4	19	323	526
Côte d'Ivoire	28	2	30	736	1 133
Guinée Bissau	5	0	6	42	74
Mali	14	3	17	490	527
Niger	14	4	18	1 159	185
Sénégal	27	4	31	525	643
Togo	14	3	17	260	240
Total	**131**	**21**	**152**	**3 762**	**3 676**

Source: General Secretariat of the Banking Commission 2020 data

Business activity

The WAEMU banking system faced economic conditions in 2020 that were largely defined by the spread of the health crisis.

In 2020, total assets of lending institutions rose 14.8%, to FCFA 47,719 billion as a result of total asset growth in all WAEMU countries: Ivory Coast (+18.5%), Burkina Faso (+16.4%), Senegal (+11.2%), Mali (+12.8%), Benin (+13.5%), Togo (+13.7%), Niger (+9.9%) and Guinea-Bissau (11.9%).

	Total assets (FCFA billions)	Share of total assets
Benin	4 828	10,1%
Burkina Faso	6 725	14,1%
Ivory Coast	15 935	33,4%
Guinea-Bissau	343	0,7%
Mali	5 630	11,8%
Niger	2 017	4,2%
Senegal	8 786	18,4%
Togo	3 457	7,3%
Total	**47 719**	**100,0%**

Source: General Secretariat of the Banking Commission

Ivory Coast holds the largest share of total assets (33.4%), followed by Senegal (18.4%), Burkina Faso (14.1%) and Mali (11.8%). Guinea-Bissau is far behind, accounting for only 0.7% of total WAEMU assets.

Loans rose by 8.3%, to FCFA 24,981.1 billion. Deposits increased 17.0%, to FCFA 33,007.3 billion. The loan-to-deposit ratio stands at 75.7%.

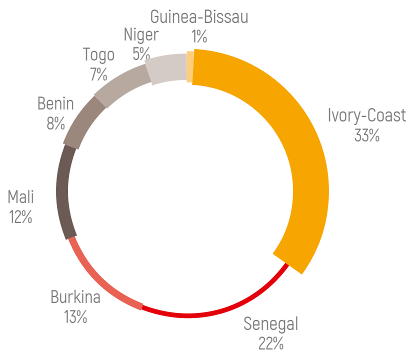
Results

Net banking income totaled FCFA 2,347.7 billion at the end of 2020, a 8.0% increase from the previous year.

Ivory Coast remains the largest contributor (33.8%) to WAEMU net banking income, followed by Senegal (19.5%), Burkina Faso (13.0%) and Mali (12.5%).

Estimated total net income rose 19.8%, from FCFA 460.6 billion in 2019 to FCFA 551.8 billion in 2020. All regions contributed to this performance. Net income was distributed as follows: Ivory Coast (43.9%), Senegal (15.5%), Burkina Faso (16.8%), Mali (11.2%), Benin (4.4%), Niger (4.3%), Togo (3.3%) and Guinea-Bissau (0.5%).

Net banking income, by country in 2020



WAEMU and Covid-19

In 2020, in response to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic on the WAEMU banking and financial system, the region's central bank decided to:

- raise the resources available to banks from FCFA 340 billion to FCFA 4,750 billion;
- increase the options available to banks to access refinancing from the central bank;
- allocate FCFA 25 billion to the interest-subsidy fund of the West African Development Bank (WADB), which will subsidize interest rates and raise the amounts of concessional loans granted to states;
- help enterprises (especially SMEs) to defer payment deadlines.

Source: Central Bank of West African States

EMCCA

Banking overview

EnIn 2020, the EMCCA banking system comprised 51 banks: 15 in Cameroon, 4 in the Central African Republic, 11 in Congo, 7 in Gabon, 5 in Equatorial Guinea and 9 in Chad.

	Banks
Cameroon	15
Central African Republic	4
Congo	11
Gabon	7
Equatorial Guinea	5
Chad	9
Total	**51**

Source: General Secretariat of the Banking Commission

Business activity

The Central African Banking Commission reported positive banking activity in the subregion in 2020. This reflects the banking system's resilience against the health crisis.

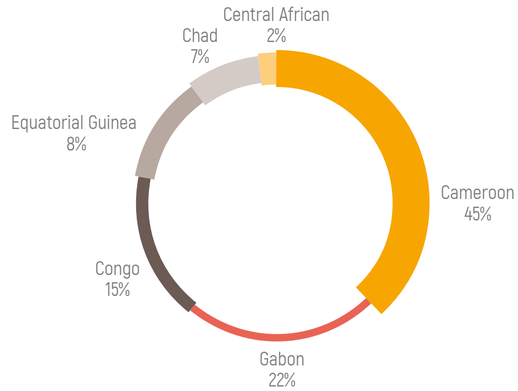
EMCCA banks had total assets of FCFA 15,213 billion at the end of 2020, a 7.9% increase from the previous year. Total assets rose in most EMCCA countries, especially Congo (+15.7%) and Cameroon (+9.4%). By contrast, total assets declined slightly in Equatorial Guinea (–0.15%).

Deposits also grew (+10.4%), to FCFA 11,479 billion. However, loans declined (–7.0%), to FCFA 9,033 billion. Nonperforming loans totaled FCFA 1,914 billion in 2020. The nonperforming-loan ratio came to 21.2%, nearly unchanged from the prior year.

Results

In 2020, Central African banks achieved net banking income of FCFA 963.7 billion, down 0.4%. Net income for the region totaled FCFA 177.2 billion, a rise of 26.7% due mainly to a strong cut in corporate taxes. Net income by country was as folows: Cameroon (+4.0), Gabon (+17.4%), Congo (+758%), Equatorial Guinea (+59.6%), Chad (–28.0%) and Central African Republic (–72.0%).

Breakdown of net banking income by country in 2020



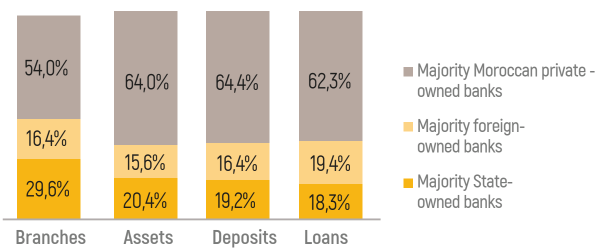
In considering the risk for monetary and financial stability from the Covid-19 pandemic, the BCAS monetary policy committee decided in March 2020 to:

- lower repo tender rates by 25 bps, to 3.25%;
- lower marginal lending facility rates by 100 bps, i.e., from 6.0% to 5.0%;
- increase liquidity injections, from FCFA 240 billion to FCFA 500 billion;
- expand the range of allowable private collateral for monetary policy operations;
- lower applicable discounts for acceptable public and private collateral used in refinancing operations at the BCAS..

MOROCCO

The banking sector plays a key role in the Moroccan economy, with bank assets totaling 1.37 times GDP in 2020. At the end of December 2021 there were 91 lending institutions, subsequent to the arrival of a new institution licensed to provide services related to payment accounts. The lending institutions are distributed as follows: 24 banks (incl. 5 Islamic banks), 27 finance companies, 6 offshore banks, 12 microcredit associations, 20 money-transfer companies, the Caisse Centrale de Garantie and the Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion.

Ownership structure of banks (%)



Source: Bank Al-Maghrib

The ownership structure of the banking system is dominated by private-sector Moroccan shareholders, mainly holdings, insurance companies and mutual societies. In second place are foreign shareholders, which control seven banks and seven finance companies. There are 11 financial institutions majority held by the state: seven banks and four finance companies.

With regard to cross-border business, the banking groups operate in Africa through 45 subsidiaries and 4 branches in 27 countries: 10 in West Africa (incl. 8 in the WAEMU), 6 in Central Africa, 6 in East Africa, 3 in North Africa and 2 in Southern Africa.

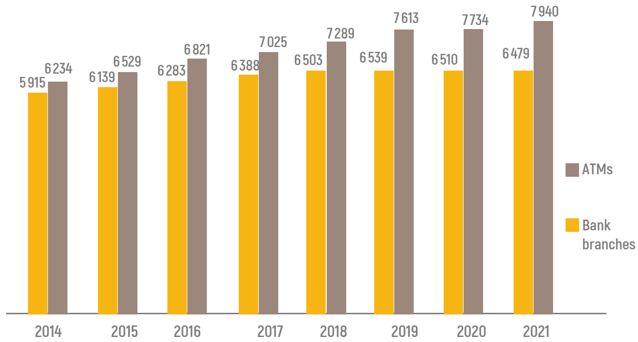
In the rest of the world, Moroccan banks operate in 7 European countries and China. In addition, they have 52 representative offices in 17 countries (mainly European).

With 10 credit institutions (incl. 6 banks and 4 finance companies) listed on the Casablanca Stock Exchange, the banking sector was the exchange's largest sector in terms of market capitalization (33.6%) at the end of 2021.

GROWTH OF BANKING FACILITIES AND NETWORKS

With the increasing development of online banking services, branch network growth fell 0.5% in 2021, after a decline of 0.4% in 2020.

In 2021, bank networks comprised 6,479 branches. The ATM network totaled 7,940 units, an increase of 206 new installations year on year.



Source: Bank Al-Maghrib/CMI/GPBM

Development of digital channels

The banking model is moving online all over the world, with increasing use of remote banking services.

In Morocco, banks are following this trend, and have developed smartphone and internet applications for their customers. A digital transition procedure has been implemented, mainly by equipping branches with online tools. Branches are focusing on advisory services, which provide greater value-added for both customers and the bank.

At the end of 2020, 53% of the adult population (excl. Moroccans residing abroad) held at least one bank account. The number of men with at least one bank account totaled 8.8 million at the end of 2020, compared with 5.4 million women.

Bank density, as measured by the number of inhabitants per branch, stands at 5,500. There are now 1.8 branches per 10,000 inhabitants, compared with 1 branch 15 years ago.

The number of Moroccan bank cards continues to rise. As of December 31, 2021, there were 17.9 million cards in circulation, a 4.1% increase from a year earlier.

The number of online retail transactions rose 44.5% in 2021, to 19.9 million transactions.

SECTOR REGULATIONS

In 2021, the Moroccan banking sector continued actions undertaken in 2020 to support and aid financial and banking activities as well as the Moroccan economy.

To ensure this, the Economic Monitoring Committee decided to extend until June 30, 2021, various guarantees and stimulus measures related to eight signed program contracts: 1) tourism; 2) restaurants; 3) catering and events management; 4) amusement parks; 5) press; 6) cultural and creative industries; 7) private fitness clubs and 8) childcare centers.

In addition, the pandemic served to accelerate an advanced deployment in the digital transformation of financial services. The central bank undertook measures intended to increase the use of online banking services through the following actions:

- simplified terms and conditions for opening payment accounts;
- supervision of the online opening of banking and payment accounts.

At the same time, banks and money-transfer companies established a procedure to ensure the security of accounts and customer data, and to oversee compliance with various legal and regulatory policies governing all online transactions.

Thanks to the progress made during the crisis period, the public authorities were able to alleviate the economic impact of the pandemic, mainly through the distribution of government aid to households (especially those in the remotest regions of Morocco). These actions constitute one of the levers of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion.

Crowdfunding law

Crowdfunding is a fundraising technique that uses an online platform to attract contributors to a specific project. There are three categories of crowdfunding: investment, loan and gift.

In the framework of initiatives undertaken to increase the financial inclusion of young entrepreneurs, a new law was passed on March 8, 2021, aiming to:

- provide new sources of funding for very small enterprises, SMEs and young entrepreneurs with innovative projects;
- involve the private sector in the financing of projects with significant social impact and human development;
- unleash the creative and cultural potential of young people.
- enhance the attractiveness of Morocco for investors.

Source: Bank Al-Maghreb

Principal measures adopted by the central bank to support financial and banking activity, and consequently the Moroccan economy :

- Two consecutive cuts in benchmark rates, from 2.25% to 2% in March 2020 then to 1.50% in June 2020, and full availability of the legal reserves account in favor of banks;
- Activation of all refinancing instruments in Moroccan dirhams and foreign currencies;

- refinancing in foreign currencies, guaranteed by eligible collateral in Moroccan dirhams or foreign currencies;

- currency swaps of foreign currencies against Moroccan dirhams;

- Extension of assets allowed as collateral:

- corporate or public debt securities, in Moroccan dirhams or foreign currencies;

- securitized debt instruments issued by investment funds;

- warrants of finance companies;

- claims on mortgage loans;

- claims on public and private debt;

- guaranteed mortgage loans;

- enhancement of the refinancing program for very small and medium-sized enterprises to include short-term loans in addition to investment lending;

- Authorization of banks in Q2 2020 to use, where necessary, liquidity cushions in the form of high-quality assets under the minimum LCR ratio set at 100%; the expansion of guarantees eligible for BAM operations will allow banks to better preserve their liquidity cushions;
- Promotion of payment by smartphone and reduction of foreign currency surpluses

At the same time, the Economic Monitoring Committee, in charge mainly of supporting and aiding market participants, implemented a series of measures including:

- Deferral of loan repayments for individuals and companies affected by Covid-19, for a three-month period (renewable);
- New state-backed loan guarantees designed to help businesses: Damane Oxygène, Damane Relance and Relance TPE:

- Damane Oxygène covers 95% of loans granted to companies in difficulty, and helps them with business continuity during the crisis period;

- Damane Relance guarantees between 80% and 90% of loans granted to revive business activity;

- Relance TPE guarantees 95% of business stimulation loans to very small enterprises, retailers and small craftsmen.

On the prudential level, the minimum regulatory requirements were lowered by 50 bps during the crisis period, to 8.5% for the tier 1 capital ratio and 11.5% for the capital adequacy ratio

RESULTS OF BANKING-SECTOR ACTIVITY IN 2021

In 2021, the Moroccan banking sector maintained a favorable growth rate thanks to measures undertaken by the state and central bank to support the economy and the baning sector.

Loan outstandings increased by 3.0%, to MAD 1,006.3 million at the end of 2021 (compared with +4% between 2019 and 2020, and +4% between 2014 and 2019).

The change in loans granted in 2021 is attributable to the following:

- growth of mortgage loans, to MAD 276,243 million (+1.3%, compared with +1.1% in 2020);
- rise in short-term cash loans (+11.0%, compared with +7.5% in 2020), to MAD 218,275 million;
- decline in equipment loans (–5.8%, compared with –0.6% in 2020), to MAD 195,997 million.

Customer bank deposits rose 5.3% in 2021, to MAD 1,053,116 million, due to a:

- 6.3% increase in checking accounts, to MAD 498,773 million;
- 2.9% rise in passport savings accounts, to MAD 173,481 million;
- 0.4% rise in term deposits, to MAD 138,037 million.

The loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 95.6% at the end of 2021, down nearly 2.2 points from 97.7% at the end of 2020.

Signature loans rose 10.8%, to MAD 348,024 million, of which 48.7% was for loan guarantees.

Nonperforming loans rose by 5.2%, to MAD 84,412 million, compared with an increase of 15.8% in 2020.

Provisions and bank charges increased 6.1%, to MAD 57,501 million, resulting in a nonperforming-loan ratio of 8.39% and a coverage ratio de 68.04%.

MONEY MARKET

The year 2021 saw net economic recovery after the severe GDP contraction (–6.3%) in 2020 as a result of negative effects from the health crisis on various sectors. The recovery was helped by the successful national vaccine campaign, the rollover into 2021 of monetary and budget stimulus measures, a record harvest of more than 103 million quintals and a large-scale recovery plan focused on state investments of around MAD 120 billion. Bank Al-Maghrib continued its accommodative monetary policy, leaving its benchmark interest rate unchanged at an all-time low of 1.5% after cuts amounting to 75 bps in 2020. At the same time, BAM revised its growth forecast for 2021^{E} to 6.7%. Starting in 2022^{E}, economic activity should progress at a more normal pace (i.e., +2.9% according to the BAM's latest forecasts).

In terms of inflation, while Morocco has not escaped the global trend of higher consumer prices, it is relatively protected with inflation contained under the 2% target. Despite higher energy prices in 2021 with Brent crude averaging more than $70 a barrel, inflation should come to 1.4% in 2021^{E} before rising to 2.1% in 2022^{E}, according to Bank Al-Maghrib. At first was the predominance of food items in the consumer price inflation basket of products and services, whose prices remain controllable, as well as moderate pressure from domestic demand in 2021.

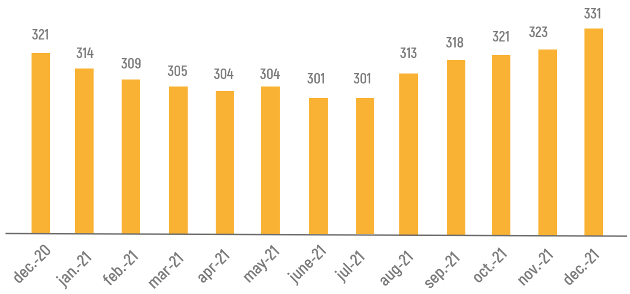
The transmission of monetary decisions in 2021 was affected gradually towards the real economy. Although the cost of Treasury refinancing has significantly lowered since 2019, interest rates have yet to fully integrate the 75 bps benchmark interest rate cut in 2020. The weighted average rate declined by 20 bps, from an average of 4.55% in 2020 to 4.35% in Q3 2021. The Treasury is able to finance at lower costs than in 2020 as a result of improved public finances. This is reflected by the surplus invested in the money market, which averaged MAD 10 billion in 2021.

Although increasing at a slower rate than in 2020, new loans continued to support Moroccan economic recovery. Loan growth totaled 3.0% in 2021, compared with 4.6% in 2020. The reason for this is the non-renewal of DAMANE OXYGENE and DAMANE RELANCE loans implemented during the health crisis, with outstandings of MAD 53 billion at the end of 2020.

According to BAM's latest forecasts, the banking system's liquidity deficit declined slightly in 2021^{E}, to MAD 64.4 billion, compared with MAD 67.0 billion the previous year. This level takes into account improved currency reserves, at a record high of MAD 331 billion in 2021, including two international bond issues for nearly MAD 40 billion in Q4 2020 and the IMF's SDR[1] allocation of MAD 10.8 billion in 2021. The reserves now cover more than six months of import needs for goods and services. Given the need for bank liquidity, the central bank continued its interventionist policy through its principal operations and long-term liquidity injections. In this regard, BAM continued to meet 100% of banking demand by containing interbank rates in line with the 1.5% prime rate in 2021. BAM issued an average weekly amount of MAD 82.4 billion in 2021, compared with MAD 96.0 billion in 2020. These interventions comprise MAD 33.6 billion in seven-day advances, MAD 21.2 billion in repos with phy^{s}ical delivery, MAD 26.8 billion in guaranteed loans, as well as foreign exchange swaps for MAD 854 million.

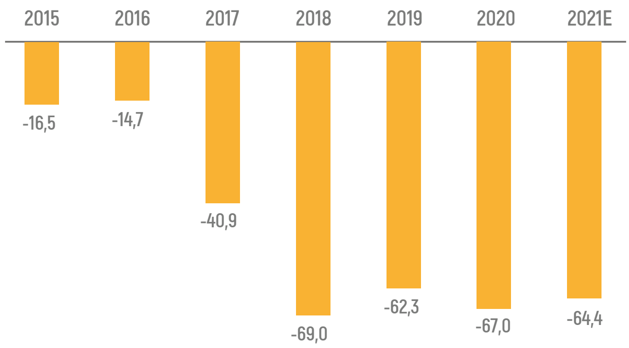
1 IMF special drawing rights

Change in foreign exchange reserves
(in MAD billions)



Source : Attijari Global Research

Change in liquidity deficit
(in MAD billions)



Source : Attijari Global Research

BOND MARKET

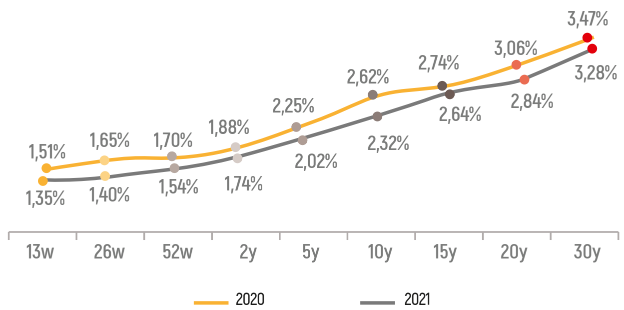
EDespite significantly higher Treasury financing needs over the past two years as a result of budget policy adjustments to meet the health crisis, bond yields did not come under noticeable pressure in 2021. Yields have even trended lower since 2020. The negative repercussions from the health crisis on supply and demand, combined with lower government revenues, brought the budget deficit to 7.6% of GDP in 2020, with a high of MAD 82 billion compared with an average of nearly MAD 45 billion during the precrisis period of 2017–2019. Nonetheless, there are clear signs of recovery in the domestic economy as reflected by public finances, especially tax revenue. The budget deficit therefore should fall to 6.3% of GDP in 2021, according to the latest forecasts. This is supported by a countercyclical budgetary policy.

International funding has been established as a key alternative that reduces pressure on domestic liquidity. However, after two international Treasury issues in 2020, there were none in 2021, when 90% of Treasury shortfalls were met on the domestic market. External financing accounted for only 10% of total resources, compared with nearly 64% in 2020. Amounts raised by the Treasury on the auction market totaled nearly MAD 118.1 billion in 2021, down 8.8% from 2020. Given the slight decrease in capital and interest, from MAD 77.1 billion in 2020 to MAD 76.0 billion in 2021, the amount raised by the Treasury in 2021 totaled MAD 194.1 billion, compared with MAD 206.6 billion in 2020 (–6.0%).

Investor demand for treasuries fell significantly in 2021 (–7.6%), from MAD 330.3 billion in 2020 to MAD 305.2 billion in 2021. This change is attributable to the 37.0% fall in demand in Q2 2021 (i.e., more than MAD 40.0 billion). The reason for this is a significant base effect from Q2 2020, when investors were turning massively towards risk-free investments.

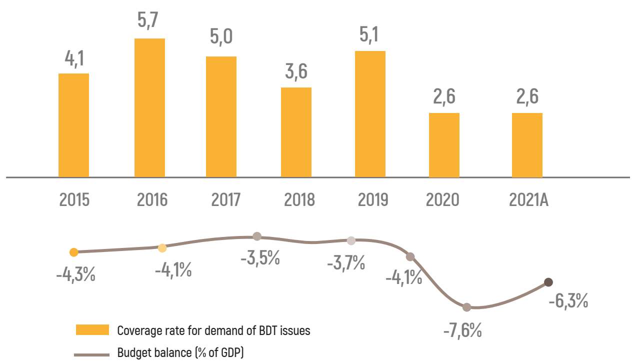
Because amounts raised by the Treasury fell further than investor demand, yields trended lower in 2021. Signs for economic recovery over the year helped keep public finances at a comfortable level and maintained surpluses accumulated since December 2021. As a result, the coverage ratio of demand for treasury issues came to 2.6, the same as the previous year. These conditions reduced investors' required rates of return, with a focus on lower yields in primary and secondary markets during the period in question. On the primary market, the short-term maturity tranche declined in the range of 16–25 bps, while the segment of medium- and long-term maturities declined in the range of 11–30 bps.

Change in bond yields between 2020-2021



Source : Attijari Global Research

Change in budget indicators



Source : Attijari Global Research

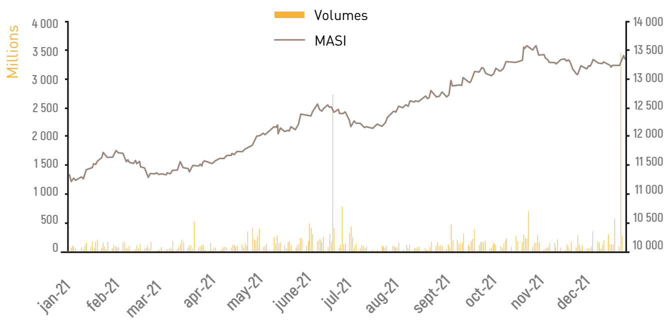
STOCK MARKET

After declining 7.3% in 2020 because of the health crisis' effects on the main listed sectors, the stock market rebounded significantly in 2021, even exceeding pre-Covid levels. This solid stock market recovery resulted in the MASI index rising 18.4%, to 13,358 points, and the MSI20 advancing 17.4%, to 1,085 points. Newly launched by the Casablanca Stock Exchange, the MSI20 reflects the performance of the 20 most-liquid stocks.

Transaction volume on the central market totaled MAD 40.8 billion, or average daily volume of MAD 164 million, an increase from MAD 133 million in 2020. Market activity increased significantly, rising 23.3%. The three largest market capitalizations – Attijariwafa bank, Ciments du Maroc and Maroc Telecom – accounted for nearly 40% of total trading. Block-trading volume totaled MAD 23.5 billion.

Market capitalization reached a record high of nearly MAD 700 billion, up 18.1% year on year. The year 2021 was also notable for the IPO of TGCC, a key company in the Moroccan building sector, with a market cap of MAD 5.9 billion.

Change in capital market in 2021



Source : Attijari Global Research

The Casablanca Stock Exchange underwent two main phases in 2021 :

- **Phase 1: January 1–October 29**

During this phase, the MASI index trended steadily upwards, rising 20.3% to a 13-year high of 13,579 points as of October 29, 2021. This rise is due to two main factors: First, recovery of economic activity after the health crisis brought generally reassuring half-year results for listed companies. After declining by 34.4% in 2020, revenues of listed companies more than doubled in H1 2021. Second, investors moved into equities because of their relatively attractive return on investment compared with the bond market, whose yields were hitting all-time lows.

- **Phase 2 : November 1–December 31 :**

In the second phase, the MASI index seesawed to end the year slightly down (–1.1%). This bought the stock market's annual performance down to 18.4%. Investor confidence was affected by worries about the Omicron variant, which is more contagious than past variants. This phase was marked by significant volatility in equity markets, as seen in average daily volume of MAD 226.0 million, up 40.0% from the same period in 2020. In addition, we participated in the TGCC IPO in December 2021, for MAD 600 million. Under vary favorable market conditions, the IPO was oversubscribed more than 22 times by 11,833 investors. TGCC rose more than 25% during the first five trading sessions, to close the year at MAD 170.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN MOROCCO

CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

AuAttijariwafa bank's customer deposits rose 6.5% in 2021, to MAD 260.7 billion. This change is the result of:

- a 9.5% rise in non-interest-bearing deposits, to MAD 200.6 billion, in line with:
- a 7.3% increase in checking accounts, to MAD 134.2 billion;
- a 16.5% increase in current accounts with short-term lines of credit, to MAD 54.5 billion;
- a 2.2% decline in interest-bearing accounts, to MAD 60.1 billion.

Attijariwafa bank's market share of customer deposits stood at 24.8% at the end of 2021.

Loan disbursals

In 2021, Attijariwafa bank's loan disbursals rose 2.7%, to MAD 253.9 billion. This change is attributable largely to the:

- 2.9% increase in mortgage loans, to MAD 67.6 billion;
- 9.7% increase in consumer loans, to MAD 50.1 billion;
- 2.6% decline in equipment loans, to MAD 59.7 billion.

Attijariwafa bank's market share in lending stood at 25.2% at the end of 2021.

Attijariwafa bank's nonperforming loans rose 4.1%, to MAD 15.5 billion. At the same time, provisions for nonperforming loans rose 13.6%, to MAD 11.5 billion, bringing the coverage ratio to 73.2%. The nonperforming-loan ratio stood at 6.1% at the end of the year, with a cost of risk of 0.81%.

Signature loans

Signature loans grew by 2.9% in 2021, to MAD 153.2 billion, bringing the Bank's market share in this segment to 44.0%.

Source: GPBM

PARENT-COMPANY RESULTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

Net banking income

In 2021, net banking income (NBI) totaled MAD 13.1 billion, up 7.3% from 2020. The decline comprises higher interest margins (+2.7%), higher fee income (+10.9%), higher earnings from market activities (+13.6%) and lower earnings from lease financing (-231.5%).

Net banking income breaks down as follows:

	2021	Share of NBI	2020	Share of NBI	Change	
					MAD millions	%
Net interest margin	8 506	65,1%	8 283	68,0%	223	2,7%
Income from lease financing and similar agreements	-152	-1,2%	-46	-0,4%	-106	-231,5%
Fee income	2 011	15,4%	1 813	14,9%	197	10,9%
Income from market activities	2 365	18,1%	2 082	17,1%	283	13,6%
(+)Other banking income	1 734	13,3%	1 377	11,3%	357	25,9%
(-)Other banking expenses	1 394	10,7%	1 325	10,9%	69	5,2%
Net banking income	13 069	100,0%	12 185	100,0%	885	7,3%

Net interest margin

Net interest margin totaled MAD 8.5 billion in 2020, up 2.7%, and breaks down as follows:

- Interest and related income rose 3.0%, to MAD 11.0 billion. This change comprises lower interest and related income from customer activities (-2.5%), and lower interest and related income from activities with credit institutions (-8.2%).
- Interest and related expenses fell 18.1%, to MAD 2.5 billion, because of an 14.4% decline in interest and related expenses from customer activities, and a 33.5% decline in interest and related expenses from activities with credit institutions.

Income from lease financing and similar agreements

Income from lease financing and similar agreements declined by MAD 152.3 million in 2021, compared with a fall of MAD 45.9 million in 2020.

Fee income

Fee income in 2021 totaled MAD 2.0 billion, up 10.9% from 2020.

Income from market activities

In 2021, income from market activities totaled MAD 2.4 billion, up 13.6% from a year earlier. This change is due mainly to higher income from foreign exchange transactions (+MAD 616 million) which offset the decline in income from trading activities (-MAD 513 million). Income from derivatives activities rose MAD 177 million.

Other banking income and expenses

Other banking income totaled MAD 1.7 billion in 2021, a rise of 25.9% from 2020.

Other banking expenses increased 5.2%, to MAD 1.4 billion.

General operating expenses

General operating expenses in 2021 totaled MAD 4.7 billion, down 2.0% from 2020. This decrease is attributable mainly to a 13.7% decline in depreciation and amortization expenses. The cost-to-income ratio stood at 36.2% at the end of 2021, compared with 39.6% a year earlier.

(In MAD millions)	December 2021	December 2020	Change	
			MAD millions	%
Staff costs	2 273	2 242	31	+1,4%
Taxes	70	82	-12	-14,7%
External expenses	1 723	1 754	-31	-1,8%
Other general operating expenses	93	84	9	11,1%
Depreciation and amortization expenses*	574	665	-91	-13,7%
General operating expenses	4 733	4 827	-94	-2,0%

* Tangible and intangible assets

Gross operating income

Gross operating income totaled MAD 8.2 billion in 2021, up 16.9% from 2020. The change comprises the rise in net banking income (+7.3%) and the improvement in general operating expenses (–2.0%).

Income from ordinary activities

Income from ordinary activities totaled MAD 5.9 billion, up 30.3% from 2020.

Net provisions declined to MAD 2,789 million from MAD 2,944 million the previous year, due to economic recovery and consequently the gradual return to normal levels of provisions set aside on a prudential basis. The provisions comprise:

- gross provisions of MAD 5,490 billion in 2021, compared with MAD 3,517 billion in 2020;
- a write-back of gross provisions of MAD 2,701 million in 2021, compared with MAD 573 million in 2020.

The coverage ratio for nonperforming loans came to 73.2% in 2021, compared with 67.0% in 2020

Net income

Net income rose by 76.8% in 2021, to MAD 4.1 billion.

Shareholders' equity

Shareholders' equity (excl. net income) grew by 5.2% in 2021, to MAD 42.9 billion.

Total assets

At the end of 2021, total assets stood at MAD 386.7 billion, up 1% from the previous year.

Valeurs des titres de transaction, de placement et des titres d'investissement

SECURITIES	Gross carrying value	Current value	Redemption value	Unrealized capital gains	Unrealized capital losses	Provisions
TRADING SECURITIES	**75 283 119**	**75 283 119**	-	-	-	-
. TREASURY BILLS AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS	51 664 091	51 664 091				
. BONDS	91 150	91 150				
. OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	5 084 388	5 084 388				
. EQUITY SECURITIES	18 376 572	18 376 572				
. CERTIFICATS DE SUKUKS	66 918	66 918				
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	**2 416 160**	**2 389 066**	-	**15 679**	**27 094**	**27 094**
. TREASURY BILLS AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS	-	-		-		
. BONDS	1 497 678	1 497 678		-		
. OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	851 897	851 897		-		
. EQUITY SECURITIES	66 585	39 491		15 679	27 094	27 094
. SUKUK CERTIFICATES	-					
INVESTMENT SECURITIES						
. TREASURY BILLS AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS	9 309 906	9 309 906	-	-	-	-
. BONDS	9 240 303	9 240 303		-	-	-
. OTHER DEBT SECURITIES	-	-				
. SUKUK CERTIFICATES	69 603	69 603				
	-	-				

Difficulties encountered : None

Significant events that occurred between the closing date and the date of the management report : None

Payment deadlines : Incompliance with law 32-10 and its implementing provisions, the Bank has no accounts payable or accounts receivable of more than two months.

Significant events that occurred between the balance sheet date and the date of the management report: None

Changes in the presentation of the annual financial statements and valuation methods: no change.

Mention of acquisitions of subsidiaries, shareholdings or control of other control of other companies: «the bank has proceeded with»:

- The creation of FT MIFTAH III for residual shares of KMAD 35,000 held by Attijariwafa bank;
- The creation of the subsidiary ATTIJARI INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS for an amount of KMAD 5,000 held at 100% by Attijariwafa bank;
- The creation of the subsidiary BAB CONSORTIUM for an amount of KMAD 3,333, representing 33.33% of the company's capital.

Proposed allocation of earnings approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2022

Net income for the year	4 099 483 891,04
Legal reserve	1 967 852,00
Retained earnings from prior years	6 716 822 411,56
Distributable income	**10 814 338 450,60**
ALLOCATION :	
- Statutory dividend (6%)	129 084 503,40
- Amount required to bring the dividend to MAD xx per share	3 098 028 081,60
Total payout	**3 227 112 585,00**
- Extraordinary reserves	
- Retained earnings	7 587 225 865,60

ACTIVITY AND RESULTS OF PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

SPECIALIZED FINANCE COMPANIES

Wafasalaf

After a slowdown in business activity in 2020, Wafasalaf returned to growth in 2021, thanks to economic recovery and a positive revenue trend.

Total production in 2021 for the consumer-credit subsidiary rose by 27.7%, to MAD 11.7 billion, attributable to higher in-house production (+37.1%, to MAD 6.0 billion) and to an increase in managed production (+19.0%, to MAD 5.6 billion).

In contrast, total outstandings in 2021 rose by 3.7%, to MAD 35.7 billion, consistent with the 7.8% rise (to MAD 15.3 billion) of in-house outstandings and the 0.8% rise (to MAD 20.4 billion) of managed outstandings.

MAD millions	2020	2021	Variation
Total production	9 137	11 667	27,7%
In-house production	4 414	6 046	37,0%
Managed production	4 723	5 621	19,0%
Total outstandings	34 398	35 664	3,7%
In-house outstandings	14 129	15 227	7,8%
Managed outstandings	20 269	20 437	0,8%

In 2021, Wafasalaf maintained its leader position on the consumer credit market, with market share of 28.1%

Net banking income rose by 6.2%, to MAD 1,187.7 million. Net income totaled MAD 301.3 million, compared with a loss of MAD 133.6 in 2020.

Wafabail

Wafabail ended 2021 with total production of MAD 3.7 billion, a rise of 27.0% from the previous year. Total outstandings declined by 2.6%, to MAD 12.2 billion.

MAD millions	2020	2021	Change
Total production	2 948	3 744	27,0%
Total outstandings	12 556	12 228	-2,6%

The leasing subsidiary remains the leader of its sector, with a 25.1% market share in outstandings in 2021.

Net banking income totaled MAD 377.6 million in 2021, a 13% rise from 2020. Net income amounted to 110.8 million compared with 34.6 million in 2020.

Wafa Immobilier

Wafa Immobilier achieved total outstandings in 2021 of MAD 69.6 billion, a 2.1% increase from 2020. This change is attributable to the 2.8% rise (to MAD 57.5 billion) in home-buyer outstandings.

MAD millions	2020	2021	Change
Total outstandings	68 118	69 577	2,1%
Home-buyer outstandings	55 875	57 457	2,8%
Developer outstandings	12 243	12 120	-1,0%

Wafa Immobilier's market share as specialist in mortgage financing and real estate development now totals 24.5%.

In 2021, Wafa Immobilier had net banking income of MAD 369.6 million, up 3.8% from the previous year, and net income of MAD 113.4 million, a rise of 2.0%.

Wafacash

After a year overshadowed by an unprecedented health crisis, Wafacash recorded positive business growth in 2021.

Total volume reached MAD 82 billion, up 6% from 2020, while commercial sales rose 4%.

The principal activities that contributed to this change were :

- international transfer business improved 14%, compared with 2020;
- banking activity (Salaf Cash, Hissab Bikhir, Floussy, etc.) increased by 11% from the previous year; this change is attributable to special sales efforts and by the recovery of certain activities after the health crisis improved;
- manual foreign exchange activity rose by 95% from 2020.

MAD millions	2020	2021	Change
Total volume (MAD billions)	77,0	82	6%

Highlights for Wafacash in 2021 included :

- the creation of a subsidiary in Tunisia;
- network expansion with the opening of 133 new branches;
- recruitment of 8 new partners and coverage of 22 new regions;
- launch of a new type of "Points Relais" distribution system;
- for the fourth consecutive year Wafacash received the "2022 Customer Service of the Year" award in the "payment options and money transfer" category.

Net banking income rose by 11.6%, to MAD 436.2 million. Net income totaled MAD 142.8 million, up 17.8% from 2020.

In 2022, Wafacash will continue to deploy its new strategic plan based on eights areas of development :

- adjust the Wafacash value proposition for access to banking facilities;
- transform the distribution and sales approach;
- implement a customer relations model for the Wafacash brand;
- enact the digital transformation of the Wafacash model;
- adapt the organization and improve operational excellence;
- enhance the human resources procedures;
- consolidate the regional footprint of Wafacash;
- fully exploit Group synergies.

Attijari Factoring Maroc

In 2021, the factoring market improved as a result of the gradual recovery of various sectors and branches of activity.

Attijari Factoring (AFM) had total outstandings of MAD 1.4 billion, down 22.5%. Production was virtually unchanged, at MAD 19.6 billion.

MAD millions	2020	2021	Variation
Total production	20 721	19 626	-5,6%
Total outstandings	1 815	1 408	-22,5%

Attijari Factoring remains the sector leader, with market share of 36%.

Net banking income came to MAD 77.4 million, up 4.0%, while net income totaled MAD 27.5 million, a rise of nearly 206%.

Wafa LLD

In 2021, the long-term-lease market improved despite significant disruptions, particularly in vehicle availability.

Wafa LLD ended 2021 with a fleet of 5,593 vehicles after the addition of 1,307 new vehicles (vs. 664 in 2020) and the disposal of 786 vehicles.

En MDH	2020	2021	Variation
Total managed fleet	5 072	5 593	10,3%

The subsidiary for long-term leasing enjoys a clientele comprising the largest companies and government administrations in Morocco. Wafa LLD's market share stands at nearly 12%.

In 2021, Wafa LLD had revenues of MAD 206.1 million (+0.5%) and net income of MAD 7.3 million, compared with a loss of MAD 22.1 million in 2020.

Bank Assafaa

At the end of 2021, Bank Assafa had MAD 5,141 million in outstanding Mourabaha (interest free) loans, up 24% from 2020. Like the market overall, Bank Assafa's business is mainly in Islamic mortgages, with outstandings of more than MAD 4.6 billion (i.e., nearly 90% of total loans).

Deposits came to MAD 1.641 billion, up 28% from the previous year. Investment deposits totaled MAD 111 million, an increase of 148% from 2020.

At the end of 2021, total assets of Bank Assafa totaled MAD 5,647 million, up nearly 20% for the year.

Net banking income totaled MAD 123.7 million, a rise of 33% from the previous year. Net income totaled –MAD 48.7 million, compared with –MAD 65.9 million in 2020.

INVESTMENT BANKING SUBSIDIARIES

Corporate Finance: Attijari Finances Corp.

In 2021, Attijari Finances Corp. provided M&A advisory services on both local and regional levels in the following successful deals :

Strategic operations – M&A

- advisor to HPS for the acquisition of ICPS (Ile Maurice);
- advisor to Mutandis for the acquisition of Season Brand (USA);
- advisor to Maghrib Hospitality Company for the acquisition of the Michlifen and Palais Jamai hotels (Morocco);

- advisor to Al Mada for the disposal of Longometal Afrique (Morocco);
- advisor to Groupe Rahal for the disposal of Rezocash (Morocco).

In market activities in 2021, the investment bank was active in both equity and debt capital markets, through successful completion of the following deals :

Market transactions – ECM

- advisor to Attijariwafa bank for the capital increase through optional conversion (partial or total) into shares of an exceptional dividend of MAD 892 million (Morocco);
- advisor to Veolia Environnement for its capital increase reserved for employees (Morocco);
- advisor to Mutandis for a capital increase of MAD 300 million (Morocco).

Market transactions – DCM

- advisor to Managem for a public bond issue of MAD 1.5 billion (Morocco);
- advisor to Managem for the annual amended prospectus concerning a commercial paper program for MAD 1.0 billion (Morocco);
- advisor to Attijariwafa bank for the issuance of a subordinated bond for a maximum of MAD 500 million (Morocco);
- advisor to Attijariwafa bank for the issuance of a perpetual subordinated bond with a loss absorption and coupon payment cancellation mechanism for a maximum of MAD 500 million (Morocco);
- advisor to Wafabail for the annual amended prospectus for the issuance program of finance company bonds (Morocco);
- advisor to Wafasalaf for the annual amended prospectus for the issuance program of finance company bonds (Morocco);

Revenue for Attijari Finances Corp. totaled MAD 40 million in 2021, compared with MAD 25.8 million in 2020.

Attijari Invest

Attijari Invest is the private equity subsidiary of Attijariwafa bank. Its purpose is to offer investment opportunities that combine high profitability and optimal risk management.

In 2021, Attijari Invest continued to grow and to create value-added through the following.

- monitoring of more than 20 portfolio positions;
- creation of a new specialized fintech fund called Positive Invest;
- approval obtained from the Moroccan Capital Markets Authority (AMMC) for a new fund management company (OPCC) called Attijari Capital Management;
- ongoing fundraising for the African Fund for Energy Efficiency (FAEE).

With regard to CSR, in 2021 Attijari Invest continued to encourage its employees to participate in the Fondation Al Mada and the Injaz Al Maghrib program, which support young entrepreneurs and raise awareness about entrepreneurial actions.

CAPITAL MARKETS SUBSIDIARIES

Asset management : Wafa Gestion

At the end of 2021, Wafa Gestion had assets under management totaling MAD 139.4 billion, up 15.6% from 2020.

The Moroccan asset management market grew 13.4% in 2021, to MAD 593 billion.

The asset management subsidiary consolidated its leadership position, with market share of 24.3%.

Wafa Gestion achieved revenue growth of 11% in 2021, to MAD 409.8 million. Net income grew by 9%, to MAD 103.2 million, thereby exceeding the symbolic threshold of MAD 100 million.

Other highlights for Wafa Gestion included :

- a new ranking: Wafa Gestion ranked in the Top 5 of the 30 largest asset managers in the Middle East (Forbes);
- affirmation by Fitch Ratings of a domestic Investment Management Quality Rating (IMQR) of Excellent (mar) for Wafa Gestion; and domestic ratings of AAAmmf(mar) for two monetary funds;
- the awarding of the Attijari Diversifié fund with the Thomson Reuters Lipper Fund Award 2021;
- online subscription and redemption transactions made available on Attijari mobile;
- several new customers, including RCAR and Allianz.

Attijari Titrisation

In 2021, highlights of the securitization sector included :

- sale by CIH of its shares in Maghreb Titrisation to BCP Group, which now hold 53% of the share capital;
- publication of a decree on debt funds by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance;
- finalization of a new chart of accounts for securitization funds;

- launch of the first synthetic securitization fund designed to cover the financing risk of very small and medium-sized enterprises that are part of the OCP ecosystem of MAD 120 million.

In 2021, Attijari Titrisation continued to grow and to create value-added through the following :

- launch of two new funds by Attijari Titrisation totaling MAD 1,750 million;
- preparation and launch of the three-year 2020–2022 strategic plan;
- accelerated deployment of Attijari Titrisation online communication: creation of an Attijari Titrisation dedicated website which is expected to be activated in Q1 2022;
- update of procedural manual.

At December 31, 2021, Attijari Titrisation had managed outstandings totaling MAD 4.9 billion, and market share of 43%.

Securities brokerage: Attijari Intermédiation

The Casablanca Stock Exchange rose sharply in 2021 (+18.4%), compared with –7.3% in 2020. Trading volume also increased (+23.6%), to MAD 81.5 billion.

With the health crisis receding, the Casablanca Stock Exchange began plans for a futures market and clearing house. These would diversify the range of available financial instruments (derivative products) while strengthening the Moroccan financial system.

Another flagship project for the African continent is the African Exchanges Linkage Project (AELP), sponsored by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the African Securities Exchange Association (ASEA). The AELP groups 26 African stock exchanges (incl. Casablanca) and aims to facilitate cross-border trading of securities in Africa.

In its initial phase, the project aims to create linkages between seven African capital markets in four regions, which account for more than 95% of Africa's market capitalization.

Attijari Intermédiation has offered the Casablanca Stock Exchange its services during the implementation phase.

Since January 2021, subsequent to a streamlining project begun in 2019, ATI has assumed the online stock trading activity of Wafa Bourse. The Wafa Bourse name has been retained because of its strong brand recognition.

Attijari Intermédiation had trading volume of MAD 23 billion in 2021, an increase of 45.0%. Market share came to 31.7%, compared with 27.0% in 2020. Market share for equities came to 48.2%, compared with 40.5% in 2020.

Revenues for Attijari Intermédiation totaled MAD 44.2 million in 2021. Operating income came to MAD 16.9 million, while net income totaled MAD 11.7 million, compared with MAD 4.6 million in 2020.

Throughout 2021, Attijari Intermédiation complied with all Group measures for managing the health crisis, namely through remote working practices and by reducing onsite personnel to 30% of total staff.

In addition to the successful integration of online securities brokerage under the Wafa Bourse brand, Attijari Intermédiation achieved the following major transactions in 2021 ;

- Deux augmentations de capital d'Attijariwafa bank par conversion optionnelle des dividendes (Février et Août 2021);
- two capital increases for Attijariwafa bank through optional conversion of dividends (February and August 2021);
- block trade of Marsa Maroc shares on behalf of the State, sold to TMSA Group;
- co-lead manager for the IPO of TGCC.

For its strategic plan, Attijari Intermédiation intends to:

- reth:ink the customer experience with a redesigned online trading platform;
- raise visibility of brokerage offer through the digital channels of Attijariwafa bank Group;
- upgrade the wafabourse.com trading platform and mobile application.

Wafa Assurance

Parent-company results at December 31, 2021

Premium income

Premium income in 2021 totaled MAD 9,089 million, up 8.5% due to solid performance in Life (+14.5%, to MAD 5,005 million) and resilience in P&C (+2.0%, to MAD 4,084 million).

In the Life branch, savings activities rose by 16.2%. This change is attributable to a rise in MAD-denominated savings and growth in unit-linked products.

Death activity rose by 8.7%, boosted by the solid performance of policies linked to loans.

In the P&C branch, premium income totaled MAD 4,084 million in 2021, up 2.0%. This growth was due mainly to good results in the corporate market.

Results

P&C earnings declined by 28%, to MAD 188 million. The change is attributable to the return of record-level claims subsequent to the sharp decline in 2020, though softened by the recovery of financial markets.

Life earnings fell by MAD 22 million, to MAD 421 million, affected by a rise in Death benefits.

Non-technical earnings totaled MAD 2 million, compared with a loss of MAD 90 million in 2020 due to non-recurring expenditures.

After corporate tax of MAD 74 million, the company showed net income in 2021 of MAD 536 million, compared with MAD 404 million in 2020, an increase of 32.6%.

Analysis of consolidated activities

Premium income

Consolidated premium income in 2021 totaled MAD 9,785 million, a rise of 7.8% attributable to business expansion in Morocco and solid performances from international Life subsidiaries.

Premium income in 2021 breaks down as follows:

- MAD 8,402 million from Wafa Maroc and MAD 255 million from Wafa IMA Assistance;
- MAD 431 million from Attijari Assurance in Tunisia;
- MAD 698 million from subsidiaries in the CIMA (Inter-African Conference of Insurance Markets) zone.

Consolidated premium income increased in 2021, driven by Life (+12.8%) and a steady P&C (+2.5%).

The contribution of subsidiaries to consolidated premium income increased in 2021, to 14.1%, compared with 12.5% in 2020. International subsidiaries had total premium income of MAD 1,129 million, or 11.5% of consolidated premium income.

Life subsidiaries achieved steady sales growth in Tunisia, Ivory Coast and Senegal. Premium income of P&C subsidiaries in the CIMA zone was stable, totaling MAD 147 million.

Consolidated net income

Net income (Group share) in 2021 totaled MAD 424 million, down 6.4% from MAD 453 million in 2020. The change is attributable to the return to record-level P&C claims subsequent to the decline in 2020 related to the effects of lockdown, and to the rise in Death benefits.

Subsidiaries

Wafa IMA Assistance

Premiums written in 2020 came to MAD 299 million, up 9% from 2020.

Net income totaled MAD 30.4 million in 2021, compared with MAD 29.5 million in 2020.

Attijari Assurance (Tunisia)

Premium income in 2021 totaled TND 133 million (MAD 430 million), up 31.7% from TND 101 million in 2020.

Premium income from Death products in 2021 totaled TND 20.9 million, up 20.6%, while income from savings products came to TND 112 million, a rise of 34% from a year earlier.

Net income rose by 40.4%, to TND 11.3 million (approx. MAD 36.4 million), compared with TND 8.0 million in 2020.

Wafa Assurance Sénégal (Life)

Premium income totaled FCFA 13.5 billion (MAD 217.7 million) in 2021, a rise of 31.7%.

Net income totaled FCFA 524.7 million (MAD 8.7 million), a decline of 55%.

Wafa Assurance Sénégal (P&C)

Premium income totaled FCFA 3,096.4 million (MAD 50 million), up 25% from 2020.

P&C net income showed a loss of FCFA 193 million (–MAD 2.9 million), compared with a loss of FCFA 181.4 million in 2020.

Wafa Assurance Côte d'Ivoire (Life)

Premium income totaled FCFA 14.238 billion (MAD 187 million) in 2021, up +27% from 2020.

Net income totaled FCFA 1,280.2 million, a rise of 3.8%.

Wafa Assurance Côte d'Ivoire (P&C)

Premium income for Ivory Coast P&C totaled FCFA 3.413 billion (MAD 55 million) in 2021, down 15.4% from 2020.

P&C net income showed a loss of FCFA 174.3 million (–MAD 2.8 million), compared with a loss of FCFA 554.8 million in 2020.

Wafa Assurance Cameroun (Life)

Premium income totaled FCFA 6.205 billion (MAD 100 million) in 2021, up 30.6% from FCFA 4.7 billion in 2020.

Net income from Life came to FCFA 400.1 million (MAD 6.4 million), an increase of 14.8% from Life net income a year earlier (FCFA 348.6 million).

Wafa Assurance Pro Assur SA (P&C)

Premium income for Pro Assur SA rose by 12.8% in 2021, to FCFA 2,563.2 million (MAD 41.3 million).

Net income showed a loss of FCFA 1,066 million (–MAD 17.2 million), compared with –FCFA 312.6 million (–MAD 5.1 million) in 2020.

SUBSIDIARIES IN AFRICA

Attijariwafa bank is truly pan-African, with a strong presence in North Africa and in the WAEMU and EMCCA economic zones.

In compliance with its international strategy, Attijariwafa bank Group continues to expand in Africa, thereby enhancing its status as a key contributor to regional economic development and south-south cooperation.

International retail banking subsidiaries had mixed performances in 2021.

Afrique du Nord

Attijariwafa bank Group operates in North Africa through its subsidiaries Attijari bank Tunisie (ABT), Attijari bank Mauritanie (ABM) and Attijariwafa bank Egypt.

(En millions de Dhs)

2021 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	Attijari bank Tunisia	Attijari bank Mauritania	Attijariwafa bank Egypt
Deposits	27 578	2 248	22 302
Total loans	21 628	1 580	14 841
Total assets	33 087	2 820	27 551
NBI	1 675	171	1 423
Net income	518	29	312
Branches	200	25	64

CONTRIBUTION* (2021 DATA)	Attijari bank Tunisia	Attijari bank Mauritania	Attijariwafa bank Egypt
Customer deposits	7,1%	0,6%	4,4%
Loans and advances to customers	6,5%	0,4%	3,9%
Total assets	5,3%	0,4%	4,3%
NBI	6,8%	0,7%	5,6%
Net income	3,2%	0,4%	4,4%

(*) Contribution to Group (IFRS)

WAEMU zone

Attijariwafa bank Group does business in Senegal through Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest and Crédit du Sénégal. Attijariwafa bank Group is present in Ivory Coast, Mali and Togo through, respectively, Société Ivoirienne de Banque, Banque Internationale pour le Mali and Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Togo.

(En millions de Dhs)

2021 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	CBAO-Senegal	CDS-Senegal	SIB-Ivory Coast	BIM-Mali	BIA-Togo
Deposits	15 508	2 351	17 630	5 300	1 860
Total loans	12 096	2 485	14 263	2 551	1 276
Total assets	18 802	3 886	21 105	6 137	2 775
NBI	1 334	237	1 246	338	122
Net income	477	94	552	9	28
Branches	94[1]	7	68	54	13

(1) Includes Benin, Burkina-Faso and Niger

CONTRIBUTION* (2021 DATA)	CBAO-Senegal	CDS-Senegal	SIB-Ivory Coast	BIM-Mali	BIA-Togo
Customer deposits	4,0%	0,6%	4,56	1,4%	0,5%
Loans and advances to customers	3,4%	0,7%	4,1%	0,7%	0,4%
Total assets	3,1%	0,6%	3,4%	1,0%	0,4%
NBI	5,4%	1,0%	5,1%	1,4%	0,5%
Net income	7,3%	1,2%	7,8%	0,5%	0,5%

(*) Contribution to Group (IFRS)

EMCCA zone

The EMCCA zone comprises the following subsidiaries: Union Gabonaise de Banque, Crédit du Congo and Société Camerounaise de Banque.

(MAD millions)

2021 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	UGB-Gabon	CDC-Congo	SCB-Cameroon
Deposits	6,267	2,931	9,008
Total loans	3,394	1,755	5,725
Total assets	7,502	3,972	11,256
NBI	656	326	760
Net income	279	103	103
Branches	22	26	54

CONTRIBUTION* (2021 DATA)	UGB-Gabon	CDC-Congo	SCB-Cameroon
Customer deposits	1.6%	0.8%	2.4%
Loans and advances to customers	1.0%	0.4%	1.7%
Total assets	1.3%	0.6%	1.8%
NBI	2.7%	1.1%	3.0%
Net income	5.4%	1.0%	4.3%

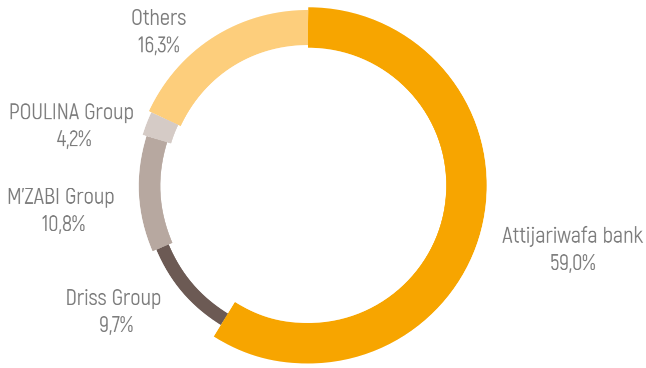
(*) Contribution to Group (IFRS)

Focus on Attijari bank Tunisie (ABT)

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2021

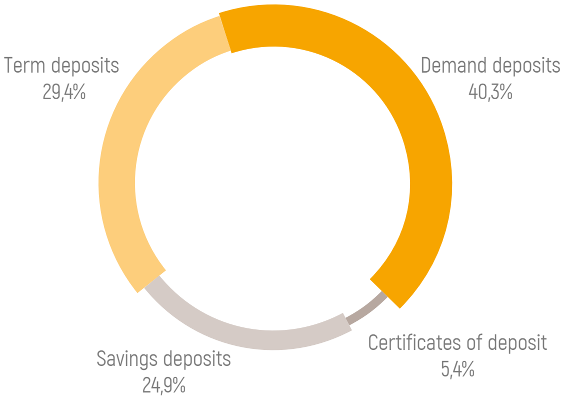
- EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) granted Attijari bank Tunisie a second risk-sharing guarantee of 50% of the amount attributed to Enda Tamwil, the country's leading microfinance institution. This agreement is intended to facilitate financing for Tunisian SMEs.
- Organization with UNDP Tunisia of the Hackathon «Tek» «صحة» for better connected health care in Tunisia.
- Marketing of new insurance concept, dubbed Taamine Iktissadi, by the Attijari insurance subsidiary.
- Launch of Thnya Jdida strategic plan, with 9 programs and 35 projects for 2025.

ABT'S SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE AT 2020



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE TUNISIAN BANKING SECTOR

Structure of deposits in 2020



(MAD billions)	2021	2020	2019
Number of banks	23	23	23
Network branches	Nd	1 974	1945
Number of inhabitants per bank branch (in thousands)	Nd	5,93	6,03
Total assets / GDP (%)	Nd	129,1	116,8
Benchmark interest rate	6,25%	6,25%	7,75%

Source: Central Bank of Tunisia

KEY FINANCIAL-PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATTIJARI BANK TUNISIE

Au titre de l'année 2021, les réalisations d'Attijari bank marquent une bonne performance. Les dépôts se sont accrus de 7,3% à 27,6 milliards de dirhams et les crédits se sont consolidés de 6,4% à 21,6 milliards de dirhams.

La filiale Tunisienne a réalisé un produit net bancaire de 1,7 milliard de dirhams, en hausse de 9,1% par rapport à 2020. Le résultat net ressort à 518,4 millions de dirhams en progression de 21,5%.

(MAD billions)	2021	2020
Total deposits	27,6	25,7
Total loans	21,6	20,4
Total assets	33,1	31,3
NBI (parent company)	1,7	1,5
NI (parent company)	0,52	0,43
ROE	18,1%	15,5%
Deposit market share	11,1%	11,2%
Loan market share	8,4%	8,3%
Number of branches	200	204

Exchange rates: TND 1 = MAD 3.2274 (Dec. 31, 2021) and MAD 3.239083 (2021 avg.)

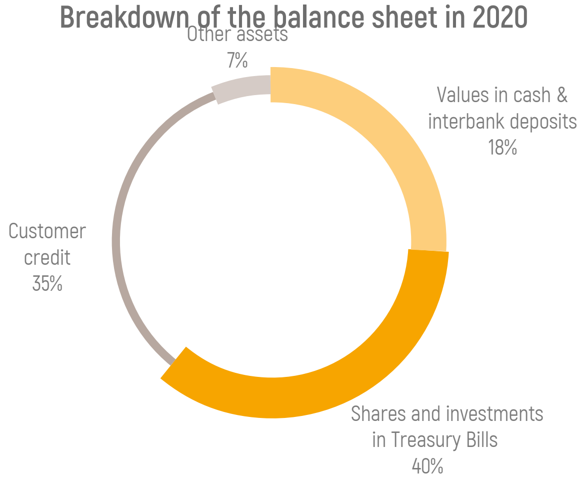
Focus on Attijariwafa bank Egypt (ABE)

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2021

- Participation with 27 Egyptian companies from various sectors in a webinar organized by the Africa Development Club (Senegal) of Attijariwafa bank Group on the theme "Recovery of the African Economy after Covid 19."
- Twenty-day mission on the theme "Egypt West and Central Africa Business Bridge," preceded by a conference attended by the Egyptian minister of commerce and industry and by several key players in the Egyptian economy. This mission provided the occasion for numerous B2B exchanges between Egyptian companies and enterprises in Cameroon (175 B2B meetings) and in Senegal (200 B2B meetings).
- Launch of various products with the aim of increasing production of SME loans.
- Automatization of centralized payment procedures.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE EGYPTIAN BANKING SECTOR

Breakdown of the balance sheet in 2020



(MAD billions)	2021	2020	2019
Number of banks	38*	38	38
Network branches	4 601*	4 532	4 423
Penetration rate	48,8%	48,2%	46,7%
Legal reserves	14%	14%	14%
Benchmark interest rate	8,75%	8,75%	12,75%
Nonperforming-loan ratio	3,6%*	3,6%	4,2%
Coverage ratio	92,8%*	96,0%	97,6%
Capital adequacy ratio	19,3%*	19,5%	17,7%

Source: Central Bank of Egypt
* Data at September 30, 2020

KEY FINANCIAL-PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ATTIJARIWAFA BANK EGYPT

Attijariwafa bank Egypt enjoyed solid growth in 2021. Loans increased 13,2%, to MAD 14,8 billion. Deposits totaled MAD 22.3 billion, up 21.6% from 2020.

Net banking income rose 11.0%, to MAD 1.4 billion. Net income totaled MAD 312.4 million, a rise of 60.6%.

(MAD billions)	2021	2020
Total deposits	22,3	18,3
Total loans	14,8	13,1
Total assets	27,6	24,1
NBI (parent company)	1,4	1,3
NI (parent company)	0,31	0,20
ROE	9,4%	6,2%
Deposit market share	0,6%	0,6%
Loan market share	0,7%	0,9%
Number of branches	64	63

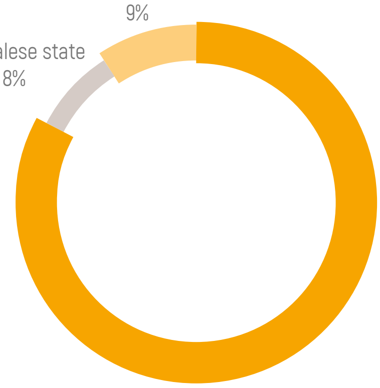
Exchange rates: EGP 1 = MAD 0.5919 (Dec. 31, 2021) and MAD 0.573875 (2021 avg.)

Focus on Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CBAO)

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2021

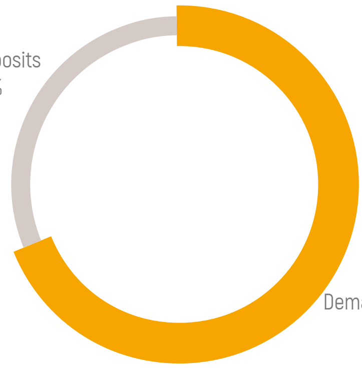
- Integration of three CBAO zones (Burkina Faso, Niger and Benin) in the Attijariwafa bank Group's scope of consolidation, subsequent to the activation of the AWA holding.
- Implementation of a support system to finance small and medium-sized companies and industries, under the guidance of the Central Bank of West African States.

CBAO SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE IN 2020



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE SENEGALESE BANKING SECTOR

Breakdown of the balance sheet in 2020



(MAD billions)	2021	2020	2019
Number of banks	25	25	25
Network branches	Nd	525	512
Minimum bid rate for liquidity tenders	2,00%	2,00%	2,50%
Discount rate for marginal lending facility	4,00%	4,00%	4,50%
Legal reserve ratio	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%

Source : Central Bank of West African States

FINANCIAL-PERFORMANCE RATIOS FOR CBAO

In 2021, deposits at CBAO rose by 9.4%, to MAD 15.5 billion. Total outstanding loans totaled MAD 12.1 billion, an increase of 6.6%.

Net banking income totaled MAD 1.3 billion, up 6.9% from 2020. Net income grew by 39.0%, to MAD 477.3 million.

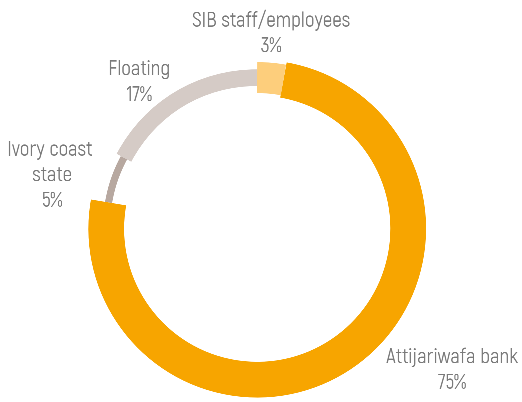
(MAD billions)	2021	2020
Total deposits	15,5	14,2
Total loans	12,1	11,3
Total assets	18,8	17,0
NBI (parent company)	1,3	1,2
NI (parent company)	0,48	0,34
ROE	23,6%	18,7%
Deposit market share	14,0%	14,9%
Loan market share	13,4%	13,9%
Number of branches*	94*	95

Exchange rates: FCFA 1 = MAD 0.016032 (Dec. 31, 2021) and MAD 0.016226 (2021 avg.)

(*) Including : Burkina Faso, Niger and Benin

Focus on Société Ivoirienne de Banque (SIB)

SIB SHAREHOLDER STRUCTURE IN 2020

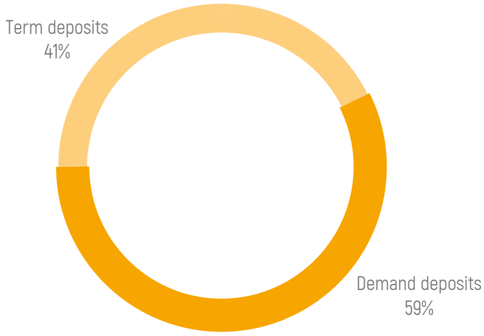


HIGHLIGHTS OF 2021

- Signing with Proparco of a memorandum of understanding to support Ivory Coast companies affected by the health crisis. This partnership will deploy the Choose Africa Résilience guarantee implemented by Proparco in response to the crisis.
- Opening of a hew branch in Attécoubé, bringing the total number of agencies to 68.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE IVORIAN BANKING SECTOR

Structure of deposits in banking sector 2020



(MAD billions)	2021	2020	2019
Number of banks	25	25	25
Network branches	Nd	525	512
Minimum bid rate for liquidity tenders	2,00%	2,00%	2,50%
Discount rate for marginal lending facility	4,00%	4,00%	4,50%
Legal reserve ratio	3,0%	3,0%	3,0%

Source: Central Bank of West African States

KEY FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS FOR SIB

In 2021, deposits at SIB grew 13.8%, to MAD 17.6 billion. Total outstanding loans increased by 5.3%, to MAD 14.3 billion.

Net banking income at SIB totaled MAD 1.2 billion, up 3.6% from 2020. Net income totaled MAD 552.2 million, up 12.5% from 2020.

(MAD billions)	2021	2020
Total deposits	17,6	15,5
Total loans	14,3	13,5
Total assets	21,1	19,6
NBI (parent company)	1,2	1,2
NI (parent company)	0,55	0,49
ROE	26,0	25,9%
Deposit market share	8,0%	8,3%
Loan market share	9,4%	10,0%
Number of branches	68	67

Exchange rates: FCFA 1 = MAD 0.01667 (Dec. 31, 2021) and MAD 0.01654 (2021 avg.)

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Attijariwafa bank Group has published consolidated results in compliance with IFRS since June 30, 2007.

In addition to its specialized subsidiaries based in Morocco, the Bank began to expand its regional footprint in 2005 with the acquisition, in syndication with Grupo Santander, of 53.54% of Banque du Sud in Tunisia (renamed Attijaribank Tunisie). At the end of 2021, the Groupe held 58.98% of the Tunisian bank.

In July 2006, Attijariwafa bank undertook greenfield development in Senegal and opened four branches in Dakar, the first stage of the Group's large-scale project to establish operations in sub-Saharan Africa. In January 2007, Attijariwafa bank acquired 66.70% of Banque Sénégalo-Tunisienne and merged the two Senegalese entities to create Attijari bank Sénégal.

In November 2007, Attijariwafa bank acquired 79.15% of CBAO (Compagnie Bancaire d'Afrique Occidentale). In December 2008, the merger of CBAO and Attijari bank Sénégal created CBAO Groupe Attijariwafa bank.

In 2009, with SNI, its principal shareholder, Attijariwafa bank acquired 51.0% of Banque Internationale pour le Mali (BIM) during its privatization. Also in 2009, the Bank opened a representative office in Tripoli. In the first half of 2018, Attijariwafa bank's stake in BIM was raised to 66.3% after a capital increase by the Malian subsidiary.

In December 2009, the Group completed the acquisitions of a 95.0% stake in Crédit du Sénégal, a 58.7% stake in Union Gabonaise de Banque, a 91.0% stake in Crédit du Congo and a 51.0% stake in Société Ivoirienne de Banque.

In 2010, the Group enhanced its status as regional leader by opening a CBAO branch in Burkina Faso.

In 2011, the Bank finalized its acquisition of SCB Cameroun and took an 80% controlling stake in BNP Paribas Mauritanie.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, Attijariwafa bank fully consolidated Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique (Togo) after acquiring a 55.0% stake. Also in 2013, a CBAO branch was opened in Niger.

In September 2015, Attijariwafa bank finalized the acquisition of a 39% stake in Société Ivoirienne de la Banque (SIB) held by the Ivory Coast state. With this acquisition, Attijariwafa bank raised its stake in SIB to 90%, of which 12% was earmarked for an IPO and 3% for the subsidiary's staff. At the end of 2020, the Groupe held 67% of SIB.

Attijariwafa bank also increased its stake in CBAO (Senegal) to 83.07% (compared with 52% previously).

As part of the agreement signed with Barclays Bank PLC for the acquisition of its Egyptian subsidiary, Attijariwafa bank and SNI created a joint venture for the insurance sector and became equal shareholders in Wafa Assurance. This operation provides Attijariwafa bank with sufficient capital for international development, particularly in Egypt and more generally in Anglophone African countries.

On May 3, 2017, Attijariwafa bank finalized the 100% acquisition of Barclays Bank Egypt, renamed Attijariwafa bank Egypt.

Principal consolidated subsidiaries

Banque Maroc, Europe et Zone Offshore (BMET) Banque de Détail à l'International (BDI) Filiales financières spécialisées (FFS) Assurance (ASI)

Morocco, Europe and Offshore Banking Zone	International Retail Banking	Specialized Finance Subsidiaries	Insurance
- Attijariwafa bank - Attijariwafa bank Europe - Attijari International Bank - Attijari Finances Corp. - Wafa Gestion - Attijari Intermédiation	- Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest - Attijari bank Tunisie - La Banque Internationale pour le Mali - Crédit du Sénégal - Union Gabonaise de Banque - Crédit du Congo - Société Ivoirienne de Banque - Société Commerciale de Banque Cameroun - Attijaribank Mauritanie - Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Togo - Attijariwafa bank Egypt	- Wafasalaf - Wafabail - Wafa Immobilier - Attijari Immobilier - Attijari Factoring Maroc - Wafacash - Wafa LLD - Bank Assafa	- Wafa Assurance - Attijari Assurance Tunisie - Wafa IMA Assistance - Wafa Assurance Cameroon - Wafa Assurance Senegal - Wafa Assurance Ivory Coast

ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED ACTIVITY

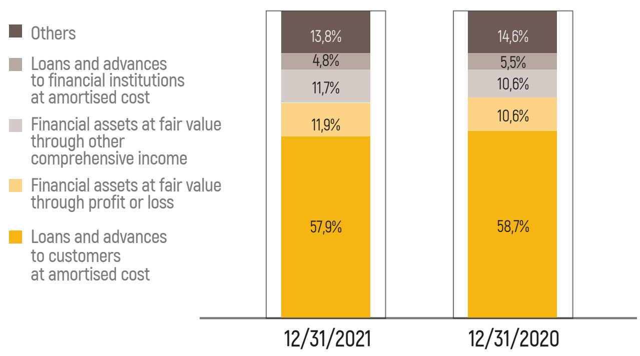
Total assets

At the end of 2021, Attijariwafa bank Group had total assets of MAD 596.3 billion, a rise of 5.0% from the previous year.

By geographic area, 73.7% of total assets are in Morocco, with the rest in other North African countries, WAEMU, EMCCA and Europe.

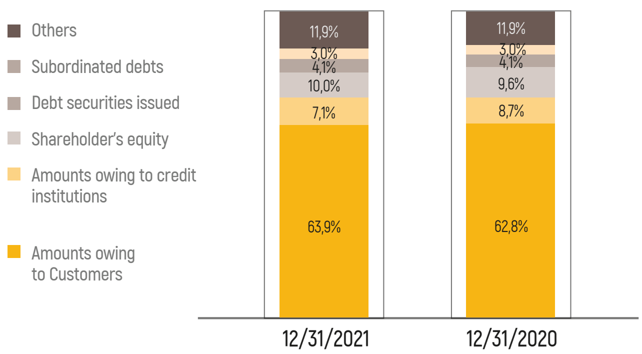
Total assets comprise loans and advances to customers (57.9%), financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (11.9%) and available-for-sale financial assets (11.7%). These three items account for 81.5% of total assets.

Structure des emplois



The increase in assets is attributable mainly to the :

- 3.4% increase in loans and advances to customers, to MAD 345.1 billion;
- 18.0% increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, to MAD 71.0 billion;
- 15.7% increase in available-for-sale financial assets, to MAD 69.6 billion.



The rise in liabilities is attributable to the :

- 6.8% increase in customer deposits, to MAD 380.9 billion;
- 14.4% rise in insurance contracts for debt securities issued, to MAD 44.6 billion;
- 10.1% growth in shareholders' equity, to MAD 59.8 billion.

Deposits

At the end of 2021, customer deposits of MAD 380.9 billion accounted for 63.9% of total liabilities, compared with MAD 356.6 billion a year earlier. This trend is attributable to the :

- 6.5% rise in Morocco, Europe and offshore banking zone deposits, to MAD 267.1 billion;
- 8.2% increase in international retail banking deposits, to MAD 108.6 billion;
- 6.6% decline in specialized finance company deposits, to MAD 5.1 billion.

Loans

At the end of 2021, loans and advances to customers totaled MAD 345.1 billion, up 3.4%. This growth is the result of rises in consumer loans by the Bank in Tangier and the offshore zone (+2.7%), international retail banking (+5.4%), specialized finance subsidiaries (+3.1%) and insurance entities (+6.2%).

The loan-to-deposit ratio came to 90.6%, compared with 93.6% in 2020.

Consolidated shareholders' equity

Consolidated shareholders' equity totaled MAD 59.8 billion at the end of 2021, a rise of 10.1%.

Group solvency

At December 31, 2021, Attijariwafa bank Group had a tier 1 capital ratio of 11.29% and a capital adequacy ratio of 13.55%, both above the regulatory minimum of 9% and 12%, respectively.

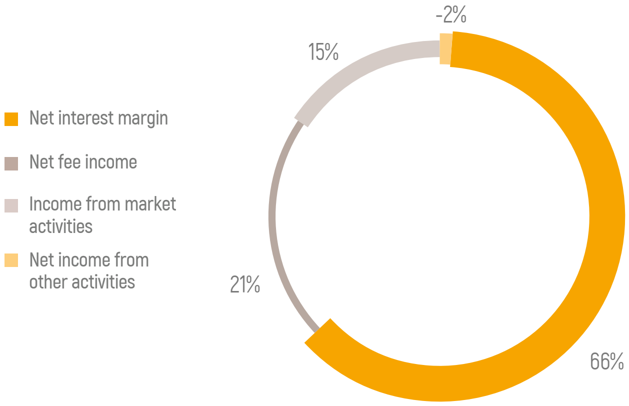
CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF ATTIJARIWAFA BANK GROUP

Consolidated net banking income

At December 31, 2021, consolidated net banking income totaled MAD 24.4 billion, compared with MAD 23.9 a year earlier. This 2.2% increase is attributable to the:

- 2.4% rise in interest margin, to MAD 16.2 billion;
- 8.8% increase in fee income, to MAD 5.2 billion;
- 17.0% rise in income from market activities, to MAD 3.5 billion.;

At the end of 2021, consolidated NBI by activity broke down as follows:



- Morocco, Europe and offshore banking: +5.2%, to MAD 12.5 billion;
- specialized finance companies: +4.0%, to MAD 2.7 billion;
- international retail banking: +2.5%, to MAD 8.3 billion;
- insurance activities: –26.3%, to MAD 1.2 billion.

Gross operating income

Gross operating income rose 12.6% in 2020, to MAD 13.1 billion. General operating expenses (incl. depreciation, amortization and impairment) declined by 7.7%, to MAD 11.3 billion. The cost-to-income ratio came to 46.3%.

Cost of risk

The cost of risk totaled MAD 3.6 billion. As a share of total outstandings, the cost of risk came to 0.97%, compared with 1.51% in 2020. The nonperforming-loan ratio rose +0.32 points in 2021, to 8.1%.

Consolidated net income

Group consolidated net income rose 66.2% in 2021, to MAD 6.2 billion.

Net income (Group share

Net income (Group share) increased by 70.5%, to MAD 5.1 billion.

Return on equity (ROE) came to 11.5% in 2021, while return on assets (ROA) was 1.03%.

Evolution of contributors to net income (group share) at December 31, 2021

Contributors to net income (Group share) at December 31, 2021	
Banking in Morocco, Europe and offshore zone	+95,4%
Specialized finance subsidiaries	+229,0%
Insurance entities	+20,6%
International retail banking	+24,0%

MISSION AND ORGANISATION OF GLOBAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Attijariwafa bank's approach to risk management is based on professional and regulatory standards, international rules and recommendations made by supervisory authorities. Risks are managed centrally by Global Risk Management (GRM), which operates independently of the bank's divisions and business lines and reports directly to the Chairman and CEO.

This set-up emphasises the bank's universal approach towards risk management and underlines Global Risk Management's autonomy in relation to the bank's other divisions and business lines. Such autonomy guarantees maximum objectivity when assessing risk-based proposals and in managing risk.

GRM's main role is to cover, supervise, measure and control all risks inherent in the bank's activities. Risk management control is performed on a permanent basis, most often, in a proactive manner. This is in complete contrast to the work of Internal Audit which intervenes periodically in response to events.

GRM's day-to-day operations mainly consist of making recommendations regarding risk policy, analysing loan portfolios in a forward-looking manner, approving loans to businesses and individuals, trading activities and ensuring high-quality and effective risk monitoring.

There are five main categories of risk:

- **Credit and counterparty risk:** the risk of total or partial default by a counterparty with which the bank has entered into on- or off-balance sheet commitments;
- **Market risk:** the risk of loss from adverse fluctuations in market conditions (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, share prices and commodity prices etc.);
- **Operational risk:** includes IT-related risk, legal risk, the risk of human error, tax-related risk, commercial risk etc.
- **Country risk:** country risk includes various fundamental risks related to exposure to the economic, financial, political, legal, and social environments of a foreign country. These risks could affect the bank's financial interests.
- **Asset-Liability Management risk:** ALM structural risks relate to the loss of economic value or a decline in future interest income attributable to interest rate gaps or a mismatch in the bank's asset-liability maturity profile.

Global Risk Management is organised along the lines of the risk classification model defined under the Basel II Accord as follows:

Counterparty risk

Upstream

- Make recommendations for credit policy;
- Analyse and assess risk-taking applications submitted by the bank's various sales teams in relation to counterparty/transaction criteria;
- Assess the consistency and validity of guarantees;
- Assess the importance of a customer relationship in terms of potential business volume and whether the requested financing makes commercial sense.

Downstream

- Review all loan commitments regularly in order to compartmentalise the portfolio by risk category;
- Check for early signs of difficulty and identify loan-repayment-related incidents;
- Work closely with the branch network to recover these loans;
- Make provisions for non-performing loans.

Operational risk

The operational risk management policy is managed by the Operational, Legal, Information Systems, and Human Risk unit created by Global Risk Management;

The ROJIH unit has established a risk map for each business line based on the bank's standard processes. Each risk is mapped on the basis of frequency and potential impact.

Country risk

- Diagnosis of the current system and its compliance with existing regulatory requirements, and identification of changes necessary with respect to an international benchmark;
- Preparation of a conceptual model for optimizing the management of country risk (functional blocks and dedicated information systems), and planning for the implementation of information technology and the gradual rollout of the system in foreign subsidiaries.

Market risk

The role of this unit is to detect, analyse and monitor the bank's various interest rate and foreign currency positions, rationalise these positions by formal authorisations and remain alert to any departure from these positions.

ALM risk

ALM provides indicators for monitoring the risk and expected return of various balance sheet items. ALM outlines management rules for reducing the bank's balance sheet risk exposure and for optimizing management of the bank's positions.

ALM policy involves a process of identifying, assessing, and managing the bank's risky positions. One of the fundamental tasks of ALM policy is to define rules relating to flows and treatment of balance sheet items through economic and financial analysis.

In the 2020 strategic plan, the risk transformation initiative aims to:

- provide the Group with a structured risk appetite framework which is shared by all stakeholders; place a framework for risk taking at the core of Group strategy which optimizes risk/return and the employment of capital in the light of new regulatory constraints;
- optimize risk management processes;
- enhance risk management, particularly the Group's global risk profile, by means of software for analysis, modeling and stress testing;
- raise risk awareness among the Group's various bodies.

General measures

1- Governance and organisation

The management principles established by the bank's decision-making bodies are applied unconditionally to the way in which risk management is governed and organised.

In order to coordinate joint action more effectively, the various responsibilities of the main decision-making entities have been clearly defined.

These entities include:

1. The Board of Directors
2. General Management
3. Decision-making Committees
4. Global Risk Management.

Board of Directors' role:

Regarding the bank's market activities, the Board of Directors' responsibilities include:

- Determine and review the bank' commercial strategy and risk management policy periodically;
- Assess the main risks to which the Bank is exposed in its business activities;
- Validate overall risk limits and ensure that General Management and the Decision-making Committees take the measures required to identify, measure, monitor and control these risks. Risk limits must be set in relation to shareholders' equity;
- Approve the organisational structure;
- Ensure that General Management verifies the effectiveness of internal control measures.

Board of Directors's role:

The Board of Directors is responsible for:

- defining and periodically reviewing business strategy and risk management policies;
- understanding the main risks to which the bank is exposed in its the bank in its activities;
- validating the overall risk limits and ensuring that management and the decision-making committees take the necessary measures to identify, measure, monitor and control these control these risks limits must be set taking into set with due regard to equity;
- approve the organizational structure;
- ensuring that senior management verifies the effectiveness of the of the internal control system.

General Management's role:

General Management is the Group's executive body and its responsibilities include:

- Implement the strategy and policies approved by the Board of Directors;
- Implement the processes and resources required to identify, measure, monitor and control risks related to the bank's commercial activities;
- Establish and maintain the organisation responsible for managing commercial operations and monitoring risks;
- Establish internal control standards and methods;
- Inform the Board of Directors of the key issues and subsequent action required in respect of major risks to which the Bank is exposed;
- Involve the Board of Directors in the management of the bank's market activities by submitting risk management policies for approval.

Role of Committees:

Major Risks Committee

This committee, which is chaired by the CEO, analyses and authorises the major commitments (loans, recovery, investments, purchases etc.) entered into by the bank above a certain level.

This committee also monitors risk indicators and determines short-term risk management objectives.

Group Audit Committee

The Group Audit Committee analyzes Group financial statements, examines the work of the statutory auditors, ensures the efficiency of the internal and external audit teams, and seeks to strengthen internal audit independence.

Group Risk Committee

The Group Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring the procedures for risk identification and management, in order to assist the Board of Directors with regard to the strategy, management and monitoring of risks to which the bank is exposed.

Group Credit Risk Committee

The Group Credit Committee is competent in all the commitments of Attijariwafa bank group up to a limit of MAD 600 million.

It also sets, on the proposal of the Correspondent Banking, the counterparty limits granted to international banks

Market Risks Committee

The Market Risks Committee is an internal body which assesses and monitors all types of market risk. Its responsibilities include:

- Monitor and analyse market risks and any changes;
- Ensure compliance with monitoring indicators, specific management rules and pre-determined limits;
- Determine limits for the bank's various product lines consistent with the bank's overall strategy.

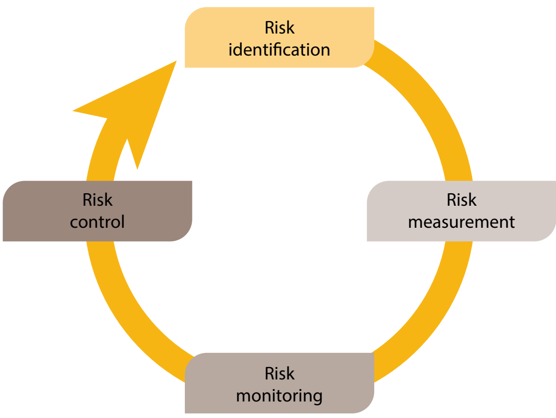
Global Risk Management's role:

Its role is to supervise counterparty, market and operational risks and corresponding methodologies. Its main responsibilities include:

- Make recommendations regarding risk policies;
- Examine applications for credit and trading limits before submitting them to the appropriate committee;
- Monitor counterparty, market and operational risks in the context of the bank's overall exposure;
- Validate the principles underlying risk management measures and methods and ensure in particular that they are consistent with those of the bank;
- Validate the internal models and software systems used to value financial instruments.

2- Risk Management Process

The risk management process comprises four main stages:



Risk identification:

Risk identification consists of drawing up a comprehensive and detailed risk inventory and the factors inherent in each risk.

This inventory needs to be regularly updated to account for any change in risk-generating factors as well as any change in the bank's strategy or management policies.

The Control and Methods unit is responsible for identifying risk in relation to the bank's day-to-day operations as well as during a new product or activity launch phase. It also draws on information contained in reports and notes published by Internal Control.

Risk measurement

Risk measurement consists of assessing the probability of risks occurring and their impact in financial terms on the bank's positions or assets.

The risk measurement methods adopted are largely inspired by "sound practices" as decreed by the Basel Committee and comply with prudential rules. These methods come under the supervision of the Risk Committees and GRM.

The Bank is committed to investing in state-of-the-art risk management systems in the implementation of its internal methods.

Risk Monitoring

This consists of measures taken by the bank to limit risk to an acceptable level.

Risk Control

This final stage involves risk management surveillance and supervision so that new types of risk may be identified and limits adjusted as circumstances change.

I- Risk Appetite Framework (RAF):

1.1 Risk management strategy

The Group risk strategy consists of employing available capital in order to optimize the balance of risk and return, while retaining an appropriate level of economic capital (i.e., sufficient to cover risks) and regulatory capital. Consequently, the objectives of Group risk management are to:

- implement a policy of rigorous risk management at all levels of activity, on the basis of risk appetite that is clearly defined and adhered to;
- ensure that capital is allocated in order to obtain the best returns on a weighted risk basis;
- satisfy the expectations of shareholders and stakeholders that we are retaining surplus capital in order to be able to meet our commitments, even when extreme risks occur.

Le Cadre de gestion des risques d'Attijariwafa bank fait partie intégrante des processus et du cadre de décision du Management et du Conseil d'Administration et a vocation à aider à la réalisation de ces objectifs. Attijariwafa bank s'efforce d'intégrer la prise de décision fondée sur le risque dans l'élaboration de sa stratégie et dans son processus de planification financière et opérationnelle, permettant ainsi que le business plan soit examiné sous l'angle des risques et que le plan amène le Groupe à passer de son profil de risque actuel au profil de risque souhaité (tenant compte des préférences de risques approuvées par Attijariwafa bank).

The Attijariwafa bank risk management framework is an integral part of the decision-making procedures of Management and the Board of Directors, and is designed to help them reach these objectives. Attijariwafa bank endeavors to include risk-based decision making in its strategic planning, and in its operating and financial procedures. In so doing the Group can examine its business plan in terms of risk, and can adapt its current risk profile to satisfy risk preferences approved by Attijariwafa bank.

The procedure for establishing strategic, financial and operational objectives must allow the Group to achieve optimal risk/return. This involves examination of a portfolio of identified opportunities with regard to the competitive environment, internal resources and the Group's capacity to assume risk (or risk appetite), taking into account the entire Group and its risk profile. With this procedure, our economic model (i.e., how we intend to generate profits) and its underlying assumptions must be made explicit.

It is imperative that discussions about planning take into consideration the nature and type of risks to which the Group is exposed. Discussions should focus on the risk of over- or underestimating the solidity of our economic balance sheet, as well as our liquidity and reputation. The Group must measure and control the risks it has knowingly taken on, while monitoring risks as they change, emerge or threaten to emerge, and which could impact capital, liquidity, brand value or any other of the Group's key indicators.

Analyses, scenarios and stress tests (including reverse stress tests) must be carried out for business plans and projects, and applied for decision making.

Targets must reflect the returns expected by the Group, in terms of risk. Performance management must provide information that is relevant, precise and timely, and which emphasizes risk and return in decision making.

It is imperative that the entire Group have access to measures for risk appetite, delegations of power and critical thresholds. These should be consistent and clearly defined, in line with the approved plan, thereby allowing employees to manage risk proactively while respecting risk appetite, and to react quickly or alert their hierarchy where violations have occurred or are likely to occur.

The Board of Directors must assess and approve the strategy and plan of Attijariwafa bank, and should take into consideration implicit risk and the approved risk appetite.

1.2 Definition of risk appetite framework

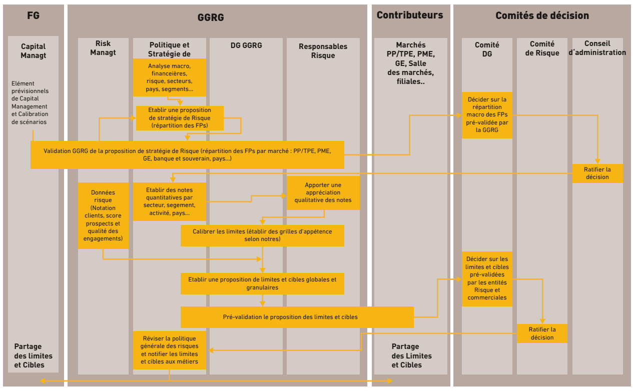
The Attijariwafa bank risk appetite framework defines the risks that the Group 1) selects and manages in order to generate profit; 2) accepts but aims to minimize; and 3) wishes to avoid or transfer. The risk appetite framework includes:

- General risk appetites: quantitative statements that help determine the level of risk that Attijariwafa bank can tolerate (e.g., the amount of capital that can be put at risk); risk appetites are defined at an aggregate level and by type of risk;
- Risk preferences: qualitative statements that set out 1) the risks that Attijariwafa bank considers it can manage effectively, and that are expected to produce profits; 2) risks that the Attijariwafa bank can take on but that must be managed; and 3) risks that Attijariwafa bank should avoid or minimize;
- Tolerances and limits for operational risks are specific quantitative limits (e.g., limits for specific risks). The business standards (i.e., related requirements and comments) set out the Attijariwafa bank methodology for:
  - i. identifying which risks are acceptable and which are not;
  - ii. setting limits and tolerances for operational risks, with Group requirements and preferences taken into consideration.

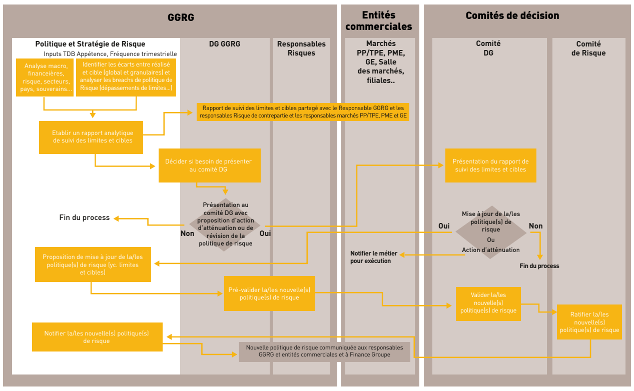
Risk appetites form an integral part of the planning process. They must be clearly defined, regularly updated, and examined and approved by the boards of directors and/or the competent specialized committees. At each meeting of the Risk Committee, risk profiles should be compared with risk appetites, and the results transmitted to the competent specialized committees. At their business review meetings, management and specialized bodies should examine and discuss positions in relation to risk appetite.

1.3 Procedure for defining targets and limits

As defined, the risk appetite framework provides a specific target, to be improved on wherever possible, for each accepted risk level. The limit is bound by both regulatory requirements and maximum capacity. Targets and limits are defined through a transversal procedure involving a large number of employees of various bank units, from front office to back.



The procedure for defining targets and limits has a dual objective. First, all risk levels which will help the Group achieve its strategic targets must be defined. Second, a methodology for the monitoring and continual updating of changes in measured indicators must be established.



1.4 Risk transformation - 2021 achievements, by project

The year 2021 was marked by the Covid-19 pandemic and the extreme uncertainty surrounding national and global economies. Consequently, AWB Group gave special attention to creating and continually updating economic scenarios, and applying them to various exercises carried out internally, particularly in the framework of risk appetite, budget procedure, strategic planning and regulatory exercises: the internal crisis recovery plan (ICRP) and the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP).

The objective of this anticipatory approach was twofold: 1) to closely follow changes in business sectors and to continually update various early warning indicators, and 2) to strengthen the proactiveness of the sales and risk management teams so that they act at the right time and apply the necessary measures for risk control.

Consequently, the indicators and appetite levels were continually updated to account for macro and risk changes. These levels were the basis for calibrating targets and exposure limits, and for the use of capital by segment and type of risk within the ICAAP framework. Attijariwafa bank submitted to Bank Al-Maghrib a full report on the system implemented by the Bank to ensure that capital planning is sufficient for macro and risk forecasts, and for the Bank's robustness under stress tests covering all risks. Similarly, a fourth ICRP report was submitted to Bank Al-Maghrib in May 2021, and a third version of the ICAAP report was submitted in July 2020, and a second version of the ICAAP report was submitted in July 2020.

Work on bottom-up appetite and its convergence with the Corporate Program deployment was fully automated in 2020. A risk appetite indicator was installed in all software in the corporate network.

Moreover, to raise risk awareness, numerous workshops and webinars were held for risk management and business lines in order to monitor changes in the economy and specific business sectors, and to stress the importance of close working relations with customers, especially those in difficulty during the crisis.

In addition, the Group Risk General Policy report has been updated to include new items introduced in 2020.

The Bank's loan commitments by sector as a percentage of total loan commitments at December 31, 2020, were as follows:

- Financial institutions, holding companies and insurance companies accounted for 14%, down from 2019. Commitments in this sector carry a very low level of risk.
- Construction and public works, including building materials, accounted for 10%, unchanged from 2019.
- Real estate development accounted for 5%, up slightly from 2019.
- "Other sections" groups retail loans (mortgages and consumer loans).

II CREDIT RISK

A- Credit policy

I- General principles

The purpose of the bank's general credit policy is to define the framework governing those business activities that generate counterparty risk for the bank.

Counterparty risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from a debtor's inability to honour its contractual obligations. It relates to lending activities as well as other activities that expose the bank to the risk of counterparty or issuer default as in the case of capital market activities or settlement of trades.

The various measures outlined in this general credit policy are applicable on a universal and permanent basis. They are open to modification should economic and financial circumstances change.

These measures may be complemented by specific policies relating to any of the bank's business activities or units. They are also accompanied by credit risk guidelines revised periodically.

The bank's credit policy is based on the following ten fundamental principles:

I.1 Professional conduct and compliance: the bank enforces strict compliance with the principles of professional conduct established in its internal code and with the regulatory measures governing its business activities.

I.2 Independence the risk management function is independent of operational units in order to maintain quality and objectivity in the decision-making process.

I.3 Responsibility for risks individual business lines retain full responsibility for their own credit risks. Responsibility is also shared by the various decision-making bodies.

I.4 Collective decision-making: all credit-related decisions need to be approved and signed-off by at least two parties, one representing the commercial side, the other the risk-management side. This may result in a divergence of opinion, in which case the matter is referred to a higher level within the bank's hierarchy for arbitration.

A credit approval decision cannot be made unilaterally unless the Board of Directors has specifically delegated powers to another body.

I.5 Satisfactory returns: each risk assumed by the bank must earn a satisfactory return. Pricing must always reflect the level of risk assumed.

I.6 Monitoring: each risk assumed by the bank must be monitored on a continuous and permanent basis.

I.7 Separation the management function must be separated from the risk control function.

I.8 Prudence and «consultancy» is essential and expert advice must be sought in the event of doubt or ambiguity.

I.9 Prior analysis the new products committee must conduct prior analysis of all counterparty risk relating to the launch of new products or business activities.

I.10 Restrictive rule: credit may not be granted to any customer having previously benefited from debt write-off or downgrade to doubtful loan status. The bank's ratings model discriminates against this type of customer ("Fail" rating).

II. Counterparty risk:

General principles underlying risk-taking:

Risk-taking must be consistent with approved risk strategies. These strategies are adapted to individual business lines and their respective business development plans in terms of:

- overall limits;
- intervention criteria;
- a delegation plan.

These strategies are also adapted as a function of:

- business line;
- unit;
- industry sector;
- country.

Individual business lines are responsible for complying with these strategies under GRM's control.

Any risk-related decision requires in-depth analysis of both the counterparty and the transaction itself and must be assessed in terms of its risk-return profile. It must also be consistent with the risk strategy of the business line concerned and in keeping with the bank's policy on limits.

II.1 Customer selection:

The bank will only deal with reputable counterparties. The commercial side is responsible for collecting relevant information about customers and must exclude any black-listed customer e.g. customers prohibited from opening bank accounts, writing cheques, doubtful loan status etc.

If a counterparty does not honour its obligation to the bank or the banking system, it may not apply for credit from the bank in the future. Unless the doubtful loan is repaid rapidly, the bank will cease all relations with the counterparty in question.

If a settlement is reached which results in the loan being written-off, the counterparty may not apply for a loan from Attijariwafa bank in the future unless a decision is taken to the contrary by the Major Risks Committee.

The commercial side must also ensure that customer deposits derive from a respectable source and were obtained by legal means.

The final decision as to whether or not to approve the loan depends on the internal rating and GRM's independent opinion. The committee acts as final arbiter.

II.2 Loan transaction structure:

Credit activity requires a total understanding of transaction structure in respect of the following:

- Purpose: the transaction must be clearly justified in economic terms;
- Structure: transactions must be clearly explained and understood and their monitoring must be ensured;
- Maturity: a credit commitment's maturity must be consistent with its purpose e.g. the maturity on a capital investment loan must be 7 years with the exception of home loans;
- Transparency: the credit approval process must comply with rules of professional conduct;
- Security: a counterparty's ability to repay must be analysed and confirmed;
- Guarantees or collateral: loans must be backed by guarantees. The economic value of such guarantees must be validated by an independent expert and regularly updated. Similarly, details of a guarantor's total assets must be provided and updated;
- Notification: customers must be formally notified of the terms and conditions of the loan to safeguard the interests of all parties.

III. Measures governing credit activity:

Because it is so vitally important and given the risks which may result, the bank's credit activity is framed by a set of measures based on three major tenets:

- Compliance with prudential rules decreed by Bank-Al-Maghrib;
- A counterparty ratings model for the purpose of rigorous selection and risk monitoring;
- Diversification across industry sectors to reduce the risk of concentration.

III.1 Prudential rules:

The risk inherent in credit activity is governed by a body of prudential rules intended to soften the impact from what is the most significant type of banking risk. These rules relate to the three phrases of risk-taking:

Before:

At this stage, the bank must permanently ensure compliance with a minimum solvency ratio of 10%. This means that any growth in its credit activity is proportionate to an increase in shareholders' equity (credit equal to 10 times net shareholders' equity) so as to limit the bank's overall debt level which could also have a debilitating impact.

During:

This phase is governed by the following regulatory provisions:

- Examine credit applications against a basic checklist;
- Ensure that the bank's maximum exposure to any single beneficiary (individual or group) does not exceed 20% of shareholders' equity;
- Ensure that there is no over-concentration of risk within the loan portfolio;
- Ensure that credit activity complies with legislation, ethical rules, tax-related and other rules.

After:

Major risks incurred in relation to a single beneficiary (individual or group) are subject to specific monitoring in addition to regulatory requirements (maximum 20% of shareholders' equity and declaration to Bank Al-Maghrib required from 5% of shareholders' equity).

Counterparties for which the bank has reached its regulatory credit ceiling are subject to specific co-management involving both the commercial side as well as GRM. This is to enable the bank to benefit from potential financing opportunities by maximising profitability without increasing exposure.

In the same way, the loan portfolio must be regularly reviewed and categorised under healthy loans, loans under credit watch and non-performing loans which are provisioned.

The bank has adopted a number of internal control measures to ensure that these rules are effective including:

- Measure the exposure of the bank and its subsidiaries in respect of commitments (mobilised and undrawn confirmed lines of credit) and in respect of market-related counterparty risk;
- Control and monitor risks at Group level by identifying in a precise manner third party risk exposure. This is to ensure consistency and thoroughness in the risk reporting process and in allocating outstandings to Basel-style portfolios;
- Conduct stress tests to simulate the bank's capacity to withstand deterioration in the quality of the loan portfolio in the event of adverse developments.

III.2 Concentration risk:

Concentration risk is the risk inherent in any exposure that may result in significant losses, potentially threatening an institution's financial solidity or its ability t o continue to carry out its core activities. Concentration risk may arise from exposure to:

- Individual counterparties;
- Interest groups;
- Counterparties within a single industry sector or a single geographical region;

• Counterparties which derive their revenue from the same type of business or the same basic product.

The Group's overseas expansion has resulted in a concentration of counterparty risk within the same geographical region. This concentration is addressed by management of limits (in terms of exposure and delegated powers) and warning levels.

The risk of individual and interest group concentration is governed by Central Bank measures regarding the division of risks. This presupposes that group-related risks are managed using a standardised process based on a very broad definition of business groups. It also involves a joint approach with business lines aimed at:

• Defining overall exposure limits and monitoring options;
• Consolidating information relating to groups of counterparties within a single database.

In the same way, a sector-based credit distribution policy takes into consideration:

1. The bank's penetration rate in each industry sector;
2. Its asset quality (loss experience and rating);
3. Sector prospects based on business conditions (economic intelligence, industry-based advisory committees, trade federations, Budget provisions etc.) in order to ascertain what commercial approach is required and to ensure that the bank's loan portfolio retains an optimal risk profile in terms of sector concentration.

Regularly reviewing the bank's exposure against a backdrop of changing business conditions makes decision-making easier and enables real-time adjustments in quantitative, even qualitative, limits by:

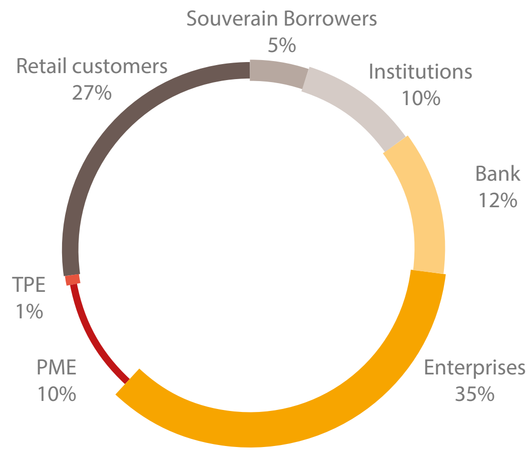
• Pursuing opportunities in high-growth sectors;
• Focusing on activities in which the bank has a relatively high penetration rate or on those where visibility is limited;
• Reducing exposure to industries in decline (unfavourable prospects, high loss experience etc.).

These quantitative sector-based limits are challenged by both the commercial side and GRM prior to authorisation by the relevant bodies. They are applicable to re-evaluation applications as well as new applications. Proposed limit overruns must be submitted to this same body for authorisation and the setting of new limits.

III.2.1 - Diversification by counterparty:

Diversification is an essential component of the bank's risk management policy and is measured by taking into consideration the total exposure to any one customer. The scope and diversity of the Group's activities play a role in this process. Any situation in which there is concentration is examined on a regular basis, resulting in corrective action where appropriate.

Breakdown of commitments by counterparty at the end of December 2021

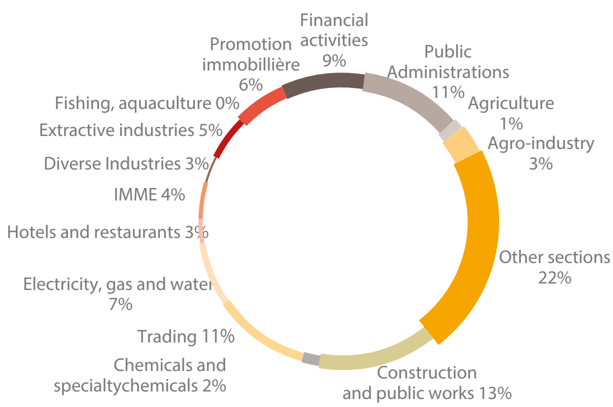


III.2.2 - Diversification by sector:

Similarly, attention is paid to the bank's risk exposure by business sector and is complemented by forward-looking analysis which enables the bank to manage its risk exposure in a proactive manner. This is based on research providing an assessment of sector trends and identifying factors explaining the risks to which all parties are exposed.

The bank's loan commitments by sector as a percentage of total loan commitments at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

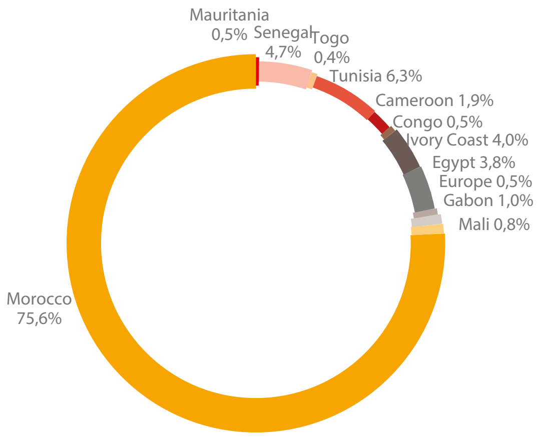
• Financial institutions, holding companies and insurance companies accounted for 9%, down from 2020. Commitments in this sector carry a very low level of risk.
• Construction and public works, including building materials, accounted for 13%, unchanged from 2020.
• Real estate development accounted for 6%, up slightly from 2020.
• "Other sections" groups retail loans (mortgages and consumer loans).



III.2.3 - Geographical distribution:

The geographical distribution of the Group's commitments shows high exposure to Morocco 69%, followed by Tunisia.

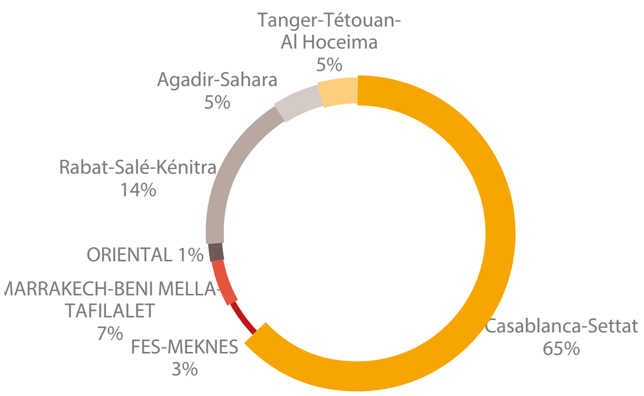
Breakdown of commitments by geographical area at the end of December 2021



In Morocco, the Greater Casablanca region alone accounted for 65% of the bank's commitments, followed by the northwest region (Rabat–Kenitra) for 14%.

This concentration can be explained by:

- The fact that the Casablanca and Rabat regions represent the country's economic, financial and administrative heart;
- Major regional infrastructure projects have their accounts domiciled in Casablanca and Rabat.



B- Procedures

1- Decision-making

a- Scope of powers:

Group credit policy in relation to decision-making is based on a set of delegated powers requiring the assent of a representative appointed by the risk function. Agreement is always given in writing by obtaining the appropriate signatures or by a credit committee meeting formally.

Delegated powers may vary depending on the level of risk in accordance with internal ratings and the specific characteristics of each business line.

Credit proposals must adhere to the principles underpinning general credit policy. Any exception must be referred to a higher level of authority.

The bank's various decision-making bodies, validated by the Board of Directors and classified in ascending order of authority are:

- Global Risk Management Select Committees (3 levels)
- Corporate Banking Credit Committee
- Group Credit Committee
- Major Risks Committee, chaired by the Chairman and CEO, which is the ultimate decision-making body in terms of credit and counterparty risk.

Decision-making relating to subsidiaries is determined as a function of the level of risk assumed. Decisions are taken by the bank's various committees when levels are exceeded.

b- Procedures:

Applications and proposals:

Following initial contact with a customer and assessment of the latter's business activity and revenues, the branch's commercial director puts together a credit proposal using a dedicated online application form. An administrative dossier for the said proposal is then put together which includes all documents required under Bank Al Maghrib regulations and under in-house rules relating to credit commitments.

This proposal must also comprise information required to help the Global Risk Management division make a decision.

Analysis and decision-making:

The credit proposal is sent to analysts in the Global Risk Management division who undertake an thorough initial assessment by analysing the following:

- The business activity and how profitable the relationship is to the bank;
- The counterparty's ability to make repayments;
- How the business is structured in financial terms;
- Background to the customer relationship;
- The quality of the guarantees backing the loan;
- The transaction's profitability;
- The rating determined by the bank's internal ratings model;

In addition to these factors and to improve the bank's due diligence in terms of risk management, sector research is carried out by the Economic and Sector Research unit. This completes the credit analysis process.

The main purpose of this research is to analyse macroeconomic trends by conducting multi-sector research so as to contribute to setting the bank's credit policy.

This analysis is then approved by a risk management specialist from the Global Risk Management division. The latter takes a decision within the scope of his or her powers prior to presenting the proposal to the relevant decision-making body.

Notification of the decision:

This new procedure, which has become part of the preliminary credit certification process, has enabled the Group to formalise the terms and conditions underlying credit decisions. This emphasis on greater transparency enhances customer relations and guarantees that the mutual interests of all parties are safeguarded.

Improvements made in this area include sending customers a credit opening contract and a specific notification letter for certain types of loan such as mortgage loans.

Revision:

Proposals to revise credit lines are generally submitted by the commercial side in the same way as proposals for new credit lines. Global Risk Management may also request a revision of credit lines when its systems indicate anomalies which justify a downward or upward revision to authorised amounts.

The analysis and decision-making process is the same as that for new credit approval.

Related legal entities:

The credit approval process for related legal entities follows the same rules and procedures as for normal customers.

c- Management of credit applications:

Content and management of credit applications

A customer application dossier comprises:

- A customer relationship dossier;
- A guarantees dossier;
- An administrative dossier;
- An operational services dossier.

In accordance with the terms of the Bank Al Maghrib directive of 1 April 2005, credit application dossiers must also include the following:

- Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders approving the financial statements of the previous financial year;
- Annual financial statements;
- Statutory Auditor's General report certifying that the financial statements give a true and fair view;
- Receipt certifying that the annual financial statements and statutory auditors' report have been deposited at the Clerk's Office of the Commercial Court.

Credit application dossiers are filed at branch level. In order for them to be analysed, copies of the original documents are sent for consultation to the various departments at head office for a decision to be made.

Credit proposals and decisions as well as supporting documents are archived with Global Risk Management.

Attijariwafa bank has also established digital archives providing access to financial statements and other information going back over a number of years. The system's search function enables users to conduct in-depth research according to predefined criteria.

d- Management of guarantees

The commercial side submits guarantee proposals as part of the overall credit proposal. These are negotiated with the customer beforehand as cover for credit risk.

These guarantees are assessed at the same time as the credit proposal. This assessment is made on the basis of a number of items of information and documents submitted in conjunction with the credit proposal. The main guarantees accepted by the Bank and the methods used for assessing them are as follows:

- A personal guarantee, assessed on the basis of a recent detailed inventory of the customer's assets using a pro-forma model;
- A mortgage security, assessed on the basis of:
  - A valuation report by an expert approved by Attijariwafa bank for guarantees of more than one million dirhams;
  - A report by one of the bank's managers backed up by a visit report for guarantees of less than one million dirhams;

On the credit application's annual renewal date, the analyst may request, if need be, an updated valuation of the mortgage-backed assets.

- The value of the business pledged as a going concern may also be backed up by a valuation report;
- Goods pledged are regularly inspected by accredited organisations;
- Invoices and evidence of payment may be requested to corroborate items of equipment which have been financed and pledged.

Management of guarantee or collateral dossiers:

The original deeds of guarantee are held by the Guarantees Administration unit at head office.

Requests for guarantee release follow the same procedures as those for credit proposals once approval has been granted by the Commitments Control unit. Any authorised guarantee amendment will therefore have an impact on the credit decision.

The procedure for guarantee release is centralised within the Guarantees Administration unit to ensure full operational control. Authorised signatories are established in advance.

The AGMA project, which the bank initiated in 2007, is aimed at modernising the bank's guarantee management system by centralising the guarantee process and introducing an IT-based application for managing guarantees and their release.

2- Monitoring:

In Attijariwafa bank Group's new organizational structure, the Loan Audit unit is responsible mainly for monitoring and detecting loans in difficulty.

The Monitoring and Credit Risk Control unit adopts a preventive approach to permanently monitoring the health and quality of the Bank's loan commitments.

This preventive management approach, which is a key part of the risk control process, consists of anticipating situations where there is possible deterioration in credit quality and of making the appropriate adjustments.

This unit is responsible for:

- Monitoring the regularity of commitments e.g. ensuring that the motives given in the credit application are valid and comply with authorised limits; assessing payment-related incidents; reviewing amounts owing etc.
- Detecting loans showing persistent signs of weakness, so-called loans in difficulty, based on a certain number of warning indicators;
- Working with the branch network to monitor major risks (loans in difficulty, the largest and/or most sensitive loan commitments);
- Determining which loans need to be downgraded on the basis of current regulations governing non-performing loans;
- Working with the branch network to monitor specific risks such as temporary admissions, advances to companies bidding for public contracts and advances for purchasing goods.

This unit is structured around three sub-entities, organised in a way similar to that of the branch network:

- Retail banking;
- Corporate banking;
- Subsidiaries and branches.

The purpose of these various forms of control is to prevent limit overruns, payment incidents, or a significant drop in the number of customer transactions. Staff must react quickly to identify, in good time, problems encountered by the customer in question and find appropriate solutions.

3- Provisioning:

A comprehensive review of the bank's portfolio is carried out on a quarterly basis for the purpose of identifying sensitive loans and those liable to be provisioned. A system of indicators is used which has been devised using classification criteria for non-performing loans established by Bank Al Maghrib's Circular N°19 as well as other additional prudential criteria selected by the bank.

There are four categories of warning indicators based on a set of underlying rules for detecting anomalies which comply with current legislation:

- Indicators relating to limit overruns;
- Indicators relating to payments in arrears (bank discount or amortisable loans);
- Indicators relating to the freezing of accounts;
- Indicators relating to financial criteria.

In addition to these standard detection criteria, a number of proactive ratios have recently been included in the warning system, calculated using various current balance sheet items. These ratios provide signals warning of deterioration in the risk profile so that corrective action can be taken in good time.

These loans are identified and pre-classified prior to being assessed by credit committees responsible for monitoring loans in difficulty in conjunction with other units within the Bank (branch network, loans, loan recovery).

These committees monitor non-performing loans periodically, which may result in any one of the following actions:

- Regularisation, meaning that the said loans are reclassified under the "normal" category;
- Rescheduling or restructuring in the case of economically and financially viable businesses;
- A definitive downgrade to one of the non-performing loan categories after formally informing the customer concerned beforehand;
- Maintaining the loan under the "under watch" category for those cases which, although not formally eligible for downgrade under regulatory requirements, require

particular attention however by the units concerned. Provisions for these loans may be recognised under general provisions.

Non-performing loans are assessed and recognised in accordance with current banking legislation.

They are classified under three categories:

- Pre-doubtful loans;
- Doubtful loans;
- Impaired loans.

The various units concerned will inform the customer prior to provisions being recognised.

Mortgage guarantees for an amount equal to or greater than one million dirhams are automatically assessed before being taken into account in calculating provisions.

It must be noted that, as a precautionary measure, the Group's policy is that non-performing loans are mostly classified directly under "Impaired loans" and provisioned accordingly.

It is also to be noted that the Risk and Accounts Committee regularly meets to assess the situation of loans classified as "non-performing" and those requiring particular attention when indicators are unfavourable.

4- Corrective portfolio measures:

The Bank has adopted a policy relating to recovery by conciliation to improve the process of recovering loans in difficulty. Two units are responsible for policy implementation, one from the Corporate Banking side, the other from the Personal and Professional Banking side.

Conciliatory collection consists of continually monitoring the consistency and quality of the Bank's total loan commitments, and of monitoring (mainly through the branch network or directly with the customers concerned) the correction of any shortcomings.

Collection by legal means consists of employing any legal measures necessary to recover nonperforming loans.

The purpose of Group Payment Collection is to make use of all available actions, whether conciliatory or legal, in order to collect nonperforming loans.

The unit's principal activities are to:

- draft and propose a collection policy on a Group scale;
- negotiate conciliatory solutions with customers before taking legal action;
- prepare and transmit doubtful loans to lawyers for legal action;
- monitor legal collection actions with the designated lawyers;
- minimize collection costs and related risks.

Efficient collection requires a clearly defined policy:

- compliance with instructions for provisions and accounting principles: circulars 8G and 19G, BAM and DGI (Moroccan tax authority) instructions for provisions and write-backs, weighting of guarantees, and adjusting mortgages;
- flexible, collective decision-making process: several specialized committees which deliberate on proposed debt settlement, and a Group collection committee which meets weekly to examine other proposals;
- categorizing customers: retail, very large debts, debts in receivership and court-ordered liquidation;
- preliminary analysis of cases (excl. retail): guarantees are examined and useful information is gathered;
- choice of strategy to adopt: preferably conciliatory, otherwise legal;
- efficient partnership with implementation and overhaul of collaborative agreements, renewal of the pool of lawyers on the basis of performance and quality of service provided, definition of case-attribution policy, and institution of quotas;
- enhanced productivity of current resources: specific training courses, recruitment and adequate staff for each business line, preparation of the next generation;
- introduction of five specialized collection committees: adherence to the principle of collective action, recording of decisions in committee minutes;
- overhaul of information system;
- adoption of annual action plan: quantitative and qualitative targets;
- creation of performance indicators and reporting: achievements and monitoring of activity;
- Analysis of performance by service providers: monitoring and analysis of costs, general operating expenses, and fees and commissions of service providers.

III- MARKET RISK

Market activities are an area in which risk management plays a significant role and is a major determinant of profitability and performance.

The Bank has implemented a set of policies and measures in order to anticipate, reduce and control risk more effectively.

A – Managing market risks

1- Categories of market risk

Major types of market risk are:

- Interest rate risk;
- Foreign exchange risk;
- Equity risk;
- Commodity risk.

- Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk relates to changes in the value of positions or in future cash flows of financial instruments due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate limits include:

- nominal limits;
- duration limits;
- stop-loss limits.

- Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk relates to changes in a position or financial instrument due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

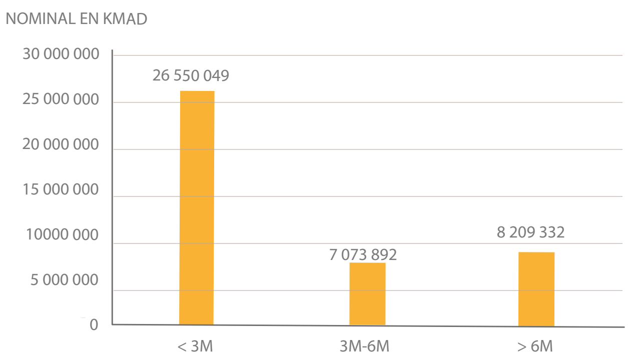
Technically, foreign exchange risk is measured as a function of the foreign exchange position, which includes:

- spot foreign exchange transactions;
- forward foreign exchange transactions;
- foreign exchange swaps;
- foreign exchange options.

Foreign exchange limits include:

- end-of-day limit for each currency;
- end-of-day overall limit;
- short limit;
- "Greeks" limits;
- stop-loss limit;
- counterparty limit.

At 31 December 2021, the bank's foreign exchange options positions amounted to MAD 41.833 billion:



At 31 December 2021, the bank's foreign exchange options positions amounted to MAD 6,9 billion.

- Equity risk:

Equity risk relates to changes in the value of a portfolio of shares following adverse fluctuations in share prices.

The limits for equity risk are as follows :

- nominal limits
- stop-loss limits

- Commodity risk:

Commodity risk relates to changes in the value of commodities following adverse fluctuations in their market price.

The limits on commodities are :

- nominal limits
- stop-loss limits

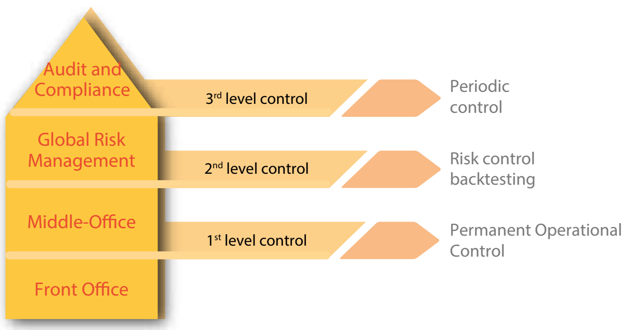
2- Monitoring and control measures

The first level of monitoring limits is performed by the Middle Office & Risk Management unit of Capital Markets; the second level is ensured by Group GRM's market risk unit. Dealing room internal control, which reports to the Group compliance unit, also ensures that limits are respected.

The Middle Office & Risk Management unit reports to Capital Markets, but remains independent of the front office and sales teams.

Internal Control reports to Capital Markets regarding management issues and to Group Compliance regarding operational issues.

Roles of various participants



The Operations & Risk Management unit of Capital Markets:

The Operations & Risk Management unit of Capital Markets is responsible for Level 1 control, its operational functions being related to the applications that it manages.

Its remit primarily consists of:

- Producing and analysing data relating to profits and risks on a daily basis;
- Ensuring the reliability of market inputs for calculating profits and risks (interest rates, stock prices, commodity prices, swap quotations etc.);
- Determining methods for calculating profits and risks and ensuring that they comply fully with the nature of the

risks incurred;

- Determining measures for limits and risk calculation methods in partnership with GRM;
- Monitoring and notifying in the event of market limit overruns;
- Ensuring that Front Office operations comply with accepted market practices and rules established by the Bank;
- Validating prices used by the Front Office.

Global Risk Management – Market risk

The market risk unit of the GRM assumes Level 2 financial control which involves, in particular, overseeing methodologies and market risks. Its remit primarily consists of:

- Validating the principles underlying the methods and measures proposed by Operations & Risk Management unit by ensuring that Group methodology is consistent and issuing recommendations where appropriate;
- Internal and external reporting of market risks;
- Validating the methods developed internally and the software models used to value loan portfolio products;
- Validating the various authorisations and limits requested and the different product lines.

In September 2013, the market risk unit created a subunit: market risk for subsidiaries. The function of this subunit is to monitor and analyze the Bank's various positions in market (mainly foreign-exchange) and interbank activities for Group subsidiaries.

3- Governance of risk management

Market Risks Committee

This committee, which meets quarterly, is composed of the heads of the various levels of control as well as those responsible for Front Office operations to:

- validate new limits proposed by the dealing room, or propose other limits as needed;
- review the various overruns of observed market limits;
- ascertain the efficiency of the market-risk management and its suitability within the defined policy of risk management;
- report the risk of each dealing room activity (indicators for market risk, regulatory stress tests, etc.).

4- Management of limits

Limits are set by the Market Risk Committee for each type of exposure for a quarterly period but may be revised depending on the needs of individual product lines or to take into consideration changes in market conditions.

Limit applications made by the dealing room's different product lines must be submitted to the Operations & Risk Management unit accompanied by a supporting note explaining:

- The limits requested and the character of the corresponding risks;
- Reasons for such an application.

It must be noted that the Market Risks Committee has initiated a stop-loss system for each product line (foreign exchange, fixed income, equities etc.). This system will result in a position being immediately closed if a trader reaches the maximum loss set by the Committee.

Monitoring limits and overruns

Responsibility for ensuring compliance with limits lies with:

- Operations & Risk Management unit ;
- GRM.

The Operations & Risk Management unit monitors exposure on a permanent basis and implements risk measures which it compares to the limits. It submits an appropriate daily report to:

- General management;
- Global Risk Management;
- Internal Control.

Limit overruns are reviewed on the basis of requests for limit adjustments from the trading floor. Adjustments involve mainly:

- **Renewal**: the Operations & Risk Management unit of the investment bank examines predefined limits and compares them with those that actually occurred during the previous year. In conjunction with Capital Markets and other commercial units, Operations & Risk Management suggests adjustments for the following year. Limits may be raised, lowered or cancelled.
- In the case of an **ad hoc adjustment**, those involved in setting limits may request an adjustment to limits granted to counterparties on the basis of changes in circumstances.

Applications to adjust limits are centralized by the Operations & Risk Management unit of the investment bank, which studies their impact on trading-floor operations prior to submitting them to GRM.

In addition to the Fermat system, the Bank has implemented the Murex application for measuring and quantifying market risk, as well as the MLC module for counterparty risk, designed for various trading-floor products.

5- System for managing market risks

In addition to the Fermat system, the Bank has implemented the Murex application for measuring and quantifying market risk, as well as the MLC module for counterparty risk, designed for various trading-floor products.

B- Policy and implementation of market-risk management

Risk identification	Counterparty and/or market risk can arise from any market activity. The main risks of market activities are related to: interest rates, foreign exchange (floating rates), pegged rates, valuation models, commodities, and equities.
Risk quantification	Risks are measured and quantified by the following indicators and factors: -indicator of counterparty risk: equivalent credit risk -indicators of market risk: sensitivity, VaR, economic capital, backtesting, and stress testing -risk factors: exposure under nominal and marked-to-market, maturity, duration, past yield/price, etc.
Risk control	Risk control is achieved by managing counterparty and market limits (from front office to back office). Risk control requires a framework for handling requests and an information system that allows market activity to be monitored in real time, particularly for market risk and counterparty risk.
Operational risk management	Daily and monthly monitoring of market activity, with declarations of any overruns and/or reports not submitted on operational risk. Half-year monitoring on the impact of regulatory and internal stress tests.
Risk oversight	The market-risk committee reviews all trading-floor risk exposure as well as potential risk arising from the limits granted. The committee also ascertains the efficiency of market-risk management and its suitability within the defined policy of risk management.
Risk reporting	Risk reporting includes: indicators of market and counterparty risks, overall risk exposure of market activities, overruns, results of stress tests, etc. Risk reporting is monthly and concerns market activities, overruns of counterparty limits, and regulatory and internal stress tests.

C- Methodology for measuring market risks (internal model)

The management of Market risk is based on several indicators:

- **Value at Risk**
- **Backtesting**
- **Sensitivity indicators**
- **Economic capital**
- **Stress-testing**

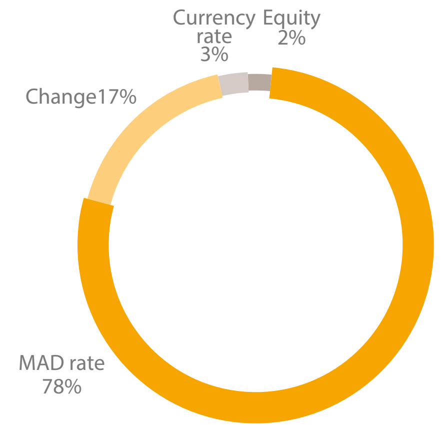
1- Value at Risk measurement

Value at Risk (VaR) measures the maximum permitted variant in the value of a portfolio of financial instruments with a fixed probability over a given period under normal market conditions.

The Value at Risk model was developed by Attijariwafa bank's Global Risk Management unit, it covers interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity risk. The historical VaR model is also used in Murex software.

Value at risk breakdown :

Breakdown of value at risk by activity



Activity in KMAD	Position MAD	VaR (1 day)	Regulatory VaR 10 days
Foreign exchange	-3 066 844	10 068	31 837
Equities	315 434	2 735	8 649
MAD rate	62 603 320	52 584	166 284
Currency rate	5 381 655	8 788	27 789

2- Back-testing

The model allows for back-testing. This is a technique used to test the model's validity for calculating VaR. It uses historical data to calculate VaR and then to ascertain whether this VaR actually represents the potential loss realised by comparing it to the theoretical P&L.

3- Sensitivity indicators

Sensitivity indicators measure the impact of a market change on an asset price. A portfolio's delta measures the change in the portfolio's value for each 1 bp rise of the underlying asset.

Vega measures the portfolio's sensitivity to changes in the volatility of the underlying asset.

4- Economic Capital

The economic capital is an indicator of market risk intended for the calculation of the maximum potential loss due to the holding over a period of one year, without any change in the composition of the bank's trading portfolio, to cope with trading portfolio, to deal with worst case scenarios.

It represents the risk of maximum loss over the entire market activity with a fixed probability over a one-year period under normal market conditions. under normal market conditions. It is used in particular used by the Market Risk Committee to help calibrate limits.

There are two types of economic capital: Economic capital due to market risk to market risk and Economic capital due to counterparty risk.

5- Stress-testing

The stress test, also called scenario analysis, measures through simulations the impact of one or several scenarios on the Bank's portfolio

In contrast with VaR, which measures the maximum loss under normal market conditions, stress tests measure the maximum loss under extreme market conditions.

Regulatory and internal stress tests

Stress test programs, as defined by Bank Al-Maghrib, are carried out every six months. Internal stress tests, identified by the market risk unit on the basis of past crisis scenarios, are distinguished from regulatory stress tests, which are defined by the regulatory authority. Results are reported every six months.

Forward-looking stress tests

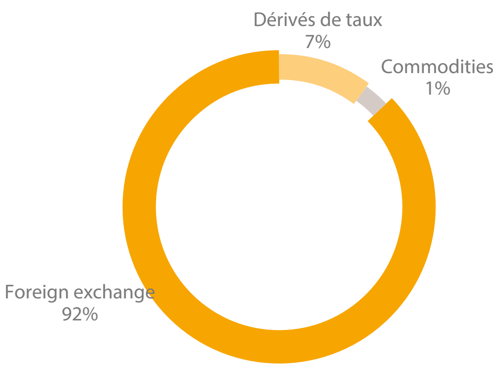
Forward-looking stress tests are based on a macroeconomic approach. They require the modeling of the economic environment's transmission phenomena on the Bank's market activities.

Forward-looking stress tests are developed in collaboration with the GRM's Risk Policy and Strategy unit.

6- Credit risk equivalent

This is an indicator for measuring the risk of a potential counterparty default of a counterparty on an off-balance sheet instrument (forward exchange contracts, currency options, commodities, etc.).

Breakdown of credit risk equivalent by activity



MARKET RISK OF SUBSIDIARIES

In September 2013, the «Market Risks» entity created a «Subsidiary Market Risks» sub-entity «Subsidiary Market Risks» whose function is to monitor and analyze the Bank's various positions on market activities (mainly foreign exchange) and interbank activities for the Group's banking subsidiaries.

A. Monitoring of market risk

1- Foreign exchange activity

Market activities related to foreign exchange are still relatively undeveloped in the subsidiaries, and are limited mainly to spot and forward transactions.

Because of the size and infrequency of transactions, the GGRM has begun to gradually apply foreign exchange limits to subsidiary counterparties.

Moreover, limits on foreign currency positions have been set for subsidiaries in the WAEMU and CAEMC zones in order to control devaluation risk.

Devaluation stress tests are also carried out every six months by the subsidiaries.

2- Interest rate activity

The country risk unit is responsible for sovereign risk.

3- Money market activity

Money market activities are limited to loans/borrowings, pensions and foreign exchange swaps :

Analyses on the banking counterparties in the WAEMU, EMCCA and MENA zones are performed in order to set annual limits.

B- Market risk management in subsidiaries

1- Information system

The Amplitude liquidity model has been implemented for the SIB and UGB subsidiaries, and is currently being deployed by the other subsidiaries.

Acquired in May 2017, the Egyptian subsidiary has its own market risk unit. Murex software has been phased in and is now operational.

Information is transmitted through daily, mandatory reports communicated by the subsidiaries to all stakeholders.

2- Risk policy

This charter is being adapted to individual WAEMU, EMCCA and MENA zones for compliance with local regulations.

The charter has already been implemented in Egypt and Tunisia, including organizational, operational and governance components.

3- Trading and liquidity committees

With regard to governance, meetings of combined committees in subsidiaries have been held quarterly since 2018. These committees monitor the subsidiary's strategy and define its requirements for limits to be submitted to the GGRM.

III- COUNTRY RISK

Risk Management

In order to maintain the rigorous monitoring of cross-border risks, but above all to consolidate long-term enhancement of the macro prudential framework, country risk management continued to develop at a steady clip in 2017 following the Group's acquisition of the Egyptian subsidiary of Barclays Group. To achieve this, the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) brought to the risk function the tools needed to establish an informed development plan optimally combining both commercial ambition and risk requirements and profitability.

Enhancement of the regulatory framework for cross-border risk

In light of the growing cross-border debt on the bank's balance sheet, the regulatory authority has significantly reinforced regulations for this type of risk. In response to this change, Group GRM has satisfied the new prudential requirements by:

- participating in the forth risk review requested by the college of supervisors of the various countries of operations;
- participating in on-site inspection missions in collaboration with Bank Al Maghrib and the BCEAO (Central Bank of West African States) commission: at the subsidiary level and then at the Group level;
- complying with the new regulatory reporting requirements for country risk.

Regulations have been strengthened with regard to the declassification of liabilities in the CAEMC zone. The regulations now go beyond the standard notion of default (frozen and outstanding payments) to the broader definition of the Basel Committee (unregularized overruns and expired authorizations).

The regional regulatory authority of the WAEMU also decided to overhaul banking supervision by directing it more towards convergence with international standards (governance, internal control, and risk management).

The IRB loan-audit unit has already integrated these warnings into its catalogue of alerts and upgrades for the loan portfolio.

Enhanced management of country risk

In collaboration with an outside consultancy firm, the Country Risk unit published a report designed to promote automated country-risk management. The report focuses on:

- diagnosis of the current system and its compliance with existing regulatory requirements, along with identification of changes that are necessary with respect to an international benchmark;
- preparation of a conceptual model for optimizing the management of country risk (functional blocks and dedicated information systems), and planning for the implementation of information technology and the gradual expansion of the system to foreign subsidiaries.

The strengthened regulatory framework and implementation of the new organization combined to reinforce the monitoring of IRB risks and to consolidate the system for managing country risk.

The deployment of the new global banking system and organizational model in compliance with central standards definitively secures the attachment of this subsidiary to the Group, and is a decisive step in its transformation plan.

Monitoring and oversight of counterparty risk at the Group level

This activity, previously performed in a decentralized manner, is now carried out within the IRB Risk unit and on a larger scale:

- A monthly review of IRB commitments is performed by the Audit department, with regard to asset quality for each of the IRB subsidiaries. This second-level audit allows for early and conflicting identification of any deterioration in counterparty risk. The operational efficiency of the audit is facilitated by direct access to information.
- Each subsidiary is monitored quarterly, on a macro basis and in strict compliance with regulations. The purpose of the monitoring is to identify changes in business activity and to ensure that commercial development remains healthy, profitable, and free of concentration risk in terms of portfolio commitments.

The reporting of this quarterly review of bank subsidiaries provides a detailed picture of the entities audited, to the extent that the review is designed mainly for the early identification of zones at risk, and for the drawing up of recommendations intended to mitigate such risk.

Consolidation of country-risk management

The bank has drawn up a country risk management policy in accordance with provisions outlined in Bank Al Maghrib's Directive N°. 1/G/2008 as a result of its international growth, which has seen the international activities assume an ever rising share of the Group's overall exposure.

This policy is based on the following:

- Country risk general policy:

Country risk general policy is governed by a charter whose aim is to determine a framework for those activities which expose the bank to international risk in terms of risk structuring, management, monitoring and surveillance.

With banking operations increasingly international due to the fact that economies are more and more globalised and inter-connected, country risk has become a major component of credit risk. Counterparty risk is governed by the Attijariwafa bank's general credit policy while country risk is governed by the present charter.

Country risk general policy measures are applicable to international risks on a permanent basis at both parent and subsidiary levels. They may be updated should economic and financial circumstances change.

These measures may be complemented by specific policies relating to certain activities (sovereign debt) or to any of the bank's units. They are also accompanied by credit risk guidelines revised periodically.

Country-risk general policy is subject to approval by the bank's decision-making bodies.

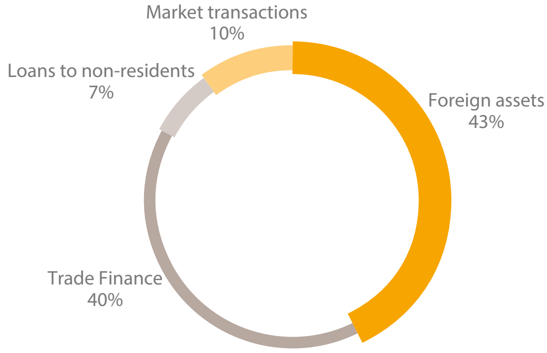
- Methodology for identifying and appraising international risks

Attijariwafa bank undertakes banking and banking-related activities in its domestic market and in foreign countries through subsidiaries and in some cases branches. In this respect, its exposure to international risks encompasses all types of commitment entered into by the bank in its capacity as creditor vis-à-vis non-resident counterparties both in dirhams and foreign currencies. Specifically, this relates to:

- Cash advances and loans by signature to non-residents;
- Exposure in relation to trade finance activity:
  - Confirmation of export bills of exchange payable by foreign banks;
  - Counter-guarantees received from foreign banks;
  - The bank's nostrii accounts in credit held with foreign correspondent banks and foreign correspondent banks' lori accounts in debit held with Attijariwafa bank;
- Foreign asset transactions:
  - Foreign financial holdings;
  - Counter-guarantees issued by Attijariwafa bank on behalf of subsidiaries to support their business development;
  - New foreign branch openings;
  - ALM portfolio.
- Market transactions generating counterparty risk e.g. spot and forward foreign exchange, foreign exchange swaps, structured products, commodities and foreign currency deposits.

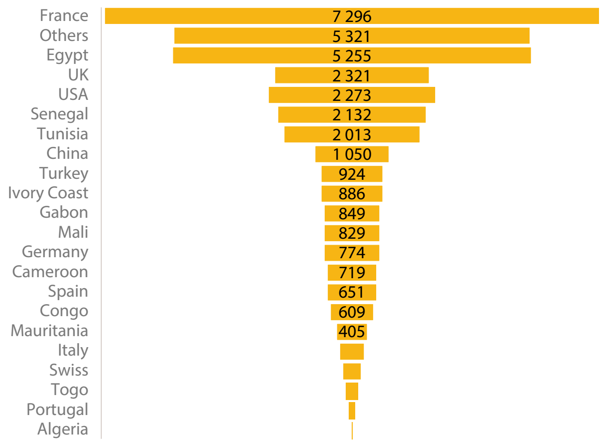
At the end of December 2021, AWB's cross-border risks amounted to MAD 35,218 thousand. Foreign-asset transactions accounted for 43% of total cross-border risks, followed by trade-finance transactions (40%). The percentage of foreign assets is due to the consolidation of the Egyptian subsidiary, which reflects the bank's international ambitions in a context of Morocco's opening to the global economy.

Cross-border risks (Individual basis)



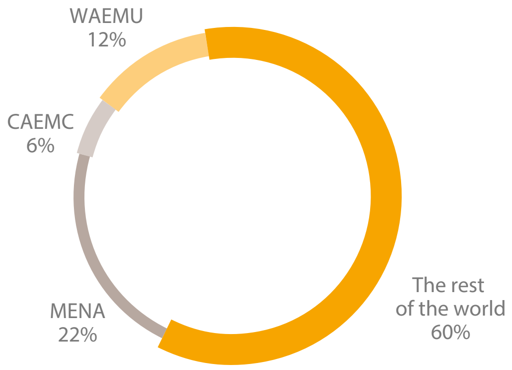
- Methodology for calculating and restating country risk exposure based on the risk transfer principle which highlights regions and countries to which exposure is high (in value terms and as a share of the bank's shareholders' equity) as well as mapping corresponding risks:

Cross-border risks by country at December 2021

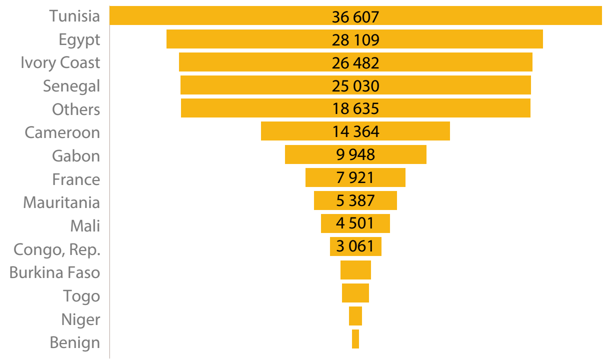


In the zones where it operates, the bank's exposure is represented by financial holdings in banking subsidiaries which bolster growth for the bank's strategic development in Africa. As a result of the acquisition of the Egyptian subsidiary, the MENA zone is dominant at 22% for the acquisition of the Egyptian subsidiary.

Cross-border risks by region at December 2021

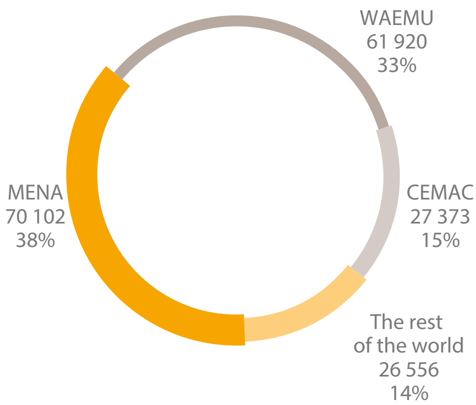


Similarly, breakdown by country of operations reveals a level of diversification which significantly mitigates concentration.

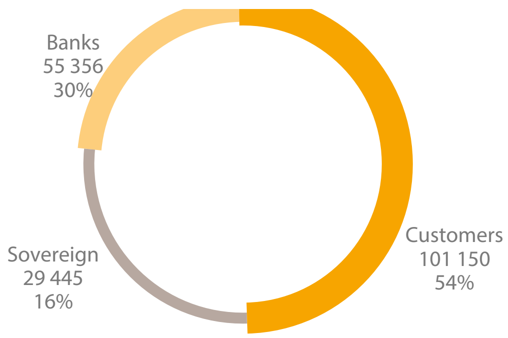


- Consolidation rules for country risk exposure providing an analysis of each subsidiary's commitments by country as well as those of the headquarter and an overall perspective of the Group's total commitments.

Group cross-border risks by zone: MAD 185,951 million



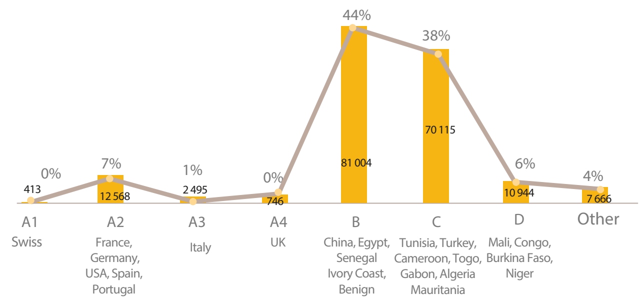
Group cross-border risks by economic operator



Diversification of cross-border exposure is balanced in terms of geography and economic operators, although brokerage activity is dominant in our economic model.

Breakdown of country risk exposure using the Coface scale, with a 44% weighting of countries with acceptable risk.

Breakdown of group cross-border risk exposure using Coface scale at December 2021



- Development of an internal country scoring system reflecting a **country's vulnerability**. The overall grade is based on a multi-criteria assessment approach combining:
  - An economic risk sub-score based on macroeconomic indicators such as the public budget balance, external debt, foreign exchange reserves and GDP, providing an overview of a country's economic solidity;
  - A financial risk sub-score based on macroeconomic indicators such as external debt, debt service obligations, foreign exchange reserves and current account balance, providing an overview of a country's liquidity situation;
  - A market risk sub-score based primarily on credit default swaps (CDS) as protection against issuer default and therefore as an indicator of a country's default probability;
  - A political risk sub-score reflecting a country's vulnerability to political instability; this indicator is based on a multi-criteria assessment approach combining the integrity of

the judicial system, administration and bureaucracy, the redistribution of wealth by analysing the poverty rate, the democracy index and ease of doing business index.

The resulting internal country score is the algebraic sum of the above sub-scores and is graded on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 representing an excellent risk profile and 5 representing a highly vulnerable risk profile.

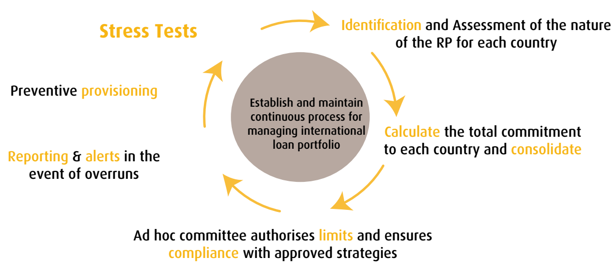
The internal country-rating model, currently based on sovereign risk, is being widened to include other criteria for country risk, such as transfer risk, the risk of a weakening banking system, and generalized shocks. This model will be enhanced by an «alert» module that provides information on major crises and can detect major trends that give advance warning of crises.

- **Allocation of limits**, which are calibrated as a function of the **country risk profile** and the bank's shareholders' equity with a breakdown by region, country, business sector, type of activity, maturity etc;
- **Monitoring and surveillance** to ensure compliance with limits through ad hoc reporting;
- **Provisioning** for country risk as a function of deterioration in any country to which the bank has exposure including the actual occurrence of risk incidents, debt rescheduling, default, recourse to debt relief measures etc.;
- **Stress testing**, an exercice designed to determine the bank's capacity to withstand extreme developments e.g. the actual occurrence of political risk in Tunisia and Ivory Coast, and to measure the resulting impact on capital and profitability.

Stress tests are conducted on a half-yearly basis in accordance with regulatory requirements and periodically when the bank's country risk exposure changes or when otherwise required.

In conclusion, the bank's country risk management policy provides a specific framework that ensures coverage of international risks from inception to final outcome.

Country risk charter



IV- OPERATIONAL RISK AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN (BCP)

I- Operational risks

A. Background and methodology

Attijariwafa bank's operational risk management policy is fully consistent with Basel II reforms and their application to Moroccan institutions as decreed by Bank Al-Maghrib's Directive DN/29/G/2007 of 13 April 2007.

Operational risk is defined by Bank Al Maghrib as "the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from an inadequacy or failing in internal procedures, persons or systems or resulting from external events". This definition includes legal risks but excludes strategic risk and the risk of damage to the Group's reputation.

Operational risk management policy is steered by the Operational, Legal, Information Systems and Human Risks unit.

B. Missions and components of the ORM policy

B1- ORM missions

- To meet the regulatory requirements in terms of ORM of Bank Al Maghrib and the regulators of the countries where Attijariwafa bank is established
- Validate the coverage of operational risks by equity

- Provide the bank and its subsidiaries with the ORM tools necessary to control its operational risks with a view to operational efficiency.
- Standardize and consolidate ORM deliverables

- Leading the ORM channel (collection of OR incidents, annual seminar...)
- Sharing feedback from the bank's entities and subsidiaries on ORM (risks, incidents, CAP, etc.).

- Ensure the central management of major risks (Strengthening of DMRs)
- Follow up on serious incidents
- Elaborate reports for internal and external instances

B2- ORM policy components

Attijariwafa bank Group's ORM policy is based on the following components:

Normative body

The **ORM normative body** is described in the **ORM charter** through descriptions of the:
- methodology for operational risk modeling
- organizational principles for the OR network
- ORM procedures (OR mapping, inventory of incidents, reporting)

ORM reference system

The **ORM reference system** comprises:
- the mapping process for all Bank/subsidiary activities;
- consolidated risk mapping by process, including the risk control system

ORM organization

The **organizational system at the AWB level** is deployed at two levels:
- **1st level / ORM unit:** responsible for measuring and controlling operational risks. It is also responsible for informing business lines of their operational risk levels and helping them to take appropriate action. These activities are carried out by the **Operational Risk Managers (ORM)**.
- **2nd level / business line:** the business lines **(corresponding OR, OR relays)** are themselves responsible for identifying and compiling an inventory of incidents, and for implementing measures to hedge against risk.

ORM reporting

The **reporting provided** is the following:
- Reporting (monthly and quarterly) addressed to various **business lines**
- Reporting addressed to the **Management Committee** and the **Bank's Board of Directors**
- Reporting addressed to the regulator, **Banque Al-Maghrib** (CI and other reports requested)

Change management

Training material has been created for specific profiles

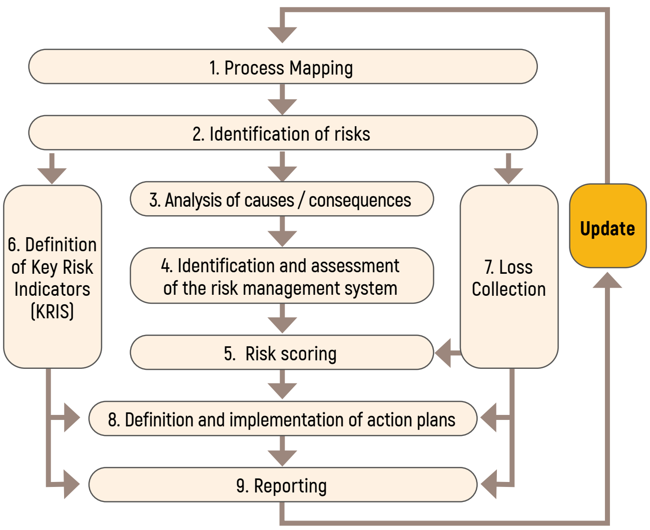
Awareness raising sessions are held regularly for business line OR employees

ORM software **user guides** have been written and distributed

Evaluation surveys have been carried out on the level of **OR culture**

C. METHODOLOGY FOR OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The chart below shows the process used to map operational risks:



The risk control framework (RCF) groups all measures taken to prevent and/or minimize risks and their impact:

- 1st and 2nd level controls
- automatic controls
- existing procedures
- training courses and awareness raising

5 possible levels of evaluation, from "efficient" to "nonexistent"

The net risk rating is evaluated according to 2 axes, frequency of occurrence and financial impact:

Frequency		Average financial impact		Scale of net rating	
Rating	Level of impact	Rating	Frequency level	OR net rating	
1	Less than MAD 10 thousand	1	Extremely rare	Less than once every 5 years	1	Weak
2	MAD 10 thousand to 100 thousand	2	Rare	Less than once a year	2	Average
3	MAD 100 thousand to 1 million	3	Infrequent	Several times a year (1-15 times per year)	3	Strong
4	MAD 1 million to 10 million	4	Frequent	Several times a month (16-50 times per year)	4	Critical
5	MAD 10 million to 100 million	5	Very frequent	Several times a week (51-350 times per year)	5	Unacceptable
6	Over MAD 100 million	6	Constant	Several times a day (at least 350 times per year)		

In order to have a credible indicator for the Bank's risk exposure, risk mapping is updated annually for frequency and impact, both quantitative (financial) and qualitative.

D. Hedging of operational risk management

All banking activities are hedged by a policy of operational risk management, except for the following units: general audit, Group compliance (audit units), and strategy and development.

The range of hedging was extended after the deployment and harmonization project for ORM systems in IRB subsidiaries (WAEMU, EMCCA, others) launched in 2019 and closed in february 2020.

MOROCCO	WAEMU	EMCCA	OTHER
· AWB	· SIB – Ivory Coast	· UGB – Gabon	· ABM – Mauritania
· SFC subsidiaries:	· CBAO – Senegal	· CDC – Congo	· AWB Egypt
- Wafabail	· CDS – Senegal	· SCB – Cameroon	· ABT – Tunisia
- WafaLLD	· BIM – Mali		· AWB Europe
- Attijari factoring	· BIAT – Togo		
- Wafasalaf			
- Wafacash			
- Wafa Immobilier			
· BFIG subsidiaries:			
- Wafa bourse			
- Attijari Intermédiation			
- Wafa Gestion			

E. ORM governance

The operational risk management policy is monitored by governance organized in three principal

General Management Committee

Main objectives :
- Validation of standards, procedures and OR management methods
- Validation of the OR mapping and its future evolutions
- Monitoring of indicators and action plans on major risks
- Review of incidents and losses and their mitigation measures

Actors:
CEO or Deputy General Director, Persons in charge: ORM, GRM, Audit, Compliance, Permanent Control, Finance, HR, Legal, Sales and Marketing Development

ORM Committee

Main objectives :
Implementation of the charter, standards, procedures and OR management methods Examination of the mapping of the OR of the various business lines and its future developments Review of major risks and monitoring of the implementation of mitigation measures (CAP, outsourcing, insurance…)
Follow-up of the evolution of incidents and losses Preparation of the OR regulatory committee and arbitration points

Actors:
ORM Manager, Business Manager, MRO, CRO
Frequency: Quarterly

Operational Risk Committee

Main objectives :
Presentation and analysis of incidents and lossesMonitoring of indicators and action plans on major risksValidation of updates to OR repositories (Processes, Risks and Organizational System)

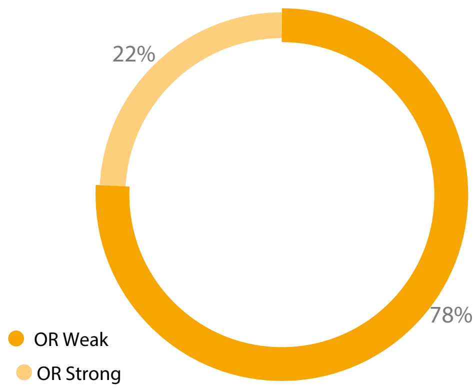
Actors:
ORM Manager, Business Manager, MRO, CRO
Frequency: Quarterly

QUANTITATIVE DATA

A. Risk mapping analysis of Group operational risks (Bank + IRB subsidiaries)

The principal characteristics of operational risk mapping are as follows:
- 22% are major risks (ratings of "Strong," "Critical" or "Unacceptable")
- 69% of risks are the result of Basel Accords-related "Execution, delivery and process management"
- 11% of risks are IT-related (business interruption and system malfunction)

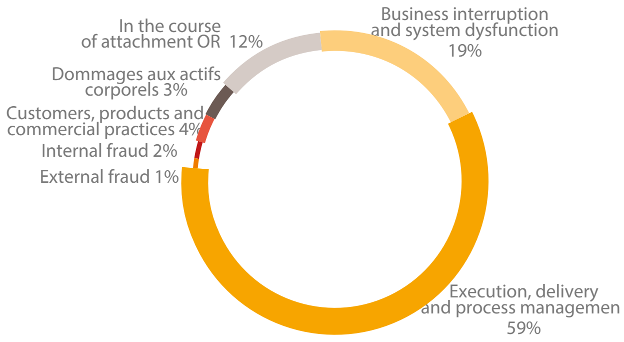
Risks by rating



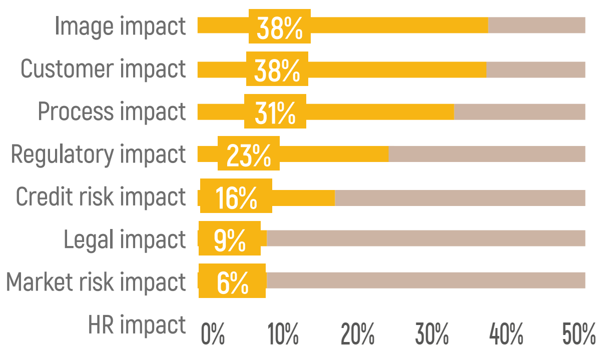
Risks from Basel Accords (Level 1)

B. Analysis of 2021 incidents recorded at Bank level

Incidents by category of events
(number of occurrences)



Qualitative impact generated
by the incidents collected



The majority of incidents collected in 2021 related to failure to execute, deliver and process management (59%) followed by incidents related to business interruptions and system malfunctions (19%).

The predominant qualitative impacts are the impact on image and the impact on customer satisfaction (38% of incidents),followed by the impact on process interruption with 31%.

Group Business Continuity Management (BCP)

Business continuity is a corporate program whose objective is to limit the financial, strategic, legal and public-relations impact from the risk of cessation of a business vital to the establishment.

The implementation of the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is part of the regulatory compliance with BAM circular 47G/2007 on management of major risks. The BCP aims to protect Attijariwafa bank Group capital, to ensure the resilience of all activities and to enhance the Group's defenses.

The objective of business continuity management is to ensure that technical and organizational procedures are continually adjusted to remain in alliance with Attijariwafa bank's development and defense objectives.

The bank's business continuity strategy is implemented through its Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which comprises numerous measures designed in accordance with various crisis scenarios. These ensure continuity where needed in a temporary fail-soft mode, in order to ensure vital banking services and the gradual resumption of activities.

2021 BCP highlights

During the first lockdown in 2020, Attijariwafa bank Group activated its BCP and accelerated the massive deployment of remote work for the large majority of its employees.

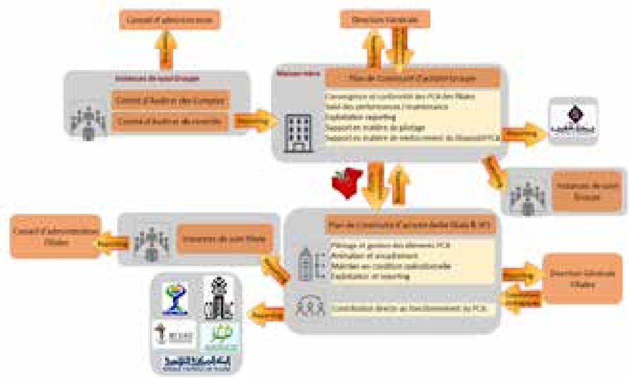
The same measures for Covid-19 crisis management were renewed and adapted in 2021, during subsequent waves of the pandemic. The Group thereby demonstrated its ability to adapt and ensure operational continuity.

The impact of the crisis on the Group depends on several factors: the duration of the pandemic; the decisions made by governments and central banks of the countries in which the bank does business; changes in the health crisis; and economic, financial and social changes.

I. Organization & Governance

i. Global BCP governance

The group's BCP policy includes global governance of BCP between the group and its subsidiaries.



ii. Bank BCP

Bank business lines deemed critical are assigned a maximum tolerable period of disruption (MTPD) of one week. This period corresponds to the maximum time needed for the bank to restore operations after a disaster (or disruption).

In 2021, MTPDs were reviewed in the context of the Maintenance in Operational Condition (MOC) needed for all business lines. The reviews were performed on the basis of a matrix for continuity-related risk appetite, and were validated by the bank's directors.

iii. BCPs of international retail banking subsidiaries

With crises growing in number and frequency, Attijariwafa bank Group decided that each of its IRB banking subsidiaries in Africa should have a Business Continuity Plan that satisfies Group and local regulatory requirements.

The project was noteworthy for three items:

- launch in 2019 of BCP operational projects subsequent to a BCP diagnostic defining Group and regulatory requirements for each subsidiary;
- project procedure in six phases after BCP kickoff for each subsidiary;
- adaptation of organizational project to Covid-19 circumstances by favoring remote work.

Regulations in force

iv. Business continuity policy

Attijariwafa bank's business continuity policy covers all banking activities. It is set out in a series of documents corresponding to the various BCP components:

BCPs	Description
Crisis Management Plan (CMP)	Defines crisis organization, steps for BCP activation, and human resources and communication procedures.
User Backup Plan (UBP)	Defines employee backup solutions.
Telecom and IT Backup Plan (TITBP)	Defines IT backup solutions, particularly recovery strategy and means, backup tools, and the operational modes for IT and telecom recovery.
Business Recovery Plan (BRP)	Defines the procedures for business recovery after a disaster.
Test Plan	Defines the validation procedures for BCP efficiency by means of tests and exercises.
Plan for Maintenance in Operational Condition (MOC)	Defines long-term BCP procedures.

v. Organizational principles

The general organizational principles address two main concerns:

- Managing crises: this is the role of management structures that oversee the execution of various BCPs through application of the strategy appropriate for a given crisis scenario.
- Anticipating crises: this is the role of coordinating structures that ensure compliance of BCPs with the Group's continuity strategy, maintenance in operational condition (MOC), proper testing and the application of recommendations from oversight bodies.

vi. The bank's crisis management structure

Each bank business line is responsible for its own business recovery. Each business line is expected to establish a watch list on the basis of BCP evaluation grids, and organize the various phases of recovery, usually in fail-soft mode, until normal functioning has resumed. This is done in collaboration with the head of BCP.

The implementation of replacement resources (IT system backup, backup site, logistical means, staff) is the bank's responsibility.

A given crisis situation is managed at the level of the entity concerned (bank business line) and monitored by a central crisis structure at the bank level, particularly with regard to problems affecting staff, crisis communication and the implementation of the bank's backup systems.

The crisis structure comprises the following entities:

- central crisis unit (CUAWB)
- crisis communication unit (CCU)
- human resources crisis unit (CUHR)
- IT crisis unit (CUIT)
- Backup and logistics crisis unit (CUBL)
- Business line crisis unit (CUB)

II. Covid-19 procedure

The objective of the procedure is to better anticipate and manage crisis situations, particularly Covid-19. This can be achieved by dealing with absenteeism, inaccessibility (partial or total) to the workplace and the resulting disruption to some or all of the bank's activities.

<u>i. An organization well adapted to the health crisis</u>

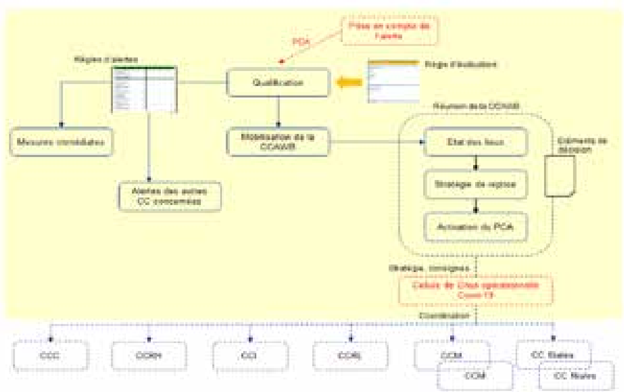
The Group crisis unit (CUAWB) provides a permanent crisis structure at the Group level. Its role is to:

- describe events likely to lead to a crisis situation for the Group;
- decide when to implement crisis management procedures for the Group and its subsidiaries;
- activate Group backup plans;
- coordinate all active plans in accordance with the selected strategy, and process issues submitted by various entities.

The Covid-19 crisis unit coordinates decisions of the CUAWB at the Group level. Its role is to:

- implement the decisions and backup strategy selected by the CUAWB;
- coordinate all active plans in accordance with the selected strategy, and handle problems submitted by various specialized crisis units;
- manage the implementation of actions taken by specialized crisis units;
- comply with the strategy for aiding subsidiaries as defined by the central crisis unit;
- regularly inform the central crisis unit on any changes in the situation, and submit important decisions to be made;
- coordinate actions for a return to normal.

CUWB activation procedures



<u>ii. Renewal of Covid-19 BCP procedure enacted last year</u>

identification, duplication and distribution of BCP teams at various sites;

separation of teams and activation of backup sites;

identification of backup teams working remotely but able to intervene if needed;

faster availability of infrastructures and appropriate technological solutions (IT solutions, VPN, video conferences, etc.);

for entities at corporate headquarters, working from home encouraged and rotation of on-site employees with those working remotely;

introduction of a business continuity procedure for interaction with "sensitive" suppliers;

preparation of logistics and safety procedures in the event of tighter lockdown conditions or extreme scenarios (approx. 100% of services maintained in the countries where the bank does business);

business continuity resulting from digital transformation.

IRB subsidiaries also receive Group assistance for continuity management. These procedures have been adapted to comply with government measures.

<u>iii. Health safety and protection of employees and customers</u>

- implementation of supervisory and safety procedures adapted to the new work organization;
- optimized management of employees and work spaces at central and network sites;
- awareness-raising actions for employees and "sensitive" partners and service providers;
- PCR tests available for all employees, and regularly scheduled targeted testing;
- suspension of meetings and events requiring on-site physical presence in favor of videoconferences;
- limited access between and within corporate buildings for employees and external visitors to the bank;
- compliance with restrictions for customer access to branches (3 to 10, depending on the size of the branch);
- distribution of hydroalcoholic gel and protective masks;
- introduction of a specific procedure for hygiene, cleaning and prevention (health care products, temperature check, etc.).

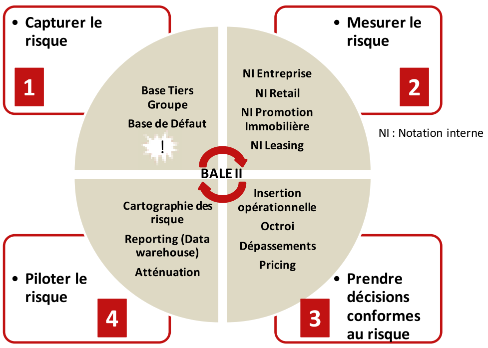
V- Risk Management

The GGRM is equipped with a unit dedicated to Risk Management systems. This unit is focused on applying industry best practices in risk management, in compliance with Basel II.

This unit is also responsible for creating and monitoring rating models at the Group level, mapping ratings, and continually improving risk management.

As part of the procedure for transitioning to the advanced processes required by the central bank (BAM) and by bank management, a Basel II framework has been implemented under the aegis of Risk Management. The framework is based on risk capture (default database), a company ratings system (updated in 2010 and 2017), a Group third-party database, a data warehouse for risk management, and a procedure for operational application of ratings on the process level.

Basel II scheme



Ratings map in accordance with the new corporate model

The new model for corporate internal ratings (2017) was the basis for portfolio ratings and for requirements of the new IFRS 9.

The new model takes into account not only financial items, but also qualitative and behavioral items. It covers the majority of the Bank's commitments. It was designed on the basis of a proven statistical approach and with feedback from experienced risk managers. The result was enhanced forecasting capacity.

As every year, in 2021 the internal rating model for companies was adjusted to comply with the portfolio rating. It provided a basis for requirements of IFRS 9.

A new internal ratings system was introduced in 2017. This system has better forecasting capacity than the previous model, and was designed and approved by various management bodies. The model was successfully introduced throughout the year by means of the latest software, with the help of the IT and other group teams. The model will serve as a basis for future improvements regarding compliance with the Bale directives and the new IFRS 9.

The new model takes into account not only financial items, but also qualitative and behavioral items. It covers the majority of the bank's commitments. The rebalanced weighting of various components is based on tested statistical analyses.

AWB Classification	Description
A	Very good
B	Good
C	Quite good
D	Average
E	Poor
F	Bad
G	Very bad
H	Default

The ratings system has the following features:

a) Scope: corporate portfolio, excluding public administration, finance companies and real estate development companies;

b) Attijariwafa bank's ratings model is primarily based on assigning a counterparty rating reflecting the probability of default within one year ;

c) This rating is calculated on the basis of three other ratings – a financial rating, a qualitative rating and a behavioural rating.

- The financial rating is based on several financial factors related to the company's size, growth rate, level of debt, profitability and financial structure;
- The qualitative rating is based on information regarding the market, the environment, the company's shareholder structure and management. This information is provided by the branch network.
- The behavioural rating is based on the specific character of the account

d) All counterparty ratings are subject to credit committee approval (for each rating) by the appropriate credit committee in accordance with current delegated powers.

e) Probability of default only assesses a counterparty's solvency, independent of the transaction's characteristics (guarantees, ranks, clauses, etc.).

f) The model's risk classes have been calibrated by adopting risk classes used by international ratings agencies. The rating is assigned to a risk class on an 8-class risk ratings scale under 3 categories :

- Healthy counterparties: classes A to D;
- Sensitive counterparties: E to G;
- Counterparties in default: class H (doubtful, impaired, consolidation, recovery, provisions).

g) Use of internal ratings: the internal ratings model is now an integral part of the assessment and credit approval process. The rating is taken into consideration from the very moment a credit proposal is submitted.

The risk rating will also determine the level of authority required in the credit approval process.

h) Ratings update: counterparty ratings are re-examined at each renewal date and at least once a year. However, for corporate customers under watch (Classes F, G or pre-recovery), the counterparty rating must be reviewed every six months. In general, any significant new information will result in the rating being reassessed and a possible upward or downward revision.

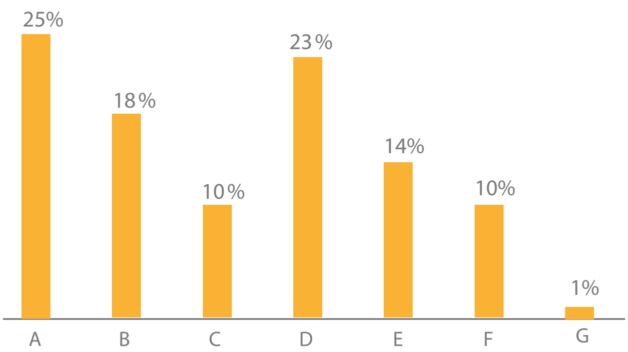
The ratings system is intended to be flexible and is back-tested on an annual basis in order to:

- Test the predictive powers of the ratings model;
- Ensure that the probabilities of default are correctly calibrated.

In 2020, the model was backtested and reviewed on the basis of recent data and in compliance with IFRS 9 guidelines, thereby updating the ratings scale in terms of PD. An external audit mission by an international firm corroborated the internal methods and approved the "corporate" ratings model.

Internal bank rating mapping

The rating map, which covers a base of 6,031 files totaling 126 billion in outstanding loans, is as foloows (Breakdown in commitments):



- Public administrations, real estate companies and litigate files are out of perimeter.

The ratings map shows the quality of assets: 43% of the Bank's commitments are considered healthy "A and B" commitments.

The rating stood at 99% at the end of December 2021, thanks to the combined efforts of risk managers and account managers. This rating reflects the now-permanent ratings procedure within the Group.

To improve the internal rating procedure of SMEs and large companies, governance was enhanced by increasing the number of internal and external audits of ratings models, by implementing a model-validation committee, and by introducing regular backtesting procedures for models.

Adjustment of ratings models for IFRS 9

In January 2018, the new IFRS 9 introduced a new model for recognizing impairment of financial assets on the basis of expected credit losses (ECL). The amount of expected losses is determined by means of three principal parameters: the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD), which take into consideration amortization profiles. ECL = PD x LGD x EAD.

Moreover, the standard adopts an approach to asset classification in 3 buckets:

- Bucket 1 ("healthy portfolio"): assets show no significant rise in credit risk after initial recognition;
- Bucket 2 ("portfolio with significant rise in credit risk"): significant rise in credit risk after initial recognition;
- Bucket 3 ("portfolio in default"): recognized credit event or default.

The broadening of corporate ratings models provides risk parameters (particularly probability of default) that cover most of the Bank's commitments in Morocco, especially the probability of default, which is now much lower than in previous models. The calculation of Bucket 1 provisions is made on the basis of the PD estimated on a 12-month point in time (PIT) horizon.

Where there is a significant rise in credit risk (Bucket 2), the PD employed is at maturity, in order to take the provision into account throughout the instrument's remaining life. This led the Bank to develop new models for forecasting probability of default over several timeframes, in compliance with the standard.

Moreover, the inclusion of an outlook component (i.e., on the basis of macroeconomic forecasts) is being implemented with probability scenarios that include past events, current conditions and reasonable, justifiable macroeconomic forecasts. These new models, called "forward looking," are able to estimate a default rate over several timeframes. The estimated default rate is used to measure the Life in Time (LIT) probability of default.

As 2021 was yet another year dominated by the Covid-19 pandemic, the internal ratings model and risk factors used to calculate provisions for compliance with IFRS 9 were immediately adjusted reflect the impact of changing economic outlooks and their effects on PD levels from both PIT and at maturity.

Ratings: foundation of the digital transformation

After 7 years of effective use of scoring models (very small enterprises and professionals), these models have been enhanced by integrating a new type of internal data (card payments and withdrawals) and external data (credit bureau) which has led to a significant improvement in the predictive power of the scoring models. These models were successfully deployed in 2019 and have been complemented by specific models (prospects, new relationship entries and dual relationship) for more accurate scoring throughout the customer lifecycle.

During the period 2014–2020, the number of decision-related strategies was increased in order to meet the growing needs of the bank's strategic programs. In view of the targets outlined in these plans, new strategies will be implemented by 2025.

All models contribute to the partial automatization of credit decisions, and ultimately increase the capacity for processing them. The automation rate is continually improving. These policies will be reviewed and improved in order to better address the targets that are the focus of the 2021 ANA MAAK program, particularly new companies and young entrepreneurs.

One of the highlights of 2021 was the introduction of a new version of scoring very small enterprises and professionals. This version has superior predictive capabilities.

To cover more of the customer base, a new scoring model dedicated to professionals and other self-employed workers was implemented in mid-October 2021.

Also the rules of decision and acceptance will be made more flexible in order to be fully in line with the objective of facilitate access to financing for the MSEs concerned by the INTELAKA program. As an indication, the scoring systems deployed today allow for the annual scoring of more than 50,000 applications annually.

A pre-scoring operation has been successfully carried out based on the system in place for the distribution of credit products. This operation made it possible to boost a potential of 2 billion dirhams.

In order to give a collective dimension to the scoring project, the bank has implemented a new technology that allows it to free itself from geographical constraints.

This logical scoring hub (currently being tested in a pilot subsidiary) centralizes scoring engines and makes them accessible to the bank and its subsidiaries.

Ratings models are regularly monitored by risk management, both for operational performance and for robustness.

With regard to change management and the increased use of ratings, risk management actively participated in a media campaign designed to help Moroccan companies understand ratings. An e-learning module was developed in collaboration with Group human resources to promote the use of ratings. Monitoring displays were also designed for the network.

Enhancement of risk management for subsidiaries

A unit dedicated to assisting local and international subsidiaries was also created in 2021. In addition, the corporate internal ratings system continues to expand for international subsidiaries, with priority given those demonstrating sufficient commitments and requisite qualities. In 2019, four subsidiaries (UGB, CBAO, CDS and SCB) were covered by a ratings model.

In addition, the models deployed prior to 2019 were continually improved, especially SIB (Ivory Coast), ATB (Tunisia) and Attijariwafa bank Egypt, which was given special attention. A review in 2019 confirmed the robustness of the models deployed and their effective operational implementation.

In 2020, the UGB and CDCO sites were equipped with new ratings models. For our AWB Egypt subsidiary, ratings models are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain adequate for changes in the Egyptian economy. These missions have confirmed the successful operational implementation and the increasing acceptance of new models. In addition, IFRS 9 risk parameters have been adjusted to take into account the latest observed default rates as well as the macroeconomic scenarios affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As the use of ratings becomes increasingly common, priority is given to subsidiaries that have the necessary quality, access and storage of data. An external audit validated the models of two subsidiaries, ATB (Tunisia) and SIB (Ivory Coast).

AWB intends to expand the implementation of scoring systems at the international subsidiary level. The idea of a scoring hub is to automate and increase lending, and is one of the Group's major objectives for improving customer service.

In addition, since June 2021 the African subsidiaries covered by a ratings model have been monitored by means of a mapping system. Produced and published quarterly, the mapping system calculates and shows:

- The distribution of ratings by size and outstanding loans for large companies and SMEs.
- The distribution of watch-list outstanding loans by sector of activity.
- The rates employed for adjusting the system score to the approved score.
- The transition rates for the approved score between years N and N–1.

For BIAT (Togo), a ratings model for large companies and SMEs was designed and approved, with implementation planned for early 2022.

As the use of ratings becomes increasingly common, priority is given to subsidiaries that provide sufficient quality, access and archival resources with regard to data.

At the local subsidiary level, a new procedure for rating real estate development projects was introduced. Its operational qualities will be enhanced in 2022.

A new ratings model specific to factoring was designed for Attijari Factoring. The model is based on assessment of both buyer and seller risk. The IT rollout is planned for 2022.

VI. ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that, even by mobilizing its assets, a lending institution will not be able to meet its obligations or maturities across the yield curve.

Liquidity risk can arise from customer deposit withdrawals, a high level of credit disbursement, or a decline in liquidity of specific assets. It can be related to intrinsic risk or to market risk.

Attijariwafa bank Group manages liquidity risk within the framework of the liquidity policy approved by the ALM Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Board of Directors. Under this policy, liquidity risk can be identified, assessed, monitored, and hedged for both normal and crisis conditions. Group liquidity is assessed by means of internal and regulatory performance indicators.

Policy for liquidity-risk management

Objectives

The liquidity policy of Attijariwafa bank Group consists of:

- holding available, liquid assets that allow the bank to meet exceptional cash withdrawals for various maturities, including intraday, and for various currencies;
- ensuring a balanced, adequately diversified financial structure at an optimal cost;
- complying with regulatory liquidity ratios.

Governance

The Board of Directors is kept informed by the Audit Committee with regard to the Group's liquidity policy and position.

The ALM Committee meets quarterly to:

- define the liquidity-risk profile;
- ensure that regulatory liquidity ratios are being met;
- define and monitor liquidity-management indicators and set related limits;
- define the bank's financing strategy in terms of market conditions.

The ALM Committee comprises the chief executive officer, senior managers, the head of global risk management, the business-unit heads, the head of Group finance, the head of capital resources, the head of the trading floor, and the head of the ALM unit.

Other participants may be invited on occasion by the chairman of the ALM Committee.

The Treasury Committee meets monthly. The committee monitors and manages liquidity risk by monitoring market conditions on a regular basis, verifying the bank's internal capacity to meet potential liquidity needs, and managing its liquidity ratio.

Management and monitoring of liquidity risk

The management and oversight of liquidity risk use a wide range of indicators for various maturities.

Free treasury securities

Free treasury securities allow the bank to meet short-term liquidity needs. Intraday mismatches and overnight outflows can be covered by intraday "PLI" repos concluded with the Central Bank, or by overnight repos.

At December 31, 2021, outstanding free treasury securities amounted to MAD 51.7 billion, compared with MAD 38.9 billion a year earlier.

Available liquidity reserves

Liquidity reserves comprise assets that can be converted into cash in less than 12 months. Liquidity may arise from the sale of the asset on the open market, from using the security as collateral in the repo market, or from lending the security to Bank Al-Maghrib.

At December 31, 2021, high-quality liquid assets totaled MAD 60.9 billion, compared with MAD 46.2 billion at December 31, 2020.

Hedging wholesale liquidity gaps (12 months) by means available liquidity reserves

This indicator measures the bank's ability to fill gaps in wholesale liquidity, considered volatile during a liquidity crisis, in the event of a market unexpectedly closing.

At December 31, 2021, 12-month wholesale liquidity gaps totaled MAD 25.9 billion, compared with MAD 20.2 billion a year earlier. The coverage rate by means available liquidity reserves stood at 235% at December 31, 2021, compared with 228% at December 31, 2020.

Static liquidity gaps: (difference between assets and liabilities) by maturity: This measure determines the liquidity schedule for all assets and liabilities:

- until the contractual date for items with a contractual schedule;

- in accordance with assumptions based on models for items without a contractual schedule.

At December 31, 2021, the static liquidity gaps were as follows (in MAD billions):

	0-1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Asset flow	184	121	84
Liability flow	136	81	172
Static liquidity gap	48	40	-88

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) measures a bank's ability to cover liquidity needs during a stress period (both systematic and nonsystematic) of one month.

At December 31, 2021, the LCR stood at 184% , compared with 202% at December 31, 2020.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR):

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) limits a bank's use of short- term liquidity gaps. The NSFR encourages stronger assessment of refinancing risk for all items on and off the balance sheet, thereby encouraging stability.

At December 31, 2021, the NSFR stood at 145% , compared with 128% at December 31, 2020.

Structural interest-rate risk

Interest rate risk is one of the largest risks to which banks are exposed. This risk relates to the risk of changes in the value of positions or the risk of changes in a short-term financial instrument's future cash flows (floating rate) due to changes in market interest rates (fixed rate).

The management of interest rate risk involves matching the various interest rates for the uses and sources of the bank's deposits. However, the bank's sources (i.e., deposits), usually short or medium term, do not match perfectly with the bank's uses of its deposits, usually long term and at fixed interest rates (e.g., mortgage loans). This mismatch creates a need to monitor, assess, and hedge interest rate risk.

AWB's management of interest rate risk aims to preserve estimated interest margin and shareholders' equity against adverse interest rate movements:

- for maturities of less than 12 months, AWB's policy for managing interest rate risk is to hedge interest margin against a significant change in interest rates;
- for long-term maturities, the policy of managing interest rate risk is to reduce the fluctuation of the discounted net financial value of residual fixed-rate positions (surplus or deficit) of futures (more than 20 years) issued from all assets and liabilities.

The total exposure to interest rate risk is presented to the Attijariwafa bank ALM Committee, which:

- examines positions of interst rate risk on a quarterly basis;
- ensures that applicable limits are respected;
- decides on management measures on the basis of suggestions made by the ALM Committee.

Assessment and monitoring of structural interest rate risk

Attijariwafa bank utilizes several indicators to assess the interest rate risk of its banking portfolio (excluding trading activities). The three most important indicators are:

1. interest rate gaps (difference between assets and liabilities), by maturity. This measure determines the liquidity schedule for all assets and liabilities, fixed or floating interest rates:
   - until the maturity date for floating interest rates;
   - until the contractual date for fixed-rate operations;
   - in accordance with assumptions based on models for items without a contractual schedule.
2. The sensitivity of the balance sheet's economic value to interest rate changes.
3. The sensitivity of the interest margin to changes in interest rates under various stress tests.

Interest rate gaps at the parent-company level at December 31, 2021 (in MAD billions), were as follows:

(in thousand MAD)

	0-1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Asset flow	149	99	92
Liability flow	122	91	127
Rate gap	27	8	-35

Simulations of various stress scenarios are performed in order to determine the impact under such conditions on the net interest margin and on the economic value of shareholders' equity.

At December 31, 2021, the sensitivity for a 100 bp rise was MAD 259 million +3.12% from the estimated interest margin, and MAD 102 million +0.25%from statutory shareholders' equity.

The interest rate gap and results of stress tests are presented to the ALM Committee, which decides on the management and hedging measures to be taken.

Pillar III

The publication of financial information with regard to regulatory capital and risk exposure is conducted on a consolidated basis in compliance with Article 2 of directive 44/G/2007. Other information about the parent company and significant subsidiaries is published separately, in compliance with Article 8 of the same directive.

Pillar 3 of the Basel III framework aims to promote market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements with regard to supplementary financial communication. These requirements enable market participants to access key information relating to a bank's regulatory capital and risk exposure, in order to increase transparency and confidence about a bank's exposure to risk and the overall adequacy of its regulatory capital.

I. Capital management and capital adequacy of Attijariwafa bank Group

1- Moroccan regulatory framework

The Moroccan regulatory framework is changing in compliance with the principles laid down by the Basel Committee. In 2007, Bank Al-Maghrib put forward the Basel II accord, which is based on three pillars:

- Pillar 1: calculation of minimum capital requirements for various prudential risks: credit risk, market risk, and operational risk;
- Pillar 2: implementation of internal reviews of capital adequacy and risks incurred. This pillar covers all quantitative and qualitative risks;
- Pillar 3: disclosure requirements and standardization of financial information.

Bank Al-Maghrib has also applied the Basel III Committee guidelines for regulatory capital. The new requirements took effect in June 2014.

2- Prudential scope of application

Solvency ratios prepared on a parent-company basis (domestic banking) and on a consolidated basis are subject to Basel Committee international standards and governed by Bank Al-Maghrib regulatory directives:

- circular 26/G/2006 (see technical note NT 02/DSB/2007) about the standard calculation of capital requirements with regard to credit, market, and operational risk;
- circular 14/G/2013 (see technical note NT 01/DSB/2014) about the Basel III calculation of regulatory capital of banks and credit institutions.

For ratios prepared on a consolidated basis, in accordance with Article 38 of circular 14/G/2013, the shareholdings of insurance and reinsurance companies shall be treated on a consolidated basis using the equity method, even where the shareholdings are wholly owned or part of a joint venture.

Name	Business Activity	Country	Method	% Control	% Stake
Attijariwafa bank	Banking	Morocco	Top		
Attijariwafa Europe	Banking	France	IG	99,78%	99,78%
Attijari International Bank	Banking	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
Attijariwafa bank Egypt	Banking	Egypt	IG	100,00%	100,00%
CBAO Groupe Attijariwafa Bank	Banking	Senegal	IG	83,08%	83,08%
Attijari bank Tunisie	Banking	Tunisia	IG	58,98%	58,98%
La Banque Internationale pour le Mali	Banking	Mali	IG	66,30%	66,30%
Crédit du Sénégal	Banking	Senegal	IG	95,00%	95,00%
Union Gabonaise de Banque	Banking	Gabon	IG	58,71%	58,71%
Crédit du Congo	Banking	Congo	IG	91,00%	91,00%
Société Ivoirienne de Banque	Banking	Ivory Coast	IG	67,00%	67,00%
Société Commerciale de Banque	Banking	Cameroon	IG	51,00%	51,00%
Attijari bank Mauritanie	Banking	Mauritania	IG	100,00%	67,00%
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Togo	Banking	Togo	IG	56,58%	56,58%
Wafasalaf	Consumer credit	Morocco	IG	50,91%	50,91%
Wafabail	Leasing	Morocco	IG	98,70%	98,70%
Wafa immobilier	Mortgage loans	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
Attijari Factoring Maroc	Factoring	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
Wafa LLD	Long-term leasing	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
Bank ASSAFA	Banking	Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
SUCCURSALE BURKINA	Succursale	Burkina Faso	IG	83,08%	83,08%
SUCCURSALE BENIN	Succursale	Bénin	IG	83 ,08%	83 ,08%
SUCCURSALE NIGER	Succursale	Niger	IG	83,08%	83,08%

3- Capital Composition

In June 2014, Bank Al-Maghrib's prudential regulations for the adoption of Basel III entered into force. Consequently, Attijariwafa bank is required to comply with, on both an individual and a consolidated basis, a core-capital ratio of no less than 8.0% (including a conservation buffer of 2.5%), a Tier 1[1] capital ratio of no less than 9.0%, and a Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital ratio of no less than 12.0%.

At the end of December 2021, in accordance with circular 14/G/2013, the regulatory capital of Attijariwafa bank Group comprised both Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.

Tier 1 capital is determined on the basis of Core Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) adjusted for: the anticipated distribution of dividends; the deduction of goodwill, intangible assets, and unconsolidated equity investments [2] that are held in the capital of credit institutions and equivalent in Morocco and abroad, and in the capital of entities with banking-related operations in Morocco and abroad; and prudential filters.

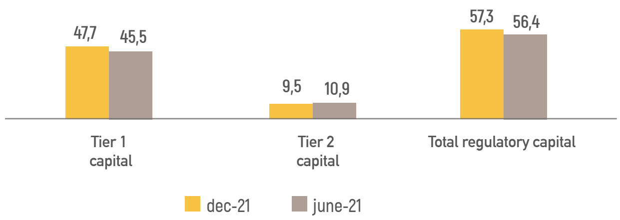
Tier 2 capital consists mainly of subordinated debt whose initial maturity is less than five years. An annual discount of 20% is applied to subordinated debt with less than five years of residual maturity. Tier 2 capital is restricted to 3% of risk-weighted assets.

(in MAD thousands)

	Dec-21	June-21
Tier 1 capital= CET1+AT1	47 726 606	45 490 034
Items to be included in core capital	55 264 016	53 369 615
Share capital	2 151 408	2 151 408
Reserves	47 722 774	47 684 486
Retained earnings	2 474 812	1 187 790
Minority interests	4 216 750	4 243 518
Ineligible core capital	-293 090	-414 356
	-1 008 638	-1 483 232
Items to be deducted from core capital	-12 537 410	-12 379 580
Core Equity Tier 1	42 726 606	40 990 034
Additional equity (AT1)	5 000 000	4 500 000
Tier 2 capital	9 531 388	10 886 474
Subordinated debt with maturity of at least five years	9 230 558	10 531 992
Unrealized gains from marketable securities	154 628	198 386
Other items	146 202	156 096
Total regulatory capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	57 257 994	56 376 508

Changes of Attijariwafa bank's regulatory capital

(in MAD billion



4- Solvency ratios

At December 31,2021, the Group's Tier 1 capital ratio amounted to 11.29% and its capital adequacy ratio stood at 13.55%.

(in thousand MAD)

	Dec-21	June-21
Tier 1 capital	47 726 606	45 490 034
Total capital	57 257 994	56 376 508
Risk-weighted assets	422 594 974	414 553 396
Tier 1 capital ratio	11,29%	10,97%
Capital adequacy ratio	13,55%	13,60%

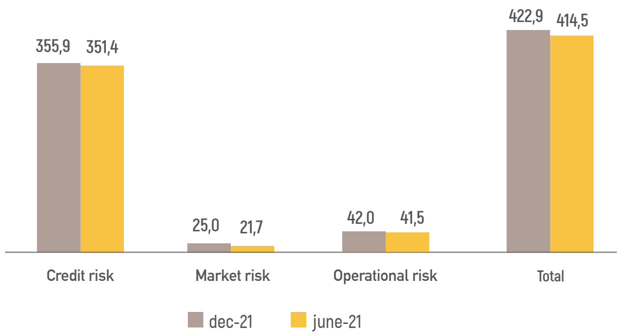
II. Capital requirements and risk-weighted assets of Attijariwafa bank Group

At December 31, 2021, total risk-weighted assets for Pillar I, in compliance with circular 26/G/2006 (standards for calculating capital requirements under credit and market risk, using the standardized approach) for Attijariwafa bank Group amounted to MAD 422,594,994 thousands. Risk weighted assets are calculated by means of the standardized approach for credit, counterparty, and market risks, and by means of the Basic Indicator approach for operational risks.

	Pillar I	
	Hedged risk	Method for assessment and management
Credit and counterparty risk	√	Standardized approach
Market risk	√	Standardized approach
Operational risk	√	BIA (Basic Indicator Approach)

Changes in weighted risks in Attijariwafa bank group

(in MAD billions)



1) Tier 1 capital is composed of equity capital and additional capital (any instrument that can be converted to capital or depreciated when the solvency ratio falls below a predefined threshold of 6%) after deductions and prudential adjustments

2) Equity holdings of more than 10% whose historical value is less than 10% of Group Tier 1 capital are weighted at 250%.

The following table shows the annual change of capital requirements and risk-weighted assets under Pillar 1:

(in thousand MAD)

	Dec-21		June-21		Variation	
	Risk-weighted assets	Capital requirements[3]	Risk-weighted assets	Capital requirements[3]	Risk-weighted assets	Capital requirements
Credit,risk,on,balance,sheet	**272 765 174**	**21 821 214**	**267 101 173**	**21 368 094**	**5 664 001**	**453 120**
Sovereigns	30 043 148	2 403 452	27 822 922	2 225 834	2 220 226	177 618
Institutions	8 166 663	653 333	8 776 486	702 119	-609 823	-48 786
Corporate	177 592 401	14 207 392	173 834 265	13 906 741	3 758 136	300 651
Retail	56 962 962	4 557 037	56 667 501	4 533 400	295 461	23 637
Credit,risk,off,balance,sheet	**49 025 524**	**3 922 042**	**47 422 636**	**3 793 811**	**1 602 888**	**128 231**
Sovereigns	1 000 000	80 000	1 000 000	80 000	0	0
Institutions	1 035 297	82 824	886 201	70 896	149 096	11 928
Corporate	46 502 427	3 720 194	45 149 323	3 611 946	1 353 104	108 248
Retail	487 801	39 024	387 113	30 969	100 688	8 055
Counterparty,risk[4]	**1 352 128**	**108 170**	**882 245**	**70 580**	**469 884**	**37 591**
Institutions	105 073	8 406	92 225	7 378	12 848	1 028
Corporate	1 247 056	99 764	790 019	63 202	457 036	36 563
Credit,risk,from,other,assets[5]	**32 786 245**	**2 622 900**	**36 028 787**	**2 882 303**	**-3 242 541**	**-259 403**
Market,risk	**25 040 316**	**2 003 225**	**21 665 192**	**1 733 215**	**3 375 124**	**270 010**
Operational,risk	**41 950 289**	**3 356 023**	**41 536 497**	**3 322 920**	**413 792**	**33 103**
Total	**422 919 677**	**33 833 574**	**414 636 530**	**33 170 922**	**8 283 148**	**662 652**

1- Credit risk

The amount of weighted credit risk is calculated by multiplying the assets and the off balance sheet by the weight coefficients provided for in Articles 11–18 and 45–47 of circular 16/G/2006. Credit risk depends mainly on the type of commitment and the counterparty.

Risk-weighted assets are calculated from net exposure less guarantees and collateral, then adjusted by risk weight (RW). Off-balance-sheet commitments are also weighted by the conversion coefficient factor (CCF).

• Analysis of credit risk by segment

The following table shows the net and weighted exposure to credit risk for various segments, by type of commitment: on and off balance sheet.

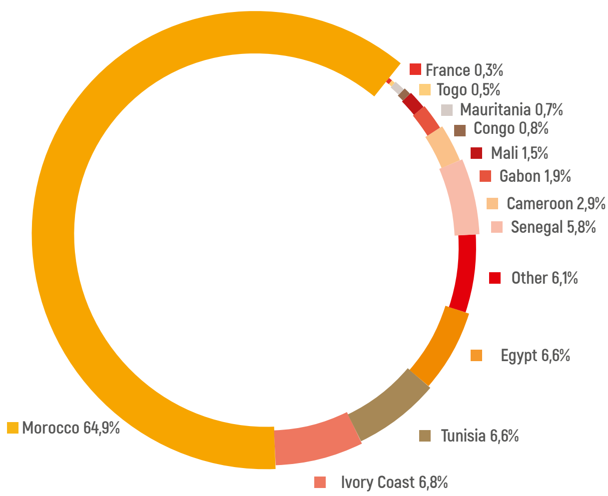
(in thousand MAD)

	Exposure before CRM[6] (EAD)		Risk-weighted exposure after CRM (RWA)	
	Balance sheet	Off balance sheet[7]	Balance sheet	Off balance sheet[7]
Sovereigns	57 288 417	13 085 800	30 043 148	1 000 000
Institutions	29 813 314	3 155	24 569	315
Credit establishments and equivalent	20 304 644	6 667 724	8 142 094	1 034 981
Corporate	205 725 526	135 219 022	180 429 205	47 778 317
Retail	103 742 007	1 516 067	56 962 962	487 801
Total	**416 873 908**	**156 491 769**	**275 601 978**	**50 301 415**

• Geographic analysis of risk-weighted assets

Below is a breakdown of balance-sheet credit risk, by country of the counterparty bearing the default risk. In compliance with Bank Al-Maghrib regulations, when a country rating is less than B- (eg Mali, Mauritania, and Togo), sovereign and corporate risk is weighted at 150%.

Geographical breakdown of weighted risks



2-Counterparty Risk

Market activities (involving contracts with two counterparties) expose the bank to default risk of the counterparty. The amount of risk depends on market factors that might affect the future value of the transactions involved.

• Analysis of net and weighted exposure to counterparty risk, by prudential segment

At December 31, 2021, the Group's net exposure to counterparty risk to security-financed transactions and derivative products totaled to security-financed transactions and derivative products totaled MAD 22,728,024 thousand, rose by 9% compared to June 2021. Risk-weighted exposure came to MAD 1,273,391 thousand decreased by 59% compared to June 2021.

(in thousand MAD)

	dec-21		June-21	
	Net exposures	Weighted exposures	Net exposures	Weighted exposures
Sovereigns	18 803 020	0	17 761 065	0
Credit establishements and equivalent	1 624 992	105 073	1 203 454	92 225
Corporate	2 300 011	1 168 319	1 931 457	706 885
Total	22 728 024	1 273 391	20 895 976	799 110

3) Calculated as 8% of risk-weighted assets.
4) Credit risk arising from market transactions, investments, and settlements.
5) Fixed assets, various other assets, and equity holdings not deducted from capital.

6) CRM: Credit-risk mitigation: techniques employed by financial institutions to reduce their counterparty risk.
7) Off-balance-sheet commitments comprise financial and other guarantees.

3-Market risk

-Pursuant to Article 48 of circular 26/G/2006 of Bank Al-Maghrib, market

risk is defined as risk of losses due to fluctuations in market prices. The

definition comprises:

- risk related to instruments in the trading book;
- currency risk and commodities risk for all assets on and off the balance

sheet except those in the trading book.

Article 54 of circular 26/G/2006 describes the regulatory authority's

methods for calculating all categories of market risk. Since the entry

into force of the prudential framework for participative banks, market

risk now includes inventory risk.

Market risk comprises:

• Interest-rate risk

Interest-rate risk is calculated for fixed-income products in the trading book. It is the total general and specific risk related to interest rates.

Capital requirements for general interest-rate risk are calculated using the amortization-schedule method. Specific risk is calculated from the net position. The weighting depends on the type of issuer and the maturity of the security, on the basis of the criteria listed in the technical note for 26 G 2006 (see Article 54, part I, paragraph A of the technical note for 26/G/2006).

• Equity risk

The calculation of equity risk comprises: stock positions, stock options, stock futures, index options, and other derivatives whose underlying instrument is a stock or an index. Total equity risk is the sum of general and specific equity risk.

Capital requirements for general equity risk (see Article 54, part II, paragraph B of the technical note for 26/G/2006) represents 8% of the total net position.

Specific risk is calculated on the total position by applying the weightings indicated by the regulatory authority, in accordance with the type of asset.

• Currency risk

Capital requirements for currency risk are calculated whenever the total net position exceeds 2% of the core capital. The total net position corresponds to the difference between the long and short positions for the same currency.

• Inventory risk

The calculation of inventory risk concerns the assets held by the participative bank for resale or lease through Murabaha or Ijara contracts respectively.

The capital requirement related to inventory risk is calculated according to the simplified method (cf. Article 56, Part V of Circular 9/W/2018 relating to the capital requirements of participative banks, according to the standard method) retaining 15% of the value of the asset held in inventory.

• Capital requirements for market risks

(in thousand MAD)

Capital requirements	Dec-21	June-21
Interest-rate risk	1 661 225	1 468 060
Specific interest-rate risk	317 904	412 596
General interest-rate risk	1 343 321	1 055 464
Equity risk	51 733	28 549
Currency risk	287 349	227 125
Inventory risk	2 918	9 482
Commodity risk	0	0
Total	2 003 225	1 733 215

4- Operational risk

Operational risk is calculated using annual NBI for the three past years and Basic Indicator Approach. Capital requirements are 15% of the average NBI for the past three years.

• Capital requirements for operational risk by business line

(in thousand MAD)

Capital requirements	Banking in Morocco, Europe, and offshore zone	Specialized financial companies	International retail banking	Total
June 21	1 749 255	376 561	1 197 104	3 322 920
December 21	1 758 538	382 441	1 215 045	3 356 023

5- Credit-risk mitigation techniques

Credit-risk mitigation techniques are recognized pursuant to the regulations of Basel II. Their effect is measured by scenario analysis of an economic slowdown. There are two main categories of credit-risk mitigation techniques: personal guarantees and collateral.

- A personal guarantee is a commitment made by a third party to replace the primary debtor in the event of default by the latter. By extension, credit insurance and credit derivatives (e.g., protective calls) also belong to this category.
- Collateral is a physical asset placed with the bank as guarantee that the debtor's financial commitments will be satisfied in a timely manner.
- As shown below, exposure can be mitigated by collateral or a guarantee in accordance with criteria established by the regulatory authority.

Collateral	Personal guarantees
Cash, equities, mutual funds, etc. Mortgages	Collateral, Insurance, Credit derivatives

Bank Al-Maghrib regulations by standardized approach

Eligibility criteria

• Eligibility of credit-risk mitigation techniques

Attijariwafa bank Group calculates its solvency ratio using the standardized approach, which, contrary to IRB approaches, limits credit-risk mitigation techniques.

For risks treated using the standardised approach:

- personal guarantees are taken into account (subject to eligibility) by enhanced weighting that corresponds to that of the guarantor, for the guaranteed portion of the exposure which accounts for any currency and maturity mismatch.
- collateral (e.g., cash, securities) are subtracted from exposure after any currency and maturity mismatch has been accounted for.
- collateral (e.g., mortgages) that meet eligibility conditions which allow a more favorable weighting for the debt that they guarantee (exclusively for mortgages, buyers, and property leasing whose weightings are between 35% and 50%).

Below is a comparative table of collateral eligible on the basis of two methods: standardized and advanced.

	Standardized approach	Advanced approach	
		IRBF	IRBA
Financial collateral			
· Liquidities/DAT/OR	√	√	√
· Fixed-income securities			
- Sovereign issuer with a rating of ↗ BB-	√	√	√
- Other issuers ↗ BBB-	√	√	√
- Other (without external rating but included in internal-rating models)	X	X	√
· Equities			
- Principal index	√	√	√
- Primary stock exchange	√	√	√
- Other	X	X	√
· Mutual funds and private equity	√	√	√
Collateral			
· Mortgage on a residential property loan	√	√	√
· Mortgage on a commercial property lease	√	√	√
· Other collateral as long as: - there is a liquid market for disposal of the collateral; - there is a reliable market price applicable to the collateral.	X	√	√
Personal guarantees			
· Sovereign banks and other · entities ↗ A-	√	√	√
· Other entities < A-	X	X	√
· Unrated entities	X	X	√
Credit derivatives			
· Sovereign issuers, MDB, and financial institutions or other entities with a rating ↗ A-	√	√	√
· Other	X	√	√

• CRM amounts

Below are the guarantees and collateral (real and financial) as at the end of December 2021, as well as the hedge amounts for credit risk included in the calculation of risk-weighted assets (standardised approach) at the end of December 2021:

(in thousand MAD)

	Dec-21
Guarantees and collateral	**219 339 752**
Guarantees	29 077 437
Real[9] and financial collateral	190 262 315
Guarantees and collateral eligible for the standardized approach	**118 210 418**
Guarantees	29 077 437
Real and financial collateral	89 132 982
- Mortgage on residential home loan	64 561 932
- Mortgage on residential home loan	6 865 225
- Other	17 705 824

9) Collateral at domestic-banking level.

III. Information on significant subsidiaries

1- Regulatory framework

At the parent-company level, Attijariwafa bank must satisfy capital requirements calculated in accordance with the same prudential standards required by Bank Al-Maghrib as those for the consolidated level. All subsidiary credit institutions in Morocco: Wafabail, Wafasalaf, and Attijari Factoring individually report their solvency ratios to Bank Al-Maghrib, as governed by:

- circular 25/G/2006 (in compliance with Basel I) on calculating capital requirements for credit risk;
- circular 14/G/2013 (see technical note NT 01/DSB/2014) on calculating the regulatory capital of banks and credit institutions (in compliance with Basel III).

The islamic bank of the group, Bank Assafa, reports its solvency ratio on a social basis according to circular 9/W/2018 relating to the calculation of capital requirements for credit, market and operational risk.

Attijariwafa bank Group's international banking subsidiaries calculate their capital requirements in accordance with local prudential standards in the jurisdictions of the countries in which they do business. They are in compliance with Basel I standards in Africa (Tunisia, Mauritania,WAEMU, CAEMC) and with Basel III standards in Europe.

IV. Internal capital management

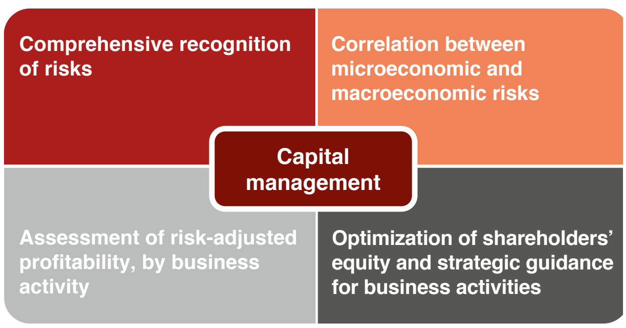
1- Capital management

In recent years, the forecasting of capital requirements has become a vital part of Attijariwafa bank Group's strategic planning. Since Bank Al- Maghrib adopted Basel II in 2006, regulations have undergone constant change, resulting in ever-increasing needs for capital.

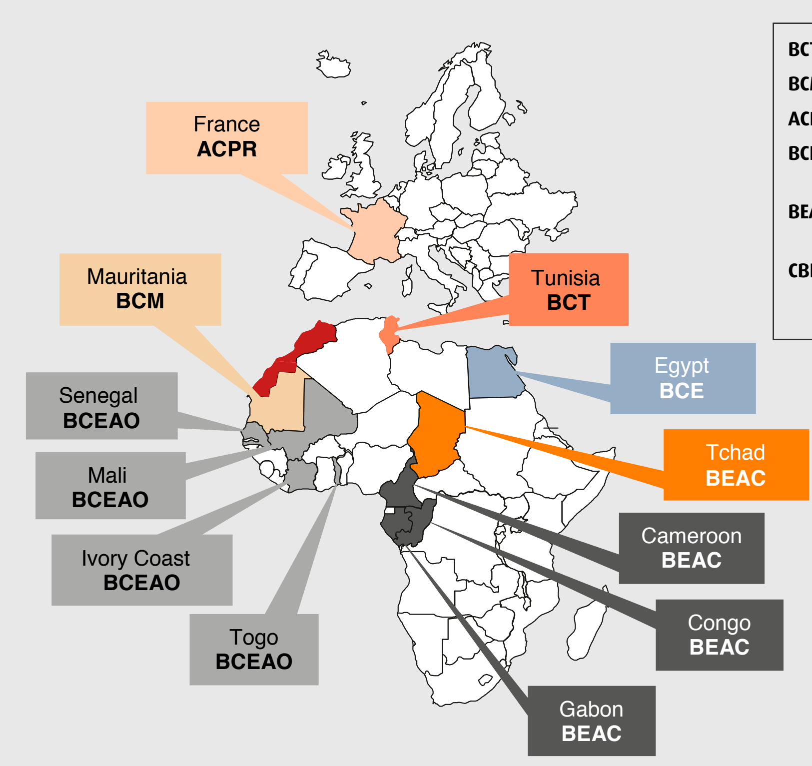
The Group's capital-management policy is designed to control this costly obligation and all associated factors. The policy aims to ensure that the Group and its subsidiaries remain solvent and satisfy prudential requirements on both the consolidated and parent-company levels (respecting prudential rules of the local regulatory authority) while simultaneously optimizing returns for shareholders, who provide the required capital.

The capital-management policy extends beyond the regulatory framework, to overseeing investments and their returns (calculations of IRR, dividend forecasts, divestments, tax engineering, etc.), thereby ensuring optimal capital allocation for all business lines and fulfilling capital requirements for both strategic goals and regulatory changes.

Targets for « Capital Management »



Regulatory authorities of Attijariwafa bank international subsidiaries



BCT : Tunisian Central Bank
BCM : Mauritanian Central Bank
ACPR : Prudential Supervisory Authority
BCEAO : Central Bank of West African States, which oversees banks operating in the WAEMU
BEAC : Central Africa Bank that oversees banks operating in the CAEMC zone
CBE : Central Bank of Egypt

2- Ratios of principal subsidiaries as of december 31, 2021

(milliers monnaies locales)	Regulatory authority	Minimum Required	Currency	Regulatory capital requirements (thousands)	Risk-weighted assets (thousands)	Total ratio
Attijariwafa bank	Bank Al-Maghrib	12,00%	MAD	42 101 765	267 041 090	15,77%
Wafasalaf	Bank Al-Maghrib	12,00%	MAD	1 638 745	12 541 839	13,07%
Wafabail	Bank Al-Maghrib	12,00%	MAD	1 307 353	8 973 059	14,57%
Attijari Factoring Maroc	Bank Al-Maghrib	12,00%	MAD	312 341	2 177 772	14,34%
Attijari bank Tunisie	BCT	10,00%	TND	868 585	6 909 331	12,57%
Attijari bank Mauritanie	BCM	10,00%	MRU	1 049 190	7 757 340	13,53%
Attijariwafa bank Egypt	CBE	12,50%	EGP	4 991 565	30 070 562	16,60%
Société Commerciale de banque Cameroun	BEAC	10,50%	FCFA	59 408 000	529 865 300	11,21%
Crédit du Congo	BEAC	10,50%	FCFA	25 603 000	142 710 700	17,94%
Union Gabonaise de Banque	BEAC	10,50%	FCFA	61 316 000	204 742 200	29,95%
Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	BCEAO	10,38%	FCFA	116 380 907	1 011 166 949	11,51%
Crédit du Sénégal	BCEAO	10,38%	FCFA	26 225 510	198 031 067	13,24%
Banque Internationale pour le Mali	BCEAO	10,38%	FCFA	26 270 488	197 404 018	13,31%
Société Ivoirienne de Banque	BCEAO	10,38%	FCFA	119 375 425	888 386 252	13,44%
Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Togo	BCEAO	10,38%	FCFA	12 425 386	83 112 394	14,95%

Currency rate : FCFA (0,0160) MRU (0,2555), TND(3,2274), EGP(0,5919)

2- Gouvernance

The Finance Department's Capital Management Committee (CMC) meets quarterly, under the supervision of General Management, in order to:

- define the capital-management policy and the changes needed on the basis of market conditions and competition, regulations, interest rates, cost of capital, etc,
- anticipate capital requirements for the Group and its subsidiaries and credit institutions, for the next 18 months;
- analyze capital allocation by business line and division;
- make decisions on subjects that can impact capital (all Group entities). In general, support all actions and initiatives that promote optimized capital management.

3- Regulatory stress tests

The results of regulatory stress tests (Bank Al-Maghrib directive 01/ DSB/2012) are reported twice yearly to the regulatory authority.

At the end of December 2020, post-shock solvency ratios for Tier 1 and total capital of Attijariwafa bank were superior than the minimum regulatory requirements.

Regulatory stress tests at the end of December 2020 covered the following scenarios:

- **Credit risk**: claims rising from 10% to 15%, representing high risk for total portfolio and per business segment
- **Concentration risk**: default of key business relationships
- **Market risk**:

· MAD weakening against the EUR;

· MAD weakening against the USD;
· yield curve shifts;
· interest rates rise;
· share prices fall;
· NAVs of mutual funds (bond, money market, etc.) decline.

- **Country risk**:
· stress tests on loans to non-residents in countries with political instability;
· stress tests on loans to non-residents in countries to which the bank.

4- Forecast ratios

Individual and consolidated capital adequacy ratios (CAR) forecast over
the next 18 months are well above the current minimum regulatory
level of 9.0% for Tier 1 and 12.0% for CAR through the internal policy
of capital management.
Prudential funds are calculated in accordance with circular 14 G 2013 and the technical notice 01/DSB/2018 integrating the IFRS9 impacts.

Forecast ratio in an individual basis

In MAD billion	Dec-21	June-22F	Dec-22F	June-23F
CET1	28,84	30,43	30,26	31,97
Tier 1 capital	33,84	36,43	36,26	37,97
Tier 2 capital	8,26	7,46	7,27	6,37
Total regulatory capital	**42,10**	**43,89**	**43,53**	**44,35**
Risk-weighted assets	**267,04**	**275,76**	**281,13**	**288,04**
Ratio sur FP de base dure (CET1)	10,80%	11,03%	10,76%	11,10%
Core equity Tier1 ratio (T1)	12,67%	13,21%	12,90%	13,18%
Global adequacy ratio	15,77%	15,92%	15,49%	15,40%

Forecast ratio in a consolisated basis

In MAD billion	Dec-21	June-22F	Dec-22F	June-23F
CET1	42,73	43,28	44,79	46,76
Tier 1 capital	47,73	49,28	50,79	52,76
Tier 2 capital	9,53	8,67	7,47	6,41
Total regulatory capital	**57,26**	**57,95**	**58,26**	**59,17**
Risk-weighted assets	**422,52**	**444,79**	**454,18**	**465,72**
Hard core equity ratio (CET1)	10,11%	9,73%	9,86%	10,04%
Core equity Tier1 ratio (T1)	11,3%	11,1%	11,2%	11,3%
Global adequacy ratio	13,55%	13,0%	12,8%	12,7%

V. Corporate Governance

Governance system established adheres to the general corporate principles. This system consists of five control and management bodies emanating from the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (BD) consists of a group of institutions and individual persons (administrators) in charge of managing the bank. They are appointed by the shareholders general meeting. The BD includes several members including a chairman and a secretary.
Any institution which is member of the BD appoints an individual person to represent it. The organization and the prerogatives of the BD are set by the bank by-laws and are subject to national law.

1- Strategic Committee:

Chaired by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, this committee is in charge of operational results and strategic projects of the Group.

Members	Function
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Attijariwafa bank
Mr. Hassan OURIAGLI	Director, Representing AL MADA
Mr. Abdelmjid TAZALOUI	Director
Mr. José REIG	Director
Mr. Aymane TAUD	Director
Mr. Azdine El Mountassir Billah	Director
Guest Members	
Mr. Omar BOUNJOU	Managing Director, Retail Banking Division
Mr. Ismail DOUIRI	Managing Director, International Retail Banking and Specialized Financial Subsidiaries
Mr. Talal El BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management
Mr. Hassan EL BEDRAOUI	Deputy General Manager – Head of Transformation, Innovation, Technologies and Operations
Mr. Youssef ROUISSI	Deputy General Manager - Corporate Banking, Markets & Investor solutions
Secretary of the committee	
Mrs Wafaâ GUESSOUS	Deputy General Manager – Procurement Logistics Group

2- Group Risk Committe:

The Group Risk Committee is responsible for monitoring the process of risk identification and management, with the aim of assisting the Board of Directors in the strategy, management and monitoring of the risks to which the bank is exposed. The Group Risk Committee is set of a minimum of three permanent nonexecutive members, chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors and meets four times a year and whenever it deems necessary at the Chairman's invitation.

Members	Function
Permanent Members	
Mr. Lionel ZINSOU	President of the Committee (Independant Director)
Mr. Aymane TAUD	Director
Mr. José REIG	Director
Mr. Abdelmjid TAZLAOUI	Director
Guest members	
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management
Mr. Younes BELABED	Executive director - Group head of General Audit
Mrs Bouchra BOUSSERGHINE	Executive director - Chief Compliance Officer
Secretary of the Committee	
Mrs Myriam NAFAKH LAZRAQ	General Affairs Manager

3- Group Audit Committee:

The Group Audit Committee monitors the Risk, Audit, Internal Control, Accounting and Compliance functions. This committee meets at least four times a year.
The Group Audit Committee is composed of a minimum of three permanent non-executive members chosen from among the members of the Board of Directors and meets at

least four times a year and whenever it judges it necessary at the invitation of the Chairman.

Members	Function
Permanent members	
Mr. Aymane TAUD	President of the Committee
Mr. Abdelmjid TAZLAOUI	Director
Mr. Abed YACOUBI-SOUSSANE	Director
Mr. José REIG	Director
Mr. Aldo OLCESE	Independent Director
Guest members	
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management
Mr. Younes BELABED	Executive director - Group head of General Audit
Mrs Bouchra BOUSSERGHINE	Executive director - Chief Compliance Officer
Mr. Rachid KETTANI	Executive director - Chief Financial Officer
Secretary of the Committee	
Mrs Bouchra BOUSSERGHINE	Executive director - Chief Compliance Officer

4- Group Governance, Appointment and Remuneration Committee:

The Governance, Appointment and Remuneration Committee submits to the Board proposals relating to the governance system, the appointment and remuneration of Board members and the Group's main executives.

The Group Governance, Appointment and Remuneration Committee meets twice a year and whenever it deems necessary under the Chairman's call.

Members	Function
Mr. Mohammed Mounir EL MAJIDI	Director, Representing SIGER
Mr. Hassan OURIAGLI	Director , Representing AL MADA

The second sub-committee is composed of the following members:

Members	Function
Mr. Mohammed Mounir EL MAJIDI	Director, Representing SIGER
Mr. Hassan OURIAGLI	Director, Representing AL MADA
Mr. Abdelmjid TAZLAOUI	Director
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Attijariwafa bank
Mr. José REIG	Director

The third sub-committee is composed of the following members:

Members	Function
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Attijariwafa bank
Mr. Hassan OURIAGLI	Director, Representing AL MADA
Mr. Abdelmjid TAZLAOUI	Director
Mr. José REIG	Director
Secretary of the Committee	
Mr. Mohamed SOUSSI	Executive Director - Group Head of Human Ressources
Mme Wafaa Guessous	deputy general manager - Financement Logistics Group

5- The Group High Credits Committee:

The Group's High Credit Committee, which meets on convened by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, decides on commitments and recovery operations exceeding a certain Group threshold before their ratification by the Board of Directors .

It is composed of 4 members (including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer), appointed from among the members of the Board. The Group's High Credit Committee meets at least once a month and may be convened at any time at the Chairman's initiative if he considers it necessary: if the operation or transaction is urgent or if it is required due to current events at the bank.

Members	Function
Permanent Members	
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Mr.. Hassan OURIAGLI	Director, Representing AL MADA
Mr. Aymane TAUD	Director
Mr. José REIG	Director
Guest members	
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management
Secretary of the Committee	
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management

Board of Directors

1- General Management Committee

The general management committee joins together the heads of the various centers under the chairmanship of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

This Committee meets once a week and provides a summary view of the operational activities in the different sectors and prepares questions to be submitted to the Board of Directors in a joint approach.

Member	Function	Since
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2007
Mr. Hassan BEDRAOUI	Managing Director	2020
Mr. Omar BOUNJOU	Managing Director	2004
Mr. Ismail DOUIRI	Managing Director	2008
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director	2014
Mr. Youssef ROUISSI	Managing Director	2020
Mr. Rachid KETTANI	Executive Director	2020
Mr. Mohamed SOUSSI	Executive Director	2020

2- Coordination and Synergy Committee

Headed by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer or at least two Managing Directors, the Coordination and Synergy Committee is a forum for information exchanging and sharing. In particular the Committee :

- ensures overall coordination between the various programs of the Group and focuses mainly on the review of key performance indicators ;
- takes note of the major strategic orientations and the Group's general policy, as well as the decisions and the priorities agreed in the ad hoc instances ;
- takes functional and operational decisions to maintain objectives and maximize results.

On a monthly basis, the Coordination and Synergy Committee is composed of the members of the Executive Committee and heads of key business areas.

Members of Executive Committee	Function
Mr. Mohamed EL KETTANI	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Omar BOUNJOU	Managing Director, Morocco and Europe Retail Banking Division
Mr. Ismail DOUIRI	Managing Director, International Retail Banking and Specialized Financial Subsidiaries
Mr. Talal EL BELLAJ	Managing Director, Group Global Risk Management
Mr. Hassan BEDRAOUI	Deputy General Manager, Transformation, Innovation, Technologies and Operations
Mr. Youssef ROUISSI	Deputy General Manager - Corporate Banking, Markets & Investor solutions
Mr. Mohamed SOUSSI	Executive Director - Group Head of Human Ressources
Mr. Rachid KETTANI	Executive director - Chief Financial Officer
NETWORK	
Mr. Saâd BENWAHOUD	Deputy General Manager - Head of Rabat - Kenitra - Salé Region
Mr. Hassan BERTAL	Deputy General Manager - Head of Morocco Network
Mr. Othmane BOUDHAIMI	Executive Director - Head of South-West Region
Mr. Tarik BERNOUSSI	Executive Director – Head of Eastern Region
Mr. Mohamed Karim CHRAIBI	Executive director - Head of Marrakech - Beni Mellal - Tafilalet Region
Mr. Rédouane EL ALJ	Executive director - Head of Casablanca - Settat Region
Mr. Khalid EL KHALIFI	Executive Director - Head of Fès - Meknes Region
Mr. Rachid MAGANE	Executive director - Head of Tanger - Tetouan - Al Hoceima Region
CENTRAL ENTITIES	
Mr. Jamal Ahizoune	Deputy General Manager - West & Central Africa Retail Banking Manager
Mrs Wafaa Guessous	Deputy General Manager - Group Head of Logistics and Security
Mrs Yasmine Aboudrar	Executive director - Group Strategy & Development Manager
Mr. Jalal Berrady	Executive Director - Head of Private banking
Mr. Younes Belabed	Executive Director - Group head of General Audit
Mr. Issam Maghnouj	Executive Director - Group head of Communication
Mrs Bouchra Bousserghine	Executive Director - Chief Compliance officer
Mr.Rachid El Bouzidi	Executive Director - Head of Retail Banking Support Functions
Mr.Rachid Kamal	Executive Director - Chief operations officer
Mr.Karim Idrissi KAITOUNI	Executive Director - Head of SMEs Banking
Mrs Soumaya Lrhezzioui	Executive Director- Operational Efficiency
Mrs Ghizlane ALAMI MARROUNI	Executive Director- Head of Retail Banking Marketing
M. Hicham ZIADI	Directeur Exécutif - Chief officer

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITORS' REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deloitte.

Deloitte Audit

288, Bd Zerktouni
Casablanca - Maroc

EY
Building a better working world

37, Bd Abdellatif Ben Kaddour
20 050 Casablanca - Maroc

REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 2021–DECEMBER 31, 2021

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **ATTIJARIWAFA BANK and its subsidiaries** (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2021, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended on this date, the notes to the financial statements and a summary of the main accounting methods employed. The consolidated financial statements show consolidated shareholders' equity of **MAD 59,792,421 thousand** and consolidated net income of **MAD 6,156,766 thousand**. These statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2022, in the unstable context of the Covid-19 epidemic, on the basis of elements available at the time.

We hereby certify that the consolidated financial statements mentioned in the first paragraph above provide in all material respects a true and fair view of the Group's consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2021, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with standards of Bank Al-Maghrib. These standards comprise IFRS standards published by the ASB, with the exception of application of the provisions of IFRS 9 for Group insurance activities, deferred until the entry into force of IFRS 17.

Basis of the opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in Morocco. Our responsibilities relating to these standards are more fully described under "Responsibilities of the auditor with regard to the audit of consolidated financial statements" in the present report. We are independent of the Group, in compliance with the ethical policies applicable to the audit of consolidated financial statements in Morocco. We have discharged other ethical responsibilities applicable to us in accordance with the

policies. We believe that the evidence obtained from our audit is adequate and appropriate as a basis for our opinion.

Key audit questions

Key audit questions are questions which, in our professional judgement, were critical in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the period under consideration. The questions were raised during our audit of the consolidated financial statements and approached globally in order to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We do not express an opinion on individual questions.

Credit risk and impairment of customer loan portfolios	
Key audit question	Audit reply
Loans and receivables to customers bear credit risk which exposes the Group to potential losses if the customers or counterparties prove unable to meet their financial commitments. The Group constitutes impairments to cover this risk. These impairments are estimated in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. The assessment of expected loan losses for the customer loan portfolios requires management judgement, in particular to: - determine the classification criteria for outstanding loans depending on whether they are healthy (Bucket 1), deteriorated (Bucket 2) or in default (Bucket 3); - estimate the amount of expected losses on the basis of the various Buckets; - establish macroeconomic forecasts whose impacts are included in the calculation of expected losses. The qualitative information on the evaluation procedures for how expected losses are accounted for is detailed under "Accounting standards and principles" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. At December 31, 2021, the gross amount of loans and advances to customers totaled MAD 372,537 million; the total amount of related impairment totaled MAD 27,425 million. We considered that the rise in credit risk and the evaluation of impairments constitute a key audit point, as these items require management judgement and estimates.	We focused our audit on the largest outstanding loans and customer loan portfolios, and particularly on corporate financing with specific risks. We reviewed the Group internal control procedure as well as the controls we consider key for our audit, relating to the assessment of credit risk and the evaluation of expected losses. With regard to impairment, our audit was performed mainly to: - examine the governance procedure and test key controls implemented at Group level; - analyze the principal factors applied by the Group to classify outstanding loans and to assess impairments in Buckets 1 and 2 as at December 31, 2021; - test the calculation of expected losses for a selection of outstanding loans in Buckets 1 and 2; - test the principal assumptions selected by management for estimation of impairments of outstanding loans in Bucket 3; - review the methodology selected by the Group to take into account the effects of the Covid-19 health crisis in its assessment of expected losses. We also examined the information on credit risk in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GOODWILL	
Key audit question	Audit reply
The Group made acquisitions which resulted in the recording of goodwill under assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Goodwill corresponds to the difference between the price paid for the companies acquired and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date. At December 31, 2021, goodwill totaled MAD 9,867 thousands. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs and is subject to impairment testing at least once a year, or whenever there is evidence of impairment loss. When the recoverable amount is less than book value, impairment is recognized. Further information on the methods for determining the recoverable amount can be found under "Goodwill" in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. We consider that the assessment of goodwill constitutes a key audit point because of: - the significant amount of goodwill on the Group's consolidated balance sheet; - the importance of management judgement in choosing the method for determining the recoverable amount as well as the assumptions underlying future results of companies concerned, and the discount rate applied to cash flow forecasts.	Our audit approach is based on the examination of procedures relating to goodwill impairment testing, and controls implemented by the Group to identify evidence of impairment loss. The audit of financial statements as at December 31, 2021, consisted of: - analysis of the methodology selected by the Group; - review of business plans established by management, to assess whether estimates of future cash flows are reasonable; - analysis of principal assumptions and factors employed with regard to available market data; - review of sensitivity analyses of estimates for key factors, in particular where the recoverable amount is close to net book value; - recalculation of recoverable amounts determined for principal entries of goodwill recognition. We examined the information on the results of these impairment and sensitivity tests in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and heads of governance with regard to the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and faithful presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as well as for any internal control it considers necessary for the preparation of consolidated financial statements which are free of material misstatements due to fraud or error.

During the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, it the management's responsibility to assess the Group's capacity to continue operations, to transmit if necessary any questions about business continuity, and to apply the business continuity accounting principle except where management intends to liquidate the Group or cease activity, or where there is no other realistic solution available.

Heads of governance are responsible for monitoring the Group's financial information procedures.

Auditor's responsibilities in auditing the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements overall are free of material misstatements due to either fraud or error, and to provide an auditor's report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, though it does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards in Morocco will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements may result from fraud or error, and are considered material where it is reasonable to expect that, individually or collectively, they may influence economic decisions users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

In the framework of an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards in Morocco, we applied our professional judgement and critical faculties throughout the audit. Furthermore:

- We identify and assess the risks that the consolidated financial statements contain material misstatements due to fraud or error; devise and implement audit procedures to meet the risks; and collect sufficient, appropriate evidence on which to base our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than that of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, because fraud can involve collusion, falsification, voluntary omissions, false declarations and the circumvention of internal control.
- We acquire an understanding of the internal control items necessary in order to devise audit procedures appropriate for the circumstances, but not with the aim of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We assess the appropriateness of the accounting methods applied and the reasonableness of management's accounting estimates, as well as any related information provided by management.
- We draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of management's use of the business continuity accounting principle and, on the basis of the audit evidence obtained, as to whether there is material uncertainty relating to events or situations likely to cast significant doubt on the Group's capacity to continue operations. When we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to highlight in our report the information provided in the financial statements about the uncertainty or, when this information is inadequate, to express an amended opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the report date. Future events or situations could cause the Company to cease operations.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including information provided in the notes. We assess whether the consolidated financial statements represent underlying operations and events sufficiently to provide a true and faithful view.
- We obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence on the financial information of Group entities and activities to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the management, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We take full responsibility for the audit opinion.

We communicate to the heads of governance specifically on the extent and schedule of the audit, and on our significant observations, including any significant deficiency in internal control that we identified during our audit.

Casablanca, April 28, 2022

The Statutory Auditors

ERNST & YOUNG	**DELOITTE AUDIT**
Abdeslam Berrada Allam	**Sakina Bensouda Korachi**
Associate	**Associate**

Accounting Standards and Principles applied by the Group

1.1 Context

Attijariwafa bank's consolidated financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) since first-half 2007 with the opening balance at 1 January 2006. In its consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2021, the Attijariwafa bank Group has applied the mandatory principles and standards set out by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

1.2 Accounting standards applied

1.2.1 Consolidation principles :

Standard :

The scope of consolidation is determined on the basis of what type of control (exclusive control, joint control or material influence) is exercised over the various overseas and domestic entities in which the Group has a direct or indirect interest.

The Group likewise consolidates legally independent entities specifically established for a restricted and well-defined purpose known as « special purpose entities », which are controlled by the credit institution, without there being any shareholder relationship between the entities. The extent to which the Group exercises control will determine the consolidation method: fully consolidated for entities under the exclusive control of the Group as required by IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" or under the equity method for associate companies or joint ventures as required by IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates Joint Ventures".

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Attijariwafa bank includes entities in its scope of consolidation in which:

- It holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights (existing or potential);
- The subsidiary's consolidated figures satisfy one of the following criteria:
  - The subsidiary's total assets exceed 0.5% of consolidated total assets;
  - The subsidiary's net assets exceed 0.5% of consolidated net assets;
  - The subsidiary's sales or banking income exceed 0.5% of consolidated banking income.

Specialist mutual funds (UCITS) are consolidated according to IFRS 10 which addresses the issue of consolidation of special purpose entities and in particular funds under exclusive control. Those entities controlled or under exclusive control whose securities are held for a short period of time are excluded from the scope of consolidation.

1.2.2 Fixed assets :

Standard :

Items of property plant and equipment are valued by entities using either the cost model or the revaluation model.

Cost model

Under the cost model, assets are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Revaluation model

On being recognised as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment, whose fair value may be accurately assessed, must be marked to market.

Fair value

is the value determined at the time the asset is marked to market less accumulated depreciation.

The sum-of-parts approach breaks down the items of property, plant and equipment into their most significant individual parts (constituents). They must be accounted for separately and systematically depreciated as a function of their estimated useful lives in such a way as to reflect the rate at which the related economic benefits are consumed.

Estimated useful life under IFRS is the length of time that a depreciable asset is expected to be usable.

The depreciable amount of an asset is the cost of the asset (or fair value) less its residual value.

Residual value is the value of the asset at the end of its estimated useful life, which takes into account the asset's age and foreseeable condition.

Borrowing costs

The IAS 23 standard entitled « Borrowing costs » does not allow to recognise immediately as expenses the cost of borrowing directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of an eligible asset. All the costs of borrowing must be added into the exp.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

The Group has opted to use the cost model. The fair value method may be used, however, without having to justify this choice, with an account under shareholders' equity.

Attijariwafa bank has decided against using several depreciation schedules but a single depreciation schedule in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS standards. Under the sum-of-parts approach, the Group has decided to not include those components whose gross value is less than MAD 1000 thousand.

- Historical cost (original cost) is broken down on the basis of the breakdown of the current replacement cost as a function of technical data.

Residual value :

The residual value of each part is considered to be zero except in the case of land. Residual value is applied only to land (non amortisable by nature), which is the only component to have an unlimited life.

1.2.3 Investment property :

Standard :

An investment property is a property which is held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. An investment property generates cash flows in a very different way to the company's other assets unlike the use of a building by its owner whose main purpose is to produce or provide goods and services. An entity has the choice between :

The fair value method : if an entity opts for this treatment, then it must be applied to all buildings ;

The cost model

An estimate of the fair value of investment properties must be recorded either in the balance sheet or in the notes to the financial statements. It is only possible to move from the cost method to the fair value method.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

All buildings not used in ordinary activities are classified as investment property except for staff accommodation and buildings expected to be sold within a year. The Group's policy is to retain all buildings used in ordinary activities and those leased to companies outside the Group. The historical cost method, modified by the sum-of-parts approach, is used to value investment properties. Information about fair value must be presented in the notes to the financial statements.

1.2.4 Intangible assets :

Standard :

An intangible asset is a non-monetary asset which is identifiable and not physical in nature. An intangible asset is deemed to be identifiable if it:

- Is separable, that is to say, capable of being separated and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract or;
- Arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

Two valuation methods are possible:

- The cost method;
- The revaluation model.

This treatment is possible if an active market exists. Amortisation of an intangible asset depends on its estimated useful life. An intangible asset with an unlimited useful life is not amortised but subject to impairment testing at least once a year at the end of the period. An intangible asset with a limited useful life is amortised over the life of the asset. An intangible asset produced by the company for internal use is recognised if it is classified, from the R&D phase, as a fixed asset.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Attijariwafa bank has decided against using several amortisation schedules but a single amortisation schedule in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS/IAS.

Acquisition costs not yet amortised as expenses at 1 January 2006 have been restated under shareholders' equity.

Leasehold rights :

Leasehold rights recognised in the parent company financial statements are not amortised. In the consolidated financial statements, they are amortised using an appropriate method over their useful life.

Business goodwill :

Business goodwill recorded in the parent company financial statements of the different consolidated entities has been reviewed to ensure that the way in which it is calculated is in accordance with IAS/IFRS.

Software :

The estimated useful life of software differs depending on the type of software (operating software or administrative software).

Valuation of software developed in-house: Group Information Systems' Management provides the necessary information to value software developed in-house. In the event that the valuation is not accurate, then the software cannot be recognised as an asset. Transfer fees, commission and legal fees: These are recognised as expenses or at purchase cost depending on their value. Separate amortisation schedules are used if there is a difference of more than MAD 1000K between parent company financial statements and IFRS statements.

1.2.5 Goodwill :

Standard :

Cost of a business combination :

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method according to which the acquisition cost is contingent consideration transferred in order to obtain control.

The acquirer must measure the acquisition cost as:

- The aggregate fair value, at the acquisition date, of assets acquired, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in consideration for control of the acquired company ; •
The other costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised through profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

The acquisition date is the date at which the acquirer obtains effective control of the acquired company.

Allocation of the cost of a business combination to the assets acquired and to the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed:

The acquirer must, at the date of acquisition, allocate the cost of a business combination by recognising the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree that satisfy the recognition criteria at their respective fair values on that date.

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

Accounting for Goodwill:

The acquirer must, at the date of acquisition, recognise the goodwill acquired in a business combination.

- Initial measurement : this goodwill must be initially measured at cost, namely the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.
- Subsequent measurement: following initial recognition, the acquirer must measure the goodwill acquired in a business combination at cost less cumulative impairment subsequent to annual impairment tests or when there is any indication of impairment to its carrying value.

If the share of the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entities exceeds the acquisition cost, negative goodwill is recognised immediately through profit or loss. If initial recognition of a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination takes place, the acquirer must account for the business combination using provisional values. The acquirer must recognise adjustments to provisional values relating to finalising the recognition within that financial period, beyond which time no adjustments are possible.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

- Option taken not to restate the existing goodwill at 12/31/05, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 1 "First-Time Adoption" ;

- Goodwill amortisation is discontinued when the asset has an indefinite life in accordance with amended IFRS 3 "Business combinations";
- Regular impairment tests must be carried out to ensure that the carrying amount of goodwill is below the recoverable amount. If not, an impairment loss must be recognised;
- the Cash Generating Units mirror the segment reporting to be presented at Group level ; these are the banking business and the insurance business ;
- The recoverable amount is the higher of the unit's value in use and its carrying amount less costs of disposal. This is used in impairment tests as required by IAS 36. If an impairment test reveals that the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, then the asset is written down by the excess of the carrying amount over its recoverable amount.

1.2.6 Lease contracts :

Standard :

In January 2016, the IASB published IFRS 16, its new accounting standard on leases, which replaced IAS 17 standards and related interpretations IFRS 16 implementation from January 2019 removes the distinction between "operating lease" and "finance lease". As of now, leases contracts are all accounted in the same way. The leased asset shall be recognized as right of-use asset and the financing commitment as a lease liability. The right of use is amortized on a straight line bases through P&L, and the lease liability is amortized using the declining balance method over the lease term contract.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Transition According to IASB, IFRS 16 first time application can be done through 2 approaches:

- The full retrospective approach : this approach effectively restates the financial statements as if IFRS 16 had always been applied,
- The modified retrospective approach with 2 options
  - measure the right of use and the lease liability of the remaining lease payments from January 1, 2019 to the lease term (cumulated retrospective approach)
  - measure that right-of-use asset as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date of the lease and measure the lease liability as the sum of discounted remaining lease payments (simple retrospective approach)

The transition approach elected by Attijariwafa bank group is the modified approach option cumulated retrospective approach. This approach does not generate impact on equity. Therefore, 2018 comparative information has not been restated.

• Threshold exemption :

A lessee may elect not to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability to:

- Contracts with term less than 12 months if it does not include a purchase option at the end of the term; - Contracts with an underlying asset value equal or lower to the limit defined by the lessee. IASB suggested a 5000 kUSD limit. Attijariwafa bank group elected both exemption types to implement IFRS 17.

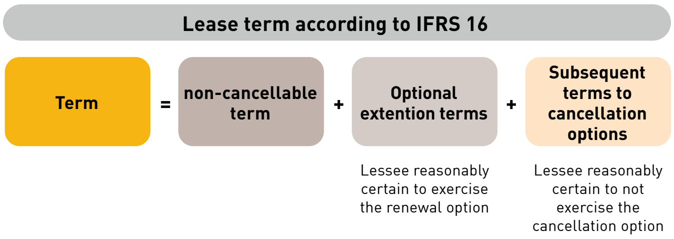
• Lease term :

Lease term is defined as the period for which the contract is enforceable.

A lease is no longer enforceable when the lessee and the lessor each have the right to terminate the lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty.

Enforceable term, or non-cancellable term, can be increased with:

- Optional period of contract renewal where it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised
- Period following optional periods of contracts renewal where it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised.



Lease terms defined by Attijariwafa bank group are as follows :

Type of leased asset	Lease term
Commercial rental	9 years
Residential rental	3 years
Temporary occupation of public property	20 years
Construction rental	20 years

• Leases :

According to IFRS 16, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments:

(a) Fixed lease payments.

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.

(d) The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability increased by initial direct costs, payments made in advance, and restoring the underlying asset costs. As Attijariwafa bank group elect the modified retrospective method, the right-of-use has been evaluated for the first-time application as the lease liability as defined above.

• Discount rate :

The lease payments used to estimate the right-of-use or the lease liability shall be discounted using one of the following rates:

- The implicit interest rate in the lease i.e. the rate of the lease contract.
- If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate i.e. the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset. The discount rate chosen by Attijariwafa bank to evaluate is lease contract is the incremental borrowing rate. This rate rely on 3 components :
- Reference rate
- Risk premium
- Individual adjustment from the lease contract.

1.2.7 Financial assets and liabilities – Classification and

measurement :

Standard :

Classification

Classification Financial assets, except those related to insurance activities, are classified in the following 3 accounting categories :

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")
- Fair value recognized in profit and loss ("FVPL")

The classification of a financial asset in one of these three categories is based on the following criteria:

- type of the asset held (debt or equity instrument);
- for debt instruments on the basis of both (i) contractual cash flows of the asset (SPPI: solely payment of principal and interest) and (ii) the business model defined by the company. The business models are based on how the company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows and create value.

Debt instruments

This standard distinguishes three business models :

- "hold to collect" model: assets managed to collect contractual cash flows;
- "hold to sell" model: assets managed to sell the financial assets;
- "mixed" model: assets managed to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset

The allocation of debt instruments to one of these models is made on the basis of how the groups of financial instruments are managed collectively in order to determine the economic objective. The identification of the economic model is not made instrument by instrument, but rather at the portfolio level of financial instruments, particularly through the analysis and observation of:

- the measurement method, monitoring and risk management associated with the financial instruments concerned;
- realized and expected asset sales (size, frequency, type).

Equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments are classified as "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" or as " Non recyclable equity at fair value". In this last case, when securities are sold, unrealized gains and losses previously recognized in equity will not be recognized through profit or loss will not be recognized in profit or loss.

Only dividends will be recognized in profit or loss.

Investments in mutual funds do not meet the definition of equity instruments as they are puttable to the issuer. They do not meet the cash flow criterion either, and thus are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement

Assets at amortised cost

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which this instrument was first recognised :

- reduced by capital reimbursements

- increased or reduced by the amortization accumulated calculated by the effective interest rate method, by any difference between this initial amount and the amount of reimbursement at maturity.

- Reduced by all the cuts for depreciation or no recoverability. This calculation should include all the fees and other amounts paid or received directly attributable to credits, transaction fees and every valuation haircut or premium.

Assets valuated at fair value through profit or loss

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are assets or liabilities acquired or generated by the business primarily for the purpose of making a profit related to short-term price fluctuations or arbitraging margin.

All derivative instruments are financial assets (or liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss except when designated as hedges.

Securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and variations in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

This class of securities is not subject to impairment.

Assets valuated at fair value through equity

This class of securities relates to the debt instruments of the investment portfolio and the long-term debt instruments held.

Variations in the fair value of securities (positive or negative) classified as "Assets at fair value through equity" are recorded in equity (Recyclable).

The depreciation over time of the potential increase / decrease in fixed income securities is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method (actuarial spread).).

Borrowings and deposits :

When initially recognised, a deposit or borrowing classified under IFRS in "Other financial liabilities" must be initially measured in the balance sheet at fair value plus or minus:

- transaction costs (these are external acquisition costs directly attributable to the transaction) ;
- fees received constituting professional fees that represent an integral part of the effective rate of return on the deposit or borrowing.

Deposits and borrowings classified under IFRS as "Other financial liabilities" are subsequently measured at the end of the reporting period at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (actuarial rate).

Deposits classified under IFRS as "Liabilities held for trading" are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of the deposit is calculated excluding accrued interest.

A deposit or borrowing may be the host contract for an embedded derivative. In certain circumstances, the embedded derivative must be separated from the host contract and recognised in accordance with the principles applicable to derivatives. This analysis must be done at the inception of the contract on the basis of the contractual provisions.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Loans and receivables The Group's policy is to apply the cost model to all loans maturing in more than one year as a function of their size. Loans maturing in less than one year are recorded at historical cost.

Borrowings: Borrowings and deposits are classified under different categories including « Financial liabilities », « Trading liabilities » and « Liabilities accounted for under the fair value option ».

Deposits :

Sight deposits :

Attijariwafa bank applies IFRS 13.

The fair value of a sight deposit cannot be lower than the amount due on demand. It is discounted from the first date on which the repayment may be demanded. Interest-bearing deposits:

- **Deposits bearing interest at market rates**

– the fair value is the nominal value unless transaction costs are significant. A historical record of 10-year bond yields needs to be kept to be able to justify that the rates correspond to the original market rates.

- Deposits bearing interest at non-market rates

– the fair value is the nominal value plus a discount.

- **Savings book deposits :**

The rate applied is regulated for the vast majority of credit institutions. Accordingly, no specific IFRS accounting treatment is required for savings book deposits.

Deposits must be classified under the «Other liabilities » category.

Portfolio classification

Attijariwafa bank and other entities excluding insurance companies		
SPPI debt instruments held in portfolios are classified according to the following principles:		
Assets at FVPL	**Debt instruments at FVOCI**	**Debt instruments at depreciated cost**
• Trading and dealing Room portfolios	• Negotiable treasury bills classified in the Investment Portfolio • Bonds and other negotiable debt securities	• Treasury Bills

Securities lending/borrowing and repurchase agreements :

Securities temporarily sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognised in the Group's balance sheet in the category of securities to which they belong. The corresponding liability is recognised under the appropriate debt category except in the case of repurchase agreements contracted by the Group for trading purposes where the corresponding liability is recognised under "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". Securities temporarily acquired under reverse repurchase agreements are not recognised in the Group's balance sheet. The corresponding receivable is recognised under "Loans and receivables" except in the case of reverse repurchase agreements contracted by the Group for trading purposes, where the corresponding receivable is recognised under "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

Treasury shares :

The term "treasury shares" refers to shares issued by the consolidating company, Attijariwafa bank. Treasury shares held by the Group are deducted from consolidated shareholders' equity. Gains and losses arising on such instruments are also eliminated from the consolidated profit and loss account.

1.2.8 Financial assets and liabilities –Impairment :

Standard :

IFRS 9 introduces a new model for recognizing impairment of financial assets based on expected credit losses (ECL). This new model is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income; The new model represents a change from the current IAS 39 model on the basis of incurred credit losses. Assessment of increase in credit risk: The new standard outlines a "three-stage" model. The allocation of a financial asset to one of these three stage (or "buckets") is made on the basis of whether a significant rise in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition.

- Bucket 1 (Performing loans): no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition;
- Bucket 2 ("Loans with a significant increase in credit risk"): significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. There is also, according to the standard, a rebuttable presumption that the credit risk of an instrument has significantly increased since initial recognition when the contractual payments are more than 30days past due;
- Bucket 3 (Non performing loans): incurred credit/default event.

The amount of impairment and the basis for application of an effective interest rate depend on the bucket to which the financial asset is allocated.

The approach of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 is symmetrical, meaning that if expected credit losses at maturity have been recognized in a previous closing period, and if it turns out that there is no longer a significant increase in the credit risk for the financial instrument and for the current closing period since its initial recognition, the provision is again calculated on the basis of a credit loss expected at 12 months discounted with the effective interest rate of the exposure.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are defined as an estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) weighted by the probability of occurrence of these losses over the expected life of financial instrument. They are measured on an individual basis, for all exposures.

The amount of expected losses is determined by means of three principal factors : the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD) taking into account the amortization profiles. Expected losses are calculated as the product of PD by LGD and EAD discounted at the effective interest rate of the exposure.

- Probabilities of Default (PD): the PD represent the likehood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation either over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation
- Exposure at Default (EAD): EAD is based on the amounts the group expects to be owed at thhe time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) : LGD represents the group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default. LGD is calculated on a 12-month of lifetime basis, where 12 month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Monitoring of risk degradation

The assessment of the significant increase in credit risk is based primarily on the internal credit risk rating system implemented by the Group, as well as on the monitoring of sensitive receivables and overdue payments. In addition, there is, according to the standard, a rebuttable presumption of a significant increase in the credit risk associated with a financial asset since initial recognition in the event of unpaid loans of more than 30 days.

Definition of Default

The definition of default is aligned with the criteria adopted by BAM in its circular n°19/G/2002. This definition is also the one used by the group in its internal management.

Measurement of expected credit losses

The Attijariwafa bank group has developed statistical models, specific to each of its entities, to calculate expected losses on the basis of:

- Credit rating systems ,
- Historical default occurences,
- Historical data relating to recovery of non-performing loans;
- Information about non-recurring loans available to loan recovery units for relatively significant amounts;
- Guarantees and pledges held.

1.2.9 Derivatives :

Standard :

A derivative is a financial instrument or another contract included in IFRS 9's scope of application which meets the following three criteria:

Its value changes in response to a change in a variable such as specified interest rate, the price of a financial instrument, a price, index or yield benchmark, a credit rating, a credit index or any other variable, provided that in the case of a non-financial variable, the variable must not be specific to any one party to the contract (sometimes known as «the underlying »);

- Requires no initial investment or one that is smaller than would be required for a contract having a similar reaction to changes in market conditions; and
- Is settled at a future data.

A hedging instrument is a designated derivative or, in the case of a hedge for foreign exchange risk only, a non-derivative designated financial asset or liability. The latter's fair value or cash flows are intended to offset variations in the fair value or cash flows of the designated hedged item.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Attijariwafa bank does not currently use derivatives for hedging purposes and is not therefore subject to provisions applicable to hedge accounting.

All other transactions involving the use of derivatives are recognised as assets/liabilities at fair value through income.

Embedded derivatives :

Standard :

An embedded derivative is a feature within a financial contract whose purpose its to vary a part of the transaction's cash flows in a similar way to that of a stand-alone derivative.

The IFRS 9 standard defines a hybrid contract as a contract comprising a host contract and an embedded derivative.

Where the host contract is a financial asset, the entire hybrid contract is measured at fair value through profit or loss because its contractual cash flows do not pass the SPPI test.

Where the host contract is a financial liability, the embedded derivative is separated from its host contract and accounted for as a derivative when the following three conditions are met:

- The hybrid contract is not recognised at fair value;
- Separated from the host contract, the embedded derivative possesses the same characteristics as a derivative;
- The characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

IFRS 9 recommends that the host contract is valued at inception by taking the difference between the fair value of the hybrid contract (i.e. at cost) and the fair value of the embedded derivative.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

If there is a material impact from measuring embedded derivatives at fair value, then they are recognised under «Financial assets held at fair value through income ».

1.2.10 Insurance

Insurance contracts :

The treatment of contracts qualifying as insurance contracts within the meaning of the definition given by IFRS 4 and of investment contracts with discretionary participation features is governed by IFRS 4, the main provisions of which are summarized below:

May continue to recognise these contracts in accordance with current accounting policies by making a distinction between three types of contract under IFRS 4:

1. Pure insurance contracts;
2. Financial contracts comprising a discretionary participation feature;
3. And liabilities relating to other financial contracts, in accordance with IAS 39, which are recorded under «Amounts owing to customers ».

- Requires that embedded derivatives, which do not benefit from exempt status under IFRS 4, are accounted for separately and recognised at fair value through income;
- Requires a test for the adequacy of recognised insurance liabilities and an impairment test for reinsurance assets;
- A reinsurance cession asset is amortised, by recognising this impairment through income, when and only when:
  - Tangible evidence exists, following the occurrence of an event after initial recognition of the asset in respect of reinsurance cessions, resulting in the cedant not receiving all its contractual cash flows;
  - This event has an impact, which may be accurately assessed, on the amount which the reinsurer is expected to receive from the primary insurer.
- Requires an insurer to keep insurance liabilities on its balance sheet until they are discharged, cancelled, or expire and prohibits offsetting insurance liabilities against related reinsurance assets;
- Requires that a new insurance liability is recorded in accordance with IFRS 4 «Shadow accounting » in respect of policyholders' deferred participation in profits which represents the portion of unrealised capital gains on financial assets to which policyholders are entitled, in accordance with IAS 39.

Investment-linked insurance

On September 12, 2016, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 4, "Insurance contracts" entitled "Application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 4 Insurance contracts". These amendments are applicable for the financial years open as of January 1, 2018. These amendments give entities that are primarily engaged in insurance activities the ability to defer until January 1, 2023 the date of application of IFRS 9. This deferral allows entities to continue to present their financial statements in accordance with IAS 39. This temporary exemption from application of IFRS 9, which is limited to groups the IASB's amendments, has been extended by Bank Al-Maghrib to the insurance entities consolidated by institutions of credit producing consolidated financial statements in accordance with the chart of accounts for credit institutions.

Options taken by Attijariwafa bank :

Insurance contracts :

A liability adequacy test has already been carried out by Wafa Assurance, which appointed an external firm of actuaries to assess its technical reserves. The provision for fluctuations in claims relating to non-life insurance contracts is to be cancelled.

Investment-linked insurance :

Attijariwafa bank opted for this exemption to the insurance entities, including the funds belonging to this activity, which thus applied the IAS 39 standard "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement".

The instruments held in portfolios are currently classified in the following categories :

HFT	AFS	HTM	Loans & receivables
• Portfolio of consolidated UCITS	• Shares and other equity • Investments in SCIs (Panorama) ; • Treasury bills and unquoted debt instruments.	• Not applicable	• Long-term investments

1.2.11 Fair value :

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction on the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), whether the price is directly observable or estimated by means of another measurement technique.

IFRS 13 establishes a fair-value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair-value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 1 inputs

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available, with limited exceptions (see § 79).

Level 2 inputs

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified maturity (contractual), a Level 2 input must be observable for almost the entire life of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities, credit spreads.

Adjustments to Level 2 inputs will vary depending on factors specific to the asset or liability. Those factors include the following: the state or location of the asset, the extent to which inputs relate to items that are comparable to the asset or liability, as well as the volume and the level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed.

An adjustment to a Level 2 input that is significant to the entire measurement might result in a fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy if the adjustment uses significant unobservable inputs.

Level 3 inputs

Level 3 inputs inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs must be used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, unobservable inputs shall reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

Market value is determined by the Group:

- Either from quoted market prices in an active market;
- Or by using a valuation technique based on mathematical models derived from recognised financial theories, which makes maximum use of market inputs :

➥ Case 1: Instruments traded on active markets

Quoted market prices on active markets are the best evidence of fair value and should be used, where they exist, to measure the financial instrument. Listed securities and derivatives such as futures and options, which are traded on organised markets, are valued in this way. The majority of over-the-counter derivatives, such as plain vanilla swaps and options, are traded on active markets. They are valued using widely-accepted models (discounted cash flow model, Black and Scholes model and interpolation techniques) and based on quoted market prices of similar or underlying instruments.

➥ Case 2: Instruments traded on inactive markets

Instruments traded on an inactive market are valued using an internal model based on directly observable or deduced market data. Certain financial instruments, although not traded on active markets, are valued using methods based on directly observable market data. Observable market data may include yield curves, implied volatility ranges for options, default rates and loss assumptions obtained by market consensus or from active over-the-counter markets.

Transfer :

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy can occur when instruments meet the criteria for classification in the new level, as these criteria are dependent on market and product conditions. Changes in observability, the passage of time and events affecting the life of the instrument are the main factors that trigger transfers. Transfers are deemed to have been made at the beginning of the period.

During fiscal 2020, there were no transfers between the levels of fair value.

1.2.12 Liabilities provisions

A provision must be booked when :

· the company has a present obligation (legal or implicit) resulting from a past event.

· it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation ; and

· the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If these conditions are not satisfied, no provision may be recognised. Under IFRS, when the outflow of expected future economic benefits exceeds one year, it is compulsory to discount the provisions for risks and charges.

Except in the case of combinations, contingent liabilities are not provisioned.

When the contingent liability or asset is material, it is compulsory to mention it in the notes to the financial statements.

1.2.13 Employee benefits

Standard :

The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the accounting treatment and disclosure for employee benefits. This Standard shall be applied by an employer in accounting for all employee benefits, except those to which IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment" applies.

These benefits include those provided:

- Under formal plans or other formal agreements between an entity and individual employees, groups of employees or their representatives;
- Under legislative requirements, or through industry arrangements, whereby entities are required to contribute to national, state, industry or other multi-employer plans; or
- By those informal practices that give rise to a constructive obligation and those where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits.

Employee benefits are contingent considerations of any type provided by an entity for services rendered by members of staff or in the event that their employment is terminated.

They comprise 4 categories :

Short-term benefits :

Are employee benefits (other than termination benefits), that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services e.g. wages, salaries and social security contributions; paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses etc.

When an employee has rendered service to an entity during an accounting period, the entity shall recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

· As a liability, after deducting any amount already paid, if applicable; or

· As an expense.

Post-employment benefits :

These are employee benefits which are payable post-employment e.g. retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care.

Distinction is made between two types of post-retirement benefit plan:

1. Defined contribution plans: an entity pays defined contributions into a fund and has no other legal or constructive obligation to pay additional contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to meet expected benefits relating to services rendered by staff. As a result, actuarial risk and investment risk fall on the employee. Accounting for defined contribution plans is straightforward because no actuarial assumptions are required to measure the obligation or the expense and there is no possibility of any actuarial gain or loss. The entity shall recognise the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for the service rendered by an employee:

- As a liability, after deducting any amount already paid, if applicable; or
- As an expense.

2. Defined benefit plans: the entity's obligation is to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees .As a result, actuarial risk and investment risk fall on the employee.

Accounting for defined benefit plans is quite complex due to the fact that actuarial assumptions are required to measure the obligation and there is a possibility of an actuarial gain or loss. In addition, the obligations are discounted to their present value as they may be paid several years after the employee has rendered the corresponding service.

A multi-employer plan which is neither a general plan nor a compulsory plan must be recognised by the company as either a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan depending on the characteristics of the plan.

Other long-term employee benefits :

Other long-term employee benefits include long-term paid absences, such as long-service or sabbatical leave. They also include jubilee or other longservice benefits such wissam schoghl, long-term disability benefits, profitsharing, bonuses and deferred remuneration if not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period.

In general, the measurement of other long-term employee benefits is usually not subject to the same degree of uncertainty as the measurement of defined benefit plans. Therefore, this standard provides a simplified method which does not recognise re-measurements in other comprehensive income.

Termination benefits :

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

The entity should recognise a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following two dates:

- The date after which it may no longer withdraw its benefits;
- The date at which it recognises the costs of restructuring as required by IAS 37 and envisages the payment of related benefits.

In the case of termination benefits payable following an entity's decision to terminate the employment of an employee, the entity may no longer withdraw its offer of benefits once it has informed the employees in question of the termination plan, which should satisfy the following criteria:

- The measures required to successfully execute the plan would suggest that is it unlikely that major changes would be made to the plan;
- The plan identifies the number of employees to be terminated, the job classifications or functions that will be affected and their locations and when the terminations are expected to occur;
- The plan establishes the terms of the termination benefits in sufficient detail to enable employees to determine the type and amount of benefits they will receive if they are involuntarily terminated.

Measuring obligations :

Method :

Accounting for defined benefit plans requires the use of actuarial techniques to reliably estimate the benefits accruing to employees in consideration for current and past service rendered.

This requires estimating the benefits, demographic variables such as mortality rates and staff turnover, financial variables such as the discount rate and future salary increases that will affect the cost of benefits.

The recommended method under IAS 19 is the "projected unit credit method".

This amounts to recognising, on the date that the obligation is calculated, an obligation equal to the probable present value of the estimated benefits multiplied by the length of service at the calculation date and at the retirement date.

The obligation can be considered as accruing pro-rata to the employee's length of service. As a result, an employee's entitlement is calculated on the basis of length of service and estimated salary at the retirement date.

Policies adopted by Attijariwafa bank :

Attijariwafa bank has opted for a defined contribution retirement benefits plan. Accordingly, no specific accounting treatment is required under IFRS.

In the case of post-employment medical cover, Attijariwafa bank does not have sufficient information to be able to account for its medical cover as a defined benefit plan.

The Group, on the other hand, has booked specific provisions for liabilities to employees including end-of-career bonuses and service awards (Ouissam Achoughl).

1.2.14 Share-based payments

Share-based payments are payments based on shares issued by the Group. The payments are made either in the form of shares or in cash for amounts based on the value of the Group's shares. Examples of share-based payments include stock options or employee share plans.

Under the subscription terms, employees may subscribe for shares at a discount to the current market price over a specified period. The inaccessibility period is taken into consideration when expensing this benefit.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Accounts at 31 December 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

ASSETS	Notes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Cash - Central banks -Public treasury- Postal cheque		25 737 654	26 333 795
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FV P&L)	**2.1**	**70 983 392**	**60 156 256**
Trading assets		69 909 990	58 667 799
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1 073 402	1 488 457
Derivatives used for hedging purposes			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2.2 / 2.16**	**69 623 812**	**60 164 696**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recycling)		23 599 523	19 493 148
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (no recycling)		2 335 472	2 534 187
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Insurance)		43 688 817	38 137 360
Securities at amortised cost	2.16/ 2.18	18 123 778	17 233 471
Loans & receivables to credit institutions at amortised cost	2.3 / 2.16	28 606 851	31 304 951
Loans & receivables to customers at amortised cost	2.4 / 2.16	345 112 075	333 702 415
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios			
Financial investments of insurance activities			
Current tax assets		194 412	715 953
Deferred tax assets		4 104 209	3 767 981
Accrued income and other assets		11 362 641	12 171 129
Non current assets held for sale		70 214	78 636
Equity-method investments		73 091	86 916
Investment property		2 287 509	2 538 530
Property, plant, equipment	2. 9	6 926 626	6 812 820
Intangible assets	2. 9	3 252 024	3 092 049
Goodwill	2. 10	9 867 550	9 948 055
TOTAL ASSETS		**596 325 836**	**568 107 651**

LIABILITIES	Notes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Central banks-Public treasury-Postal cheque		8 984	4 455
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FV P&L)	**2.11**	**1 886 726**	**1 499 799**
Trading liabilities		1 886 726	1 499 799
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		-	
Derivatives used for hedging purposes		-	
Deposits from credit institutions	2.12	42 430 887	49 237 940
Deposits from customers	2.13	380 852 248	356 614 160
Notes & certificates issued	2.14	24 657 688	23 105 757
Remeasurement adjustment on interest-rate risk hedged portfolios		-	
Current tax liabilities	2.5	1 414 949	1 021 537
Deferred tax liabilities	2.5	2 093 110	2 695 949
Accured expenses and other liabilities	2.6	17 601 830	20 338 279
Debts related to non current assets held for sale		-	
Insurance liabilities		44 566 980	38 956 953
Provisions	2.15 / 2.16	3 101 498	3 080 071
Subsidies and allocated funds		145 782	160 429
Subordinated debts and special guarantee funds	2.14	17 772 731	17 099 338
Shareholders' equity		**59 792 421**	**54 292 985**
Equity and related reserves		14 646 116	12 551 765
Consolidated reserves		**37 074 545**	**35 446 439**
Group share		*31 938 248*	*31 158 933*
Non-controlling interests		*5 136 298*	*4 287 506*
Unrealized or deferred Gains / losses		**1 914 994**	**2 589 753**
Group share		*724 084*	*1 070 905*
Non-controlling interests		*1 190 910*	*1 518 849*
Net income		**6 156 766**	**3 705 028**
Group share		*5 144 461*	*3 018 002*
Non-controlling interests		*1 012 305*	*687 026*
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**596 325 836**	**568 107 651**

Income Statement at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Notes	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Interest income	3.1	22 320 044	22 512 251
Interest expenses	3.1	-6 149 668	-6 727 268
NET INTEREST MARGIN		**16 170 376**	**15 784 983**
Fees income	3.2	6 129 880	5 596 600
Fees expenses	3.2	-937 494	-825 419
NET FEE MARGIN		**5 192 386**	**4 771 180**
Net gains or losses occured by the hedging of net positions			
Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3.3	**2 882 166**	**2 397 915**
Net gains or losses on trading assets		2 871 495	2 391 168
Net gains or losses on other assets at fair value through profit or loss		10 672	6 748
Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.4	**663 768**	**632 670**
Net gains or losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recycling)		30 484	47 867
Remuneration of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (dividends)		111 264	157 170
Remuneration of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (insurance)		522 020	427 634
Net gains or losses on derecognised financial assets at amortised cost			
Net gains or losses on reclassified financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income to financial assets through profit or loss			
Income on other activities		**10 400 220**	**8 972 997**
Expenses on other activities		**-10 929 287**	**-8 701 683**
NET BANKING INCOME		**24 379 629**	**23 858 063**
Total operating expenses	3.9	-9 858 112	-10 617 948
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	3.10	-1 431 173	-1 616 642
GROSS OPERATING INCOME		**13 090 344**	**11 623 473**
Cost of risk	3.7	-3 606 838	-5 454 385
NET OPERATING INCOME		**9 483 506**	**6 169 088**
+/- Share of earnings of associates and equity-method entities		-11 433	-16 323
Net gains or losses on other assets	3.8	-41 626	-70 716
Goowill variation values			
PRE-TAX INCOME		**9 430 448**	**6 082 049**
Net income tax		-3 273 682	-2 377 021
Net income from discounted or held-for-sale operations			
NET INCOME		**6 156 766**	**3 705 028**
Non-controlling interests		-1 012 305	-687 026
NET INCOME GROUP SHARE		**5 144 461**	**3 018 002**
Earnings per share		23,91	14,38
Diluted earnings per share		23,91	14,38

Statement of net income and gains and losses directly recorded in shareholders equity at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
NET INCOME	**6 156 766**	**3 705 028**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement :		
Currency translation adjustments	-395 792	-78 608
Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (recyclable)	518 358	-38 480
Revaluation of hedging derivative instruments		
Share of gains and losses accounted directly in equity of equity method entities		19 368
Other items accounted in equity (recyclable)		
Related income tax	-117 026	29 608
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement		
Revaluation of fixed assets		
Revaluation (or Actuarial gains/ losses) of defined benefit pension plans		
Revaluation of credit risk specific to financial liabilities that are not mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Revaluation of equity instruments through other comprehensive income	-61 017	-50 777
Share of gains and losses through other comprehensive income on items regarding equity-method investments (non recyclable)		
Other comprehensive income (non recyclable)		
Related Taxes	23 647	18 751
Total gains and losses directly recorded in shareholders' equity	**-31 830**	**-100 139**
NET INCOME DIRECTLY RECORDED IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	**6 124 935**	**3 604 890**
Of which Group share	4 916 343	2 977 820
Of which non-controlling interests	1 208 592	627 070

Table of shareholders equity variation at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Share capital	Reserves (related to share capital)	treasury stock	Reserves and consolidated income	total assets and liabilities entered directly in capital	Gains or losses by OCI (non recycling)	Shareholders equity group share	Non-controling interests	TOTAL
Opening Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2019	2 098 597	10 453 168	-2 461 129	36 487 590	1 092 185	-42 657	47 627 757	6 297 282	53 925 039
Transactions related to share capital				115 805			115 805	-23 420	92 385
Share-based payments									
Transactions related to treasury stock									
Dividends				-2 835 142			-2 835 142	-348 589	-3 183 731
Net income				**3 018 002**			**3 018 002**	**687 026**	**3 705 028**
Intangible and fixed assets : revaluation and disposals									
Financial instruments : fair value variation and transfer through P&L					52 308	-30 932	21 376	-62 275	-40 899
Translation adjustments : change and transfer through PL				-80 927			-80 927	2 319	-78 608
Latent or differed gains or losses				**-80 927**	**52 308**	**-30 932**	**-59 551**	**-59 956**	**-119 506**
Other variations				-64 771			-64 771	-61 458	-126 230
Changes in scope of consolidation				-2 495			-2 495	2 495	
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2020	**2 098 597**	**10 453 168**	**-2 461 129**	**36 638 063**	**1 144 493**	**-73 589**	**47 799 605**	**6 493 380**	**54 292 985**
Changement de méthode *				536 056	-411 793		124 263	189 181	313 444
Transactions related to share capital	52 812	2 041 539		120 827			2 215 178	183 950	2 399 128
Share-based payments									
Transactions related to treasury stock									
Dividends				-2 327 559			-2 327 559	-567 821	-2 895 380
Net income				**5 144 460**			**5 144 460**	**1 012 305**	**6 156 765**
Intangible and fixed assets : revaluation and disposals									
Financial instruments : fair value variation and transfer through P&L					106 844	-41 871	64 974	298 988	363 962
Translation adjustments : change and transfer through PL				-293 090			-293 090	-102 702	-395 792
Latent or differed gains or losses				**-293 090**	**106 844**	**-41 871**	**-228 117**	**196 286**	**-31 831**
Other variations				-179 877			-179 877	-163 786	-343 663
Changes in scope of consolidation				-95 045			-95 045	-3 983	-99 028
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2021	**2 151 408**	**12 494 707**	**-2 461 129**	**39 543 835**	**839 544**	**-115 459**	**52 452 908**	**7 339 513**	**59 792 421**

Cash flow statement at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Pre-tax income	**9 430 448**	**6 082 049**
+/- Net depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1 585 718	1 660 842
+/- Net impairment of goodwill and other fixed assets		
+/- Net impairement of financial assets	1 223	
+/- Net addition to provisions	3 896 584	5 657 327
+/- Share of earnings of equity-method entities	11 433	16 323
+/- Net gain/loss from investment activities	-24 746	5 471
+/- Net gain/loss from financing activities		
+/- Other movements	-2 192 197	-1 482 686
Non-monetary items included in pre-tax net income and other adjustments	**3 278 014**	**5 857 276**
+/- Flows related to transactions with credit institutions and similar institutions	-721 254	339 188
+/- Flows related to transactions with customers	12 740 826	9 320 060
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting financial assets or liabilities	-14 190 434	-11 574 634
+/- Flows related to other transactions affecting non-financial assets or liabilities		
- Taxes paid	-3 013 434	-3 854 154
Net increase/decrease in operating assets and liabilities	**-5 184 296**	**-5 769 541**
Net cash flow generated from operating activities	**7 524 166**	**6 169 785**
+/- Flows related to financial assets and investments	372 746	-1 527 794
+/- Flows related to investment property	13 356	-172 883
+/- Flows related to plant, property and equipment and intangible assets	-1 352 088	96 157
Net cash flow related to investing activities	**-965 985**	**-1 604 521**
+/- Cash flows related to transactions with shareholders	-2 895 380	-3 183 731
+/- Other net cash flows from financing activities	2 241 670	7 728 848
Net cash flow from financing activities	**-653 709**	**4 545 117**
Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash and equivalents	**-262 630**	**-167 038**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**5 641 842**	**8 943 344**

Composition of cash position	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**29 928 069**	**20 984 724**
Net cash balance (assets and liabilities) with central banks, the treasury and post office accounts	26 329 340	24 727 436
Inter-bank balances with credit institutions and similar institutions	3 598 729	-3 742 711
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**35 569 910**	**29 928 069**
Net cash balance (assets and liabilities) with central banks, the treasury and post office accounts	25 728 670	26 329 340
Inter-bank balances with credit institutions and similar institutions	9 841 241	3 598 729
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**5 641 842**	**8 943 344**

2. NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET

2.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Trading assets	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Trading assets	Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Loans and advances to financial institutions				
Loans and advances to customers				
Financial assets held as guarantee for unit-linked policies				
Securities received under repo agreements				
Treasury notes and similar securities	45 972 358		36 812 260	
Bonds and other fixed income securities	5 393 702	312 109	3 427 289	208 375
Shares and other equity securities	18 505 908	619 700	18 259 866	1 131 175
Non-consolidated equity investments		141 593		148 907
Derivative instruments	38 022		168 384	
Related loans				
Fair value on the balance sheet	69 909 990	1 073 402	58 667 799	1 488 457

2.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021		
	Balance sheet value	Latent gains	Latent losses
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**69 623 812**	**7 035 080**	**-380 855**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recycling)	23 599 523	166 266	-8 503
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (no recycling)	2 335 472	182 046	-336 034
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Insurance)	43 688 817	6 686 767	-36 318

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recycling)	Balance sheet value	Latent gains	Latent losses
Treasury bills and similar securities	5 300 166	123 412	-4 312
Bonds and other fixed income securities	18 299 357	42 855	-4 191
Total Debt securities	**23 599 523**	**166 266**	**-8 503**
Total Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement		**166 266**	**-8 503**
Income tax expense		-45 578	2 945
Total other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement (net of income tax)		**120 689**	**-5 558**

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (no recycling)	Balance sheet value	Latent gains	Latent losses
Equity and other variable income securities			
Non-consolidated equity investments	2 335 472	182 046	-336 034
Total Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement	**2 335 472**	**182 046**	**-336 034**
Income tax expense		-59 369	121 146
Total other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified subsequently to income statement		**122 677**	**-214 888**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement (Insurance)	Valeur au bilan	Gains latents	Pertes latentes
Treasury bills and similar securities	17 642 749	1 162 855	-15 203
Bonds and other fixed income securities	6 896 601	585 480	
Equity and other variable income securities	18 844 027	4 873 893	-21 115
Non-consolidated equity investments	305 441	64 539	
Total Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to income statement (Insurance)	**43 688 817**	**6 686 767**	**-36 318**
Income tax expense		-2 220 556	13 438
Gains and losses directly recorded in shareholders' equity of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that will be reclassified susequently to income statement (Insurance)		**4 466 212**	**-22 880**

2.3 Loans and receivables to credit institutions at amortised cost

2.3.1 Loans and receivables to credit institutions at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Credit Institutions	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Accounts and loans	28 208 716	30 937 869
of which performing on demand accounts	9 581 527	17 109 092
of which performing overnight accounts and advances	18 627 189	13 828 778
Other loans and receivables	334 810	335 486
Gross value	**28 543 526**	**31 273 355**
Related loans	108 021	90 747
Impairment (*)	44 695	59 151
Net value of loans and receivables due from credit institutions	**28 606 851**	**31 304 951**

Intercompany operations	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Demand accounts	5 044 130	3 427 866
Accounts and long-term advances	21 757 539	23 273 586
Related receivables	103 509	139 539

(*) see note 2.16

2.3.2 Breakdown of loans and receivables to credit institutions by geographical area at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Morocco	8 555 613	9 961 649
North Africa	4 128 276	3 226 482
The WAEMU Region	1 145 835	630 308
The EMCCA Region	2 268 084	1 531 204
Europe	8 140 609	6 827 746
Others	4 305 108	9 095 966
Total principal	**28 543 526**	**31 273 355**
Related receivables	108 021	90 747
Impairement (*)	44 695	59 151
Net value at balance sheet	**28 606 851**	**31 304 951**

(*) see note 2.16

2.3.3 Maturity analysis of of loans and receivables to credit institutions at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	< = 3months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Loans and receivables to credit institutions	11 350 284	3 282 911	6 134 443	7 753 191	**28 520 829**

22.4 LOANS & RECEIVABLES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTISED COST

2.4.1 Loans & receivables to customers at amortised cost at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Transactions with customers	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Trade receivables	59 243 769	48 034 934
Other loans and receivables to customers	262 140 696	263 064 682
Securities received under repurchase agreements	4 632 055	5 018 546
Subordinated loans	3 206	3 334
On demand accounts	24 793 556	22 566 717
Gross value	**350 813 282**	**338 688 212**
Related receivables	1 761 536	1 943 439
Impairment (*)	26 254 103	25 410 405
Net value of loans and receivables to customers	**326 320 715**	**315 221 246**
Finance leases		
Property leasing	3 367 530	4 418 085
Equipement leasing, long-term rental and similar activities	16 592 824	15 098 430
Gross value	**19 960 354**	**19 516 515**
Related receivables	1 508	1 730
Impairment (*)	1 170 502	1 037 076
Net value of leasing activities	**18 791 360**	**18 481 169**
Balance sheet value	**345 112 075**	**333 702 415**

(*) see note 2.16

2.4.2 Breakdown of loans and receivables to customers by geographical area at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

12/31/2021	Créances			Dépréciations (*)		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
Morocco	233 228 253	25 633 384	22 862 926	1 077 487	3 222 792	15 570 829
North Africa	35 469 873	2 031 431	1 895 634	360 858	293 429	1 265 710
The WAEMU Region	32 307 679	625 354	3 822 033	558 317	199 754	2 644 329
The EMCCA Region	10 170 766	1 110 212	1 644 981	313 122	444 022	1 458 624
Europe	1 721 135	-	13 021	3 029	-	12 303
Net value at balance sheet	**312 897 706**	**29 400 380**	**30 238 594**	**2 312 814**	**4 159 997**	**20 951 795**

(*) See note 2.16

(thousand MAD)

12/31/2020	Exposure at Default			Expected Credit Loss (*)		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
Morocco	224 353 970	28 867 611	21 329 189	1 168 829	3 855 893	14 242 792
North Africa	32 713 013	2 542 015	1 716 398	240 526	331 135	1 218 621
The WAEMU Region	31 178 940	666 926	3 248 561	502 018	139 315	2 521 373
The EMCCA Region	9 241 141	1 327 407	1 757 635	283 174	458 303	1 470 293
Europe	1 192 713		14 376	3 150		12 060
Net value at balance sheet	**298 679 777**	**33 403 959**	**28 066 160**	**2 197 697**	**4 784 646**	**19 465 139**

(*) See note 2.16

2.4.3 Loans & receivables to customers by economic operator at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Wholesale	234 481 821	224 330 184
Large corporates	98 268 704	104 553 330
Individuals	108 868 496	107 456 090
Total principal	**343 350 317**	**331 786 274**
Related receivables	1 763 044	1 916 141
Balance sheet value	**345 112 075**	**333 702 415**

The fair value of healthy outstanding loans to customers and financial institutions is estimated at 364,353 million.

2.4.4 Maturity analysis of loans & receivables to customers

(thousand MAD)

	< = 3 months	Between 3 months and 1year	Between 1 year and 5 years»	> 5 years	Total
Loans and receivables to customers	64 054 730	63 352 597	126 584 876	86 542 840	340 535 042

2.5 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

2.5.1 Current and deferred taxes at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Current taxes	194 412	715 953
Deffered taxes	4 104 209	3 767 981
Current and differed tax assets	**4 298 620**	**4 483 934**
Current taxes	1 414 949	1 021 537
Deffered taxes	2 093 110	2 695 949
Current and differed tax liabilities	**3 508 060**	**3 717 486**

2.5.2 Net income tax at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Current tax expense	-3 270 288	-3 013 434
Deferred tax expense for the year	-3 394	636 413
Corporate income tax expense	**-3 273 682**	**-2 377 021**

2.5.3 Effective tax rate at 31 December 2021

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Net income	6 156 766	3 705 028
Corporate income tax expense	3 273 682	2 377 021
Average effective tax rate	**34,7%**	**39,1%**

Analysis of effective tax rate at 31 December 2021

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Tax rate	37,0%	37,0%
Differential in tax rate on foreign entities	-2,7%	-3,3%
Permanent differences	0,8%	17,4%
Other items	-0,4%	-12,1%
Average effective tax rate	**34,7%**	**39,1%**

2.6 ACCRUED INCOME/EXPENSE

2.6.1 Accrued income and other assets at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other assets	**6 572 180**	**6 225 235**
Other debtors	3 911 878	3 918 686
Values and miscellaneous uses	203 713	189 060
Other insurance assets	2 154 566	1 812 483
Others	302 023	305 005
Total accrued income	**4 790 462**	**5 945 894**
Accrued income	2 159 615	2 861 801
Prepaid expenses	465 461	511 037
Other accrued income	2 165 386	2 573 056
Total accrued income and other assets	**11 362 641**	**12 171 129**

2.6.2 Accrued expense and other liabilities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other liabilities	**9 583 134**	**11 391 194**
Miscellaneous operations on securities	216 159	111 310
Miscellaneous creditors	8 813 977	10 898 100
Other insurance liabilities	552 998	381 784
Total accrued expense	**8 018 696**	**8 947 085**
Accrued expense	3 376 704	4 431 858
Deferred income	2 344 583	1 952 468
Other accrued expense	2 297 410	2 562 759
Total accrued expense and other liabilities	**17 601 830**	**20 338 279**

The other asset and liabilities accounts basically include operations not definitively charged at the moment of recording on the balance sheet.
They are re-entered in the final accounts as quickly as possible.

2.7 EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Valeur de mise en équivalence	Résultat	Total bilan	Revenu (CA)	Quote-part de résultat dans les sociétés MEE
Credit institutions					
Non-credit institutions	73 091	-34 291	726 690	78 059	-11 433
Total equity-method entities	**73 091**	**-34 291**	**726 690**	**78 059**	**-11 433**

Participation of the Group in equity method companies concerns only Moussafir Hotels..

2.8 INVESTMENT PROPERTY at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2020	Variation périmètre	Acquisitions	Cessions et échéances	Autres mouvements	12/31/2021
Gross value	3 245 481	56 085	23 277	19 610	-156 881	3 148 351
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	706 951	6 257	65 675	3 706	85 666	860 842
Net value	**2 538 530**	**49 828**	**-42 398**	**15 904**	**-242 547**	**2 287 509**

Investment property is entered into the cost according to a per component approach.

The method of calculation of depreciation is linear. The depreciation terms correspond to the useful life per the following components :

Components	Annual duration of depreciation
Main structure	50
Proofing	20
Fittings and fixtures	15
Technical furniture	20
Internal and external joinery	15

The market value of the land and structures classified as investment property in 2021 is estimated at MAD 2,427 million.

2.9 PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.9 Plant, property and equipment and intangible assets at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Gross value	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Net value	Gross value	Accumulated amortisation and impairment	Net value
Land and buildings	3 519 233	1 552 961	1 966 271	3 487 994	1 513 456	1 974 538
Movable property and equipment	6 427 717	4 484 725	1 942 992	6 274 078	4 103 562	2 170 517
Leased movable property	808 796	340 039	468 757	716 932	298 609	418 323
Other property, plant and equipment	6 890 976	4 342 371	2 548 605	6 465 269	4 215 827	2 249 442
Total property, plant and equipment	**17 646 722**	**10 720 096**	**6 926 626**	**16 944 273**	**10 131 454**	**6 812 820**
IT software acquired	5 922 619	3 547 497	2 375 122	5 366 144	3 119 684	2 246 459
Other intangible assets	1 410 688	533 787	876 902	1 349 194	503 605	845 589
Total intangible assets	**7 333 307**	**4 081 283**	**3 252 024**	**6 715 338**	**3 623 289**	**3 092 049**

CHANGE IN RIGHT-OF-USE

(en milliers de dirhams)

Change in right-of-use	12/31/2020	Augmentations	Diminutions	Autres	12/31/2021
Property					
Gross amount	1 930 535	176 589	-152 603	-11 458	1 943 063
Amortisation and impairment	-584 868	-327 023	152 603	-9 805	-769 092
Total property	1 345 667	-150 433	0	-21 262	1 173 971
Movable property					
Gross amount					
Amortisation and impairment					
Total movable property					
Total right-of-use	**1 345 667**	**-150 433**	**0**	**-21 262**	**1 173 971**

(en milliers de dirhams)

Change in lease debt	12/31/2020	Increases	Decreases	Other	12/31/2021
Lease debt	1 460 225	176 589	-363 049	-9 914	1 263 851
Total lease Debt	**1 460 225**	**176 589**	**-363 049**	**-9 914**	**1 263 851**

(en milliers de dirhams)

Detail of lease contracts' expenses	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Interests expenses on lease liability	-67 209	-79 772
Right-of-use amortisation	-327 023	-320 105

(en milliers de dirhams)

Right-of-use asset	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Plant, property and equipment	**6 926 626**	**6 812 820**
Of which right-of-use	1 173 971	1 345 667

(en milliers de dirhams)

Lease liability	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Adjustment & other liability accounts	**17 601 057**	**20 338 279**
Of which lease liability	1 263 851	1 460 225

PROPRETY, PLANT, EQUIPMENT :

Attijariwafa bank opted for an assessment of the cost of all fixed assets. Depreciation in linear and spread out over the following useful life:

Components	Annual duration of amortisation
Buildings per component	15-50 years
Equipment and furniture	4-10 years
Plant and equipment leased as lessor under operating leases	N/A
Other property, plant and equipment	15-20 years

Par ailleurs les composants des constructions ont été amortis de la façon suivante :

Components	Annual duration of amortisation
Components	50
Main structure	20
Proofing	15
Fittings and fixtures	20
Technical furniture	15

INTANGIBLE ASSETS EXCLUDING GOODWILL :

The Attijariwafa bank group did not internally generate any intangible fixed assets. The useful life thereof is as follows:

Components	Annual duration of amortisation
Purchased software	5 years
Internally-developed software	N/A
Other intangible assets	15-20 years

2.9.2 Operating leases : complementary information

(thousand MAD)

Residual term	For the lessor
	Future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases
≤ 1 an	174 182
> 1 an ≤ 5 ans	460 270
> 5 ans	-
Total	**634 452**

2.10 Note - Goodwill at 31 December 2021

At December 31, 2021, goodwill broke down by CGU as follows :

(thousand MAD)

In MAD millions	12/31/2020	Increase	Decrease	Impairment difference	Loss of value	Other	12/31/2021
BDI	7 207			- 85			7 122
Crédit à la consommation	550						550
Assurance	590	4					594
Banque au Maroc	1 602						1 602
TOTAL	**9 948**	4	0	-85	0	0	**9 868**

Goodwill Impairment tests are based on three distinct valuation methods: 1) transactions for entities with comparable activities (cost approach); 2) market factors affecting stock prices of entities with comparable activities (comparables approach); 3) discounted cash flow method (DCF approach).

Where one of the two methods based on comparables reveals a need for impairment, the DCF method is employed to validate the decision and, where needed, to determine the amount. The IRB CGU is valued annually by means of the DCF method, even when there is no impairment identified by the comparables methods.

Impairment loss is recognized when the CGU's book value is greater than the value calculated for the period. Subsequently, the impairment is deducted from goodwill on the balance sheet.

As of 12/31/2021, only the IRB CGU was subject to a DCF valuation.

The DCF valuation is based on four key principles:

- Future distributable earnings are determined on the basis of a three-year business plan (2022–2024), extrapolated from a period longer than three years in order to converge on a normalized terminal value.
- These estimates take into consideration objectives of shareholders' capital allocated in compliance with the regulations in force in each zone and country where AWB Group does business.
- The perpetual growth rates used to calculate the terminal value are based on longterm inflation forecasts. On 12/31/2021, the perpetual growth rate stood at 3.6%.
- Capital costs are based on risk-free Moroccan rates, with a Moroccan risk premium rounded up by a country risk premium. On 12/31/2021, the discount rate was 11.9%.

IRB CGU valuation sensitivity to major valuation factors

The following table shows the sensitivity to the value in use of the IRB CGU with a variation of 100 bps in cost of capital, 50 bps in the perpetual growth rate, 100 bps in the terminal year operating ratio and 10% in the terminal year cost of risk.

UGT BDI

Cost of capital	
Negative variation of +100 bps	-10,1%
Positive variation of -100 bps	12,4%

Perpetual growth rate	
Negative variation of -50 bps	-2,8%
Positive variation of +50 bps	3,2%

Operating ratio	
Negative variation of +100 bps	-4,3%
Positive variation of -100 bps	4,5%

Cost of risk	
Negative variation of +10 bps	-3,3%
Positive variation of -10 bps	3,4%

The above-mentioned goodwill (Group share) sensitivity tests, even applying the four most unfavorable scenarios for recoverable amounts, show that impairment is not required.

2.11 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FV P&L)

2.11.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FV P&L) at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements Credit Institutions	589 169	184 134
Derivative instruments	1 297 557	1 315 665
Fair value on the balance sheet	**1 886 726**	**1 499 799**

2.11.2 Derivative instruments by nature of risk at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

By nature of risk	Book value		Notional Amount
	Assets	Liabilities	
Foreign exchange derivatives	15 785	968 488	49 968 510
Interest rate derivatives	22 237	37 587	50 569 524
Raw materials derivatives		803	129 851
Other derivatives		290 679	468 701
Total	**38 022**	**1 297 557**	**101 136 586**

2.12 Deposits from credit institutions

2.12.1 Deposits from credit institutions at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Credit Institutions		
Accounts and borrowings	25 403 164	23 134 313
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	16 773 265	25 892 666
Total en principal	**42 176 429**	**49 026 979**
Related debt	254 458	210 960
Value on the balance sheet	**42 430 887**	**49 237 940**

Interbank operations	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
On demand accounts	2 071 420	2 189 229
Accounts and long-term advances	22 762 933	24 289 773
Related debt	103 509	146 205

2.12.2 Maturity analysis of deposits from credit institutions at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	< = 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Deposits from credit institutions	37 502 435	940 162	2 878 293	855 539	42 176 429

2.13 Deposits from customers

2.13.1 Deposits from customers at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
On demand deposits	261 186 274	235 729 404
Savings accounts	98 394 058	101 128 717
Other deposits from customers	19 218 265	18 207 868
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements	1 361 893	761 962
Total principal	380 160 489	355 827 951
Related debt	691 759	786 209
Value on the balance sheet	**380 852 248**	**356 614 160**

2.13.2 Breakdown of deposits from customers by geographical area at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Morocco	268 521 662	252 880 806
North Africa	46 551 095	41 710 614
The WAEMU Region	43 440 120	40 291 133
The EMCCA Region	18 333 559	18 035 337
Europe	3 314 054	2 910 061
Total principal	**380 160 489**	**355 827 951**
Related debt	691 759	786 209
Value on the balance sheet	**380 852 248**	**356 614 160**

2.13.3 Breakdown of deposits from customers by economic operator at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Wholesale	144 940 177	130 701 438
Large corporates	45 521 527	40 884 076
Individuals	235 220 312	225 126 513
Total principal	**380 160 489**	**355 827 951**
Related debts	691 759	786 209
Balance sheet value	**380 852 248**	**356 614 160**

2.13.4 Maturity analysis of deposits from customers at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	< = 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Dettes envers la clientèle	119 997 628	45 846 437	57 362 340	156 954 085	380 160 489

2.14 Debt securities and subordinated debt at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other debt securities	**24 657 688**	**23 105 757**
Negotiable debt securities	24 626 943	23 071 460
Bonds	30 745	34 297
Subordinated debt	**17 772 731**	**17 099 338**
Subordinated loans	17 772 731	17 099 338
Undated	17 772 731	17 099 338
Dated		
Subordinated securities		
Undated		
Dated		
Total	42 430 419	40 205 095

2.15 Provisions for contingencies and charges at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2020	Change in scope	Additional provisions	Write-backs used	Write-backs not used	Other changes	12/31/2021
Provisions for commitments by signature (*)	994 048	10 936	514 893	685 393		-12 765	821 720
Provisions for employee benefits	650 067	1 973	161 518	93 444		15 470	735 584
Other provisions for contingencies and charges	1 435 956	16 984	351 563	18 932	138 243	-103 134	1 544 195
Total provisions for contingencies and charges	**3 080 071**	**29 892**	**1 027 974**	**797 768**	**138 243**	**-100 428**	**3 101 498**

(*) Voir note 2.16

2.16 Exposure at default and Expected credit loss by Bucket according to IFRS 9 at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

12/31/2021	Exposure at Default			Expected Credit Loss			Coverage Ratio		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**23 875 512**	**36**		**276 019**	**7**		**1,2%**	**18,6%**	
Loans & receivables to credit institutions									
Loans & receivables to customers									
Debt instruments	23 875 512	36		276 019	7		1,2%	18,6%	
Financial assets at amortised cost	**358 370 510**	**31 086 858**	**30 261 291**	**2 553 178**	**4 348 395**	**20 974 382**	**0,7%**	**14,0%**	**69,3%**
Loans & receivables to credit institutions	28 628 850		22 697	22 108		22 587	0,1%		99,5%
Loans & receivables to Customers	312 897 706	29 400 380	30 238 594	2 312 814	4 159 997	20 951 795	0,7%	14,1%	69,3%
Debt instruments	16 843 955	1 686 478		218 321	188 334		1,3%	11,2%	
Total assets	**382 246 023**	**31 086 894**	**30 261 291**	**2 829 197**	**4 348 402**	**20 974 382**	**0,7%**	**14,0%**	**69,3%**
Off Balance Sheet commitements	158 644 925	11 369 414	923 475	551 921	151 199	118 599	0,3%	1,3%	12,8%
Total	**540 890 948**	**42 456 308**	**31 184 766**	**3 381 118**	**4 499 601**	**21 092 982**	**0,6%**	**10,6%**	**67,6%**

12/31/2020	Exposure at Default			Expected Credit Loss			Coverage Ratio		
	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**20 032 312**	**67 368**	**-**	**599 056**	**7 475**	**-**	**3,0%**	**11,1%**	
Loans & receivables to credit institutions									
Loans & receivables to customers									
Debt instruments	20 032 312	67 368	-	599 056	7 475	-	3,0%	11,1%	
Financial assets at amortised cost	**347 324 077**	**33 491 477**	**28 089 754**	**2 338 961**	**4 836 887**	**19 488 624**	**0,7%**	**14,4%**	**69,4%**
Loans & receivables to credit institutions	31 340 508	-	23 594	35 666	-	23 485	0,1%		99,5%
Loans & receivables to Customers	298 679 777	33 403 959	28 066 160	2 197 697	4 784 646	19 465 139	0,7%	14,3%	69,4%
Debt instruments	17 303 792	87 518	-	105 598	52 241	-	0,6%	59,7%	
Total assets	**367 356 389**	**33 558 844**	**28 089 754**	**2 938 017**	**4 844 363**	**19 488 624**	**0,8%**	**14,4%**	**69,4%**
Off Balance Sheet commitements	138 859 107	14 567 977	558 025	585 386	212 207	196 455	0,4%	1,5%	35,2%
Total	**506 215 496**	**48 126 821**	**28 647 779**	**3 523 403**	**5 056 570**	**19 685 079**	**0,7%**	**10,5%**	**68,7%**

2.17 Impaired outstanding amounts (Bucket 3) at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Outstanding amount Bucket 03			Outstanding amount Bucket 3		
	Gross Value	Expected Credit Loss	Net Value	Gross Value	Expected Credit Loss	Net Value
Loans & receivables to credit institutions	22 697	22 587	110	23 594	23 485	109
Loans & receivables to customers	30 238 594	20 951 795	9 286 799	28 066 160	19 465 139	8 601 021
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total impaired outstanding amount at amortised cost (Bucket 3)	**30 261 291**	**20 974 382**	**9 286 909**	**28 089 754**	**19 488 624**	**8 601 131**
Total impaired off-balance sheet commitements (Bucket 3)	**923 475**	**118 599**	**804 875**	**558 025**	**196 455**	**361 570**

2.18 Securities at amortised cost at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Securities at amortised cost	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Treasury bills and similar securities	14 428 427	13 428 249
Bonds and other fixed income securities	4 102 006	3 963 061
Total	**18 530 433**	**17 391 310**
Impairment	406 655	157 839
Total	**18 123 778**	**17 233 471**

3.NOTES TO INCOME STATEMENT

3.1 Net interest margin at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Transactions with customers	**18 421 917**	**3 572 888**	**14 849 028**	**19 101 484**	**3 680 271**	**15 421 213**
Deposits, loans and borrowings	17 382 091	3 491 503	13 890 588	18 053 463	3 593 147	14 460 316
Repurchase agreements	20 603	81 385	-60 782	3 508	87 123	-83 615
Finance leases	1 019 222		1 019 222	1 044 513		1 044 513
Inter-bank transactions	**524 920**	**880 633**	**-355 714**	**496 510**	**1 440 452**	**-943 942**
Deposits, loans and borrowings	499 797	828 839	-329 042	495 762	1 285 758	-789 996
Repurchase agreements	25 123	51 794	-26 671	748	154 694	-153 946
Debt issued by the group		**1 696 146**	**-1 696 146**		**1 606 545**	**-1 606 545**
Securities transactions	**3 373 208**		**3 373 208**	**2 914 257**		**2 914 257**
Total interest margin	**22 320 044**	**6 149 668**	**16 170 376**	**22 512 251**	**6 727 268**	**15 784 983**

3.2 Commissions nettes au 31 décembre 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Income	Expenses	Net	Income	Expenses	Net
Net fees on transactions	**2 446 585**	**96 771**	**2 349 814**	**2 157 817**	**81 109**	**2 076 707**
With credit institutions	127 441	75 681	51 761	103 837	74 848	28 989
With customers	1 502 911		1 502 911	1 350 729		1 350 729
On securities	265 394	11 801	253 593	202 542	-124	202 666
On foreign exchange	45 519	3 708	41 811	43 102	4 360	38 742
On forward financial instruments and other off-balance sheet transactions	505 320	5 581	499 738	457 606	2 026	455 581
Banking and financial services	**3 683 295**	**840 723**	**2 842 572**	**3 438 783**	**744 310**	**2 694 473**
Net income from mutual fund management (UCITS)	477 225	33 478	443 747	432 064	30 934	401 130
Net income from payment services	2 189 228	616 873	1 572 355	1 967 172	508 250	1 458 921
Insurance	17 438		17 438	4 477		4 477
Other services	999 404	190 372	809 033	1 035 070	205 125	829 944
Net fee income	**6 129 880**	**937 494**	**5 192 386**	**5 596 600**	**825 419**	**4 771 180**

3.3 Net gains or losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Titres à revenus fixes	802 890	1 221 026
Titres à revenus variables	624 941	553 533
Instruments financiers dérivés	-81 090	-711 342
Réévaluation des positions du change manuel	1 535 426	1 334 698
Total	**2 882 166**	**2 397 915**

3.4 Net gains or losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Income from variable income securities	**441 004**	**480 066**
Income from disposals	**229 233**	**182 190**
Net gains	259 557	192 507
Net losses	-30 324	-10 317
Gains or losses of variable income securities	**-6 469**	**-29 586**
Total	**663 768**	**632 670**

3.5 Net income from other activities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Produits	Charges	Nets	Produits	Charges	Nets
Net income from insurance	9 658 481	9 783 796	-125 315	8 279 685	7 738 457	541 229
Net income from investment property	75 773		75 773	81 483		81 483
Net income from assets held under operating leases	45 540	294	45 246	25 192		25 192
Other net income	620 426	1 145 197	-524 771	586 636	963 226	-376 590
Total net income from other activities	**10 400 220**	**10 929 287**	**-529 067**	**8 972 997**	**8 701 683**	**271 314**

3.6 Net income from insurance activities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Gross premiums earned	9 658 481	8 930 094
Changes in technical reserves	-2 286 082	-1 830 765
Policy benefit expenses	-7 081 602	-5 918 105
Income/Expenses from ceded reinsurance	-416 113	-639 995
Total	**-125 315**	**541 229**

3.7 Cost of risk at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Additional provisions	**-6 681 344**	**-7 375 440**
Provisions for loan impairment	-5 892 102	-6 787 484
Provisions for securities Impairement	-437 679	-214 063
Other general provisions	-351 563	-373 893
Provision write-backs	**5 518 678**	**2 191 436**
Provisions for loan impairment	5 031 361	1 909 417
Provisions for securities Impairement	168 471	11 319
Other general provisions	318 847	270 700
Change in provisions	**-2 444 173**	**-270 381**
Losses on written-off loans	-2 148 925	-284 519
Pertes sur prêts et créances irrécouvrables non provisionnées	-448 280	-75 503
Amounts recovered on impaired written-off loans	134 505	131 069
Others	18 528	-41 427
Total	**-3 606 838**	**-5 454 385**

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Impairment of healthy assets (Bucket 1 and Bucket 2)	**1 444 908**	**-1 023 118**
Bucket 1: Losses estimated from the amount of loan losses expected over the next 12 months	748 015	-447 950
Debt instruments recorded at fair value through recyclable equity	-8 663	-463 185
Debt instruments recorded at amortized cost	695 390	66 393
Signature loans	**61 288**	**-51 158**
Bucket 2: Losses estimated from the amount of loan losses expected over the life of the loan	696 893	-575 168
Debt instruments recorded at fair value through recyclable equity	-	-5 843
Debt instruments recorded at amortized cost	621 403	-656 921
Signature loans	**75 489**	**87 596**
Impairment of impaired assets (Bucket 3)		
Bucket 3: Impaired assets	-2 554 797	-4 158 944
Debt instruments recorded at fair value through recyclable equity	-2 588 520	-
Debt instruments recorded at amortized cost	-	-4 064 093
Signature loans	**33 723**	**-94 851**
Provisions for risks and charges excluding credit risk (IAS 37)	**-114 037**	**-103 193**
Impairment losses on loans and uncollectible debts	**-2 497 445**	**-360 023**
Recovery of losses on loans and debts	**134 505**	**131 069**
Other movements	**-19 972**	**59 824**
Cost of credit risk	**-3 606 838**	**-5 454 385**

3.8 Net gains or losses on other assets at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Proprety,plant, equipment and intangible assets used in operations		
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations	98 140	22 409
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in operations	-139 766	-93 125
Net gains or losses on other assets	**-41 626**	**-70 716**

3.9 General Operating expenses

3.9.1 Detail of general operating expenses at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Staff Expenses	**-5 861 421**	**-5 632 371**
Taxes and contributions	-354 115	-363 995
External services and other operating expenses (1)	-3 642 576	-4 621 582
Net gains or losses on other assets	**-9 858 112**	**-10 617 948**

(1) decrease related to the first-time adoption of IFRS 16 "Lease contracts"

3.9.2 Detail of staff expenses

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Remuneration	-4 387 031	-4 124 358
Employee benefit expense Payroll taxes	-1 474 390	-1 508 013
Total	-5 861 421	-5 632 371

3.10 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Depreciation and amortisation	**-1 438 123**	**-1 522 979**
Property, plant and equipment	-999 213	-1 127 583
Intangible assets	-438 911	-367 841
Depreciation or reversales on impairment	**6 950**	**-93 663**
Property, plant and equipment	4 876	-93 663
Immobilisations incorporelles Intangible assets	2 074	
Total (*)	-1 431 173	-1 616 642

(*) The increase is mainly due to the first application of IFRS 16 "Leases"

4. INFORMATION BY BUSINESS LINES

Attijariwafa bank's information by business activity is presented as follows:

Attijariwafa bank's information by business activity is presented as follows:

- **Domestic banking, europe and offshore** comprising Attijariwafa bank SA, Attijariwafa bank Europe, Attijari international bank and holding companies incorporating the group's investments in the group's consolidated subsidiaries;
- **Specialised Financial Subsidiaries** comprising Moroccan subsidiaries undertaking consumer finance, mortgage loan, leasing, factoring and money transfer activities;
- **International Retail Banking** including banks in North Africa especially Attijaribank Tunisie, Attijariwafa bank Egypt and Attijaribank Mauritanie as well as banks in the WAEMU zone and the EMCCA zone;
- **Insurance** comprising Wafa Assurance and its significant subsidiaries.

(thousand MAD)

Balance Sheet December 2021	Domestic banking, europe and offshore	Specialised Financial Subsidiaries	Insurance	International Retail Banking	TOTAL
Total Balance Sheet	356 043 265	38 957 259	53 494 664	147 830 649	596 325 836
including					
Assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	69 575 580	74 127	0	1 333 684	70 983 392
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2 783 108	178 625	43 688 817	22 973 262	69 623 812
Securities at amortised cost	10 667 078	38 801	-	7 417 900	18 123 778
Loans and advances to financial institutions at amortised cost	20 448 394	505 735	128 925	7 523 798	28 606 851
Loans & receivables Customers at amortised cost	225 980 474	34 491 792	3 214 912	81 424 896	345 112 075
Property, plant, equipment	3 444 404	861 766	171 088	2 449 368	6 926 626
Liabilities					
Debts - Financial Institutions	35 259 109	2 047 386	226	5 124 166	42 430 887
Customers deposits	267 071 504	5 141 001	5 246	108 634 497	380 852 248
Insurance technical provision	-	-	44 566 980	-	44 566 980
Subordinated funds and special guarantee funds	16 486 189	506 042	-	780 500	17 772 731
Capitaux propres	45 014 149	2 766 074	5 031 011	6 981 188	59 792 421

Income Statement December 2021	Domestic banking, europe and offshore	Specialised Financial Subsidiaries	Insurance	International Retail Banking	Eliminations	TOTAL
Interest margin	8 398 058	1 167 526	955 172	5 739 644	-90 024	16 170 376
Margin on fees	2 994 946	1 001 220	-34 817	2 130 842	-899 805	5 192 386
Net banking income	12 542 127	2 665 180	1 235 464	8 271 230	-334 372	24 379 629
Operating expenses	4 709 188	984 730	781 364	3 717 202	-334 372	9 858 112
Net operating income	4 929 537	1 223 261	352 473	2 978 236		9 483 506
Net income	2 963 073	709 206	305 400	2 179 086	-	6 156 766
Net income group share	2 929 382	538 232	129 027	1 547 820		5 144 461

5. FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

5.1 Financing commitments

at 31 December 2021 (thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financing commitments given	88 544 221	78 529 974
Financing commitments received	2 379 468	3 658 405

5.2 Guarantee commitments

at 31 December 2021 (thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financing commitments given	82 393 593	75 455 135
Financing commitments received	95 442 198	63 899 433

6. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

6.1 Associated parties

The transactions conducted between Attijariwafa bank and parties associated are conducted under the market conditions prevailing at the time of completion.

6.1.1 Relationship between group consolidated companies

(thousand MAD)

	Entreprises consolidées par intégration gobale
Assets	**32 299 625**
Loans, advances and securities	31 070 713
Ordinary accounts	8 174 645
Loans	22 298 181
Securities	597 887
Miscellaneous assets	
Other assets	1 228 911
Total	**32 299 625**
Liabilities	**32 297 740**
Deposits	30 989 203
Ordinary accounts	8 122 761
Other loans	22 866 442
Debts represented by security	**79 626**
Miscellaneous liabilities	**1 228 911**
Total	**32 297 740**
Financing and guarantee commitments	
Commitments given	9 314 670
Commitments received	9 314 670

6.1.2 Income items regarding operations conducted with associated parties

(thousand MAD)

	Fully consolidated companies
Interest and equivalent income	541 104
Interest and equivalent expenses	450 053
Commissions (income)	999 889
Commissions (expenses)	93 096
Income from other activities	230 858
Expenses from other activities	892 058
Other expenses	334 372

Relationships with members of administrative and management bodies:

In 2021, remuneration of Attijariwafa bank Board of Directors comes to 4.1 million MAD for attendance tokens. This global sum includes all ancillary charges inherent to travel in connection with the Board.

In addition, the annual gross remuneration of the executive members for FY 2021 came to MAD 119,816 thousand. Loans to these members came to MAD 150 million at the end of 2021.

6.2 Wafa assurance

(thousand MAD)

Balance sheet	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Assets		
Assets available for sale	31 438 937	27 947 252
Loans and debts to credit institutions and equivalent		203 620
Loans and debts to customers	2 782 856	2 769 992
Tangible fixed assets	134 913	146 669
Debts to credit institutions and equivalent		
Insurance contract technical provisions	40 198 061	37 283 865
Shareholders equity	4 203 579	3 394 071

Income statement	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Interest margin	549 143	530 624
Margin on commissions	-17 410	-15 470
Net income from other activities	7 547	504 140
Net banking income	898 755	1 327 806
Operating expenses	-763 886	-731 889
Operating income	75 442	16 974
Net income	112 160	-87 423
Net income group share	44 465	-34 658

7. OTHER COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATON :

7.1.1 Certificates of deposit and finance company bonds issued during 2021:

The certificates of Deposits outstanding amounted, as of December 2021, to MAD 16.6 billion.

During 2021, MAD 5.0 billion has been issued with a maturity comprised between a week and 5 years and rates between 1.98% and 11%. The outstanding of Finance Company bonds totaled MAD 7.8 billion as of December 2021.

During 2021, MAD 1.3 billion of Finance Company Bonds has been issued with a maturity comprised between 2 and 5 years and rates between 1.98% and 2.49%.

7.2 Subordinated debts issued during 2021:

During 2021, the group Attijariwafa bank issued two subordinated bonds.

On December 21, 2021, Attijariwafa bank issued a perpetual subordinated bond with possibility of early repayment, beyond the 5th year of the dividend date, which can be made only at the issuer's initiative and after agreement of Bank Al-Maghrib with a minimum notice of five years, of an amount of MAD 500 million, divided into 5,000 bonds of MAD 100,000 face value. It is divided into 2 unlisted tranches (A and B).

The global result of subscriptions is summarized in the following table :

(thousand MAD)

	Section A	Section B
Amount withheld	500 000	

The second subordinated bond was issued by Attijariwafa bank on December 21, 2021 for an amount of MAD 500,000,000, divided into 5,000 bonds with a nominal value of MAD 100,000. It is broken down into 2 listed tranches (A, B) and 2 unlisted tranches (C, D).

The global result of subscriptions to the four tranches is summarized in the following table :

(thousand MAD)

	Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D
Amount withheld	-	500 000	-	-

7.3 Capital and income per share

7.3.1 Number of shares and per values:

As of 30 December 2021, Attijariwafa bank's capital amounted to MAD 2,151,408,390 and made of 215,140,839 shares at a nominal value of MAD 10.

7.3.2 Attijariwafa bank shares held by the Group:

As of 31 December 2021, Attijariwafa bank Group hold 13,226,583 shares representing a global amount of MAD 2,461 million deducted from the consolidated shareholders equity.

7.3.3 Per share income:

The bank has not dilutive instruments in ordinary shares. Therefore, the diluted income per share is equal to the basic income per share.

(In MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Earnings per share	23,91	14,38
Diluted earnings per share	23,91	14,38

7.3.4 Increase in share capital by conversion (full or partial) into shares of sums distributed for the year ended December 31, 2021 :

On May 27 2021 , the Extraordinary General Meeting authorizes a capital increase for a maximum amount of MAD 891,903,635.75 (including share premium), open to all Company shareholders to be paid up exclusively by optional total or partial conversion of dividends into shares (the "Capital Increase"). The Extraordinary General Meeting determines that only the amount of dividends with, as applicable, taxes and other withholdings deducted in accordance with the tax code and double taxation treaties concluded with Morocco, shall be applied to new shares subscribed by individuals or entities. Shareholders shall have preemptive subscription right to the Capital Increase. The Extraordinary General Meeting determines that if subscriptions have not absorbed the full amount of the Capital Increase, the amount of the Capital Increase may be limited to the amount of subscriptions effectively carried out.

Assumptions for calculation purposes :

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Start of period	01 January 2021	0 January 2020
End of period	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Discount rate	2,98%	3,13%
Rate of salary increase	4,00%	4,00%
Expected return on plan assets	NA	NA

The outcome of the calculations are as follows :

change in the actuarial debt	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Actuarial liability N-1	**650 067**	**590 795**
Current service cost	161 883	90 794
Discounting effect	12 111	14 333
Employee contributions		-
Change / curtailment / settlement of the plan		-
Acquisition, disposal (change in consolidation scope)		-
Termination benefits	-95 320	-69 294
Benefits paid (mandatory)		-
Actuarial gains (losses)	6 843	23 438
Actuarial liability N	**735 584**	**650 067**

expense recognized	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Current service cost	-161 883	-90 794
Discounting effect	-12 111	-14 333
Expected return on plan assets during the period	-	
Amortisation of past service cost	-	
Amortisation of actuarial gains (losses)	-	
Gains/(losses) on curtailments and settlements	-	
Gains/(losses) on surplus limitations	25 090	82 900
Net expense recognized in profit or loss	**-148 903**	**-22 227**

7.4 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	12/31/2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Trading assets	**69 909 990**	**18 505 908**	**51 404 082**	
Loans and advances to financial institutions				
Loans and advances to customers				
Financial assets held as guarantee for unit-linked policies				
Securities received under repo agreements				
Treasury notes and similar securities	45 972 358		45 972 358	
Bonds and other fixed income securities	5 393 702		5 393 702	
Shares and other equity securities	18 505 908	18 505 908		
Non-consolidated equity investments				
Derivative instruments	38 022		38 022	
Related loans				
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**1 073 402**		**878 619**	**194 782**
Bonds and other fixed income securities	312 109		312 109	
Shares and other equity securities	619 700		566 510	53 190
Non-consolidated equity investments	141 593			141 593
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**69 623 812**	**17 642 749**	**35 757 209**	**16 223 854**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (recycling)	23 599 523		23 599 523	
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (no recycling)	2 335 472			2 335 472
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Insurance)	43 688 817	17 642 749	12 157 686	13 888 383

7.5 Scope of consolidation

Name	Sector of activity	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	Country	Method	% Control	% Interest
ATTIJARIWAFA BANK	Bank					Morocco	Top		
ATTIJARIWAFA EUROPE	Bank					France	IG	99,78%	99,78%
ATTIJARI INTERNATIONAL BANK	Bank					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	Bank					Senegal	IG	83,08%	83,08%
ATTIJARIBANK TUNISIE	Bank					Tunisia	IG	58,98%	58,98%
LA BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE MALI	Bank					Mali	IG	66,30%	66,30%
CREDIT DU SENEGAL	Bank					Senegal	IG	95,00%	95,00%
UNION GABONAISE DE BANQUE	Bank					Gabon	IG	58,71%	58,71%
CREDIT DU CONGO	Bank					Congo	IG	91,00%	91,00%
SOCIETE IVOIRIENNE DE BANQUE	Bank					Ivory Coast	IG	67,00%	67,00%
SOCIETE COMMERCIALE DE BANQUE CAMEROUN	Bank					Cameroon	IG	51,00%	51,00%
ATTIJARIBANK MAURITANIE	Bank					Mauritania	IG	100,00%	67,00%
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE AU TOGO	Bank					Togo	IG	56,58%	56,58%
ATTIJARIWAFA BANK EGYPT	Bank					Egypt	IG	100,00%	100,00%
BANK ASSAFA	Bank					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
WAFA SALAF	Consumer credit					Morocco	IG	50,91%	50,91%
WAFA BAIL	Leasing					Morocco	IG	98,70%	98,70%
WAFA IMMOBILIER	Real estate loans					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI IMMOBILIER	Real estate loans					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI FACTORING Morocco	Factoring					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
WAFA CASH	Cash Activities					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
WAFA LLD	Long-term rentals					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI FINANCES CORP.	Investment bank					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
WAFA GESTION	Asset Management					Morocco	IG	66,00%	66,00%
ATTIJARI INTERMEDIATION	SM intermediation					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
FCP SECURITE	Dedicated mutual funds					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
FCP OPTIMISATION	Dedicated mutual funds					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
FCP STRATEGIE	Dedicated mutual funds					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
FCP EXPANSION	Dedicated mutual funds					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
FCP FRUCTI VALEURS	Dedicated mutual funds					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
WAFA ASSURANCE	insurance					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
ATTIJARI ASSURANCE TUNISIE	insurance					Tunisi	IG	58,98%	50,28%
WAFA IMMA ASSISTANCE	insurance					Morocco	IG	72,15%	45,39%
WAFA ASSURANCE NON VIE COTE D'IVORE	insurance				(3)	Ivory Coast	IG	39,64%	39,64%
WAFA ASSURANCE VIE COTE D'IVOIRE	insurance				(3)	Ivory Coast	IG	39,64%	39,64%
WAFA ASSURANCE NON VIE SENEGAL	insurance				(3)	Senegal	IG	39,64%	39,64%
WAFA ASSURANCE VIE SENEGAL	insurance				(3)	Senegal	IG	39,64%	39,64%
WAFA ASSURANCE NON VIE CAMEROUN	insurance				(3)	Cameroon	IG	39,64%	25,77%
WAFA ASSURANCE VIE CAMEROUN	insurance				(3)	Cameroon	IG	39,64%	38,66%
BCM CORPORATION	Holding					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
OGM	Holding					Morocco	IG	50,00%	50,00%
ANDALUCARTHAGE	Holding					Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
KASOVI	Holding					Mauritius	IG	100,00%	100,00%
SAF	Holding					France	IG	99,82%	99,82%
FILAF	Holding					Senegal	IG	100,00%	100,00%
CAFIN	Holding					Senegal	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI AFRIQUE PARTICIPATIONS	Holding					France	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI MoroccoO-MAURITANIE	Holding					France	IG	67,00%	67,00%
ATTIJARI IVOIRE	Holding					Morocco	IG	66,67%	66,67%
ATTIJARI HOLDING AFRICA	Holding			(3)		Morocco	IG	100,00%	100,00%
ATTIJARI WEST AFRICA	Holding			(3)		Ivory Coast	IG	100,00%	100,00%
SUCCURSALE BURKINA	Branch			(3)		Burkina Faso	IG	83,08%	83,08%
SUCCURSALE BENIN	Branch			(3)		Benin	IG	83,08%	83,08%
SUCCURSALE NIGER	Branch			(3)		Niger	IG	83,08%	83,08%
MOUSSAFIR	hospitality industry					Morocco	MEE	33,34%	33,34%
ATTIJARI SICAR	risk capital					Tunisia	IG	74,13%	43,72%
PANORAMA	real estate company					Morocco	IG	39,64%	39,64%
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE TOGO LOME	real estate company					Togo	IG	100,00%	100,00%

(A) Mouvements occuring in first half of 2020	
(B) Mouvements occuring in second half of 2020	
(C)Mouvements occuring in first half of 2021	
(D) Mouvements occuring in second half of 2021	

1 - Acquisition	6 - Merger between consolidated entities
2 - Creation, crossing threshold	7 - Change in method - Equity method to global integration
3 - Entry into IFRS perimeter	8- Change in method - Equity method to proportional integration
4 - Disposal	9 - Reconsolidation
5 - Deconsolidation	

AUDITORS' REPORT ON PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deloitte.

Deloitte Audit

288, Bd Zerktouni
Casablanca - Maroc

EY
Building a better working world

37, Bd Abdellatif Ben Kaddour
20 050 Casablanca - Maroc

ATTIJARIWAFA BANK S.A
GENERAL REPORT OF THE STATUTORY AUDITORS
FISCAL YEAR JANUARY 1, 2021– DECEMBER 31, 2021

Opinion

In accordance with the mission granted us by the General Meeting, we have audited the attached financial statements of ATTIJARIWAFA BANK. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the income statement, the management accounting statement, the cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. The financial statements show shareholders' equity of **MAD 63,466,577 thousand** and net income of **MAD 4,099,484 thousand**. These statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2022, in the unstable context of the Covid-19 epidemic, on the basis of elements available at the time.

We hereby certify that the financial statements mentioned in the first paragraph above provide in all material respects a true and fair view of the operating results, financial position and assets of ATTIJARIWAFA BANK as at December 31, 2021, in accordance with accounting standards applicable in Morocco.

Basis of the opinion

We conducted the audit in accordance with professional standards applicable in Morocco. Our responsibilities related to these standards are detailed under "Responsibilities of the auditor" in the present report. We are independent of the company, in compliance with the ethical policies applicable to the audit of financial statements. We have discharged other ethical responsibilities applicable to us in compliance with those policies. We believe that the evidence obtained from our audit is adequate and appropriate as a basis for our opinion.

Key audit questions

Key audit questions are questions which, in our professional judgement, were critical in our audit of the financial statements for the period under consideration. The questions were raised during our audit of the financial statements and approached globally in order to form an opinion on the financial statements. We do not express an opinion on individual questions.

Credit risk and provisioning customer loans	
Key audit question	Audit reply
Customer loans bear credit risk which exposes the Bank to potential losses if the customers or counterparties prove unable to meet their financial commitments. The Bank constitutes provisions to cover this risk. As indicated under A1 "Principal accounting methods" in the notes to the financial statements, these provisions are estimated and accounted for in application of 1) the principles of the Accounting Plan for Credit Establishments, 2) the provisions set out in circular 19/G/2002 of Bank Al-Maghrib on the classification of loans and their coverage through provisions, and 3) the rules of Bank Al-Maghrib relating to provisions for watchlist loans. Assessing provisions for customer loans requires: - identifying nonperforming loans and watchlist loans; - evaluating the amount of provisions as a function of the various categories of loan and collateral classifications the Bank may resort to. As at December 31, 2021, the amount of provisions for impairment stood at MAD 10,955 million, bringing net customer loans to MAD 211,123 million. We considered that the rise in credit risk for customer loans and the assessment of related provisions constitute a key audit point, as these items are significant amounts which require management judgement and estimates.	We reviewed the Bank's internal control procedure and the key controls relating to the classification of loans and the evaluation of related provisions. Our audit consisted mainly of: - examining compliance with the Accounting Plan for Credit Establishments, and especially with circular 19/G/2002 of Bank Al-Maghrib, of principles implemented by the Bank; - examining the governance procedure and testing key controls implemented at the Bank level; - testing by sample for the correct classification of loans in all appropriate categories; - testing the assessment of provisions through a selection of watchlist and nonperforming loans.

Investments in affiliates	
Key audit question	Audit reply
Investments in afﬁliates are recorded on the balance sheet at a net book value of MAD 20,613 million. They are recorded individually at their purchase price. When the value in use falls below the net book value, impairment is recorded in the amount of the difference. Value is use is determined for each security by referring to a valuation method based on available data such as discounted future cash flows, net asset value and standard multiples which are useful for forecasting future profitability and, for listed investments, the stock price. Given the importance of investments in affiliates on the balance sheet, and the management's choices of valuation methods for determining values in use as well as underlying assumptions, we considered that investments in affiliates constitute a key point of our audit.	Our audit consisted mainly of: - examining on the basis of samples the justification of valuation methods and quantified items employed by the Bank to determine various values in use; - testing by sample the arithmetic precision of the calculated values in use selected by the Bank.

Responsibilities of management and heads of governance with regard to the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and faithful presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with accounting principles applicable in Morocco, as well as for any internal control it deems necessary for the preparation of financial statements which are free of material misstatements due to fraud or error.

During the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's capacity to continue operations, to transmit if necessary any questions about business continuity, and to apply the business continuity accounting principle except where management intends to liquidate the Company or cease activity, or where there is no other realistic solution available.

Heads of governance are responsible for monitoring the Company's financial information procedures.

Auditor's responsibilities in auditing the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements overall are free of material misstatements due either to fraud or error, and to provide an auditor's report containing our opinion.

Reasonable assurance corresponds to a high level of assurance, though it does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements may result from fraud or error, and are considered material where it is reasonable to expect that, individually or collectively, they may influence economic decisions of users of the financial statements.

In the framework of an audit carried out in accordance with professional standards in Morocco, we have applied our professional judgement and critical faculties throughout the audit. Furthermore we:

- Identify and assess the risks that the financial statements may contain material misstatements due to fraud or error; devise and implement audit procedures to meet those risks; and collect sufficient, appropriate evidence on which to base our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than that

of not detecting a material misstatement due to error, because fraud can involve collusion, falsification, voluntary omissions, false declarations and the circumvention of internal control.

- Acquire an overall understanding of the internal control items necessary in order to devise audit procedures appropriate for the circumstances, but not with the aim of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
- Assess the appropriateness of the accounting methods applied and the reasonableness of management's accounting estimates, as well as any related information provided by management.
- Draw conclusions as to the appropriateness of management's use of the business continuity accounting principle and, on the basis of evidence obtained, as to whether there is material uncertainty relating to events or situations likely to cast significant doubt on the Company's capacity to continue operations. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to highlight in our report the information provided in the financial statements about the uncertainty or, where this information is inadequate, to express an amended opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the report date. Future events or situations could cause the Company to cease operations.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including information provided in the notes to the financial statements. We assess whether the financial statements represent underlying operations and events sufficiently to provide a true and faithful view.

We communicate to the heads of governance specifically on the extent and schedule of the audit, and on our significant observations, including any significant deficiency in internal control that we identified during our audit.

Verifications and specific information

As provided for by law, we also verified that the information contained in the Board of Directors' management report is accurate and consistent with the Company's financial statements.

Moreover, in compliance with the provisions of Article 172 of Act 17-95 as amended and supplemented, we draw your attention to the fact that in fiscal year 2021 the Bank created the:

- MIFTAH III securitization fund with residual shares of MAD 35,000 thousand held by Attijariwafa bank;
- ATTIJARI INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS subsidiary in the amount of MAD 5,000 thousand wholly owned (100%) by Attijariwafa bank;
- BAB CONSORTIUM subsidiary in the amount of MAD 3,333 thousand (33.33% of the capital).

Casablanca, April 28, 2022

The Statutory Auditors

ERNST & YOUNG	**DELOITTE AUDIT**
Abdeslam Berrada Allam **Associate**	**Sakina Bensouda Korachi** **Associate**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Parent company financial statements at 31 December 2021

1. Presentation

Attijariwafa bank is a Moroccan company governed by common law. The financial statements comprise the accounts of head office as well as branches in Morocco.

2. General principles

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

The presentation of Attijariwafa bank's financial statements complies with the Credit Institution Accounting Plan.

3. Loans and signature loans

General presentation of loans

- Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers are classified according to their initial maturity and type:

- Sight and term loans in the case of credit institutions;

- Short-term loans, equipment loans, consumer loans, mortgage loans and other loans for customers.

- Signature loans accounted for off-balance sheet relate to transactions which have not yet given rise to cash movements such as irrevocable commitments for the undrawn portion of facilities made available to credit institutions and customers or guarantees given;
- Repo transactions, involving shares or other securities, are recorded under the different loan categories (credit institutions or customers);
- Interest accrued on these loans is recorded under related loans and booked to the income statement.

Non-performing loans on customers

- Non-performing loans on customers are recorded and valued in accordance with prevailing banking regulations.

The main measures applied are summarised as follows:

- Non-performing loans are classified as sub-standard, doubtful or impaired depending on the level of risk;

After deducting the guarantee portion as required by prevailing regulations, provisions for non-performing loans are made as follows:

- 20% for sub-standard loans;
- 50% for doubtful loans;
- 100% for impaired loans.

- Provisions made relating to credit risks are deducted from the asset classes in question. As soon as loans are classified as non-performing, interest is no longer accrued but is recognised as income when received;
- Losses on irrecoverable loans are booked when the possibility of recovering the non-performing loans is deemed to be zero;
- Provisions for non-performing loans are written-back on any positive development in respect of the non-performing loans in question, such as partial or full repayment or a restructuring of the debt with partial repayment.
- The bank has written off non-performing loans using provisions set aside for this purpose.

4. Amounts owing to credit institutions and customers

Amounts owing to credit institutions and customers are presented in the financial statements according to their initial maturity and type:

- Sight and term borrowings in the case of credit institutions;
- Current accounts in credit, savings accounts, terms deposits and other customer accounts in credit in the case of customers.

Repo transactions, involving shares or other securities, are recorded under the different loan categories (credit institutions or customers), depending on the counterparty;

Interest accrued on these loans is recorded under related borrowings and booked to the income statement.

5. Securities portfolio

5.1. General presentation

Securities transactions are booked and valued in accordance with the Plan Comptable des Etablissements de Crédit.

Securities are classified as a function of their legal characteristics (debt security or equity security) and the purpose for which they are acquired (trading securities, available-for-sale securities, investment securities and investments in affiliates).

5.2. Trading securities

Trading securities are securities which are highly liquid and are acquired with the intention of being resold in the very near future. These securities are recorded at cost (including coupon). At the end of each period, the difference between this value and their market value is recognised directly in the income statement.

5.3. Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities are securities acquired with the intention of being held for at least 6 months, except for fixed income securities intended to be held until maturity. AFS securities comprise all securities that do not satisfy the criteria required to be classified in another category.

Debt securities are booked excluding accrued interest. The difference between their purchase price and redemption price is amortised over the security's remaining life.

Equities are recorded at cost less acquisition expenses.

At the end of each period, a provision for impairment is made for any negative difference between a security's market value and carrying amount. Unrealised gains are not booked.

5.4. Investment securities

Investment securities are debt securities which are acquired, or which come from another category of securities, with the intention of being held until maturity for the purpose of generating regular income over a long period.

These securities are recorded at cost less acquisition expenses. The difference between their purchase price and redemption price is amortised over the security's remaining life.

At the end of each period, these securities are recorded at cost,

regardless of their market value. Unrealised profit or loss is therefore not recognised.

5.5. Investments in affiliates

This category comprises securities whose long-term ownership is deemed useful to the Bank.

At the end of each period, their value is estimated on the basis of generally accepted criteria such as useful value, share of net assets, future outlook for earnings and share price. Only unrealised losses give rise to provisions for impairment on a case-by-case basis.

5.6. Repos with physical delivery

- Repo securities are maintained on the assets side and continue to be valued according to the rules applicables to their category. The amount received and the interest on the debt are recorded as liabilities.
- Securities received on reversal repo transaction are not recorded as assets on the balance sheet. The amount disbursed and the interest accrued on the receivable are recorded as assets.

6. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency loans, amounts owing and signature loans are translated into dirhams at the average exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Any foreign exchange difference on contributions from overseas branches and on foreign currency-denominated borrowings for hedging exchange rate risk is recorded in the balance sheet under "Other assets" or "Other liabilities" as appropriate. Any translation difference arising on translation of long-term investment securities acquired in a foreign currency is recorded as a translation difference for each category of security in question.

Any foreign exchange difference on any other foreign currency account is posted to the income statement. Income and expenses in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the day they are booked.

7. Translation of financial statements drawn up in foreign currencies

The «closing rate » method is used to translate foreign currency- denominated financial statements.

Translation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

All assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items of foreign entities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Shareholders' equity (excluding net income for the current period) is valued at different historical rates. Any difference arising on restatement (closing rate less historical rate) is recorded in shareholders' equity under «Translation differences».

Translation of income statement items

All income statement items are translated at the average exchange rate over the year except for depreciation and amortisation expenses, which are translated at the closing rate.

8. General provisions

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

Provisions made qualify for a tax write-back.

9. Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

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

Intangible assets are categorised as operating or non-operating assets and are amortised over the following periods:

Type *Amortisation period*	
- Lease rights	not amortised
- Patents and brands	N/A
- Research and development	N/A
- IT software	6.67 years
- Other items of goodwill	5 years

Property, plant and equipment, divided into operating and non-operating assets are depreciated over the following periods :

Type *Amortisation period*	
- Land	not depreciated
- Operating premises	25 years
- Office furniture	6.67 years
- IT hardware	6.67 years
- Vehicles	5 years
- Fixtures, fittings and equipment	6.67 years

10. Deferred expenses

Deferred expenses are expenses which, given their size and nature, are likely to relate to more than one period.

Deferred expenses are amortised over the following periods:

Type *Amortisation period*	
-Start-up costs	3 years
- Expenses incurred in acquiring fixed assets	5 years
- Bond issuance expenses	N/A
- Premiums paid on issuing or redeeming debt securities	N/A
- Other deferred expenses	3-5 years on a case by case basis

11. Recognition of interest and fees in the income statement

Interest

Income and expenses calculated on principal amounts actually lent or borrowed are considered as interest.

Income and expenses calculated on a prorata temporis basis which remunerate a risk are considered as similar income or expenses. This category includes fees on guarantee and financing commitments (guarantees, documentary credits etc.).

Interest accrued on principal amounts actually lent or borrowed is booked under related loans or debt with an offsetting entry in the income statement entry.

Similar income or expenses are recorded under income or expenses when invoiced.

Fees

Income and expenses, calculated on a flat-rate basis for a service provided, are recorded under fees when invoiced.

12. Non-recurring items of income and expenditure

They consist exclusively of income and expenses arising on an exceptional basis and are, in principle, rare in that they are unusual in nature or occur infrequently.

Parent company financial statements at 31 December 2021

Balance sheet at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

ASSETS	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Cash and balances with central banks, the treasury and post office accounts	9 940 845	9 579 714
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar establishments	35 290 598	42 771 234
. Sight	6 272 346	13 703 360
. Term	29 018 252	29 067 874
Loans and advances to customers	211 123 105	207 577 423
. Short-term & consumer loans and participatory financing	63 814 316	59 353 560
. Equipment loans and participatory financing	59 878 122	62 224 119
. Mortgage loans and participatory financing	64 681 007	64 086 421
. Other loans and participatory financing	22 749 660	21 913 323
Receivables acquired through factoring	11 915 919	10 138 680
Trading securities and available-for-sale securities	77 696 569	69 047 359
. Treasury bills and similar securities	51 664 088	44 255 378
. Other debt securities	7 549 502	6 506 843
. Fixed income Funds	18 416 061	18 185 793
. Sukuk Certificates	66 918	99 345
Other assets	5 371 430	5 991 609
Investment securities	9 493 962	9 595 637
. Treasury bills and similar securities	9 493 962	9 595 637
. Other debt securities		
. Sukuk Certificates		
Investments in affiliates and other long-term investments	20 612 775	18 942 733
. Investments in affiliates companies	19 489 472	17 918 659
. Other and similar investments	1 123 303	1 024 074
. Moudaraba and mourabaha securities		
Subordinated loans		
Investment deposits given		
Leased and rented assets	466 306	834 420
Fixed assets given in Ijara		
Intangible assets	2 587 533	2 523 161
Property, plant and equipement	2 234 188	3 509 788
Total Assets	386 733 229	380 511 758

LIABILITIES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Amounts owing to central banks, the treasury and post office accounts		
Amounts owing to credit institutions and similar establishments	35 471 217	42 804 688
. Sight	3 731 839	2 324 599
. Term	31 739 378	40 480 089
Customer deposits	261 096 974	245 156 343
. Current accounts in credit	189 681 086	172 590 254
. Savings accounts	30 014 697	29 558 322
. Term deposits	30 436 677	32 308 060
. Other accounts in credit	10 964 514	10 699 708
Debts to customers on participatory financing		
Debt securities issued	11 223 671	11 850 235
. Negociable debt securities	11 223 671	11 850 235
. Bonds		
. Other debt securities issued		
Other liabilities	10 880 506	17 148 689
General provisions	4 216 283	4 379 195
Regulated provisions	378 000	504 000
Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds		
Subordinated debt	16 486 189	15 573 597
Investment deposits received		
Revaluation reserve	420	420
Reserves and premiums related to share capital	34 012 254	31 967 402
Share capital	2 151 408	2 098 597
Shareholders, unpaid share capital (-)		
Retained earnings (+/-)	6 716 822	6 709 974
Net income to be allocated (+/-)		
Net income for the financial year (+/-)	4 099 484	2 318 618
Total liabilities	386 733 229	380 511 758

OFF- BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

OFF-BALANCE	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
COMMITMENTS GIVEN	157 116 356	143 369 572
Financing commitments given to credit institutions and similar establishments	2 526 017	1 077 126
Financing commitments given to customers	79 515 849	71 127 971
Guarantees given to credit institutions and similar establishments	16 000 264	14 785 726
Guarantees given to customers	59 043 265	56 378 749
Securities purchased with repurchase agreement		
Other securities to be delivered	30 961	
COMMITMENTS RECEIVED	34 970 585	17 696 128
Financing commitments received from credit institutions and similar establishments		
Guarantees received from credit institutions and similar establishments	34 545 570	17 228 794
Guarantees received from the State and other organisations providing guarantees	424 153	463 938
Securities sold with repurchase agreement		
Other securities to be received	862	3 396

Management accounting statement at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

I - RESULTS ANALYSIS	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
+ Interest and similar income	11 029 346	11 364 855
- Interest and similar expenses	2 523 001	3 081 423
NET INTEREST MARGIN	**8 506 345**	**8 283 432**
+ Income from participatory financing		
- Expenses on participatory financing		
PARTICIPATORY FINANCING MARGIN		
+ Income from lease-financed fixed assets	82 540	99 063
- Expenses on lease-financed fixed assets	234 859	145 007
NET INCOME FROM LEASING ACTIVITIES	**-152 319**	**-45 944**
+ Income from fixed assets given in Ijara		
- Expenses on fixed assets given in Ijara		
NET INCOME FROM IJARA ACTIVITIES		
+ Fees received	2 012 070	1 814 155
- Fees paid	1 380	892
NET FEE INCOME	**2 010 690**	**1 813 262**
+ Income from trading securities	1 249 501	1 762 844
+ Income from available-for-sale securities	2 360	-496
+ Income from foreign exchange activities	1 014 536	398 729
+ Income from derivatives activities	98 466	-78 906
INCOME FROM MARKET ACTIVITIES	**2 364 863**	**2 082 171**
+ Result of Moudaraba and Moucharaka Securities Transactions		
+ Other banking income	1 733 767	1 376 680
- Other banking expenses	1 393 856	1 324 998
NET BANKING INCOME	**13 069 490**	**12 184 603**
+ Income from long-term investments	-256 722	-420 676
+ Other non-banking operating income	165 053	113 290
- Other non-banking operating expenses		
- General operating expenses	4 732 623	4 826 997
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	**8 245 198**	**7 050 221**
+ Net provisions for non-performing loans and signature loans	-2 725 085	-1 908 295
+ Other net provisions	378 369	-615 371
NET OPERATING INCOME	**5 898 481**	**4 526 554**
NON OPERATING INCOME	**-253 201**	**-877 926**
- Income tax	1 545 796	1 330 010
NET INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**4 099 484**	**2 318 618**

II- TOTAL CASH FLOW	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
+ NET INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**4 099 484**	**2 318 618**
+ Depreciation, amortisation and provisions for fixed asset impairment	573 541	664 966
+ Provisions for impairment of long-term investments	442 440	428 519
+ General provisions	455 767	572 000
+ Regulated provisions		
+ Extraordinary provisions		504 000
- Reversals of provisions for depreciation of long-term investments	1 162 709	7 843
- Capital gains on disposal of fixed assets	72 001	7 817
+ Losses on disposal of fixed assets		
- Capital gains on disposal of long-term investments	715 629	
+ Losses on disposal of long-term investments	529 912	
- Write-backs of investment subsidies received		
+ TOTAL CASH FLOW	**4 150 804**	**4 472 443**
- Profits distributed	2 308 456	2 833 106
+ SELF-FINANCING	**1 842 348**	**1 639 337**

NON-PERFORMING CUSTOMER LOANS at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Disbursed loans	Signature loans	Amount	Provisions for disbursed loans	Provisions for signature loans	Amount
12/31/2021	16 448 193	1 295 082	**17 743 275**	10 954 500	794 073	**11 748 573**

SALES at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

2021	2020	2019
18 737 597	**18 580 424**	**18 790 646**

income statement at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
OPERATING INCOME FROM BANKING ACTIVITIES	**18 737 597**	**18 580 424**
Interest and similar income from transactions with credit institutions	837 184	912 452
Interest and similar income from transactions with customers	9 885 775	10 140 011
Interest and similar income from debt securities	306 388	312 391
Income from equity securities and Sukuk certificates	1 733 767	1 376 680
Income from Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities		
Income from lease-financed fixed assets	82 540	99 063
Income from fixed assets given in Ijara		
Fee income provided from services	2 011 545	1 813 491
Other banking income	3 880 397	3 926 335
Transfer of expenses on investment deposits received		
OPERATING EXPENSES ON BANKING ACTIVITIES	**5 668 107**	**6 395 821**
Interest and similar expenses on transactions with credit institutions	463 480	697 211
Interest and similar expenses on transactions with customers	1 739 754	2 033 508
Interest and similar expenses on debt securities issued	319 767	350 704
Expenses on Moudaraba and Moucharaka securities		
Expenses on lease-financed fixed assets	234 859	145 007
Expenses on fixed assets given in Ijara		
Other banking expenses	2 910 247	3 169 391
Transfer of income on investment deposits received		
NET BANKING INCOME	**13 069 490**	**12 184 603**
Non-banking operating income	880 682	113 290
Non-banking operating expenses	529 912	
OPERATING EXPENSES	**4 732 623**	**4 826 997**
Staff costs	2 273 129	2 241 884
Taxes other than on income	70 014	82 114
External expenses	1 722 630	1 754 035
Other general operating expenses	93 310	83 997
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	573 541	664 966
PROVISIONS AND LOSSES ON IRRECOVERABLE LOANS	**5 490 146**	**3 517 327**
Provisions for non-performing loans and signature loans	2 527 806	2 152 461
Losses on irrecoverable loans	1 739 848	93 860
Other provisions	1 222 492	1 271 006
PROVISION WRITE-BACKS AND AMOUNTS RECOVERED ON IMPAIRED LOANS	**2 700 990**	**572 985**
Provision write-backs for non-performing loans and signature loans	1 500 294	295 189
Amounts recovered on impaired loans	42 274	42 837
Other provision write-backs	1 158 422	234 960
INCOME FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**5 898 481**	**4 526 554**
Non-recurring income	130 367	5 668
Non-recurring expenses	383 568	883 594
PRE-TAX INCOME	**5 645 280**	**3 648 628**
Income tax	1 545 796	1 330 010
NET INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**4 099 484**	**2 318 618**

Statement of departures from standard accounting treatment at 31 December 2021

TYPE OF DEPARTURE	REASONS FOR DEPARTURES	IMPACT OF DEPARTURES ON THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS
I. Departures from fundamental accounting principles	Not applicable	Not applicable
II. Departures from valuation methods	Not applicable	Not applicable
III. Departures from rules for drawing up and presenting the financial statements	Not applicable	Not applicable

Statement of changes in accounting methods at 31 December 2021

NATURE DES CHANGEMENTS	REASONS FOR CHANGES	IMPACT OF DEPARTURES ON THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS
I. Changes in valuation methods	Not applicable	Not applicable
II. Changes in rules of presentation	Not applicable	Not applicable

loans and advances to credit institutions and similar establishments at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

LOANS AND ADVANCES	Bank Al Maghrib, the treasury and post office accounts	Banks	other credit institutions & equivalent in Morocco	credit institutions abroad	Total 12/31/2021	Total 12/31/2020
CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN DEBIT	**5 649 697**	**8 115**	**1 312 411**	**4 827 540**	**11 797 763**	**18 708 565**
NOTES RECEIVED AS SECURITY		**1 399 926**			**1 399 926**	
- overnight						
- term		1 399 926			1 399 926	
CASH LOANS		**500 000**	**9 514 089**	**2 771 086**	**12 785 175**	**13 161 515**
- overnight						
- term		500 000	9 514 089	2 771 086	12 785 175	13 161 515
FINANCIAL LOANS		**1 618 781**	**7 994 847**	**3 234 081**	**12 847 709**	**14 226 543**
OTHER LOANS		**1 973 871**	**12**	**406**	**1 974 289**	**1 622 759**
INTEREST ACCRUED AWAITING RECEIPT		**15 733**	**118 539**	**1 161**	**135 433**	**184 582**
NON-PERFORMING LOANS						
TOTAL	**5 649 697**	**5 516 426**	**18 939 898**	**10 834 274**	**40 940 295**	**47 903 964**

cash flow statement at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
1. (+) Operating income from banking activities	16 735 909	16 935 040
2. (+) Amounts recovered on impaired loans	42 274	42 837
3. (+) Non-banking operating income	223 419	111 141
4. (-) Operating expenses on banking activities (*)	-8 227 740	-8 083 051
5. (-) Non-banking operating expenses		
6. (-) General operating expenses	-4 159 082	-4 162 031
7. (-) Income tax	-1 545 796	-1 330 010
I. NET CASH FLOW FROM INCOME STATEMENT	**3 068 984**	**3 513 926**
Change in:		
8. (±) Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar establishments	7 480 636	-9 482 766
9. (±) Loans and advances to customers	-5 322 920	-7 340 522
10. (±) Trading securities and available-for-sale securities	-8 649 210	-1 139 185
11. (±) Other assets	2 198 366	-2 106 742
12. (±) Lease-financed fixed assets	368 114	163 036
13. (±) Amounts owing to credit institutions and similar establishments	-7 333 471	5 312 013
14. (±) Customer deposits	15 940 631	12 027 469
15. (±) Debt securities issued	-626 564	-1 119 084
16. (±) Other liabilities	-6 268 183	-2 560 966
II. NET CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	**-2 212 601**	**-6 246 747**
III. NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I + II)	**856 383**	**-2 732 821**
17. (+) Income from the disposal of long-term investments	101 675	
18. (+) Income from the disposal of fixed assets	1 453 610	47 090
19. (-) Acquisition of long-term investments	-4 402 502	-1 198 813
20. (-) Acquisition of fixed assets	-693 474	-620 665
21. (+) Interest received	267 921	268 704
22. (+) Dividends received	1 733 767	1 376 680
IV. NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	**-1 539 003**	**-127 004**
23. (+) Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds		
24. (+) Subordinated loan issuance	1 000 000	2 500 000
25. (+) Equity issuance	2 094 351	
26. (-) Repayment of shareholders' equity and equivalent		
27. (-) Interest paid	-550 930	-526 916
28. (-) Dividends paid	-1 499 669	
V- NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**1 043 752**	**1 973 084**
VI- NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**361 131**	**-886 741**
VII- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**9 579 714**	**10 466 455**
VIII- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	**9 940 845**	**9 579 714**

(*) : including net provisions

loans and advances to customers at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

LOANS AND ADVANCES	public sector	private sector			Total 12/31/2021	Total 12/31/2020
		Financial companies	non-financial companies	other customers		
SHORT-TERM LOANS	**1 533 290**	**785 926**	**46 009 732**	**3 006 635**	**51 335 583**	**47 070 234**
- Current accounts in debit	260 923	785 926	11 644 598	1 988 984	14 680 431	18 678 353
- Commercial loans within Morocco			4 522 173		4 522 173	3 696 852
- Export loans			201 821	31 550	233 371	249 196
- Other cash loans	1 272 367		29 641 140	986 101	31 899 608	24 445 833
CONSUMER LOANS			**346 416**	**11 700 322**	**12 046 738**	**11 735 644**
EQUIPMENT LOANS	**34 735 318**		**23 187 637**	**1 096 796**	**59 019 751**	**61 297 027**
MORTGAGE LOANS	**58 960**		**11 697 742**	**52 922 458**	**64 679 160**	**64 082 245**
OTHER LOANS	**2 500 130**	**12 415 962**	**2 318 756**	**14 846**	**17 249 694**	**17 143 229**
RECEIVABLES ACQUIRED THROUGH FACTORING	**11 284 337**		**555 118**	**30 074**	**11 869 529**	**10 092 290**
INTEREST ACCRUED AWAITING RECEIPT	**664 496**	**21 672**	**590 725**	**67 983**	**1 344 876**	**1 531 824**
NON-PERFORMING LOANS	**12 015**	**61 558**	**1 919 422**	**3 500 698**	**5 493 693**	**4 763 610**
- Sub-standard loans			76	1 456 586	1 456 662	1 529 859
- Doubtful loans			28 799	202 200	230 999	594 101
- Impaired loans	12 015	61 558	1 890 547	1 841 912	3 806 032	2 639 650
TOTAL	**50 788 546**	**13 285 118**	**86 625 548**	**72 339 812**	**223 039 024**	**217 716 103**

BREAKDOWN OF TRADING SECURITIES, AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES BY CATEGORY OF ISSUER at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

TITRES	CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND SIMILAR ESTA-BLISHMENTS	PUBLIC ISSUERS	PRIVATE ISSUERS		12/31/2021	12/31/2020
			FINANCIAL COMPANIES	NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES		
LISTED SECURITIES	**31 354**		**18 035 629**	**332 469**	**18 399 452**	**18 169 168**
- Treasury bills and similar instruments						
- Bonds						
- Other debt securities						
- Fixed income Funds	31 354		18 035 629	332 469	18 399 452	18 169 168
- Sukuk Certificates						
UNLISTED SECURITIES	**6 324 514**	**61 307 236**	**853 459**	**97 430**	**68 582 639**	**60 268 249**
- Treasury bills and similar instruments		60 904 394			60 904 394	53 596 617
- Bonds	1 497 678			91 150	1 588 828	1 673 069
- Other debt securities	4 826 165	327 826	851 897		6 005 888	4 882 591
- Fixed income Funds	671	8 098	1 562	6 280	16 611	16 627
- Sukuk Certificates		66 918			66 918	99 345
TOTAL	**6 355 868**	**61 307 236**	**18 889 088**	**429 899**	**86 982 091**	**78 437 417**

Value of trading securities, available-for-sale securities and investment securities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

SECURITIES	Value	Current value	Redemption Value	Unrealised Capital gains	Unrealised Losses	Provisions
TRADING SECURITIES	75 283 119	75 283 119				
- Treasury bills and similar instruments	51 664 091	51 664 091				
- Bonds	91 150	91 150				
- Other debt securities	5 084 388	5 084 388				
- Fixed income Funds	18 376 572	18 376 572				
- Sukuk Certificates	66 918	66 918				
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES	2 416 160	2 389 066		15 679	27 094	27 094
- Treasury bills and similar instruments						
- Bonds	1 497 678	1 497 678				
- Other debt securities	851 897	851 897				
- Fixed income Funds	66 585	39 491		15 679	27 094	27 094
- Sukuk Certificates						
INVESTMENT SECURITIES	9 309 906	9 309 906				
- Treasury bills and similar instruments	9 240 303	9 240 303				
- Bonds						
- Other debt securities	69 603	69 603				
- Sukuk Certificates						

details of other assets at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

ASSETS	AMOUNT AT 12/31/2021	AMOUNT AT 12/31/2020
PURCHASED OPTIONS	38 022	168 384
SUNDRY SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS		
SUNDRY DEBTORS	394 510	1 451 449
Amounts due from the State	294 392	965 658
Amounts due from mutual		
Sundry amounts due from Staff	8	
Amounts due from customers for non-banking services	36	37
Other sundry debtors	100 074	485 754
OTHER SUNDRY ASSETS	1 194 976	801
ACCRUALS AND SIMILAR	3 592 222	4 237 832
Adjustment accounts for off-balance sheet transactions	6 410	34 981
Translation differences for foreign currencies and securities		
Income from derivative products and hedging		
Deferred expenses	812 951	1 008 105
Inter-company accounts between head office, branch offices and branches in Morocco	291 268	291 580
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	2 125 802	2 056 632
Other accruals and similar	355 791	846 534
NON-PERFORMING LOANS ON SUNDRY TRANSACTIONS	151 700	133 143
TOTAL	5 371 430	5 991 609

1) As part of the implementation of Circular 4/W/2021, grants and remissions that were previously recorded under non-operating assets have been reclassified under "Other assets"

LEASED AND RENTED ASSETS

at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

TYPE	Gross amount exercise ning of the at the begin	Amount of exercise during the acquisitions	Amount of exercise during the withdrawals transfers or	gross the exercise the end of amount at	Amortisation		Provisions			Net amount at the end of the year
					Allocation during the exercise	Aggregate depreciate	Allocation in the exercise	provision write downs	Aggregate provisions	
LEASED AND RENTED ASSETS	1 550 972		443 734	1 107 238	103 270	640 932				466 306
Leased intangible assets										
Equipment leasing	1 518 036		438 863	1 079 173	103 270	618 996				460 177
- Movable assets under lease	386			386						386
- Leased movable assets	1 517 650		438 863	1 078 787	103 270	618 996				459 791
- Movable assets unleased after cancellation										
Property leasing	25 647			25 647		21 936				3 711
- Immovable assets under lease										
- Immovable leased assets	25 647			25 647		21 936				3 711
- Immovable assets unleased after cancellation										
Rents awaiting receipt										
Restructured rents										
Rents in arrears	7 289		4 871	2 418						2 418
Non-performing loans										
RENTED ASSETS										
Rented movable property										
Rented property										
Rents awaiting receipt										
Restructured rents										
Rents in arrears										
Non-performing rents										
TOTAL	1 550 972		443 734	1 107 238	103 270	640 932				466 306

Subordinated loans at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

LOANS	Amount				including affiliates and related companies	
	12/31/2021			12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
	gross	Prov.	Net	gross	Net	Net
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Subordinated loans to credit institutions and similar establishments	N E A N T					
Subordinated loans to customers						
TOTAL						

Intangible assets and proprety, plant and equipment at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

TYPE	gross value at the beginning of the exercise	Acquisitions	disposals	Amount of reclassifications assets[1]	gross value at the end of the exercise	Amortisation/provisions: Amortisation and provisions at the beginning of the exercise	Additional amortisation	Amortisation on disposed assets	Amount of depreciation reclassifications assets	Accumulated amortisation and depreciation	net value at the end of the exercise
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	4 611 311	355 381	53 359	-	4 913 333	2 088 149	258 490	20 838	-	2 325 801	2 587 533
- Lease rights	315 427				315 427	-				-	315 427
- Research and development	-				-	-				-	-
- Other operating intangible assets	4 295 884	355 381	53 359		4 597 906	2 088 149	258 490	20 838		2 325 801	2 272 105
- Non-operating intangible assets	-				-	-				-	-
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	9 077 815	338 099	20 569	1 578 187	7 817 159	5 568 025	315 051	4 151	-295 961	5 582 963	2 234 188
OPERATING PROPERTIES	2 157 325	175 257	-	-	2 332 582	1 066 336	47 748	-	-	1 114 084	1 218 498
- Land	578 697	-			578 697	-				-	578 697
- Office buildings	1 529 249	175 257			1 704 506	1 019 178	47 748			1 066 926	637 580
- Staff accommodation	49 379	-			49 379	47 158				47 158	2 221
OPERATING FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	2 586 103	73 195	959		2 658 339	2 108 871	124 727	465	-	2 233 133	425 206
- Office property	477 575	8 336			485 911	430 444	16 306			446 750	39 161
- Office equipment	1 017 668	36 937			1 054 605	843 950	41 162			885 112	169 493
- IT equipment	1 082 678	27 916	531		1 110 063	826 427	67 181	97		893 511	216 552
- Vehicles	8 182	6	428		7 754	8 050	78	368		7 760	-
- Other equipment	-	-			-	-				-	-
OTHER OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2 209 189	86 028	-		2 295 217	1 801 720	114 077			1 915 797	379 420
NON-OPERATING PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2 125 198	3 619	19 610	1 578 187	531 020	591 098	28 499	3 686	-295 961	319 950	211 070
Land	840 263	-	7 675	778 881	53 707	-				-	53 707
Buildings	1 041 153	-	11 611	799 306	230 236	438 379	19 626	3 473	-295 961	158 571	71 665
Movable property and equipment	68 755	213	-		68 968	48 022	65	-		48 087	20 881
Other property, plant and equipment not used in operations	175 027	3 406	324		178 109	104 697	8 808	213		113 292	64 817
TOTAL	13 689 126	693 480	73 928	1 578 187	12 730 485	7 656 174	573 541	24 989	-295 961	7 908 765	4 821 721

1) As part of the implementation of Circular 4/W/2021, grants and remissions that were previously recorded under non-operating assets have been reclassified under "Other assets"

Gains and losses on fixed asset transfers or withdrawals at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

date of transfer or withdrawal	type	gross amount	Aggregate depreciation	net book value	transfer income	capital gain on sale	capital loss on sale
	REAL ESTATE	**20 404**	**4 480**	**15 924**	**61 230**	**45 306**	
	GROUNDS	7 676		7 676			
	BUILDINGS	11 611	3 474	8 137			
	PURCHASE COSTS	793	793				
	FIXTURES, FITTING & INSTALLATIONS	324	213	111			
	FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	**428**	**368**	**59**	**195**	**136**	
	SERVICE VEHICLES	143	105	37			
	COMPANY VEHICLES	285	263	22			
	IT SOFTWARE	**58 825**	**24 051**	**34 774**	**61 334**	**26 560**	
	IT SOFTWARE	53 359	20 838	32 521			
	OTHERS	4 935	3 117	1 818			
	IT EQUIPMENT	531	96	435			
TOTAL GENERAL		**79 657**	**28 899**	**50 757**	**122 759**	**72 002**	

investments in affiliates and other long-term investments at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Name of the issuing company	Sector of activity	Share capital	Share of held	gross book value	net book value	data from the issuing company's most recent financial statements			contri-bution to income year's
						Year-end	net assets	net income	
A- investments in affiliate companies				20 729 805	19 661 488				1 288 453
ATTIJARIWAFA BANK EGYPT	Bank	995 129 KEGP	60,00%	3 244 162	2 871 649	31/12/2020	5 506 115 KEGP	339 054 KEGP	
ATTIJARI TCHAD	Bank	10 000 000 KFCFA	100,00%	166 280	166 280		-	-	
BANK ASSAFA	Bank	600 000	100,00%	600 000	600 000	31/12/2020	275 996	-65 880	
CREDIT DU CONGO	Bank	10 476 730 KFCFA	91,00%	608 734	608 734	31/12/2020	27 061 954 KFCFA	2 037 595 KFCFA	
SOCIETE CAMEROUNAISE DE BANQUE "SCB"	Bank	10 540 000 KFCFA	51,00%	379 110	379 110	31/12/2020	62 516 000 KFCFA	3 043 000 KFCFA	
SUCCURSALE DE BRUXELLES EX BCM	Bank	558 KEURO	100,00%	57 588	57 588	30/06/2017	1 632 KEUR		
UNION GABONAISE DE BANQUES "UGB GABON"	Bank	10 000 000 KFCFA	58,71%	848 842	848 842	31/12/2020	72 795 536 KFCFA	14 544 734 KFCFA	
ATTIJARI FINANCES CORP	Investment bank	10 000	100,00%	10 000	10 000	31/12/2020	86 489	58 935	51 000
ATTIJARIWAFA BANK MIDDLE EAST LIMITED	Investment bank	1 000	100,00%	16 664	16 664	31/12/2020	13 974	-2 597 k EAD	
WAFACAMBIO	Credit institution		100,00%	963	963		-	-	
ATTIJARI INTERNATIONAL BANK "AIB"	Offshore bank	2 400 KEUR	100,00%	92 442	92 442	31/12/2020	25 320 KEURO	2 891 KEURO	25 011
WAFABANK OFFSHORE DE TANGER	Offshore bank		100,00%	5 842	5 842				
ANDALUCARTAGE	Holding	308 162 KEURO	100,00%	3 937 574	3 937 574	31/12/2020	348 995 KEURO	- 4 491 KEURO	204 196
ATTIJARI AFRIQUE PARTICIPATION	Holding	15 034 KEUR	100,00%	167 245	167 245	30/09/2020	19 790 KEUR	3 478 KEUR	
ATTIJARI AFRICA HOLDING	Holding	4 122 815	100,00%	4 122 815	4 122 815	30/06/2021			
ATTIJARI IVOIRE SA	Holding	32 450 KEUR	66,67%	236 891	236 891	30/09/2020	37 750 KEUR	4 899 KEUR	42 991
ATTIJARIWAFA EURO FINANCES	Holding	48 600 KEUR	100,00%	502 621	502 621	31/12/2020	40 873 KEURO	- 4 538 KEURO	
BCM CORPORATION	Holding	200 000	100,00%	200 000	197 531	31/12/2020	197 531	-20 565	
KASOVI	Holding	50 KUSD	100,00%	1 519 737	1 159 737	31/12/2020	156 363 KUSD	103 438 KUSD	364 128
OMNIUM DE GESTION MAROCAIN S A "OGM"	Holding	950 490	50,00%	1 638 145	1 638 145	30/06/2020	1 562 903	316 379	127 500
WAFA INVESTISSEMENT	Holding investment	1 787	100,00%	46	46	31/12/2020	1 043	-39	
ATTIJARI ASSET MANAGEMENT AAM SA (Sénégal)	Asset management	1 200 000 FCFA	70,00%	13 889	13 889	31/12/2020	2 110 746	406 030 KFCFA	4 529
ATTIJARI SECURITISES CENTRAL AFRICA (ASCA)	Asset management	1 312 000 K FCFA	70,00%	15 351	15 351	31/12/2020	2 110 735 KFCFA	271 739 KFCFA	
SOMACOVAM	Asset management	5 000	100,00%	30 000	-	31/12/2020	-14 252	-4 477	
WAFA GESTION	Asset management	4 900	66,00%	236 369	236 369	31/12/2020	160 097	92 351	60 929
ATTIJARI INVEST	Asset management	5 000	100,00%	5 000	5 000	31/12/2020	27 988	-31 830	
ATTIJARI CAPITAL DEVELOPEMENT	Venture capital	16 110	100,00%	100 878	-	31/12/2020	-18 973	-36 082	
CASA MADRID DEVELOPPEMENT	Capital development	10 000	50,00%	5 000	5 000	31/12/2020	10 228	-41	
WAFA BOURSE	Securities brokerage	20 000	100,00%	40 223	23 325	31/12/2020	23 325	1 325	
ATTIJARI INTERMEDIATION	Securities brokerage	5 000	100,00%	39 492	39 492	31/12/2020	90 230	2 150	
ATTIJARI TITRISATION	Securitization	11 400	100,00%	11 700	11 102	31/12/2020	16 272	5 170	
ATTIJARI INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS			100,00%	5 000	5 000				
FT MIFTAH I	Securitization fund	50 100	100,00%	50 100	50 100	31/12/2020	771 758	1 266	7 249
FT MIFTAH II	Securitization fund	50 100	100,00%	50 100	50 100	31/12/2020	928 124	12 351	10 492
FT MIFTAH III	Securitization fund		100,00%	35 000	35 000				
WAFA TRUST	Consulting and financial engineering	1 500	100,00%	1 500	595	31/12/2020	-685	-1 280	
WAFASALAF	Consumer finance	113 180	50,91%	634 783	634 783	31/12/2020	1 644	-133	101 818
WAFA LLD	Leasing	20 000	100,00%	20 000	20 000	31/12/2020	9 473	-22 089	
WAFABAIL	Leasing	150 000	58,57%	99 808	99 808	31/12/2020	1 127 067	34 566	17 611
DAR ASSAFAA LITAMWIL	Specialised financial company	50 000	100,00%	50 510	50 510	31/12/2020	96 196	7 279	
ATTIJARI GLOBAL RESEARCH	Financial services	1 000	100,00%	1 000	1 000	31/12/2020	2 128	-916	
ATTIJARI OPERATIONS AFRICA	Services company	1 000	100,00%	1 000	618	31/12/2020	618	-21	
ATTIJARI AFRICA	Services company	2 000	100,00%	2 000	2 000	31/12/2020	21 596	737	
ATTIJARI CIB AFRICA	Services company	2 000	100,00%	2 000	1 483	31/12/2020	1 483	-20	
ATTIJARI IT AFRICA	Services company	30 000	100,00%	30 000	30 000	31/12/2020	49 583	810	
ATTIJARI REIM	Titrisation	5 000	100,00%	5 000	-	31/12/2020	677	-4 051	
MEDI TRADE	Trading	1 200	20,00%	240	137	31/12/2020	687	-3	
WAFA COURTAGE	Brokerage	1 000	100,00%	2 397	2 397	31/12/2020	78 846	42 831	40 000
WAFACASH	Electronic banking	35 050	100,00%	324 074	324 074	31/12/2019	387 592	140 844	120 000
ATTIJARI PAYMENT PROCESSING	Electronic banking	35 000	100,00%	35 000	35 000	31/12/2020	70 636	12 366	
DINERS CLUB DU MAROC	Payment card management	1 500	100,00%	1 675	-34	31/12/2020	-462	-285	
STE MAROCAINE DE GESTION ET TRAITEMENT INFORMATIQUE "SOMGETI"	Data processing	300	100,00%	100	57	31/12/2020	57	-19	
WAFA SYSTEMES DATA	Data processing	1 500	100,00%	1 500	1 118	28/02/2018	1 118	-	
AGENA MAGHREB	Sale of computer equipment	11 000	74,96%	33	-	31/12/2020	-7 229	-124	
WAFA COMMUNICATION	Communication	3 000	85,00%	2 600	-	31/05/2020	-2 481	-214	
WAFA SYSTEMES CONSULTING	Computer systems consulting	5 000	99,88%	4 994	4 994	28/02/2018	6 045	-	
WAFA SYSTEMES FINANCES	Engineering computer science	2 000	100,00%	2 066	827	28/02/2018	827	-	
WAFA FONCIERE	Holding company	2 000	100,00%	3 700	1 661	31/12/2020	1 661	-43	
ATTIJARIA AL AAKARIA AL MAGHRIBIA	Holding company	10 000	100,00%	9 999	9 999	31/12/2020	17 429	-99	
ATTIJARI RECOUVREMENT	Holding company	3 350	100,00%	11 863	3 590	31/12/2020	4 009	-419	
AYK	Holding company	100	100,00%	100	-	29/09/2020	-1 093	-41	
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE ATTIJARIA AL YOUSSOUFIA	Holding company	50 000	100,00%	51 449	23 722	31/12/2020	24 545	-823	
STE IMMOB BOULEVARD PASTEUR " SIBP"	Holding company	300	50,00%	25	25	31/12/2020	331	-121	
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE DE L'HIVERNAGE SA	Holding company	15 000	100,00%	33 531	905	31/12/2020	1 758	-820	
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE MAIMOUNA	Holding company	300	100,00%	5 266	1 736	31/12/2020	1 971	-235	
STE IMMOBILIERE MARRAKECH EXPANSION	Holding company	300	100,00%	299	299	29/09/2020	361	-4	
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE ZAKAT	Holding company	300	100,00%	2 685	-	31/12/2020	-4 436	-2 463	
SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE TOGO LOME	Holding company	3 906 000 KFCFA	100,00%	66 761	66 761	31/12/2019	3 725 324 KFCFA	- 21 570 KFCFA	
ATTIJARI IMMOBILIER	Property	50 000	99,99%	71 686	65 262	30/06/2021	65 268	639	
AL MIFTAH	Property	100	100,00%	244	-	31/12/2020	-5 313	-768	
CAPRI	Property	25 000	100,00%	88 400	-	30/06/2021	-74 928	-12 504	
WAFA IMMOBILIER	Real estate loans	50 000	100,00%	164 364	164 364	30/06/2021	115 855	57 425	111 000
ATTIJARI PROTECTION	Security	4 000	83,75%	3 350	3 350	31/05/2020	4 136	-16	

investments in affiliates and other long-term investments at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

B - Other investments				**655 188**	**522 919**				**14 304**
ATTIJARIWAFA BANK	Bank	2 151 408		623	623		-	-	
BANQUE D'AFFAIRE TUNISIENNE	Bank	198 741		2 583	-		-	-	
BANQUE MAGHREBINE POUR L'INVESTISSEMENT ET LE COMMERCE EXTERIEUR "BMICE"	Bank	150 000 KUSD	4,00%	53 848	52 441	31/12/2020	133 793	- 2 869 KUSD	
IMMOBILIERE INTERBANCAIRE "G P B M "	Professional banker's association	19 005	20,00%	3 801	3 801	31/12/2020	16 598	327	
BOURSE DE CASABLANCA	Stock exchange	387 518	8,42%	32 628	32 627	31/12/2019	710 420	36 107	
AGRAM INVEST	Investment funds	40 060	27,82%	10 938	6 931	30/06/2020	25 102	-	
FONDS D'INVESTISSEMENT IGRANE	Investment funds	54 600	18,26%	9 970	9 157	30/06/2020	55 144	-	
H PARTNERS	Investment funds	1 400 010	7,14%	100 000	43 904	31/12/2020	614 901	-149 735	
MAROC NUMERIQUE FUND I	Investment funds	75 000	20,00%	15 000	7 654	31/12/2020	41 675	-148	
MAROC NUMERIQUE FUND II	Investment funds	40 000	19,61%	7 843	2 519	31/12/2020	12 844	-1 973	
ALTERMED MAGHREB EUR	Investment funds	-	7,94%	5 247	-	31/12/2017	432	-	
3 P FUND	Investment funds	270 020	5,00%	13 500	8 484	31/12/2020	169 677	-13 416	
AM INVESTISSEMENT MOROCCO	Equity investments	218 310	3,25%	13 000	7 315	31/12/2019	228 019	-20 020	
FONDS ATTIJARI AFRICA FUNDS MULTI ASSETS	Asset management	31 KEURO		346	-	-	-	-	
AGRAM GESTION	Asset management			1	1				
EUROCHEQUES MAROC	Financial services	1 500		364	-		-	-	
MOROCCAN FINANCIAL BOARD	Financial services	500 000	4,00%	20 000	20 000	31/12/2020	706 594	36 107	
TECHNOLOPARK COMPANY "MITC"	Service provision	46 000	17,72%	8 150	7 784	31/12/2020	68 391	3 000	
SALIMA HOLDING	Holding	150 000	6,07%	16 600	13 533	31/12/2020	216 289	-6 653	
MAROCLEAR	Custodian of securities	100 000		1 342	1 342	31/12/2020	311 748	5 500	
EXP SERVICES MAROC S A	Risk centralization services	20 000	3,00%	600	-		-	-	
INTER MUTUELLES ASSISTANCE	Insurance	-		894	-		-	-	
SMAEX	Insurance	50 000		4 278	4 278	30/06/2021	121 319	2 603	
WAFA IMA ASSISTANCE	Insurance	50 000	32,50%	15 356	15 356	31/12/2020	168 345	29 463	4 712
CENTRE MONETIQUE INTERBANCAIRE	Electronic banking	98 200	22,40%	22 000	22 000	30/06/2020	110 575	-12 858	2 510
SOCIETE INTERBANK	Bank card management	11 500	16,00%	1 840	-		-	-	
SGFG SOCIETE MAROCAINE DE GESTION DES FONDS DE GARANTIE DES DEPÔTS BANCAIRES	Collective deposit guarantee fund management	1 000		59	59	31/12/2020	6 175	1 456	
NOUVELLES SIDERURGIES INDUSTRIELLES	Steel industry	3 415 000	2,72%	62 942	62 942	30/06/2016	3 665 056	126 891	
SONASID	Steel industry	390 000	0,27%	28 391	2 478	31/12/2020	1 304 326	19 660	
BOUZNIKA MARINA	Real estate loans	-		500	-		-	-	
STE D'AMENAGEMENT DU PARC NOUACER"SAPINO"	Real estate loans	60 429	22,69%	13 714	13 714	31/12/2018	241 656	31 700	
TANGER FREE ZONE	Real estate loans	335 800	16,95%	58 221	58 221		-	-	5 657
HAWAZIN	Property	960	12,50%	704	-		-	-	
INTAJ	Property	576	12,50%	1 041	-		-	-	
FONCIERE EMERGENCE	Property	400 214		40 289	37 579	31/12/2020	434 036	18 742	1 425
IMPRESSION PRESSE EDITION (IPE)	Puplishing	-		400	-		-	-	
MOUSSAFIR HOTEL	Hotel	253 000	33,34%	84 343	84 343	30/06/2020	199 113	-15 924	
CASA PATRIMOINE	Conservation & restoration of Casablanca' s heritage	31 000	1,61%	500	500				
BAB CONSORTIUM		10 000	33,33%	3333	3333				
C - Similar investments				**494 164**	**428 368**				**-**
PARTNERS CURRENT ACCOUNTS				478 329	417 669				
OTHER SIMILAR INVESTMENTS				15 835	10 699				
Total Général				**21 879 157**	**20 612 775**				**1 302 757**

Amounts owing to credit institutions and similar establishments at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

AMOUNTS OWING	credit institutions and similar establishments in Morocco			credit institutions overseas	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
	Bank Al Maghrib, the treasury and post office accounts	Banks	other credit institutions and similar establishments			
CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN CREDIT		805	1 046 213	991 804	2 038 822	2 000 239
NOTES GIVEN AS SECURITY	15 177 159				15 177 159	23 767 614
- overnight						
- term	15 177 159				15 177 159	23 767 614
CASH BORROWINGS	7 028 000	2 156 815	2 641 597	3 082 657	14 909 069	13 388 855
- overnight		1 000 000	690 401		1 690 401	324 348
- term	7 028 000	1 156 815	1 951 196	3 082 657	13 218 668	13 064 507
FINANCIAL BORROWINGS	1 992			3 182 659	3 184 651	3 426 720
OTHER DEBTS	46 836	60 702			107 538	171 307
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE					53 978	49 953
TOTAL	22 253 987	2 218 322	3 687 810	7 257 120	35 471 217	42 804 688

customer deposits at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

DEPOSITS	public sector	private sector			Total 12/31/2021	Total 12/31/2020
		Financial companies	non-financial companies	private sector		
CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN CREDIT	2 335 001	5 060 753	44 261 722	136 993 635	188 651 111	171 769 167
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS			314	29 938 598	29 938 912	29 431 984
TERM DEPOSITS	51 500	4 551 198	5 835 977	18 542 516	28 981 191	31 810 969
OTHER ACCOUNTS IN CREDIT	354 063	1 357 458	8 113 200	3 321 835	13 146 556	11 680 946
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE					379 204	463 277
TOTAL	**2 740 564**	**10 969 409**	**58 211 213**	**188 796 584**	**261 096 974**	**245 156 343**

debt securities issued at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

SECURITIES	characteristics					Value	including		Unamortised value of issue or redemption premiums
	entitlement date	Maturity	nominal value	interest rate	Redemption terms		Affiliates	Related companies	
Certificate of deposit	02/02/2018	02/02/2023	100	4,00%	IN FINE	300 000			
Certificate of deposit	13/06/2018	13/06/2023	100	3,30%	IN FINE	400 000			
Certificate of deposit	14/12/2018	14/12/2023	100	3,40%	IN FINE	500 000			
Certificate of deposit	25/01/2019	25/01/2022	100	3,08%	IN FINE	700 000			
Certificate of deposit	18/03/2019	18/03/2022	100	2,94%	IN FINE	300 000			
Certificate of deposit	28/03/2019	28/03/2023	100	3,06%	IN FINE	450 000			
Certificate of deposit	29/03/2019	29/03/2022	100	2,94%	IN FINE	240 000			
Certificate of deposit	29/03/2019	29/03/2023	100	3,05%	IN FINE	210 000			
Certificate of deposit	18/04/2019	18/04/2022	100	2,90%	IN FINE	200 000			
Certificate of deposit	18/04/2019	18/04/2023	100	3,03%	IN FINE	200 000			
Certificate of deposit	20/06/2019	20/06/2022	100	2,74%	IN FINE	500 000			
Certificate of deposit	20/06/2019	20/06/2023	100	2,86%	IN FINE	500 000			
Certificate of deposit	10/07/2019	10/07/2023	100	2,88%	IN FINE	500 000			
Certificate of deposit	31/07/2019	01/08/2022	100	2,84%	IN FINE	400 000			
Certificate of deposit	28/11/2019	28/11/2022	100	2,71%	IN FINE	350 000			
Certificate of deposit	28/11/2019	28/11/2023	100	2,78%	IN FINE	500 000			
Certificate of deposit	12/03/2020	14/03/2022	100	2,67%	IN FINE	400 000			
Certificate of deposit	12/03/2020	13/03/2023	100	2,75%	IN FINE	630 000			
Certificate of deposit	20/03/2020	25/03/2025	100	2,98%	IN FINE	450 000			
Certificate of deposit	29/07/2020	29/07/2022	100	2,10%	IN FINE	270 000			
Certificate of deposit	07/09/2020	07/09/2022	100	2,16%	IN FINE	390 000			
Certificate of deposit	07/09/2020	09/09/2024	100	2,39%	IN FINE	110 000			
Certificate of deposit	02/10/2020	03/10/2022	100	2,15%	IN FINE	133 000			
Certificate of deposit	02/10/2020	02/10/2025	100	2,55%	IN FINE	100 000			
Certificate of deposit	01/02/2021	01/02/2023	100	1,98%	IN FINE	414 000			
Certificate of deposit	01/02/2021	02/02/2026	100	2,41%	IN FINE	726 000			
Certificate of deposit	20/04/2021	20/04/2026	100	2,35%	IN FINE	1 125 000			
Certificate of deposit	24/11/2021	25/11/2022	100	1,42%	IN FINE	50 000			
Total						**11 048 000**			

details of other liabilities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT AT 12/31/2021	AMOUNT AT 12/31/2020
OPTIONS SOLD	**451 769**	**652 960**
SUNDRY SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS	**6 042 412**	**7 464 965**
SUNDRY CREDITORS	**3 041 543**	**5 860 094**
Amounts due to the State	988 561	884 326
Amounts due to mutual societies	86 669	86 951
Sundry amounts due to staff	584 989	556 004
Sundry amounts due to shareholders and associates	5 724	2 837 585
Amounts due to suppliers of goods and services	1 294 554	1 471 536
Other sundry creditors	81 046	23 692
DEFERRED INCOME AND ACCRUED EXPENSES	**1 344 782**	**3 170 670**
Adjustment accounts for off-balance sheet transactions	50 814	531 491
Translation differences for foreign currencies and securities		
Income from derivative products and hedging		
Inter-company accounts between head office, branch offices and branches in Morocco		
Accrued expenses and deferred income	772 462	893 411
Other deferred income	521 506	1 745 768
TOTAL	**10 880 506**	**17 148 689**

Provisions at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

PROVISIONS	outstanding 12/31/2020	Additional provisions	Write-backs	other changes	outstanding 12/31/2021
PROVISIONS, DEDUCTED FROM ASSETS, FOR:	**11 125 221**	**2 531 192**	**1 465 750**	**73 690**	**12 264 353**
Loans and advances to credit institutions and other similar establishments					
Loans and advances to customers	10 327 477	2 088 746	1 461 964	241	10 954 500
Available-for-sale securities	30 874	6	3 786		27 094
Investments in affiliates and other long-term investments	750 493	442 440		73 449	1 266 382
Leased and rented assets					
Other assets	16 377				16 377
PROVISIONS RECORDED UNDER LIABILITIES	**4 883 195**	**1 108 079**	**1 322 737**	**-74 254**	**4 594 283**
Provisions for risks in executing signature loans	394 147	439 061	38 330	-805	794 073
provisions for general risks	2 886 739	455 767	1 036 709		2 305 797
Provisions for pension fund and similar obligations	208 579	84 169	80 829		211 919
Other provisions	889 730	129 082	40 869	-73 449	904 494
Regulated provisions	504 000		126 000		378 000
TOTAL	**16 008 416**	**3 639 271**	**2 788 487**	**-564**	**16 858 636**

Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee funds at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	ECONOMIC PURPOSE	TOTAL VALUE	VALUE AT DECEMBER 2020	UTILISATION DECEMBER 2021	VALUE AT DECEMBER 2021
SUBSIDIES			NOT APPLICABLE		
PUBLIC FUNDS					
SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUNDS					
TOTAL					

Subordinated debts at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

currency of issue	Value of loan of issue	price (1)	Rate	Maturity (2)	terms for early retion and convertibility demption. subordina- (3)	Value of loan in thousand MAD	including related businesses		including other related businesses	
							Value in thousand MAD 2020	Value in thousand MAD 12/2021	Value in thousand MAD 2020	Value in thousand MAD 12/2021
MAD			2,66%	7 Years		240 800				
MAD			2,81%	7 Years		2 146 500				
MAD			2,97%	7 Years		1 000 000				
MAD			3,32%	7 Years		312 000				
MAD			3,34%	7 Years		1 200				
MAD			3,44%	7 Years		250 000				
MAD			3,57%	7 Years		1 110 000				
MAD			3,63%	7 Years		603 500				
MAD			3,69%	7 Years		325 000				
MAD			4,13%	7 Years		257 500				
MAD			2,92%	10 Years		925 000				
MAD			3,29%	10 Years		154 300				
MAD			3,74%	10 Years		758 000				
MAD			3,80%	10 Years		320 000				
MAD			4,52%	10 Years		588 200				
MAD			4,75%	10 Years		880 000				
MAD			3,96%	Perpetual		450 000				
MAD			4,60%	Perpetual		849 000				
MAD			4,62%	Perpetual		649 900				
MAD			4,79%	Perpetual		400 000				
MAD			5,23%	Perpetual		350 100				
MAD			5,48%	Perpetual		151 000				
MAD			5,73%	Perpetual		50 000				
MAD			5,98%	Perpetual		100 000				
MAD			4,48%	Perpetual		825 000				
MAD			4,12%	Perpetual		500 000				
MAD			2,37%	7 Years		330 000				
MAD			5,31%	Perpetual		175 000				
MAD			2,97%	7 Years		500 000				
MAD			2,97%	7 Years		100 000				
MAD			2,79%	7 Years		70 000				
MAD			4,58%	Perpetual		500 000				
MAD			2,66%	7 Years		500 000				
TOTAL						16 372 000				

Shareholders equity at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	outstanding 12/31/2020	Appropriation of income	other changes	outstanding 12/31/2021
Revaluation reserve	420			420
Reserves and premiums related to share capital	31 967 402	3 313	2 041 539	34 012 254
Legal reserve	209 860	3 313		213 173
Other reserves	21 304 374			21 304 374
Issue, merger and transfer premiums	10 453 168		2 041 539	12 494 707
Share capital	2 098 597		52 811	2 151 408
Called-up share capital	2 098 597		52 811	2 151 408
Uncalled share capital				
Non-voting preference shares				
Fund for general banking risks				
Shareholders' unpaid share capital				
Retained earnings (+/-)	6 709 974	6 848		6 716 822
Net income (loss) awaiting appropriation (+/-)				
Net income (+/-)	2 318 618	-2 318 618		4 099 484
TOTAL	43 095 011	-2 308 457	2 094 350	46 980 388

Financing commitments and guarantees at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

COMMITMENTS	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN	**158 380 477**	**144 186 664**
Financing commitments given to credit institutions and similar establishments	**2 526 017**	**1 077 126**
Import documentary credits		
Acceptances or commitments to be paid	532	532
Confirmed credit lines		
Back-up commitments on securities issuance		
Irrevocable leasing commitments		
Other financing commitments given	2 525 485	1 076 594
Financing commitments given to customers	**79 515 849**	**71 127 972**
Import documentary credits	22 332 597	15 190 148
Acceptances or commitments to be paid	3 937 929	3 258 543
Confirmed credit lines		
Back-up commitments on securities issuance		
Irrevocable leasing commitments		
Other financing commitments given	53 245 323	52 679 281
Guarantees given to credit institutions and similar establishments	**16 000 264**	**14 785 726**
Confirmed export documentary credits	86 028	415 149
Acceptances or commitments to be paid		
Credit guarantees given	1 857 716	1 081 693
Other guarantees and pledges given	14 056 520	13 288 884
Non-performing commitments		
Guarantees given to customers	**60 338 347**	**57 195 840**
Credit guarantees given	12 651 395	11 181 571
Guarantees given to government bodies	24 529 129	23 235 077
Other guarantees and pledges given	21 862 740	21 962 101
Non-performing commitments	1 295 083	817 091
FINANCING COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES RECEIVED	**34 969 723**	**17 692 732**
Financing commitments received from credit institutions and similar establishments		
Confirmed credit lines		
Back-up commitments on securities issuance		
Other financing commitments received		
Guarantees received from credit institutions and similar establishments	**34 545 570**	**17 228 794**
Credit guarantees received		
Other guarantees received	34 545 570	17 228 794
Guarantees received from the State and other organisations providing guarantees	**424 153**	**463 938**
Credit guarantees received	424 153	463 938
Other guarantees received		

commitments on securities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Amount
Commitments given	**30 961**
Securities purchased with repurchase agreement	
Other securities to be delivered	30 961
Commitments received	**862**
Securities sold with repurchase agreement	
Other securities to be received	862

Forward foreign exchange transactions and commitments on derivative products at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	hedging activities		other activities	
	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Forward foreign exchange transactions	**76 066 406**	**103 571 123**		
Foreign currencies to be received	30 566 825	41 620 303		
Dirhams to be delivered	8 727 569	10 764 955		
Foreign currencies to be delivered	29 138 439	41 389 879		
Dirhams to be received	7 633 573	9 795 986		
of which currency swaps				
Commitments on derivative products	**67 039 770**	**57 033 265**		
Commitments on regulated fixed income markets				
Commitments on OTC fixed income markets	5 149 644	10 555 067		
Commitments on regulated foreign exchange markets				
Commitments on OTC foreign exchange markets	24 940 216	19 071 307		
Commitments on regulated markets in other instruments				
Commitments on OTC markets in other instruments	36 949 910	27 406 891		

Securities received and given as guarantee at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Securities received as guarantee	Net book value	Asset/off-balance sheet entries in which loans and signature loans pledged are given	Value of loans and signature loans pledged that are hedged
Treasury bills and similar assets		N/D	
Other securities			
Mortgages			
Other physical assets			
TOTAL			

Securities received as guarantee	Net book value	Asset/off-balance sheet entries in which loans and signature loans pledged are given	Value of loans and signature loans pledged that are hedged
Treasury bills and similar assets	12 150 014		
Other securities			
Mortgages			
Other physical assets			
TOTAL	**12 150 014**		

Breakdown of assets and liabilities by residual maturity at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	d ≤ 1 month	1 month < d ≤ 3 months	3 months < d ≤ 1 year	1 year < d ≤ 5 years	d > 5 years	TOTAL
ASSETS						
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar establishments	5 480 138	2 539 968	8 835 684	16 719 811	7 364 694	40 940 295
Loans and advances to customers	14 529 152	17 633 398	42 308 199	81 606 966	55 045 391	211 123 105
Receivables acquired through factoring		485 904		2 609 535	8 820 479	11 915 919
Available-for-sale securities	155 083	295 159	450 242	1 512 965		2 413 449
Investment securities			299 876	6 997 718	2 196 369	9 493 962
TOTAL	**20 164 373**	**20 954 429**	**51 894 001**	**109 446 995**	**73 426 933**	**275 886 730**
LIABILITIES						
Amounts owing to credit institutions and similar establishments	23 562 285	2 578 917	5 397 031	1 876 099	2 056 885	35 471 217
Amounts owing to customers	38 047 382	8 488 648	30 198 223	43 119 108	141 243 613	261 096 974
Debt securities issued	711 130	954 947	2 329 460	7 228 134		11 223 671
Subordinated debt			694 611	9 705 423	6 086 155	16 486 189
TOTAL	**62 320 797**	**12 022 512**	**38 619 325**	**61 928 764**	**149 386 653**	**324 278 051**

- Loans & Advances and demand deposits are classified according to run-off conventions adopted by the bank.

Breakdown of foreign currency-denominated assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

BALANCE SHEET	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
ASSETS	**24 213 641**	**27 635 378**
Cash and balances with central banks, the Treasury and post office accounts	68 768	94 192
Loans and advances to credit institutions and similar establishments	10 838 259	18 992 991
Loans and advances to customers	5 991 318	3 871 403
Trading securities and available-for-sale securities	6 872 614	4 203 157
Other assets	442 682	473 635
Investments in affiliates and other long-term investments		
Subordinated loans		
Leased and rented		
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
LIABILITIES	**20 641 429**	**17 372 029**
Amounts owing to central banks, the Treasury and post office accounts		
Amounts owing to credit institutions and similar establishments	10 822 153	8 098 863
Customer deposits	9 711 526	8 256 482
Debt securities		
Other liabilities	107 750	1 016 684
Subsidies, public funds and special guarantee		
Subordinated debts		
Share capital and reserves		
Provisions		
Retained earnings		
Net income		
OFF-BALANCE SHEET	**71 820 037**	**58 546 112**
Commitments given	51 639 257	43 397 919
Commitments received	20 180 780	15 148 193

Risk concentration with the same counterparty at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

NUMBER OF COUNTERPARTIES	TOTAL COMMITMENTS
18	63 057 324

net interest margin at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Interest and similar income from activities with customers	**9 885 774**	**10 140 011**
of which interest and similar income	9 598 996	9 866 372
of which fee income on commitments	286 778	273 639
Interest and similar income from activities with credit institutions	**837 184**	**912 453**
of which interest and similar income	762 816	853 727
of which fee income on commitments	74 368	58 726
Interest and similar income from debt securities	**306 388**	**312 391**
TOTAL INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME	**11 029 346**	**11 364 855**
Interest and similar expenses on activities with customers	1 739 754	2 033 508
Interest and similar expenses on activities with credit institutions	463 480	697 211
Interest and similar expenses on debt securities issued	319 767	350 704
TOTAL INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	**2 523 001**	**3 081 423**
NET INTEREST MARGIN	**8 506 345**	**8 283 432**

Fee income provided from services at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

FEES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Account management	246 637	247 072
Payment services	894 527	769 894
Securities transactions	57 904	45 264
Asset management and custody	91 468	84 174
Credit services	157 194	151 291
Sale of insurance products	148 846	135 666
Other services provided	414 969	380 130
TOTAL	**2 011 545**	**1 813 491**

General operating expenses at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

EXPENSES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Staff costs	2 273 129	2 241 884
Taxes	70 014	82 114
External expenses	1 722 630	1 754 035
Other general operating expenses	93 310	83 997
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	573 541	664 966
TOTAL	**4 732 623**	**4 826 997**

income from market activities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
+ Gains on trading securities	1 937 341	2 438 695
- Losses on trading securities	687 840	675 851
Income from activities in trading securities	**1 249 501**	**1 762 844**
+ Capital gains on disposal of available-for-sale securities		
+ Write-back of provisions for impairment of available-for-sale securities	3 786	407
- Losses on disposal of available-for-sale securities	1 420	180
- Provisions for impairment of available-for-sale securities	6	723
Income from activities in available-for-sale securities	**2 360**	**-496**
+ Gains on foreign exchange transactions - transfers	1 426 279	1 033 882
+ Gains on foreign exchange transactions - notes	73 731	54 049
- Losses on foreign exchange transactions - transfers	455 025	664 001
- Losses on foreign exchange transactions - notes	30 449	25 201
Income from foreign exchange activities	**1 014 536**	**398 729**
+ Gains on fixed income derivative products	370 100	160 933
+ Gains on foreign exchange derivative products		131 675
+ Gains on other derivative products	68 636	106 031
- Losses on fixed income derivative products	36 484	335 091
- Losses on foreign exchange derivative products	231 569	
- Losses on other derivative products	72 217	142 454
Income from activities in derivatives products	**98 466**	**-78 906**

income from equity securities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

CATEGORY	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Available-for-sale securities		
Investments in affiliates and other long-term investments	1 733 767	1 376 680
TOTAL	**1 733 767**	**1 376 680**

Other income and expenses at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD

OTHER BANKING INCOME AND EXPENSES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Other banking income	3 880 397	3 926 335
Other banking expenses	2 910 247	3 169 391
TOTAL	**970 150**	**756 944**

OTHER NON-BANKING INCOME AND EXPENSES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Non-banking operating income	880 682	113 290
Non-banking operating expenses	529 912	
TOTAL	**350 770**	**113 290**
Provisions and losses on irrecoverable loans	5 490 146	3 517 327
Provision write-backs and amounts recovered on impaired loans	2 700 990	572 985

NON-CURRENT INCOME AND EXPENSES	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Non-current income	130 367	5 668
Non-current expenses	383 568	883 594

Reconciliation of net income for accounting and tax purposes at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

Reconciliation statement	Amount	Amount
I- NET INCOME FOR ACCOUNTING PURPOSES	**4 099 484**	
. Net profit	4 099 484	
. Net loss		
II- TAX WRITE-BACKS	**3 011 033**	
1- Current	**3 011 033**	
- Income tax	1 545 796	
- Losses on irrecoverable loans not provisioned	56 442	
- Non deductible allowances for bad debts	721 109	
- General provisions	455 767	
- Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	84 169	
- Other provisions	4 249	
- Non deductible extraordinary expenses	2 625	
- Contribution to social cohesion	125 812	
- Depreciation of non-operating fixed assets	13 208	
- Personalized gifts	1 856	
2- Non current		
III- TAX		**2 932 690**
1- Current		**2 932 690**
- 100% allowance on income from investments in affiliates		1 689 152
- Write-back of provisions used		80 829
- Write-back of contingencies and losses		1 036 709
- Other provision write-backs		126 000
2- Non-current		
TOTAL	**7 110 517**	**2 932 690**
IV- GROSS INCOME FOR TAX PURPOSES		**4 177 827**
. Gross profit for tax purposes if T1 > T2 (A)		4 177 827
. Gross loss for tax purposes if T2 > T1 (B)		
V- TAX LOSS CARRY FORWARDS (C) (1)		
. Financial year Y-4		
. Financial year Y-3		
. Financial year Y-2		
. Financial year Y-1		
VI - NET INCOME FOR TAX		**4 177 827**
. Net profit for tax purposes (A - C)		4 177 827
OR		
. Net loss for tax purposes (B)		
VII - ACCUMULATED DEFERRED DEPRECIATION		
VIII - ACCUMULATED TAX LOSSES TO BE CARRIED		
. Financial year Y-4		
. Financial year Y-3		
. Financial year Y-2		
. Financial year Y-1		

(1) up to the value of gross profit for tax purposes (A)

determining income after tax from ordinary activities at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

I- DETERMINING INCOME	Amount
Income from ordinary activities after items of income and expenditure	5 898 481
Tax write-backs on ordinary activities (+)	1 465 237
Tax deductions on ordinary activities (-)	2 932 690
Theoretical taxable income from ordinary activities (=)	4 431 028
Theoretical tax on income from ordinary activities (-)	1 639 480
Income after tax from ordinary activities (=)	4 259 001
II- SPECIFIC TAX TREATMENT INCLUDING BENEFITS GRANTED BY INVESTMENT CODES UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS	

detailed information on value added tax at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

TYPE	Balance at the beginning of the exercise 1	transactions liable to VAT during the period 2	VAT declarations during the period 3	Balance at the end of the exercise (1+2-3=4)
A. VAT collected	**158 279**	**1 550 172**	**1 534 371**	**174 080**
B. Recoverable VAT	**237 113**	**565 777**	**551 949**	**250 941**
On expenses	79 891	452 225	440 800	91 316
On fixed assets	157 222	113 552	111 149	159 625
C. VAT payable or VAt credit = (A-B)	**-78 834**	**984 395**	**982 422**	**-76 861**

Shareholding structure at 31 December 2021

Name of main shareholders or associates	Adress	number of shares held		% of share capital
		previous period	current period	
A- DOMESTIC SHAREHOLDERS				
* AL MADA	60, RUE D'ALGER , CAASBLANCA	97 433 137	100 135 387	46,54%
* OPCVM ET AUTRES DIVERS ACTIONNAIRES	**************************	35 689 573	42 080 632	19,56%
* GROUPE MAMDA & MCMA	16 RUE ABOU INANE RABAT	14 695 732	13 222 621	6,16%
* REGIME COLLECTIF D'ALLOCATION ET DE RETRAITE	Hay Riad - B.P 20 38 - Rabat Maroc	13 630 230	12 275 682	5,71%
* WAFA ASSURANCE	1 RUE ABDELMOUMEN CASA	13 234 912	13 602 015	6,32%
* CIMR	BD ABDELMOUMEN CASA	8 612 109	8 850 987	4,11%
* PERSONNEL DE LA BANQUE	**************************	6 064 294	4 668 660	2,17%
* CAISSE MAROCAINE DE RETRAITE	AVENUE AL ARAAR, BP 2048, HAY RIAD, RABAT	5 440 523	5 174 512	2,41%
* RMA WATANIYA	83 AVENUE DES FAR CASA	2 034 075	2 049 754	0,95%
* CAISSE DE DEPOT ET DE GESTION	140 PLACE MY EL HASSAN RABAT	1 602 048	1 393 091	0,65%
* AXA ASSURANCES MAROC	120 AVENUE HASSAN II CASA	707 432	719 244	0,33%
B- FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS				
*SANTUSA HOLDING	AVND CANTABRIA S/N 28660 BOADILLA DEL MONTE.MADRID. ESPAGNE	10 715 614	10 968 254	5,10%
TOTAL		**209 859 679**	**215 140 839**	**100,00%**

Appropriation of income at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

	Amount		Amount
A- origin of appropriated income		B- Appropriation of income	
Earnings brought forward	6 709 974	to legal reserve	3 313
Net income awaiting appropriation		Dividends	2 308 457
Net income for the financial year	2 318 618	Other items for appropriation	
Deduction from income		Earnings carried forward	6 716 822
Other deductions			
TOTAL A	**9 028 592**	TOTAL B	**9 028 592**

Branch network at 31 December 2021

(in numbers)

BRANCH NETWORK	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Permanent counters	1 007	1 206
Occasional counters		
Cash dispensers and ATMs	1 398	1 475
Branches in Europe	47	56
Representative offices in Europe and Middle-East	5	7

Staff at 31 December 2021

(in numbers)

EFFECTIFS	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Salaried staff	8 345	8 639
Staff in employment	8 345	8 639
Full-time staff	8 345	8 639
Administrative and technical staff (full-time)		
Banking staff (full-time)		
Managerial staff (full-time)	4 896	5 050
Other staff (full-time)	3 449	3 589
Including Overseas staff	53	53

Summary of key items over the last three periods at 31 December 2021

(thousand MAD)

NATURE	DECEMBER 2021	DECEMBER 2020	DECEMBER 2019
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND EQUIVALENT	**46 980 388**	**43 095 011**	**43 609 499**
OPERATIONS AND INCOME IN FY			
Net banking income	13 069 490	12 184 603	12 844 430
Pre-tax income	5 645 280	3 648 628	6 857 021
Income tax	1 545 796	1 330 010	2 016 910
Dividend distribution	2 308 456	2 833 106	2 728 176
PER SHARE INFORMATION IN MAD			
Earning per share			
Dividend per share	11,00	13,50	13,00
STAFF			
Staff Costs	2 273 129	2 241 884	2 314 118

Key dates and post-balance sheet events at 31 December 2021

I. KEY DATES	
. Balance sheet date [1]	31, December 2021
. Date for drawing up the financial statements [2]	February 22

(1) Justification in the event of any change to the balance sheet date
(2) Justification in the event that the statutory 3-month period for drawing up the financial statements is exceeded.

II. POST-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS NOT RELATED TO THIS FINANCIAL YEAR KNOWN BEFORE PUBLICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dates	Indication of events
. Favorable	NOT APPLICABLE
. unfavourable	NOT APPLICABLE

customer accounts at 31 December 2021

(en nombre)

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Current accounts	270 432	257 706
Current accounts of Moroccans living abroad	915 354	886 262
Other current accounts	3 165 331	2 876 928
Factoring liabilities	806	654
Savings accounts	1 134 238	1 065 045
Term accounts	11 644	11 616
Certificates of deposit	2 717	2 712
Other deposit accounts	2 217 341	1 989 921
TOTAL	**7 717 863**	**7 090 844**

Statement of fees paid to the auditors Global Vision

	statutory auditors 1						statutory auditors 2						Total
	Amount/ Year			Pourcentage/ Year			Amount/ Year			Pourcentage/ Year			
	N	N-1	N-2	N	N-1	N-2	N	N-1	N-2	N	N-1	N-2	
Statutory audit, certification, review of individual and consolidated financial statements	4 416 000	4 238 600	3 405 100	0,894	0,777	0,970	3 446 000	3 206 000	2 321 000	0,884	0,910	0,910	21 032 700
Issuer	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 250 000	0,385	0,349	0,356	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 250 000	0,488	0,490	0,490	10 100 000
Issuer	2 516 000	2 338 600	2 155 100	0,509	0,429	0,614	1 546 000	1 306 000	1 071 000	0,397	0,420	0,420	10 932 700
Other procedures and services directly related to the Statutory Auditor's assignment	511 500	253 200	105 000	0,104	0,046	0,030	450 000	100 000	230 000	0,116	0,090	0,090	1 649 700
Issuer	450 000	100 000	90 000	0,091	0,018	0,026	450 000	100 000	90 000	0,116	0,035	0,035	1 280 000
Subsidiaries	61 500	153 200	15 000	0,012	0,028	0,004	-	-	140 000	-	0,055	0,055	369 700
Subtotal	4 927 500	4 491 800	3 510 100	0,997	0,824	1,000	3 896 000	3 306 000	2 551 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22 682 400
Other services provided	12 500	960 000	-	0,003	0,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972 500
Others	12 500	960 000	-	0,003	0,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972 500
Subtotal	12 500	960 000	-	0,003	0,176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	972 500
Total	4 940 000	5 451 800	3 510 100	1,000	1,000	1,000	3 896 000	3 306 000	2 551 000	1,000	1,000	1,000	23 654 900

LIST OF PRESS RELEASES ISSUED IN FISCAL YEAR 2021

February 2021 :

Results at December 31, 2020

http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/8a1a4d1d-bc4c-4614-ac8e-9b5531d6a9e1

April 2021 :

- Notice Of AGM, 27 May 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/20b60483-6137-49f7-820d-449325c98bb2

- General Meeting Of Bondholders 29 December, 2020

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/0d9c3dae-e446-4e49-8e82-d43d6bcbcb2a

- General Meeting Of Bondholders 25 December, 2020

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/9c20726d-08cb-4560-a69d-0577ef14c9b0

- General Meeting Of Bondholders 29 June, 2020

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/ef0c79fc-e19a-402d-9083-dab06b5d0f6e

- General Meeting Of Bondholders 25 June, 2020

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/0ba6fe58-c32b-45b4-8d35-e94e542dab98

- Management report at December 31,2020

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/893de835-cbb6-4dc6-81b5-033af0d457ff

May 2021 :

- Results at March 31, 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/3e5b72c8-fdea-4191-8cea-36edf4cf7529

- Notice Post AGM

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/20b60483-6137-49f7-820d-449325c98bb2

June 2021 :

- Capital Increase Prospectus of Attijariwafa bank

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/fcbeb4ec-e143-40e5-9596-3b5aab2f1bd9

- Summary Capital Increase Prospectus

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/d575e5a3-7a2b-4b39-9435-a62354157b86

- Press release of the capital increase

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/d75386a1-6c49-4747-bc77-be5aec0e524b

- Notice of share issue

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/7c9374fe-4f98-4e19-b8eb-b2bd32e46e90

August 2021 :

- Results of the 2nd quarter 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/85b6c8d6-8835-49ac-9335-0bdf79bd7ae4

September 2021 :

- Results for the first half of 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/65268099-d549-43df-b59c-46c8a5fe3548

November 2021 :

- Results of the 3rd quarter 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/9f803bba-9f95-42a2-90be-9fe59228b6e6

December 2021 :

- Reference document at December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/23493a8a-92b6-478d-9918-712ae4bdcca3

- Operation note for Subordinated Bonds issue December 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/00f9ff3a-1545-434f-bc07-58c5beb06d3d

- Operation note for Perpetual Subordinated Bonds issue December 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/66dfe30e-c6bb-4892-b97e-dda4f21455fb

- Prospectus summary for Subordinated Bonds issue December 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/70a1e565-0374-4f1d-9f57-8f6ef1ea14e4

- Prospectus summary for Perpetual Subordinated Bonds issue December 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/70a1e565-0374-4f1d-9f57-8f6ef1ea14e4

- Press release on the issue of subordinated bonds by Attijariwafa bank

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/2dc23dd8-4204-49a0-aded-f091c68405ee

- Press release on the issue of Perpetual subordinated bonds by Attijariwafa bank

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/65a95d83-e7da-438a-98c8-5c81d9c643c3

- Results of the issue of subordinated bonds by Attijariwafa bank

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/99de583f-0bcf-49b2-841c-fbaf780bee4d

- Results of the issue of Perpetual subordinated bonds by Attijariwafa bank

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/c4ab631e-e3ce-4226-9508-c75e45fb3332

February 2022 :

- Results at December 31, 2021

  http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/a5ee4c71-ac05-4f2d-b86a-38535bee5dbd

STATUTORY AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT 2021:

http://ir.attijariwafabank.com/static-files/fbf95be8-4e1b-4419-9155-2cca3fe98697

CONTACTS

Head Office

2, boulevard Moulay Youssef, BP 20000 - Casablanca, Morocco
Phone +212 5 22 22 41 69
or +212 5 22 29 88 88
Fax +212 5 22 29 41 25

www.attijariwafabank.com

Financial Information and Investor Relations

Ibtissam ABOUHARIA
Phone +212 5 22 29 88 88
e-mail : i.abouharia@attijariwafa.com
ir@attijariwafa.com

التجاري وفا بنك
Attijariwafa bank

Believe in you

التجاري وفا بنك
Attijariwafa bank

Believe in you

Attijariwafa bank
SA au capital de 2 151 408 390 DH - Siège social : 2, boulevard Moulay Youssef, 20 000 Casablanca, Maroc
Téléphone +212 (0) 5 22 41 69 ou +212 (0) 5 22 88 88 - RC 333 - IF 01085221.
www.attijariwafabank.com