

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS volume 33







ANNUAL REPORT 2024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Governor Rogério Lucas Zandamela (center)

LEFT

Board Member Gertrudes Adolfo Macueve Tovela

Board Member Benedita Maria Guimino

Board Member Maria Esperança Majimeja

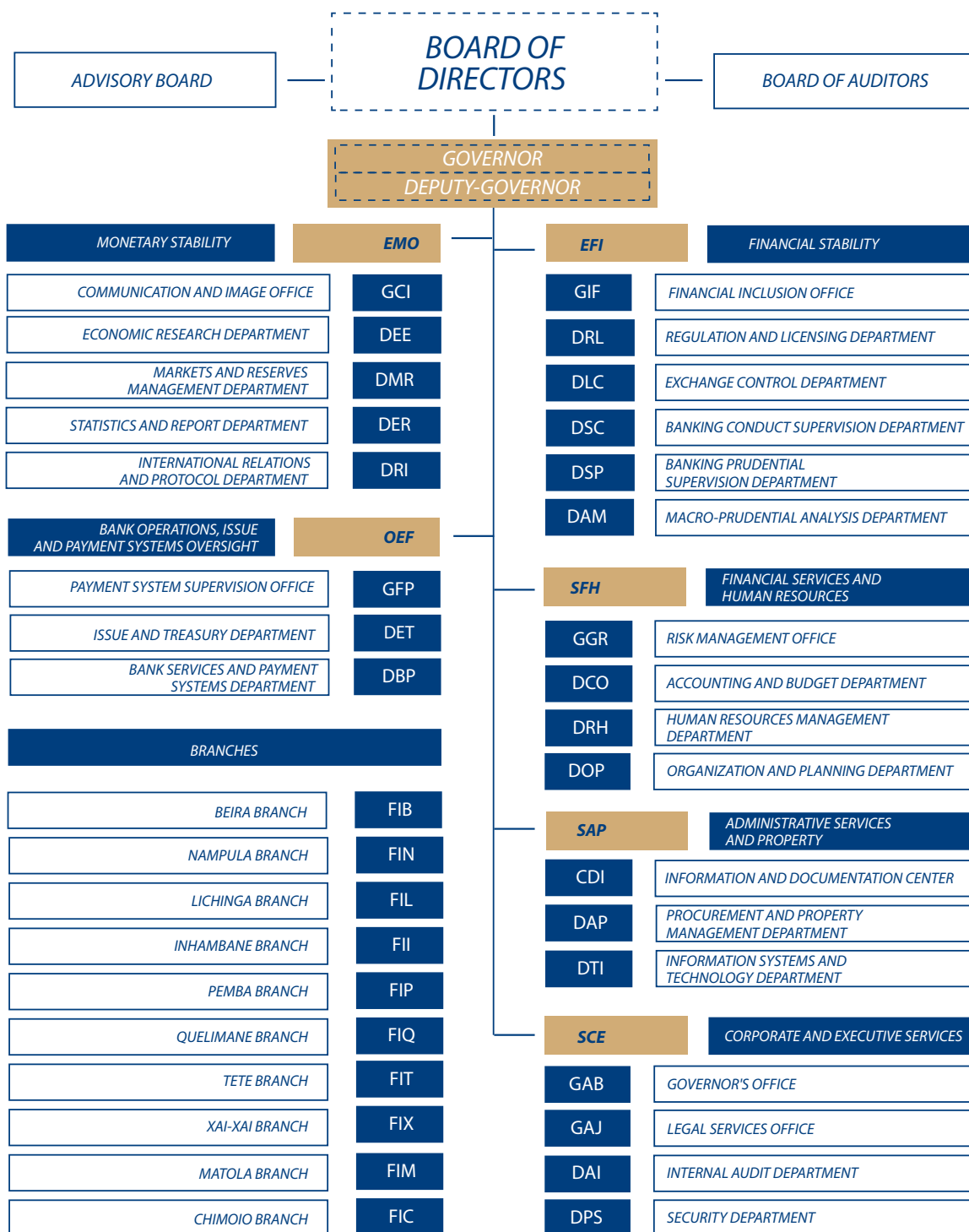
RIGHT

Board Member Jamal Omar

Board Member Silvina de Abreu



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for the due preparation and presentation of the individual and consolidated financial statements of the Banco de Moçambique, comprising the financial position statement, profit or loss statement, comprehensive income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the financial year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of key accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as provided by the Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique and its own standards based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Board of Directors is also responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of an internal control system relevant to the preparation and appropriate presentation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material distortion, due to both fraud and error, and for keeping adequate accounting records and an effective risk management system.

APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pursuant to Articles 64 and 65 of Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique, the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, referred to in the first paragraph, have been approved by the Board of Directors on 30 June 2025, and shall, on their behalf, be signed by:

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail.)

To the Board of Directors of

Banco de Moçambique

Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements of Banco de Moçambique (hereinafter also referred to as the "Bank" or the "Group"), which comprise the separate and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the separate and consolidated income statement, the separate and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the separate and consolidated statement of changes in equity and the separate and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, including significant information on accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the section "Basis for Qualified Opinion," the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate and consolidated financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, its separate and consolidated financial performance and its separate and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Organic Law of Banco de Moçambique and its own standards based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for qualified opinion

Although Article 14 of Law no. 1/92 of 3 January ("Organic Law") stipulates that foreign exchange fluctuation debit balances must be recognised by the Mozambican State, which in turn must issue public debt securities in favour of the Bank, we found that the Mozambican State has not assumed its obligations since the 2005 financial year, in the accumulated amount of MZN 115 366 652 thousand, measured as of 31 December 2024. In addition, the Bank also did not record in its separate and consolidated financial statements the interest and income associated with this debt of the Mozambican State, amounting to MZN 27 648 902 thousand, measured as of 31 December 2024.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements" below. We are independent of the entities comprising the Group in accordance with the law and comply with the IESBA Code of Ethics (International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants) and other relevant ethical requirements for auditing financial statements in Mozambique.

We are confident that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in Note 1.2 “Structure of the financial statements,” the Bank’s separate and consolidated financial statements are prepared for the purpose of complying with the financial reporting provisions described in that note, and therefore the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Note 33.1 “Contingent assets” of the Bank’s separate and consolidated financial statements discloses contingent assets related to the costs of monetary policy whose effects are reflected in the Bank’s liquidity level, as shown in Note 5.3 “Liquidity risk” of the Bank’s separate and consolidated financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in relation to these matters.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those which, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the current year’s separate and consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We describe below the key audit matters for the current year:

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	
Description of the Key Audit Matter	Audit approach and response
As disclosed in Note 2.1.2 (Financial assets and liabilities), the valuation methodologies for financial instruments sometimes require assumptions and judgments in determining their fair value. Financial instruments presented in the separate and consolidated statement of financial position under “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,” “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “Financial assets at amortised cost” amount to MZN 438,783,217 thousand, representing approximately 58% of the Bank’s total assets at 31 December 2024. “Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments” amount to MZN 303,116,406 thousand, representing approximately 40% of the Bank’s total liabilities at 31 December 2024. Accordingly, this matter was considered a key audit matter given the materiality of the amounts involved and the degree of judgment inherent in selecting the measurement basis for each type of investment, which may result in variations in the amounts recorded in the separate and consolidated financial statements.	In order to address the identified risks, among the audit procedures performed we highlight the following: • Identification, understanding and evaluation of the key controls implemented by the Bank regarding the measurement of financial instruments; • Verification of prices obtained from external sources for the positions held by the Bank and comparison with the prices used, analysing any significant differences; • For less liquid positions, on a sampling basis, review of the models and main assumptions (where applicable) and of the adequate support for the valuation adopted by the Bank; and • Finally, assessment of whether the disclosures made by the Bank in the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements regarding Financial Assets are in compliance with the requirements of the Organic Law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Financial Assets – Loans and Advances to Government	
Description of the Key Audit Matter	Audit approach and response
As disclosed in Note 15.3 to the notes accompanying the separate and consolidated financial statements (Loans and advances granted to the Government), as at 31 December 2024 the balance of loans granted to the State amounts to MZN 101 329 586 thousand, representing approximately 13% of the Bank's total assets as at 31 December 2024. Given that this item is associated with amounts receivable from the Mozambican State and due to the particular nature of the item in question, this matter was considered a key audit matter. As disclosed in Note 15.3 ("Loans and advances to Government"), at 31 December 2024 the balance of loans granted to the State is MZN 101 329 586 thousand (13% of total assets).	In order to address the identified risks, among the audit procedures performed we highlight the following: • Identification, understanding and evaluation of the key controls implemented by the Bank regarding the contractual formalisation of the loans granted; • Carrying out external confirmation procedures with Government entities that were the beneficiaries of loans and advances granted by Banco de Moçambique; • Analysis of the contractual support formalised with the Government of Mozambique and recalculation of interest receivable from entities belonging to the Government of Mozambique; and • Finally, assessment of whether the disclosures made by the Bank in the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements regarding the item 'Loans and advances granted to the Government' are in compliance with the requirements of the Organic Law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deposits from Other Institutions	
Description of the Key Audit Matter	Audit approach and response
As disclosed in Note 18 to the notes accompanying the separate and consolidated financial statements (Deposits from Other Institutions), as at 31 December 2024 the balance of Deposits from Other Institutions amounts to MZN 349 826 307 thousand, representing approximately 46% of the Bank's total liabilities as at 31 December 2024. Under paragraph 1 of Article 6 of Law no. 1/92 of 3 January – the Bank's Organic Law – deposits from financial institutions, even when referring to mandatory deposits, may be remunerated. It should also be noted that the deposits of other institutions with the Bank are mostly short-term investments and, for this reason, their book amount is close to fair value. This item mainly consists of deposits from local commercial entities with the Bank but also includes funding received from the World Bank and other financial institutions for lending to beneficiaries of financing programmes. Finally, it also contains special project accounts held in the name of the Treasury and other resident entities. Accordingly, this matter was considered a key audit matter given the materiality of the amounts involved.	In order to address the identified risks, among the audit procedures performed we highlight the following: • Identification, understanding and evaluation of the key controls implemented by the Bank regarding the process of reconciling balances related to deposits from other Institutions. • Carrying out external confirmation procedures on a sampling basis with the entities holding deposits with Banco de Moçambique; • Recalculation of interest related to Deposits from other Institutions recognised in the 2024 financial year. • Obtaining the details of the Deposits from other Institutions that were and are active during the 2024 financial year in order to perform analytical review procedures on balances; and • Finally, assessment of whether the disclosures made by the Bank in the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements regarding the item 'Deposits from Other Institutions' are in compliance with the requirements of the Organic Law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Retirement Pension Liabilities	
Description of the Key Audit Matter	Audit approach and response
As disclosed in Note 2.1.10 to the notes accompanying the separate and consolidated financial statements (Retirement pension liabilities) and in Note 3 (Use of estimates and judgments), the Bank has established a separate pension fund since 1 January 1993 with the objective of meeting its employees' pension obligations. The creation of this fund was affected by resolution of the Bank's Board of Directors, and the fund is managed by Kuhanha – Sociedade Gestora do Fundo de Pensões, S.A. The policy adopted by the Bank is to assume full responsibility for the payment of employees' retirement pensions, including the granting of benefits to widows, minor orphans and disabled employees. The existing pension plan is a defined benefit plan, and the Bank's pension obligations are calculated annually, at the reporting date, by an independent actuary, based on the Projected Unit Credit Method. The discount rate used in this calculation was determined based on the Mozambican government bond rate and the Prime rate, considering the stability of the financial system. Accordingly, this matter was considered a key audit matter given the subjectivity of the amounts involved and the degree of judgment inherent in the measurement basis of this item, which may result in variations in the amounts recorded in the separate and consolidated financial statements.	In order to address the identified risks, among the audit procedures performed, we highlight the following: • Obtaining and analyzing the payroll base file sent by the Bank to the entity responsible for preparing the actuarial study to determine the obligations; • Analysis of the actuarial studies relating to the Bank's employees and Directors; • Obtaining and assessing the reasonableness of the supporting documentation used to determine the financial and actuarial assumptions applied in the respective actuarial study, with the involvement of our actuarial specialist team; • Evaluation of the movements during the 2024 financial year regarding the evolution of pension obligations and the change in the value of the fund; and • Finally, assessment of whether the disclosures made by the Bank, in the notes to the individual and consolidated financial statements, regarding this matter, are in compliance with the requirements of the Organic Law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Matters

The financial statements of Banco de Moçambique for the year ended 31 December 2023, presented for comparative purposes, were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion, with an emphasis of matter, on those financial statements, issued on 31 March 2024.

Other Information

The Management Body is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document entitled "2024 Management Report." The other information does not include the individual and consolidated financial statements, nor the auditor's report on them.

Our opinion on the individual and consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance on this other information.

As part of the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, based on that reading, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the individual and consolidated financial statements or with the knowledge we obtained during the audit, or whether it appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information, we are required to report on that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and of Those Charged with Governance for the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2.1 and for internal control necessary to prepare financial statements free from material misstatement due to fraud or error.

When preparing individual and consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern assumption unless the Board intends to liquidate the Bank and/or Group or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Governance Officers are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and/or Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error, and to issue a report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit and also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and/or Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the separate and consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and/or Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or activities within the Group to express an opinion on the separate and consolidated financial statements.

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit and we remain solely responsible for our audit opinion;

- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit;
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, determine which were the most significant in the current year's audit and therefore are the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report except when law or regulation precludes public disclosure; and
- Declare to those charged with governance that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the related safeguards that have been applied.

Forvis Mazars SCAC, Lda.

Certified Audit Firm: 17/SCA/OCAM/2016

Represented by:

 **forvis
mazars**
Lic. N.º 17/SCA/OCAM/2016

Dipak Lalg

Certified Auditor: 17/CA/OCAM/2012

Maputo, 30 June 2025



ANNUAL REPORT 2024



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

		INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	Notes	2024	2023 Restated	January 1, 2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated	January 1, 2023 Restated
Assets							
Foreign currency	6	2.438.313	2.226.324	2.244.565	2.438.313	2.226.324	2.244.565
Deposit with other financial institutions	7	2.588.027	1.502.192	8.285.434	3.911.517	2.674.498	9.082.336
Gold	8	21.210.797	16.687.023	14.715.100	21.210.797	16.687.023	14.715.100
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	41.208.563	39.414.105	37.813.948	41.208.563	39.414.105	37.813.948
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	175.652.924	170.116.623	119.338.816	175.652.924	170.116.623	119.338.816
Financial assets at amortized cost	11	221.951.013	178.657.029	220.686.820	222.047.797	178.745.054	220.756.221
Financial investments	12	660.410	660.410	660.410	-	-	-
Other tangible assets	13	59.804.549	53.706.323	51.595.558	60.317.777	54.095.090	52.037.848
Investment assets	13	2.511.400	-	-	2.511.400	-	-
Intangible assets	14	398.931	11.864	49.198	420.593	107.126	198.055
Other financial assets	15	115.384.395	82.411.837	71.615.527	115.528.526	82.394.610	71.381.511
Foreign exchange ¹	16	115.366.652	115.230.341	108.189.983	115.366.652	115.230.341	108.189.983
Employee benefits assets	21	-	6.730.561	9.021.959	-	6.730.561	9.021.959
Total Assets		759.175.974	667.354.632	644.217.318	760.614.859	668.421.355	644.780.342
Liabilities							
Banknotes and coins in circulation	17	85.336.997	80.456.159	80.737.885	85.336.997	80.456.159	80.737.885
Deposits from other institutions	18	349.826.307	287.544.178	140.881.515	349.826.307	287.544.178	140.881.515
Mozambique Government Treasury bills issued and other monetary instruments	19	303.116.406	264.814.112	385.038.822	303.116.406	264.814.112	385.038.822
Foreign Loans	20	9.074.880	9.331.192	15.487.951	9.074.880	9.331.192	15.487.951
Other liabilities	22	2.663.282	6.961.732	1.038.708	3.221.291	7.504.147	1.466.040
	21	4.084.654	-	-	4.084.654	-	-
Total Liabilities		754.102.526	649.107.373	623.184.881	754.660.536	649.649.788	623.612.213
Equity							
Capital	23	2.596.721	2.596.721	2.596.721	2.596.721	2.596.721	2.596.721
Legal reserve	24	488.412	488.412	488.412	804.350	607.072	546.742
Non-distributable reserves	24	17.372.048	17.372.048	17.372.048	17.372.048	17.372.048	17.011.129
Employee benefits reserve	24	(27.412.179)	(14.810.864)	(10.603.313)	(27.412.179)	(14.810.864)	(10.603.313)
Fair value revaluation reserve – available for sale	24	437.935	(152.994)	(967.660)	437.935	(152.994)	(967.660)
Fixed asset revaluation reserves	24	9.323.460	7.827.003	10.391.392	9.323.460	7.827.003	10.391.392
Workers' social fund		117.924	-	-	117.924	-	-
Retained earnings ¹		6.296.648	4.040.735	2.023.032	5.836.482	3.525.332	2.019.691
Net result ¹		(4.147.521)	886.198	(268.195)	(3.793.558)	1.274.815	(171.753)
		5.073.448	18.247.259	21.032.437	5.283.183	18.239.133	20.822.949
Non-controlling interest	24	-	-	-	671.140	532.434	345.180
Total Equity		5.073.448	18.247.259	21.032.437	5.954.323	18.771.567	21.168.129
Total Liabilities and Equity		759.175.974	667.354.632	644.217.318	760.614.859	668.421.355	644.780.342

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo
Head of the Accounting and Budget
Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

	Notes	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
		2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated
Interest and similar income	26.1	19.477.039	17.012.920	19.579.780	17.105.425
Interest and similar expenses	26.2	(16.078.631)	(15.768.653)	(16.115.217)	(15.813.652)
Net interest income		3.398.408	1.244.267	3.464.563	1.291.773
Fees and commission income	27.1	-	-	1.826.329	2.158.012
Fees and commission expense	27.2	-	-	(575.045)	(814.411)
Net fees and commission income		-	-	1.251.284	1.343.601
Net gains from foreign currency operations and revaluation of gold ¹	28	5.745.319	10.612.768	5.746.891	10.611.523
Other operating income	29	509.839	666.134	584.169	738.639
Total income		9.653.566	12.523.169	11.046.907	13.985.536
Staff costs	30	(8.252.141)	(6.407.205)	(8.733.825)	(6.846.956)
Depreciation	13	(1.134.837)	(1.154.596)	(1.269.336)	(1.254.926)
Amortization	14	(8.200)	(24.002)	(28.509)	(84.054)
Other operating expenses	31	(4.051.054)	(4.051.168)	(4.462.718)	(4.479.580)
Impairment losses on tangible assets	32	(354.855)	-	(347.200)	(43.311)
Provisions		-	-	904	(1.894)
Total operating expenses		(13.801.087)	(11.636.971)	(14.840.685)	(12.710.721)
Net profit/(loss) of the year		(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.778)	1.274.815
Net realized income		(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.778)	1.274.815
Consolidated net profit attributable to:					
BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE		-	-	(3.962.879)	1.087.560
Non-controlling interest		-	-	169.101	187.255

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo
Head of the Accounting and Budget
Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

	Notes	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
		2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated
Net profit/(loss) of the year ¹		(4,147,521)	886,198	(3,793,778)	1,274,815
Other comprehensive income					
Gains in revaluation		3,951,286	-	3,951,286	-
Items not reclassifiable for results in subsequent years					
Total adjustments for exchange rate variations from previous years ¹		-	17,865,805		17,865,805
Prior period adjustments		(1,085,114)	(357,215)	(1,082,290)	(718,136)
Actuarial study adjustment	24	(12,601,315)	(4,207,551)	(12,601,315)	(4,207,551)
Items reclassifiable for results in subsequent years					
Reclassification of fixed asset revaluation reserves	24	(2,454,829)	(2,564,389)	(2,454,829)	(2,564,389)
Changes in fair value - financial assets available-for-sale	24	590,929	814,666	590,929	814,666
Total comprehensive income		(15,746,564)	12,437,514	(15,389,996)	12,465,210

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo

Head of the Accounting and Budget
Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino

Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

Notes	Capital	Fair value revaluation reserve	Fixed assets revaluation reserve	Non- distributable reserve	Workers' social fund	Employee benefits reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2022	2.596.721	(967.660)	10.391.392	17.372.048	-	(10.603.313)	488.412	(15.842.773)	(268.195)	3.166.632
Total adjustments for exchange rate variations from previous years ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.865.805	-	17.865.805
Balances restated at 1 January 2023	2.596.721	(967.660)	10.391.392	17.372.048	-	(10.603.313)	488.412	2.023.032	(268.195)	21.032.437
Net results transfer for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(268.195)	268.195	-
Total comprehensive income for 20231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886.198	886.198
Total prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(357.215)	-	(357.215)
Transfer of tangible fixed assets revaluation reserve to retained earnings	24	-	(2.564.389)	-	-	-	-	2.564.389	-	-
Total actuarial statement adjustment	24	-	-	-	-	(4.207.551)	-	-	-	(4.207.551)
Adjustment - fair value of financial assets	24	-	893.390	-	-	-	-	-	-	893.390
Derecognition of variation in securities sold	-	(78.724)	-	-	-	-	-	78.724	-	-
Balances restated at 31 December 2023	2.596.721	(152.994)	7.827.003	17.372.048	-	(14.810.864)	488.412	4.040.735	886.198	18.247.259
Net results transfer for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886.198	(886.198)	-
Total comprehensive income for 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.343.131)	(4.343.131)
Total prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.085.114)	-	(1.085.114)
Transfer of tangible fixed assets revaluation reserve to retained earnings	24	-	(2.454.829)	-	-	-	-	2.454.829	-	-
Gains in revaluation	13	-	3.951.286	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.951.286
Total actuarial statement adjustment	24	-	-	-	-	(12.601.315)	-	-	-	(12.601.315)
Workers' social fund	-	-	-	-	117.924	-	-	-	-	117.924
Adjustment - fair value of financial assets	24	-	786.539	-	-	-	-	-	-	786.539
Derecognition of variation in securities sold	-	(195.610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.610	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	2.596.721	437.935	9.323.460	17.372.048	117.924	(27.412.179)	488.412	6.296.648	(4.147.521)	5.073.448

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo

Head of the Accounting and Budget Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino

Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

	Notes	Capital	Fair value revaluation reserve	Fixed assets revaluation reserve	Non- distributable reserve	Workers' social fund	Employee benefits reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Total equity	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2022		2.596.721	(967.660)	10.391.392	17.372.048	-	(10.603.313)	546.742	(15.846.114)	(171.753)	3.318.063	345.180	3.663.243
Total adjustments for exchange rate variations from previous years ¹		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.865.805	-	17.865.805	-	17.865.805
Balances restated at 1 January 2023		2.596.721	(967.660)	10.391.392	17.372.048	-	(10.603.313)	546.742	2.019.691	(171.753)	21.183.868	345.180	21.529.048
Net results transfer for 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-	65.727	(237.480)	171.753	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.274.815	1.274.815	-	1.274.815
Total actuarial statement adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	(4.207.551)	-	-	-	(4.207.551)	-	(4.207.551)
Total prior period adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.397)	(899.993)	-	(905.390)	187.254	(718.136)
Transfer of tangible fixed assets revaluation reserve to retained earnings		-	-	(2.564.389)	-	-	-	-	2.564.389	-	-	-	-
Adjustment - fair value of financial assets	24	-	893.390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893.390	-	893.390
Derecognition of variation in securities sold	24	-	(78.724)	-	-	-	-	-	78.724	-	-	-	-
Balances restated at 31 December 2023		2.596.721	(152.994)	7.827.003	17.372.048	-	(14.810.864)	607.072	3.525.331	1.274.815	18.239.132	532.434	18.771.566
Incorporation into reserves of net income for 2023		-	-	-	6.697	-	-	117.738	1.150.965	(1.275.400)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for 2024		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.989.388)	(3.989.388)	-	(3.989.388)
Total actuarial statement adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	(12.601.315)	-	-	-	(12.601.315)	-	(12.601.315)
Total prior period adjustments		-	-	-	(6.697)	-	-	79.540	(1.294.644)	805	(1.220.996)	138.706	(1.082.290)
Transfer of tangible fixed assets revaluation reserve to retained earnings		-	-	(2.454.829)	-	-	-	-	2.454.829	-	-	-	-
Gains in revaluation	13	-	-	3.951.286	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.951.286	-	3.951.286
Workers' social fund		-	-	-	-	117.924	-	-	-	-	117.924	-	117.924
Adjustment - fair value of financial assets	24	-	786.539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786.539	-	786.539
Derecognition of variation in securities sold	24	-	(195.610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	195.610	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024		2.596.721	437.935	9.323.460	17.372.048	117.924	(27.412.179)	804.350	5.836.481	(3.793.558)	5.283.183	671.140	5.954.323

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo
Head of the Accounting and Budget Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(amounts expressed in thousands of meticaís)

	Notes	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
		2024	2023 Restated	2024	2023 Restated
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net profit/(loss) of the year		(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.778)	1.274.815
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortization	13 e 14	1.143.037	1.178.598	1.297.845	1.338.980
Impairment losses on tangible assets	13 e 14	-	-	-	2.534
Tangible and intangible assets	13 e 14	(3.349.224)	-	(3.337.490)	47.567
Net interest and similares	26.1 e 26.2	(3.398.408)	(1.244.267)	(3.464.563)	(1.291.773)
Prior period adjustments		(1.085.114)	17.508.590	(1.082.290)	17.508.590
Cash flows from operating activities		(10.837.230)	18.329.119	(10.380.275)	18.880.713
Changes in:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(1.794.458)	(1.600.157)	(1.794.458)	(1.600.157)
Other financial assets	15	(32.972.558)	(10.796.310)	(33.133.916)	(11.013.099)
Financial assets at amortized cost	11	(43.293.984)	42.029.791	(43.302.743)	42.011.167
Deposits from other institutions	18	62.282.129	146.662.663	62.282.129	146.662.663
Pension fund assets	21	10.815.215	2.291.398	10.815.215	2.291.398
Other liabilities	22	(4.298.450)	5.923.024	(4.282.856)	6.038.107
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the Government and other monetary instruments	19	38.302.294	(120.224.710)	38.302.294	(120.224.710)
Foreign exchange repayable by the Government	16	(136.311)	(7.040.358)	(136.311)	(7.040.358)
Net cash flow from changes in working capital		28.903.877	57.245.341	28.749.355	57.125.011
Net cash from operating activities		18.066.647	75.574.460	18.369.080	76.005.724
Cash flow from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(6.718.241)	(3.265.361)	(6.928.605)	(3.346.419)
Acquisition of intangible assets	14	(72.265)	13.332	(79.303)	(8.975)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents and investments in credit institutions and foreign currency	6, 7 e 8	(5.821.598)	4.829.556	(5.972.782)	4.454.152
Changes in financial assets available-for-sale	10	(5.536.301)	(50.777.807)	(5.536.301)	(50.777.807)
Interest and similar income	26.1	19.477.039	17.012.920	19.579.780	17.105.425
Net cash from investing activities		1.328.634	(32.187.360)	1.062.788	(32.573.624)
Cash flow from financing activities					
Increase in banknotes and coins in circulation	17	4.880.838	(281.726)	4.880.838	(281.726)
Changes in external financing	20	(256.312)	(6.156.759)	(256.312)	(6.156.759)
Changes in reserves	24	(7.941.176)	(21.179.966)	(7.941.176)	(21.179.966)
Interest and similar expenses	26.2	(16.078.631)	(15.768.653)	(16.115.217)	(15.813.652)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(19.395.281)	(43.387.104)	(19.431.867)	(43.432.103)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents				156.443	233.769
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.1	-	-	446.657	212.888
Cash and cash equivalents end of the year	7.1	-	-	603.100	446.657

¹ Restated, see Note 36 for more details regarding the restatement.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo
Head of the Accounting and Budget
Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for
Financial Services and Human Resources



NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PREPARATION

1.1. Introduction

The Banco de Moçambique (Bank) is the central bank of the Republic of Mozambique and has its head office at Av. 25 de Setembro, 1695, Maputo. Its capital is fully subscribed and paid in by the State of the Republic of Mozambique.

The main objective of the Bank is to preserve the value of the national currency.

To this end, the Bank also undertakes the following functions:

- a) promoting better monetary policy;
- b) guiding credit policy with a view to promoting the economic and social growth and development of the country;
- c) managing external cash and cash equivalents in order to maintain an adequate volume of means of payment necessary for international trade; and
- d) disciplining banking.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 30 June 2025.

The accompanying financial statements are expressed in thousands of meticaís and have been prepared in accordance with the fundamental principles of business continuity, substance over form, materiality and historical cost, with the exception of assets and liabilities accounted at fair value, namely financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income.

1.2. Structure of the financial statements

The financial statements herein have been prepared in compliance with the Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique and its own IFRS-based standards, as decided by the Board of Directors on 1 September 2023, with the derogations described in point 2.2.

In cases where its own IFRS-based standards contravene the Organic Law and other instruments approved by the Bank, the Organic Law of the Bank or other policies associated with the nature of the activities carried out by the central bank shall prevail.



The Organic Law lays down rules for the recognition and classification of assets and liabilities in foreign currency when there are fluctuations in values but is not prescriptive relating to the other accounting principles to be adopted by the Bank. In this light, the Board of the Bank, as provided by Article 61 of the Organic Law, which confers the prerogative to adopt its own rules for accounting and presentation of accounts, decided to adopt its own IFRS-based standards.

The Bank has subsidiaries and associates operating in different branches of activity, so each of them has a different impact on the financial statements, which affects the Bank's decision regarding the implementation of accounting policies that best reflect the nature of a central bank.

Thus, considering the nature of the activities of the subsidiaries and associates and considering the right conferred by Law to adopt own rules for the accounting of their operations, the Bank has made adjustments to its financial reporting structure, and not all the subsidiaries were consolidated.

Preparing financial statements in compliance with the Organic Law and own IFRS-based standards (partial adoption) requires the Bank to make judgements and estimates and use assumptions that may affect the implementation of accounting policies and the amounts of income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Changes in such assumptions, or their differences from reality, may have an impact on estimates and judgments.

The areas that involve a higher level of judgment or complexity, or where significant assumptions and estimates are used in preparing the financial statements, are analysed in Note 3.

NOTE 2 – KEY ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Key accounting policies

The key accounting policies adopted by the Bank are described below.

2.1.1. Foreign currency transactions

The Bank's accounting records are processed and held in meticaïs. Foreign currency transactions are converted to meticaïs at the exchange rate in effect at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted into currencies using the exchange rate in force at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets in foreign currency that are valued at historical cost are converted at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets in foreign currency that



are valued at fair value shall be converted at the exchange rate in force on the date on which the fair value is determined.

During the financial year, the aggregation of gains or losses on foreign currency transactions is made currency by currency, by the difference between the value of transactions and the weighted average cost of the day, calculated based on the “daily net cost method”.

The daily net cost method is the method for calculating the weighted average cost, according to which the weighted average cost of each currency is only changed when the quantity bought on the day is greater than the quantity sold. When the quantity bought on the day is less than the quantity sold, the weighted average cost does not change.

With regard to gains and losses arising from the foreign exchange revaluation of active and passive positions in foreign currency, the Bank applies the provisions of Article 14 of the Organic Law - No. 1/92 of 3 January, which determines that these gains and losses are attributable to the State and, for this reason, must be presented in an account of the financial position (special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements).

The following are the exchange rates used for foreign currency conversion, reported as of 31 December 2024.

	Currency	Average exchange rate	
		2024	2023
Meticaïs per currency units			
USA	USD	63.91	63.90
South Africa	ZAR	3.41	3.47
Australia	AUD	39.87	43.42
European Union	EUR	66.79	70.65
England	GBP	80.48	81.24
IMF	SDR	83.38	85.74
Sweden	SEK	5.81	6.37
Zambia	ZMW	2.30	2.49

2.1.2 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the trading date. As of 1 January 2018, the Bank applies IFRS 9 in the classification of financial assets, and groups them into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income; and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.



The classification and measurement provided for in IFRS 9 differs from IAS 39 in the following aspects:

- Classification and measurement are no longer based on rules, but on the valuation of the business model, carried out by the Board, which is based on how financial assets are actually managed. The objective is to align the classification of financial assets with the Bank's business;
- A specific valuation of the existence of embedded derivatives is not necessary, since solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") are applied.

Classification according to IFRS 9 for investments in debt instruments is carried out by the Board, considering the business model and the characteristics of contractual cash flows. In the test to the business model, the Bank determines the purpose for which it holds the financial assets, that is, whether (i) to receive cash flows; (ii) to receive cash flows and sell; or (iii) to sell. When determining the business model of a group of assets, the following factors are considered:

- History of cash flow receipts;
- Valuation of asset performance and reporting to the Board;
- Risk assessment and management; and
- Compensation of Board Members.

In the solely payments of principal and interest test, the Bank determines whether the receipts of contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on specific dates. In making this valuation, the Bank considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a loan agreement, that is, whether the interest includes only remuneration on the time value of the money, credit risk, other loan risks and a profit margin consistent with the type of loan. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual cash flows of the assets represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI").

Financial assets included in this category are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through comprehensive income if the following criteria are met:



- The asset is held for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows or for a future sale; and
- The contractual cash flows of the assets represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”).

Financial assets included in the fair value through comprehensive income category are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in comprehensive income, with the exception of interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in profit or loss.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the previously accumulated gain or loss in comprehensive income is reclassified to net profit or loss.

According to the new model, the fair value category through profit or loss is the residual category. Financial assets must be classified at fair value through profit or loss, if they do not meet the criteria for classification at fair value, through comprehensive income or amortised cost. Financial assets included in the fair value category through profit or loss shall be measured at fair value, with all changes recognized in net profit or loss.

Regardless of the assessment of the business model, the Bank may classify an asset at fair value through profit or loss, if it prevents any eventual accounting mismatch.

Investments in equity instruments are always measured at fair value. Capital instruments are those that meet the definition of “equity” from the perspective of the issuer, as defined in IAS 32. Capital instruments that are held for trading shall be classified at fair value through profit or loss. For all other shares, the Board has the possibility to make an irrevocable election in the initial recognition, instrument by instrument, to present changes in fair value in comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. If this election is made, all changes to fair value, excluding dividends that are a return on investment, will be included in comprehensive income. There is no recycling of comprehensive income values for profit or loss (for example, on the sale of a capital investment), nor are there any impairment requirements. However, the Bank may transfer the accumulated gain or loss on net equity.

Fair value means the price that would be received for the sale of an asset, or that would be paid for the transfer of a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.



Fair value is determined based on:

- Active market prices;
- Recent sales prices of similar assets; or
- Valuation methods and techniques, where there is no active market, which have the following underlying criteria:
 - Level 1: financial instruments measured according to market prices or providers; or
 - Level 2: Financial instruments measured according to internal measurement methodologies, mostly considering observable market data; and/or
 - Level 3: Financial instruments measured according to internal valuation methodologies, essentially considering assumptions or adjustments not observable in the market and with significant impact on the measurement of the instrument.

A market is considered active and therefore liquid if it trades regularly. In general, there are market prices for securities and derivatives (futures and options) traded on the exchange.

Financial assets are derecognized when: (i) the Bank's contractual rights to receiving cash flows expire, and (ii) the Bank has substantially transferred all the risks and benefits associated to their holding, or (iii) despite holding a part but not substantially all the risks and benefits associated to their holding, the Bank has transferred control over the asset.

Amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are assets held for the purpose of receiving contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and are not classified at fair value through profit or loss. The net value of these assets is adjusted considering accumulated impairment losses and interest income is calculated based on the effective interest rate. Both interest and any dividends are taken into account in the profit or loss statement.

Fair value through comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income are assets held for receiving contractual cash flows and/or sale, where cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and are not classified at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the net value are recognized in comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and reversals and interest income on the amortised cost of the financial asset that are recognized in the profit or loss statement. When the financial asset is derecognized, the previously accumulated gain or loss in comprehensive income



is reclassified to net profit or loss. Dividends received on assets classified in this category are recognized in net income.

If a capital instrument is not held for trading, the Bank may make the irrevocable decision, on initial recognition, to classify it at fair value through comprehensive income, excluding dividends to be recognized in net income.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets shall be classified at fair value through profit or loss, if they do not meet the criteria of fair value through comprehensive income or amortised cost, this being the residual category of IFRS 9.

In addition, financial assets may, at initial recognition, be classified at fair value through profit or loss, if this classification removes or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency, or if the financial asset is part of a portfolio of financial assets held for trading managed and measured in terms of daily performance on the basis of fair value. A gain or loss on a debt instrument subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, other than hedging, is recognized in net income. Interest income is calculated based on the effective interest rate. Both interest and any dividends are taken into account in the profit or loss statement.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include banknotes and coins in circulation, deposits from other institutions, Treasury securities issued in favour of the State, other instruments arising from monetary policy and financing obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, including expenses and commissions considered incremental to the transaction, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Any difference between the net received amount of transaction costs and the amount payable at maturity is recognized in the comprehensive income statement over the life of the liability using the effective interest method.

2.1.3. Cash and cash equivalents

The banknotes and coins comprising the Bank's cash balance at the end of the financial year have been deducted from the value of the banknotes and coins in circulation because they do not represent currency in circulation.



2.1.4. Impairment of financial assets

As of 1 January 2024, the Bank has not fully applied IFRS 9. Meanwhile, impairment losses are recognized in the Bank's financial position, when there is objective evidence of a loss event affecting (i) the estimated future cash flow of the financial asset and (ii) such loss can be estimated with reasonable confidence.

2.1.5. Gold

Gold is measured at the average price of gold quoted in US dollars at the end of the year on the London gold market. Changes in the fair value of gold, resulting from changes in price, are recognized under profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on gold transactions are recognized in the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements.

2.1.6. Other tangible assets

The Bank's other tangible assets are measured at historical cost except for buildings that are at revalued cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of acquisition includes expenses that are directly attributable to the procurement of the goods.

As at 31 December 2024, the properties were reevaluated by an independent company and accounted at their fair value.

The fair value of the properties has been determined as per the IFRS 13 (fair value measurement), which defines fair value as the amount receivable for the sale of an asset or payable for the transfer of a financial liability in a current transaction between market participants, at the date of valuation.

Subsequent costs of tangible fixed assets are recognized as an asset only if they are likely to result in future economic benefits for the Bank. When incurred, all maintenance and repair expenses are recognized as expenses.

The property revaluation gains have been recognized in the respective Property Revaluation Reserves. On the other hand, impairment losses have been recorded under the Profit or Loss Statement for the financial year at the revaluation date.

Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment is calculated using the straight-line basis to depreciate their cost to their residual value, based on the following depreciation rates reflecting the expected useful life of the assets:



	Number of years
Buildings	50
Computer equipment	4
Cars	4 - 5
Other assets	10

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of assets shall be reviewed at the end of each financial year and prospectively adjusted, where appropriate. Where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired, the Bank estimates its recoverable value and recognizes an impairment loss where the net value exceeds the recoverable value of those assets.

The recoverable amount is determined by the greatest of its fair value less costs of sale and its use value, the latter being calculated on the basis of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the asset and its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Other tangible assets are derecognized when they are sold or when future economic benefits from their use or sale are no longer expected. The gains and losses generated in the derecognition of these assets are recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

2.1.7. Intangible assets

Under this item, the Bank mainly records the costs of acquiring software when it is expected that the economic benefits will be passed on beyond the financial year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is generally three years.

The depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each item of intangible assets are revised at each reporting date.

2.1.8. Transactions with the Government

The Bank undertakes various transactions on behalf of the Government, including opening and maintaining accounts for sponsored projects. Transactions in which the Bank acts only as an agent and does not assume any risks and benefits, as well as the assets and liabilities arising from these transactions, are not reflected in the financial statements.



2.1.9. Costs of the production of banknotes and coins

The costs of producing banknotes and coins are recognized under Other Assets. At the time of issue, they are amortised against profit or loss for a period of 3 to 5 years, respectively, from the date of the respective issue.

2.1.10. Retirement pension obligations

As of 1 January 1993, the Bank has set up a separate pension fund to meet employee pension liabilities. This fund was set up upon the decision of the Board of the Directors. The pension fund is managed by Kuhanha - Sociedade Gestora do Fundo de Pensões, S.A (pension fund management company).

The policy adopted by the Bank sets out to assume full responsibility for the payment of employee retirement pensions, including the allocation of benefits to widows, minor orphans and disabled employees.

The existing pension plan corresponds to a defined benefit plan, since it defines the criteria for determining the amount of pension an employee will receive during retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and contribution. This plan shall be financing by the employees and the employer, as provided by Decree No. 100/2019, of 31 December.

The obligations of the Bank with retirement pensions shall be calculated annually, at the accounts closing date, by an independent actuary, based on the Projected Unit Credit Method. The discount rate used in this calculation was determined on the basis of the increase in the interest rates of the bond market investments; the prime rate of the Mozambican financial system; resumption of financing to the economy by the IMF and other cooperation partners; and the stability of the financial system.

Remeasuring gains and losses, including (i) actuarial gains and losses from differences between the actuarial assumptions used, and the amounts actually recorded (experience gains and losses) and changes in actuarial assumptions and (ii) gains and losses arising from the difference between the expected return on assets and the amounts obtained, are recognized against equity under Other Comprehensive Income.

Each year, the Bank recognizes, as a cost, the total net value of the following: (i) the cost of the current service; (ii) the cost of interest, less the expected return on the fund's assets; (iii) the effect of any early retirement, which includes the early amortization of associated actuarial gains and losses; and



(iv) gains and losses resulting from changes in assumptions or changes in the conditions of benefits. The components listed above are recognized under “Staff Expenses”.

2.1.11. Seniority Bonus

In compliance with the Collective Labour Agreement (ACT) for the Mozambican banking sector, the bank has undertaken to award active employees who complete twenty and thirty years of good and effective service a seniority award of equal value, respectively, to two and three months of their effective monthly earnings (in the year of the award).

The Bank determines annually the present value of benefits with seniority bonuses through actuarial calculations. Actuarial assumptions (financial and demographic) are based on reporting-date expectations for wage growth and are based on mortality tables adapted to the Bank’s population. The discount rate used in this calculation is determined based on market rates associated with Mozambican government bonds.

2.1.12. Interest recognition

Income on interest on financial instruments measured at amortised cost and on financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income is recognized under interest and similar income items, using the effective interest rate method. Interest on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is also included under interest and similar income. Interest on financial liabilities is recognized under interest and similar expenses

The effective interest rate is the rate that accurately discounts estimated future payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, for the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established in the initial recognition of financial assets and liabilities and is not subsequently revised.

In order to calculate the effective interest rate, future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, while disregarding any future credit losses. The calculation includes commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all bonuses and discounts directly related to the transaction.

2.1.13. Recognition of income from services and commissions

Income from services and commissions is recognized as follows:

- Income from services and commissions obtained in the execution of a significant act is recognized when the significant act has been completed;



- Revenues from services and commissions earned as services are provided are recognized in profit or loss in the period to which they relate; and
- Income from services and commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest of a financial instrument is recorded in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

2.2. Exemptions

In view of the specifics of its activity as the regulator of the financial system and responsibility for implementing monetary and foreign exchange policies in the country, as well as managing international reserves, the Bank, while adopting its own IFRS-based standards, has decided not to adopt the following standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Boards, as well as the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee and previous bodies:

- **IAS 21 – the effects of exchange rate changes:** Gains and losses from unrealized foreign exchange differences as foreign currency claims and liabilities are recognized under a financial position account (special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements), under Article 14 (2) of Law No. 1/92 of 3 January – Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique, which states that “if, at the end of the financial year, the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements shows an outstanding balance, the State shall settle this balance by issuing public debt securities in favour of the Bank or any other manner proposed by the Board of Directors of the Bank”; and (3) of the same article, which states that “any credit balance in the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements at the end of each financial year shall be credited to an account held on behalf of the State, where the Bank shall pay interest at a rate to be determined by the Board of Directors”.
- **IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments:** with the exception of the methodology for the calculation of expected credit losses (impairments) provided for in paragraph 5.5, the Bank moved to classify its other financial assets, at the time of initial recognition, in accordance with the requirements introduced by IFRS 9 in the category of:
 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
 - Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income; and
 - Financial assets measured at fair value.



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The impact of the exemptions to IAS 21 and IFRS 9 is presented in the following table:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023 Reexpresso	2024	2023 Reexpresso
Net profit/(loss) of the year with derogation	(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.778)	1.274.815
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (IAS 21)	(136.311)	(7.040.358)	(136.311)	(7.040.358)
Financial instruments impairments (IFRS 9)	342.891	342.891	342.891	342.891
Net profit/(loss) of the year without derogation	(3.940.941)	(5.811.269)	(3.587.198)	(5.422.652)
Equity with derogation	5.073.448	18.247.259	5.954.323	18.771.567
Value exchange account	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)
Financial instruments impairments (IFRS 9)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)
Equity without derogation	(120.055.423)	(106.881.612)	(119.174.548)	(106.357.304)

2.3. Scope of consolidation

The Bank holds and applies the comprehensive consolidation method in its financial statements and those of the following subsidiaries:

	Equity	Banco de Moçambique share		Non-controlling interest		Own shares	
	2024	%	2024	%	2024	%	2024
SIMO	1.433.943	51%	731.311	46,8%	671.140	2,2%	31.492
Kuhanha	107.342	100%	107.342	-	-	-	-
Total	1.541.285	-	838.653	-	671.140	-	31.492

	Equity	Banco de Moçambique share		Non-controlling interest	
	2023	%	2023	%	2023
SIMO	1.088.839	51%	555.308	49%	533.531
Kuhanha	98.117	100%	98.117	-	-
Total	1.186.956	-	653.425	-	533.531

- Sociedade Interbancária de Moçambique, S.A., based in Mozambique, 51% owned, whose main objective is the management of electronic card and payment systems;
- Kuhanha - Sociedade Gestora do Fundo de Pensões of the Banco de Moçambique, S.A., based in Mozambique, 100% owned, whose primary objective is the management of the pension fund of the Bank

Transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses in operations between the group's companies are eliminated. Profits and losses resulting from transactions between the group's companies, recognized in assets, are also eliminated. Associates' accounting policies are changed as necessary to ensure consistency with group policies.

When the group ceases to have control of a subsidiary, the share's book value is revalued at fair value on the date of the sale. The carrying value is recognized under gains or losses.



In the Bank's separate financial statements, subsidiaries are valued at historical cost and recognized as financial investments.

2.4. Changes in international standards and interpretations

2.4.1. The following rules and interpretations came into effect as of 1 January 2024 and shall be applied by the Bank, where applicable:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (amendments)

The first amendment clarifies how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. The purpose of the amendment is to promote consistency in the application of the requirements by helping entities determine whether debt and other liabilities with uncertain settlement dates should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendment also includes clarification of the classification requirements for debt that an entity may settle by converting it into equity instruments. These are clarifications rather than changes to the existing requirements and are therefore not expected to have a significant impact on entities' financial statements.

The second amendment to IAS 1 requires an entity to classify debt as non-current only if it has the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. However, an entity's ability to do so is often subject to compliance with covenants. For example, an entity may have long-term debt that could become repayable within twelve months if it fails to comply with covenants during said twelve-month period.

The amendments clarify that covenants to be met after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require an entity to disclose information about such covenants in the notes to the financial statements. The objective of the amendments is therefore to improve the information entities provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (narrow-scope amendments)

The amendments add requirements that explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback transaction after the date of the transaction.

Previously, IFRS 16 did not specify how to measure the transaction when reporting occurs after the date. The amendments complement the existing sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS 16,



thereby supporting consistent application of the standard. These amendments do not change the accounting for leases that do not arise from a sale and leaseback transaction. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

2.4.2. Standards (new and amended) and interpretations issued, with mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

The following new or revised standards, amendments, and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2024 and have not been applied in the drawing up of these annual financial statements.

IAS 21 Exchange Rates (amendments)

Effective 1 January 2025

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued "Lack of Exchangeability" to require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determine the exchange rate to use and the required disclosures. These amendments will assist companies and investors by addressing an issue that was not previously covered in the accounting requirements for the effects of changes in exchange rates. The amendments will be applied retrospectively. The impact on the annual financial statements is currently being assessed and is not expected to have a material effect on the Bank's profit or loss.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9) and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure (amendments)

Effective 1 January 2026

The IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements for financial instruments in response to feedback received as part of the post-implementation review of IFRS 9. The amendments include a new requirement that allows an entity to consider a financial liability settled through an electronic payment system as settled before the settlement date, provided specific criteria are met. They also provide clarifications on the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) features, non-recourse financial assets, and investments in contractually linked instruments. The IASB has also amended the disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent characteristics that do not directly relate to basic borrowing risks and costs. The amendments will be applied prospectively. The impact on the annual



financial statements is currently being assessed and is not expected to have a significant effect on the Bank's profit or loss.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Effective 1 January 2027

In April 2024, the IASB issued a new accounting standard, IFRS 18, to improve the reporting of financial performance. The standard requires specified subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, mandates the disclosure of management-defined performance measures, and introduces new principles for the aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 is effective from 1 January 2027 and early application is permitted. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Effective 1 January 2027

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19 which allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS accounting standards with reduced disclosures. The application of IFRS 19 will reduce the cost of preparing subsidiaries' financial statements while maintaining the usefulness of the information for users of those financial statements. When a parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards, its subsidiaries are required to report to the parent using IFRS Accounting Standards. However, with regard to their own financial statements, subsidiaries are permitted to apply IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard, or local accounting standards. Subsidiaries are eligible to apply IFRS 19 if they do not have public accountability, and their parent applies IFRS Accounting Standards in its consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary does not have public accountability if it does not have its debt or equity instruments traded in a public market and does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

Effective 1 January 2026

The IASB issued several amendments and clarifications to existing IFRS Accounting Standards, none of which are expected to have a material impact on the Bank's annual financial statements.

NOTE 3 – USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Preparing financial statements requires the Board of Directors to make certain judgments and estimates based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant.



Estimates and associated judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions of accounting estimates shall be recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and in subsequent periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

The main estimates focus on the following areas:

Employee benefits

Liabilities for retirement and survivors' pensions and other post-employment or short-term benefits are estimated on the basis of assumptions and estimates, including the use of actuarial projections, estimated fund profitability and other factors that may impact on expenses and liabilities for pensions and other post-employment benefits.

The Board of Directors considers that the estimates and judgments made are appropriate and that the financial statements present the Bank's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, in all material respects, in a true and appropriate manner.

Impairment

The Bank did not fully adopt IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018 (partial adoption), as referred to in Note 2.1.2. Meanwhile, impairment losses are recognized in the Bank's financial position, when there is objective evidence of a loss event affecting the estimated future cash flow of the financial asset and such loss can be estimated with reasonable confidence.

Periodically, the Bank analyses the balance of tangible assets to check for indications of impairment, in order to determine the need to recognize impairment losses or not.

The Bank's tangible assets are measured at historical cost with the exception of buildings, which are at revalued cost, less accumulated depreciation. The cost of acquisition includes expenses that are directly attributable to the procurement of the goods.

As at 31 December 2019, the properties were reevaluated by an independent company and accounted at their fair value.

The Board of Directors considers that the estimates and judgments made are appropriate and that the financial statements adequately present the Bank's financial position and the result of its operations in all materially relevant aspects.



NOTE 4 – CHANGES IN POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

For the financial years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no changes in accounting policies that had an effect on the comparability of those years, or requiring additional disclosures.

NOTE 5 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Banco de Moçambique is exposed to various financial risks, namely market risk, which includes foreign exchange and interest rate risks, liquidity risk, credit risk and operational risk.

Risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize the adverse effects of such unpredictability on the Bank's financial performance and capital.

Financial risk management related to the management of international reserves is undertaken by the Risk Management Department under the supervision of the International Reserves Management Committee and the Board of Directors. This department is responsible for identifying, valuing and hedging financial risks, following the guidelines laid down by the Board of Directors.

5.1. Strategy for using financial instruments

In light of its nature, the activities of the Bank are mainly centred on managing international reserves, in accordance with the powers conferred by Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique. In accordance with the International Reserves Management Policy, the Bank manages international reserves in order to meet the following needs:

- Ensure that the country is able to absorb balance of payments shocks;
- Maintain the confidence of economic agents in the country's monetary and exchange rate policies; and
- Protect the national economy in the event of disasters or external shocks.

The international reserves portfolio may consist of the following financial assets:

- Precious metals;
- Special drawing rights;
- Marketable currencies in the international financial market; and
- Other assets in assured convertible currency.

In the management of international reserves, the Bank shall ensure the observance of good practices relating to prudential and operational principles as regards the choice of portfolio structure,



composition of the portfolio by currency, maturity, benchmarks to be taken into account, instruments to be traded, markets where to apply its assets and external partners to be contracted.

The Board of Directors approves: (i) the sources and use of reserves; (ii) the composition of the global portfolio and the criteria for its division into tranches; (iii) the average maturity of the global portfolio (duration); (iv) the eligible financial instruments; (v) the minimum credit quality of financial products and counterparties; and (vi) the decision-making and responsibility levels for reserve management.

The Bank subdivides its global international reserves portfolio into three tranches, defined on the basis of the reasons justifying the maintenance of international reserves and their potential demand, namely:

- **Working capital tranche** - intended to meet estimated monthly liquidity needs for current transactions and potential foreign exchange market interventions;
- **Liquidity tranche** - intended to meet the estimated liquidity needs for covering 1 to 3 months of imports of goods and services and of the government debt service budgeted for the year concerned (maturity up to 1 year); and
- **Investment tranche** - to meet medium and long-term needs and contingencies in times of crisis, consists of any excess of reserves on working capital and liquidity tranches as a whole.

The working capital tranche sets out to preserve the value of the capital, i.e., the security of the invested value. Asset investments shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure the integrity of the capital allocated to each portfolio within the established investment horizon. In this sense, the financial assets in the working capital tranche were classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

The purpose of the liquidity tranche is to make the funds available to meet liquidity needs. Investment management should be carried out so as to ensure an adequate level of funds to meet the obligations as they mature. In order to maintain sufficient liquidity, the majority of reserve assets should be invested in assets with a strong secondary market. In this sense, financial assets in the liquidity tranche were classified as financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income.

The objective of the investment tranche is to maximize returns on capital, subject to capital preservation and liquidity constraints. Reserve assets are invested with the aim of achieving a competitive rate of return while respecting prudential levels of risk. In this sense, the financial assets in the investment tranche were classified as financial assets at fair value.

The Bank manages a part of the portfolio internally and hires external managers to manage its reserves, considering the ratings of the managers and legal regulations in force. A benchmark portfolio



is defined for the management of the global international reserves portfolio, such as a specific benchmark for the internally managed portfolio and for each portfolio under external management. Limits are set for deviations from the benchmark. The Bank receives a monthly report from the custodian, with the violations of the rules set for external managers. Regarding the internally managed portfolio, a daily comparison between the portfolio and the benchmarks is carried out by the department responsible for the management of international reserves. A balance of the portfolio is carried out monthly.

Notwithstanding the matter of the Bank taking as reference the data in the reports received by the custodian, the Bank ensures that the recognized fair value of the securities is determined in accordance with Note 25 – fair value.

In the context of the Bank's strategy as concerns the use of financial instruments, the following table shows the Bank's various financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024, broken down by different categories according to IFRS 9 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement.

The following tables show the Bank's various financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2024, broken down by the different categories of IFRS 9 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement.



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31-12-2024

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Credits and receivables	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets						
Foreign currency	-	2.438.313	-	-	-	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	2.588.027	-	-	-	2.588.027
Fair value through profit or loss	41.208.564	-	-	-	-	41.208.564
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	175.652.924	-	175.652.924
Treasury bills	-	-	221.951.013	-	-	221.951.013
Other financial assets	-	115.384.394	-	-	-	115.384.394
Total financial assets	41.208.564	120.410.734	221.951.013	175.652.924	-	559.223.235
Financial liabilities						
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other institutions	-	-	-	-	349.826.307	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	-	-	-	-	303.116.406	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	2.663.282	2.663.282
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	750.017.872	750.017.872



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	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Credits and receivables	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets						
Foreign currency	-	2.226.324	-	-	-	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	1.502.192	-	-	-	1.502.192
Fair value through profit or loss	39.414.105	-	-	-	-	39.414.105
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	170.116.623	-	170.116.623
Treasury bills	-	-	178.657.029	-	-	178.657.029
Other financial assets	-	82.411.837	-	-	-	82.411.837
Total financial assets	39.414.105	86.140.353	178.657.029	170.116.623	-	474.328.110
Financial liabilities						
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other institutions	-	-	-	-	287.544.178	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	-	-	-	-	264.814.112	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	6.961.732	6.961.732
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	649.107.373	649.107.373



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The following tables show the Bank's various financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2024, broken down by the different categories of IFRS 9 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement.

31-12-2024

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Credits and receivables	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets						
Foreign currency	-	2.438.313	-	-	-	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	3.911.517	-	-	-	3.911.517
Fair value through profit or loss	41.208.564	-	-	-	-	41.208.564
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	175.652.924	-	175.652.924
Treasury bills	-	-	222.047.797	-	-	222.047.797
Other financial assets	-	115.528.525	-	-	-	115.528.525
Total financial assets	41.208.564	121.878.356	222.047.797	175.652.924	-	560.787.640
Financial liabilities						
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other institutions	-	-	-	-	349.826.307	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	-	-	-	-	303.116.406	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	3.221.291	3.221.291
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	750.575.881	750.575.881



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31-12-2023

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Credits and receivables	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets						
Foreign currency	-	2.226.324	-	-	-	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	2.674.498	-	-	-	2.674.498
Fair value through profit or loss	39.414.105	-	-	-	-	39.414.105
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	170.116.623	-	170.116.623
Treasury bills	-	-	178.745.054	-	-	178.745.054
Other financial assets	-	82.394.610	-	-	-	82.394.610
Total financial assets	39.414.105	87.295.432	178.745.054	170.116.623	-	475.571.214
Financial liabilities						
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other institutions	-	-	-	-	287.544.178	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	-	-	-	-	264.814.112	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	7.504.147	7.504.147
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	649.649.788	649.649.788



5.2. Credit Risk

5.2.1. Risk control and mitigation policies

In its activity, the Bank takes on some exposure to credit risk, that is, to the risk of actual default by the counterparty. The Board carefully regulates the Bank's exposure to credit risk and country risk by establishing: (i) minimum credit ratings for each type of eligible instrument; (ii) maximum maturities by rating for term deposits; (iii) concentration limits by counterparty rating; (iv) country concentration limits; and (v) issuer risk limits. These risks are reviewed annually.

The Markets and Reserves Management Department verifies compliance with the limits on a daily basis. For the management and investments of international reserves, the Board shall also define the external entities empowered to provide these services.

The financial assets that potentially expose the Bank to credit concentration risk consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents and investments in other credit institutions, bonds, and other fixed-income securities.

5.2.2. Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deposit with other financial institutions	2.588.027	1.502.192	3.911.517	2.674.498
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	41.208.564	39.414.105	41.208.564	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	175.652.924	170.116.623	175.652.924	170.116.623
Financial assets at amortized cost	221.951.013	178.657.029	222.047.797	178.745.054
Other financial assets	115.384.395	82.411.837	115.528.525	82.394.610
Total at 31 December	556.784.923	472.101.786	558.349.328	473.344.890

5.2.3. Quality of financial assets

The following table summarizes the quality of the Bank's financial assets as at 31 December 2024:

31-12-2024

	Deposit with other financial institutions	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
AAA	31.541	7.770.904	24.069.595	-	-	31.872.040
AA - to AA+	491.716	26.081.449	59.234.731	-	-	85.807.896
A- to A+	1.301.589	7.023.531	90.096.764	-	-	98.421.885
Below A -	579.991	-	598.619	-	-	1.178.610
Unrated	183.189	332.679	1.653.215	221.951.013	115.384.395	339.504.491
Total	2.588.027	41.208.564	175.652.924	221.951.013	115.384.395	556.784.922



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31-12-2023

	Deposit with other financial institutions	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
AAA	157.576	4.865.722	29.302.537	-	-	34.325.835
AA - to AA+	503.504	17.505.159	62.665.117	-	-	80.673.780
A- to A+	400.453	3.395.647	74.876.293	-	-	78.672.393
Below A -	97.777	13.497.462	1.619.871	-	-	15.215.110
Unrated	342.882	150.115	1.652.805	178.657.029	82.411.837	263.214.668
Total	1.502.192	39.414.105	170.116.623	178.657.029	82.411.837	472.101.786

The following table summarizes the quality of the group's financial assets as at 31 December 2024:

31-12-2024

	Deposit with other financial institutions	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
AAA	31.541	7.770.904	24.069.595	-	-	31.872.040
AA - to AA+	491.716	26.081.449	59.234.731	-	-	85.807.896
A- to A+	1.301.589	7.023.531	90.096.764	-	-	98.421.885
Below A -	579.991	-	598.619	-	-	1.178.610
Unrated	1.506.680	332.679	1.653.215	222.047.797	115.528.526	341.068.896
Total	3.911.517	41.208.564	175.652.924	222.047.797	115.528.526	558.349.327

31-12-2023

	Deposit with other financial institutions	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
AAA	157.576	4.865.722	29.302.537	-	-	34.325.835
AA - to AA+	503.504	17.505.159	62.665.117	-	-	80.673.780
A- to A+	400.453	3.395.647	74.876.293	-	-	78.672.393
Below A -	97.777	13.497.462	1.619.871	-	-	15.215.110
Unrated	1.515.188	150.115	1.652.805	178.745.054	82.394.610	264.457.772
Total	2.674.498	39.414.105	170.116.623	178.745.054	82.394.610	473.344.890

5.2.4. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank shall regularly assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets, shows signs of impairment.

For financial assets showing signs of impairment, their recoverable value shall be determined, with impairment losses recorded against profit or loss.

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired when there is objective evidence of a loss from one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition, such as (i) the securities listed, an extended or significant depreciation in its price, and (ii) unlisted equity investments, loans granted, and other financial assets measured at amortised cost when the event impacted the



estimated future cash flows of the financial asset, or groups of financial assets that can be estimated reasonably.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed against the profit or loss for the financial year, until the replacement of the acquisition cost, if the increase is objectively related to an event that took place after the recognition of impairment loss, except when addressing shares or other capital instruments, where the subsequent added value is recognized under reserves.

In the case of impairment of assets measured at amortised cost, the loss corresponding to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount is recognized under profit or loss for the period. Recoverable value is determined as the value of expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective rate of the asset.

5.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an institution does not have the necessary funds to meet its payment obligations at all times.

The Board sets concentration limits by maturity dates, which are revised annually. The Markets and Reserves Management Department verifies compliance with the limits on a daily basis.

As mentioned in Note 5.1. – Strategy for using financial instruments, the Bank subdivides its global portfolio of international reserves into three tranches: working capital tranche, liquidity tranche and investment tranche, according to the reasons justifying the maintenance of international reserves and their potential demand.

Minimum and maximum limits are set for the working capital and liquidity tranches.

Liquidity risk management shall be developed on the basis of cash flow projections and by checking compliance with limits.

The average maturity of all the assets in the portfolio, weighted by their market value (duration) of the international reserves portfolio, may not, on average, exceed 1 year.

As at 31 December 2024, the liquidity tranche shows a concentration of investments in institutions rated A- to A+, below A-, and AA- to AA+.



The following tables analyse the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and gold (individual) by maturity, the amounts being composed of the value of financial assets and liabilities considering the date on which payment, receipt, or maturity of the transactions will take place.



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	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets and gold								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.438.313	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.588.027	2.588.027
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.210.797	21.210.797
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	827.116	1.507.633	8.197.426	26.476.121	3.368.689	498.899	332.679	41.208.564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88.816.375	47.993.429	11.429.529	24.728.927	2.684.664	-	-	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	84.374.008	51.272.559	86.304.446	-	-	-	-	221.951.013
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.384.395	115.384.395
Total financial assets and gold	174.017.498	100.773.621	105.931.402	51.205.048	6.053.353	498.899	141.954.211	580.434.033
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other institutions	349.826.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	153.431.867	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.663.282	2.663.282
Total financial liabilities	503.258.174	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	9.074.880	88.000.279	750.017.871
Net position	(329.240.675)	46.643.313	10.377.170	51.205.048	6.053.353	(8.575.981)	53.953.932	(169.583.838)



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	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets and gold								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.226.324	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.502.192	1.502.192
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.687.023	16.687.023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518.522	1.071.577	7.557.567	25.262.066	4.854.258	-	150.115	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	64.410.276	51.122.872	21.660.703	12.452.815	3.738.680	-	16.731.277	170.116.623
Activos financeiros ao custo amortizado	103.154.747	25.769.654	49.732.628	-	-	-	-	178.657.029
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.411.837	82.411.837
Total financial assets and gold	168.083.545	77.964.103	78.950.898	37.714.881	8.592.938	-	119.708.768	491.015.133
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other institutions	287.544.178	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	179.091.170	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.961.732	6.961.732
Total financial liabilities	466.635.348	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	9.331.192	87.417.891	649.107.373
Net position	(298.551.803)	48.466.425	22.725.634	37.714.881	8.592.938	(9.331.192)	32.290.877	(158.092.240)



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The following tables analyse the group's financial assets and liabilities and gold.

At 31 December 2024

	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets and gold								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.438.313	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	1.317.395	-	-	-	-	-	2.594.122	3.911.517
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.210.797	21.210.797
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	827.116	1.507.633	8.197.426	26.476.121	3.368.689	498.899	332.679	41.208.564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88.816.375	47.993.429	11.429.529	24.728.927	2.684.664	-	-	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	84.374.008	51.272.559	86.401.230	-	-	-	-	222.047.797
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.528.526	115.528.526
Total financial assets and gold	175.334.893	100.773.621	106.028.185	51.205.048	6.053.353	498.899	142.104.438	581.998.438
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other institutions	349.826.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	153.431.867	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.221.291	3.221.291
Total financial liabilities	503.258.174	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	9.074.880	88.558.288	750.575.882
Net position	(327.923.281)	46.643.314	10.473.953	51.205.048	6.053.353	(8.575.981)	53.546.149	(168.577.444)



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	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets and gold								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.226.324	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	1.158.710	-	-	-	-	-	1.515.788	2.674.498
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.687.023	16.687.023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518.522	1.071.577	7.557.567	25.262.066	4.854.258	-	150.115	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	64.410.276	51.122.872	21.660.703	12.452.815	3.738.680	-	16.731.277	170.116.623
Financial assets at amortized cost	103.154.747	25.769.654	49.820.653	-	-	-	-	178.745.054
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.394.610	82.394.610
Total financial assets and gold	169.242.255	77.964.103	79.038.923	37.714.881	8.592.938	-	119.705.137	492.258.237
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other institutions	287.544.178	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	179.091.170	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.504.147	7.504.147
Total financial liabilities	466.635.348	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	9.331.192	87.960.306	649.649.788
Net position	(297.393.093)	48.466.425	22.813.659	37.714.881	8.592.938	(9.331.192)	31.744.831	(157.391.551)



5.4. Market risk

Market risk corresponds to the prospects of negative impact on income or capital due to unfavourable movements in the market price of the financial instruments held by the Bank, such as the risk of fluctuations in interest and exchange rates.

The Bank assumes exposure to market risks, i.e., risks arising from open positions in interest rates, foreign currency and other products exposed to market movements.

Market risk consists of interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

5.4.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation to which the cash flows of a financial instrument are subject due to changes in market interest rates.

Investments in credit institutions, bonds and other fixed income securities and financial liabilities are subject to interest rate risk.



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The following tables summarize the Bank's (individual) exposure to interest rate risk.

At 31 December 2024

	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.438.313	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.588.027	2.588.027
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	827.116	1.507.633	8.197.426	26.476.121	3.368.689	498.899	332.679	41.208.564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88.816.375	47.993.429	11.429.529	24.728.927	2.684.664	-	-	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	84.374.008	51.272.559	86.304.446	-	-	-	-	221.951.013
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.384.395	115.384.395
Total financial assets	174.017.498	100.773.621	105.931.402	51.205.048	6.053.353	498.899	120.743.414	559.223.236
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other credit institutions	349.826.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	153.431.867	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.663.282	2.663.282
Total financial liabilities	503.258.174	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	9.074.880	88.000.279	750.017.872
Net position	(329.240.675)	46.643.313	10.377.170	51.205.048	6.053.353	(8.575.981)	32.743.135	(190.794.636)



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At 31 December 2023

	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.226.324	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.502.192	1.502.192
Financial assets held-for-trading	518.522	1.071.577	7.557.567	25.262.066	4.854.258	-	150.115	39.414.105
Financial assets available-for-sale	64.410.276	51.122.872	21.660.703	12.452.815	3.738.680	-	16.731.277	170.116.623
Financial assets at amortized cost	103.154.747	25.769.654	49.732.628	-	-	-	-	178.657.029
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.411.837	82.411.837
Total financial assets	168.083.545	77.964.103	78.950.898	37.714.881	8.592.938	-	103.021.745	474.328.110
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other credit institutions	287.544.178	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	179.091.170	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.961.732	6.961.732
Total financial liabilities	466.635.348	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	9.331.192	87.417.891	649.107.373
Net position	(298.551.803)	48.466.425	22.725.634	37.714.881	8.592.938	(9.331.192)	15.603.854	(174.779.263)



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The following tables summarize the bank's exposure to interest rate risk.

At 31 December 2024

	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial assets								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.438.313	2.438.313
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.911.517	3.911.517
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	827.116	1.507.633	8.197.426	26.476.121	3.368.689	498.899	332.679	41.208.564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	88.816.375	47.993.429	11.429.529	24.728.927	2.684.664	-	-	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	84.374.008	51.272.559	86.401.230	-	-	-	-	222.047.797
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.528.526	115.528.526
Total financial assets	174.017.498	100.773.621	106.028.185	51.205.048	6.053.353	498.899	122.211.036	560.787.641
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997	85.336.997
Deposits from other credit institutions	349.826.307	-	-	-	-	-	-	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	153.431.867	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.221.291	3.221.291
Total financial liabilities	503.258.174	54.130.307	95.554.232	-	-	9.074.880	88.558.288	750.575.881
Net position	(329.240.675)	46.643.314	10.473.953	51.205.048	6.053.353	(8.575.981)	33.652.748	(189.788.240)



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At 31 December 2023

	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without a fixed term	Total
Financial Assets								
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.226.324	2.226.324
Deposit with other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.674.498	2.674.498
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	518.522	1.071.577	7.557.567	25.262.066	4.854.258	-	150.115	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	64.410.276	51.122.872	21.660.703	12.452.815	3.738.680	-	16.731.277	170.116.623
Financial assets at amortized cost	103.154.747	25.769.654	49.820.653	-	-	-	-	178.745.054
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.394.610	82.394.610
Total financial assets	168.083.545	77.964.103	79.038.923	37.714.881	8.592.938	-	104.176.824	475.571.214
Financial liabilities								
Banknotes and coins in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159	80.456.159
Deposits from other credit institutions	287.544.178	-	-	-	-	-	-	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	179.091.170	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.504.147	7.504.147
Total financial liabilities	466.635.348	29.497.678	56.225.264	-	-	9.331.192	87.960.306	649.649.788
Net position	(298.551.803)	48.466.425	22.813.659	37.714.881	8.592.938	(9.331.192)	16.216.518	(174.078.574)



The Bank manages interest rate risk by establishing benchmarks for externally and internally managed portfolios, including a definition of duration for each tranche of the international reserves portfolio.

For external managers, the Bank also established instrument exposure and duration deviation limits on the benchmark, as well as stop loss limits regarding the benchmark.

As at 31 December 2024, the effect on the Bank's profit or loss and equity arising from a +/- 25 basis point change in the interest rate stood at negative MZN 560,640 thousand (2023: negative MZN 475,958 thousand) and MZN 1,094,404 thousand (2023: MZN 928,266 thousand), respectively.

5.4.2. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions in assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Cash and cash equivalents, investments and resources of credit institutions, gold, securities, external financing and other foreign currency balances expose the Bank to foreign exchange risk, even if ultimately the risk falls under the State, as explained in the following paragraph. The Bank manages this risk by limiting the currency composition of the international reserves portfolio. The Board shall approve the limits of exposure to foreign exchange risk.

As a result of the provisions of Article 14 of the Organic Law, gains and losses from the foreign exchange revaluation of active and passive positions in foreign currency shall fall under a value fluctuation account, under asset or liability, as per the case.



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As at 31 December 2024, the Bank's financial assets and liabilities and gold, denominated in national and foreign currencies, are presented as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	MZN	USD	EUR	GBP	ZAR	SDR	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets and Gold									
Foreign currency	-	1.668.566	685.834	368	83.509	-	-	36	2.438.313
Cash and claims in credit institutions	-	1.246.809	548.544	16.093	444.759	183.180	16.721	131.921	2.588.027
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.210.797	21.210.797
Financial assets held-for-trading	128.641	41.078.411	1.511	-	-	-	-	-	41.208.564
Financial assets available-for-sale	-	143.814.619	7.023.790	4.233.316	11.399.471	-	6.948.444	2.233.284	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	221.951.013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221.951.013
Other financial assets	87.122.858	13.310.995	1.595.993	314.854	29.701	5.935.209	-	7.074.784	115.384.394
Total	309.202.513	201.119.401	9.855.671	4.564.631	11.957.440	6.118.389	6.965.165	30.650.822	580.434.032
Financial liabilities									
Banknotes and coins in circulation	85.336.997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997
Deposits from other credit institutions	249.833.274	97.733.593	1.547.454	195	585.443	-	-	126.348	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	303.116.406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	203.582	397.974	31.387	2.250	(43.981)	2.043.296	-	28.774	2.663.282
Total	638.490.259	98.131.567	1.578.840	2.446	541.462	11.118.175	-	155.123	750.017.872
Overall operating position	(329.287.746)	102.987.834	8.276.831	4.562.185	11.415.978	(4.999.786)	6.965.165	30.495.699	(169.583.840)



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At 31 December 2023

	MZN	USD	EUR	GBP	ZAR	SDR	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets and Gold									
Foreign currency		1.240.333	921.019	371	64.563	-	-	38	2.226.324
Cash and claims in credit institutions	-	552.440	499.192	97.049	2.171	342.873	15.499	2.968	1.512.192
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.687.023	16.687.023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	128.640	39.283.817	1.648	-	-	-	-	-	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.982	142.873.436	4.168.714	2.849.276	11.132.249	-	9.087.954	12	170.116.623
Activos financeiros ao custo amortizado	178.657.029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.657.029
Other financial assets	51.529.262	11.551.753	1.654.089	119.146	29.773	5.224.811	-	13.103.003	83.211.837
Total	230.319.913	195.501.779	7.244.662	3.065.842	11.228.756	5.567.684	9.103.453	29.793.044	491.825.133
Financial liabilities									
Banknotes and coins in circulation	80.456.159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159
Deposits from other credit institutions	197.154.263	87.974.562	1.710.154	197	172.631	-	-	532.371	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	264.814.112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	94.820	1.707.306	73.557	2.265	2.358	5.043.296	-	38.130	6.961.732
Total	542.519.354	89.681.868	1.783.711	2.462	174.989	14.374.488	-	570.501	649.107.373
Overall operating position	(312.199.441)	105.819.911	5.460.951	3.063.380	11.053.767	(8.806.804)	9.103.453	29.222.543	(157.282.240)



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The following tables summarize the group's financial assets and liabilities and gold denominated in national and foreign currency and are presented as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	MZN	USD	EUR	GBP	ZAR	SDR	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets and Gold									
Foreign currency	-	1.668.566	685.834	368	83.509	-	-	36	2.438.313
Cash and claims in credit institutions	1.323.490	1.246.809	548.544	16.093	444.759	183.180	16.721	131.921	3.911.517
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.210.797	21.210.797
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	128.641	41.078.411	1.511	-	-	-	-	-	41.208.564
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	143.814.619	7.023.790	4.233.316	11.399.471	-	6.948.444	2.233.284	175.652.924
Financial assets at amortized cost	222.047.797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222.047.797
Other financial assets	87.266.988	13.310.995	1.595.993	314.854	29.701	5.935.209	-	7.074.784	115.528.524
Total	310.766.918	201.119.401	9.855.671	4.564.631	11.957.440	6.118.389	6.965.165	30.650.822	581.998.437
Financial liabilities									
Banknotes and coins in circulation	85.336.997	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.336.997
Deposits from other credit institutions	249.833.274	97.733.593	1.547.454	195	585.443	-	-	126.348	349.826.307
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	303.116.406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303.116.406
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.074.880	-	-	9.074.880
Other liabilities	761.592	397.974	31.387	2.251	(43.981)	2.043.296	-	28.772	3.221.291
Total	639.048.269	98.131.567	1.578.840	2.446	541.462	11.118.175	-	155.121	750.575.881
Overall operating position	(328.281.351)	102.987.834	8.276.831	4.562.185	11.415.978	(4.999.786)	6.965.165	30.495.701	(168.577.444)



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	MZN	USD	EUR	GBP	ZAR	SDR	CNY	Others	Total
Financial assets and Gold									
Foreign currency	-	1.240.333	921.019	371	64.563	-	-	38	2.226.324
Cash and claims in credit institutions	1.172.306	542.440	499.192	97.049	2.171	342.873	15.499	2.968	2.674.498
Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.687.023	16.687.023
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	128.640	39.283.817	1.648	-	-	-	-	-	39.414.105
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4.982	142.873.436	4.168.714	2.849.276	11.132.249	-	9.087.954	12	170.116.623
Financial assets at amortized cost	178.745.054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.745.054
Other financial assets	50.712.035	11.551.753	1.654.089	119.146	29.773	5.224.811	-	13.103.003	82.394.610
Total	230.763.017	195.491.779	7.244.662	3.065.842	11.228.756	5.567.684	9.103.453	29.793.044	492.258.237
Financial liabilities									
Banknotes and coins in circulation	80.456.159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.456.159
Deposits from other credit institutions	197.154.263	87.974.562	1.710.154	197	172.631	-	-	532.371	287.544.178
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	264.814.112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264.814.112
Foreign loans	-	-	-	-	-	9.331.192	-	-	9.331.192
Other liabilities	637.236	1.707.306	73.557	2.265	2.358	5.043.296	-	38.128	7.504.146
Total	543.061.770	89.681.868	1.783.711	2.462	174.989	14.374.488	-	570.499	649.649.787
Overall operating position	(312.298.753)	105.809.911	5.460.951	3.063.380	11.053.767	(8.806.804)	9.103.453	29.222.545	(157.391.550)



As at 31 December 2024, the effect on the Bank's profit or loss and equity from a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Metical against total foreign currency holdings stood at MZN 11,580,417 thousand (2023: MZN 11,671,079 thousand) and MZN 17,474 thousand (2023: MZN 17,480 thousand), respectively.

5.5. Operational risk

Operational risk can be defined as the possibility of losses arising from the malfunction of computer systems, conveyance systems and the inadequacy or failures of internal processes, people or as a result of exogenous events. For the prevention and control of operational risk, the Bank has implemented several internal control systems. Compliance with internal regulations and procedures is guaranteed by the Internal Audit Department, which is responsible for ensuring the consistent observance. However, the departments separately ensure compliance with the established regulations regarding the operations under their purview.

NOTE 6 – FOREIGN CURRENCY

This item is broken down as follows:

Currency	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
CAD	34	34	34	34
CHF	5	5	5	5
EUR	685.834	921.019	685.834	921.019
GBP	368	371	368	371
USD	1.668.566	1.240.333	1.668.566	1.240.333
ZAR	83.506	64.562	83.506	64.562
	2.438.313	2.226.324	2.438.313	2.226.324

NOTE 7 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS IN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

As to their nature, cash and cash equivalents and investments on credit institutions are analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash in credit institutions				
Demand deposits	2.588.027	1.502.192	3.186.127	1.936.349
Advances to credit institutions				
Term deposit	-	-	725.390	738.149
	2.588.027	1.502.192	3.911.517	2.674.498



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As at 31 December 2024, the maximum and minimum interest rates for these foreign currency investments were as follows:

Term	2024		2023	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Up to 1 month	0,250%	7,830%	0,625%	8,840%
1 to 3 months	0,265%	8,100%	0,250%	8,790%
3 to 12 months	0,005%	5,512%	0,005%	5,660%
1 to 3 years	0,0014%	6,000%	0,005%	5,512%
3 to 5 years	0,010%	4,875%	0,730%	6,000%
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents and investments in credit institutions are mainly composed of short-term financial assets, and, for this reason, their carrying amount at the reporting date is considered to be close to fair value.

7.1. End-of-period cash and cash equivalents

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash	-	-	15	17
Banks	-	-	603.085	446.640
	-	-	603.100	446.657

This balance represents the cash and cash equivalents of the Bank's subsidiaries.

NOTE 8 – GOLD

This item is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Gold in coins and bars				
Held outside the country	21.210.797	16.687.023	21.210.797	16.687.023
	21.210.797	16.687.023	21.210.797	16.687.023

As at 31 December 2024, gold reserves of approximately 126,575 ounces (2023: 126,575 ounces) were valued at USD 331,885,414 (2023: USD 261,142,767), based on the average gold price quoted in US dollars on the reporting date in the London gold market.

Changes in the fair value of gold, resulting from changes in price, are recognized under profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on gold transactions are recognized in the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements.



NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

These refer to investments held in custody by asset managers appointed by the Bank in the context of its mandate as manager of international reserves (Article 3 (2) (c) of the Organic Law), where the cash flows are not solely limited to payments of principal and interest. Subsequently, through separate agreements signed by them, managers apply the funds made available in assets specifically stipulated in the agreement. Fees range from 0.10% to 0.30% of the portfolio market value.

This item is analysed as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Acquisition cost	Fair value
Shares (Afreximbank e Swift)	97.600	332.679	97.600	332.679
Treasury bills	32.616.401	32.881.342	32.616.401	32.881.342
Bonds of other issuers	4.561.967	4.637.667	4.561.967	4.637.667
Others	3.188.436	3.356.875	3.188.436	3.356.875
Total	40.464.404	41.208.563	40.464.404	41.208.563

At 31 December 2023

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Acquisition cost	Fair value
Shares (Afreximbank e Swift)	97.600	303.442	97.600	303.442
Treasury bills	31.893.795	32.128.582	31.893.795	32.128.582
Bonds of other issuers	3.980.445	3.760.631	3.980.445	3.760.631
Others	3.166.516	3.221.450	3.166.516	3.221.450
Total	39.138.356	39.414.105	39.138.356	39.414.105

NOTE 10 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

These refer to internally managed investments by the Bank, aimed at generating cash flows both from contractual sources (principal and interest) and from sales, in the context of its mandate as manager of international reserves.

This item is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Debt instruments				
Unlisted securities				
From non-resident issuers				
U.S. Treasury bonds	41.112.272	39.583.711	41.112.272	39.583.711
Investments in credit institutions				
Term deposits	134.540.653	130.532.912	134.540.653	130.532.912
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	175.652.924	170.116.623	175.652.924	170.116.623



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The detail of financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income is presented as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Nominal value	Fair value	Acquisition cost	Capital gains
Debt instruments				
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	41.112.272	39.914.228	1.198.043
Investments in credit institutions				
Term deposits	134.540.653	134.540.653	134.107.048	433.605
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	134.540.653	175.652.924	174.021.276	1.631.648

At 31 December 2023

	Nominal value	Fair value	Acquisition cost	Capital gains
Debt instruments				
U.S. Treasury bonds	-	39.583.711	38.935.793	647.918
Investments in credit institutions				
Term deposits	130.532.912	130.532.912	130.064.028	468.884
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	130.532.912	170.116.623	168.999.821	1.116.802

NOTE 11 – FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

As at 31 December 2024, financial assets at amortised cost were as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Treasury bonds	4.601.010	4.696.380	4.601.010	4.696.380
Special issue treasury bills	77.553.190	88.424.834	77.553.190	88.424.834
Use of treasury bills	139.796.813	85.535.815	139.796.813	85.535.815
	221.951.013	178.657.029	221.951.013	178.657.029

Financial assets at amortised cost incorporate the values of Mozambican government bonds and treasury bills, which total 4,601,010 thousand meticaís and 217,350,003 thousand meticaís, respectively.

Mozambican government bonds represent securities issued by the State in favour of the Bank for the settlement of state debt, as provided by Article 14 of Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique.

As of 2008, following the revision of the contractual terms, the securities have had a one-year maturity, tacitly renewable, and have borne interest at an annual rate of 10.91% (2023: 8%) and 5.1% (2023: 10.91%) for the first and second semesters, respectively. The fair value of these bonds nears the carrying amount as at 31 December 2024.



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NOTE 12 – FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The financial investments contain the Bank's subsidiaries already identified in Note 2.3. In the separate financial statements, the subsidiaries are valued at historical cost. In the consolidated financial statements, the Sociedade Interbancária de Moçambique, S. A. and Kuhanha — Sociedade Gestora do Fundo de Pensões do Banco de Moçambique, S. A. are consolidated using the full consolidation method.

NOTE 13 – OTHER TANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements in the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total	Investments buildings	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	25.775.999	1.090.162	8.266	26.831.896	53.706.323	-	53.706.323
Additions	308.760	311.517	3.084	6.094.880	6.718.241	-	6.718.241
Regularizations	(383.327)	-	-	-	(383.327)	-	(383.327)
Reclassification for investment buildings	(2.336.886)	-	-	-	(2.336.886)	2.336.886	-
Gains in revaluation	3.377.397	-	-	-	3.377.397	174.514	3.551.911
Adjustments	219.139	(100.126)	(1.743)	95.253	212.523	-	212.523
Impairments for the year	(354.855)	-	-	-	(354.855)	-	(354.855)
Regularizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(772.054)	(359.692)	(3.090)	-	(1.134.837)	-	(1.134.837)
Asset write-off	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Carrying amount at end of year	25.834.173	941.831	6.517	33.022.029	59.804.549	2.511.400	62.315.949
At 31 December 2024							
Cost	31.763.889	3.853.934	28.585	33.022.029	68.668.438	2.511.400	71.179.838
Impairments	(354.855)	-	-	-	(354.855)	-	(354.855)
Accumulated depreciation	(5.574.862)	(2.912.104)	(22.068)	-	(8.509.034)	-	(8.509.034)
	25.834.172	941.830	6.517	33.022.029	59.804.549	2.511.400	62.315.949

The movements under current transfer of asset values for land and buildings refer to the costs of the Bank's buildings in use.

At 31 December 2023

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	26.490.894	1.117.554	10.857	23.976.253	51.595.558
Additions	79.974	329.744	-	2.855.643	3.265.361
Regularizations	-	-	-	-	-
Gains in revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairments	-	-	-	-	-
Regularizations	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(794.869)	(357.136)	(2.591)	-	(1.154.596)
Impairments for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	25.775.999	1.090.162	8.266	26.831.896	53.706.323
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	30.819.569	3.568.136	26.317	26.831.896	61.245.918
Accumulated depreciation	(4.117.623)	(2.477.974)	(18.051)	-	(6.613.648)
Accumulated Impairments	(925.947)	-	-	-	(925.947)
Carrying amount	25.775.999	1.090.162	8.266	26.831.896	53.706.323



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The movements in the group in the year ended 31 December 2024 were as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total	Investments buildings	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	25.912.931	1.281.845	8.266	26.892.049	54.095.091	-	54.095.091
Additions	308.760	521.881	3.084	6.094.880	6.928.605	-	6.928.605
Regularizations	(383.540)	75.903	-	(27.096)	(334.733)	-	(334.733)
Reclassification for investment buildings	(2.336.886)	-	-	-	(2.336.886)	2.336.886	-
Gains in revaluation	3.377.397	-	-	-	3.377.397	174.514	3.551.911
Adjustments	219.139	(100.126)	(1.743)	95.254	212.524	-	212.524
Impairments for the year	(354.855)	-	-	-	(354.855)	-	(354.855)
Regularizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(775.371)	(490.874)	(3.090)	-	(1.269.336)	-	(1.269.336)
Asset write-off	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Carrying amount at end of year	25.967.575	1.288.598	6.517	33.055.087	60.317.777	2.511.400	62.829.177
At 31 December 2024							
Cost	31.929.755	4.708.068	28.585	33.055.087	69.721.495	2.511.400	72.232.895
Impairments	(354.855)	-	-	-	(354.855)	-	(354.855)
Accumulated depreciation	(5.607.325)	(3.419.470)	(22.068)	-	(9.048.863)	-	(9.048.863)
Carrying amount	25.967.575	1.288.598	6.517	33.055.087	60.317.777	2.511.400	62.829.177

At 31 December 2023

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	26.631.500	1.274.024	10.857	24.121.468	52.037.849
Additions	79.974	402.521	-	2.863.923	3.346.418
Regularizations	(346)	59.453	-	(93.342)	(34.235)
Depreciation for the year	(798.197)	(454.138)	(2.591)	-	(1.254.926)
Impairments for the year	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
Carrying amount at end of year	25.912.931	1.281.844	8.266	26.892.049	54.095.090
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	30.999.927	4.442.163	26.317	26.892.049	62.360.456
Accumulated depreciation	(4.161.049)	(3.160.319)	(18.051)	-	(7.339.419)
Accumulated depreciation	(925.947)	-	-	-	(925.947)
Carrying amount	25.912.931	1.281.844	8.266	26.892.049	54.095.090

The other tangible assets of the Bank are measured at revalued cost, deducted from their respective accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of acquisition includes expenses that are directly attributable to the procurement of the goods.

As at 31 December 2024, the properties were revalued by an independent company and recorded at fair value, resulting in a revaluation of MZN 3,377,397 thousand.

The result of the revaluation can be analysed as follows:

	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at 1 january	7.827.003	10.391.392	7.827.003	10.391.392
Changes during the year	(2.454.829)	(2.564.389)	(2.454.829)	(2.564.389)
Gains in revaluation	3.377.397	-	3.377.397	-
Adjustments	573.889	-	573.889	-
Balance at 31 December	9.323.460	7.827.003	9.323.460	7.827.003



The revaluation of investment assets recorded a gain of MZN 174,514 thousand, which was recognised directly in the income statement for the year, in compliance with IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

The fair value of the properties has been determined as per the IFRS 13 (fair value measurement), which defines fair value as the amount receivable for the sale of an asset or payable for the transfer of a financial liability in a current transaction between market participants, at the date of valuation.

Subsequent costs of tangible fixed assets are recognized as an asset only if they are likely to result in future economic benefits for the Bank. When incurred, all maintenance and repair expenses are recognized as expenses.

The property revaluation gains have been recognized in the respective Property Revaluation Reserves. On the other hand, impairment losses have been recorded under the profit or loss account for the financial year.

For valuing land and buildings, when there is a comparable market for similar properties, the Market Comparison Method and/or Market Rent Method were considered.

When there is scarce evidence of property purchase and sale and rental market information prevails, the method of income by “direct capitalization” and other was considered. Given its size and use complexity, the “discounted cash flow” income method was also considered, always based on market information.

For valuing the new headquarters facilities in Maputo, Xai-Xai, Beira, Chimoio and Nampula, due to their specific construction and technology, and because there are no similar properties comparable to the properties under evaluation, the depreciated replacement cost method was considered, regarding the construction costs for properties similar to the evaluated properties.

For valuing properties located in areas where market information is insufficient, and predominates a self-construction market, the depreciated replacement cost was considered, regarding construction costs for properties similar to the evaluated properties.

In the depreciated replacement cost method, the evaluation considers the physical, economic and functional depreciation of assets as per the on-site inspection.



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It should be noted that the equipment and machinery have been valued and consist of air conditioners, generators, fuel tanks, water reservoirs and other special structures, which are considered integral parts of the buildings. It should also be noted that, in the case of the new provincial headquarters, all components, and equipment related to special electrical installation, electronic security, information technology and telecommunications were also valued.

The movements in the financial year ended 31 December 2024, using the cost method, were as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total	Investments buildings	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	17.254.941	1.090.162	8.266	26.831.896	45.185.265	-	45.185.265
Additions	308.760	311.517	3.084	6.094.880	6.718.241	-	6.718.241
Regularizations	(383.327)	-	-	-	(383.327)	-	(383.327)
Reclassification for investment buildings	(66.058)	-	-	-	(66.058)	66.058	-
Adjustments	219.139	(100.126)	(1.743)	95.253	212.523	-	212.523
Depreciation for the year	(458.599)	(359.692)	(3.090)	-	(821.382)	-	(821.382)
Asset write-off	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Carrying amount at end of year	16.874.856	941.831	6.517	33.022.029	50.845.233	66.058	50.911.291
At 31 December 2024							
Cost	20.494.039	3.853.935	28.585	33.022.029	57.398.588	66.058	57.464.646
Accumulated depreciation	(3.619.183)	(2.912.104)	(22.068)	-	(6.553.355)	-	(6.553.355)
Carrying amount	16.874.856	941.831	6.517	33.022.029	50.845.233	66.058	50.911.291

At 31 December 2023

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	16.919.453	1.117.554	10.857	23.976.254	42.024.118
Additions	79.974	329.744	-	2.855.643	3.265.361
Depreciation for the year	(820.750)	(219.545)	(3.101)	-	(1.043.396)
Carrying amount at end of year	16.178.677	1.227.753	7.756	26.831.897	44.246.083
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	20.185.279	3.705.727	25.807	26.831.897	50.748.710
Accumulated depreciation	(4.006.602)	(2.477.974)	(18.051)	-	(6.502.627)
Carrying amount	16.178.677	1.227.753	7.756	26.831.897	44.246.083



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The movements in the group in the financial year ended 31 December 2024, by the cost method, were as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total	Investments buildings	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	17.254.941	1.281.845	8.266	26.892.049	45.437.101	-	45.437.101
Additions	308.760	521.881	3.084	6.094.880	6.928.605	-	6.928.605
Regularizations	(383.327)	75.903	-	(27.096)	(334.520)	-	(334.520)
Reclassification for investment buildings	(66.058)	-	-	-	(66.058)	66.058	-
Adjustments	219.139	(100.126)	(1.743)	95.254	212.524	-	212.524
Depreciation for the year	(458.599)	(490.874)	(3.090)	-	(952.564)	-	(952.564)
Asset write-off	-	(30)	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
Carrying amount at end of year	16.874.856	1.288.598	6.517	33.055.087	51.225.059	66.058	51.291.117
At 31 December 2024							
Cost	20.494.039	4.708.068	28.585	33.055.087	58.285.780	66.058	58.351.838
Accumulated depreciation	(3.619.183)	(3.419.470)	(22.068)	-	(7.060.721)	-	(7.060.721)
Carrying amount	16.874.856	1.288.598	6.517	33.055.087	51.225.059	66.058	51.291.117

At 31 December 2023

	Land and buildings	Equipment	Artistic heritage	Ongoing investments	Total
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	17.060.058	1.274.023	10.857	24.121.468	42.466.406
Additions	79.974	402.521	-	2.863.923	3.346.418
Regularizações	(346)	59.453	-	(93.342)	(34.235)
Depreciation for the year	(824.424)	(186.351)	(3.101)	-	(1.013.876)
	-	(16)	-	-	(16)
Carrying amount at end of year	16.315.262	1.549.630	7.756	26.892.049	44.764.697
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	20.365.290	4.709.949	25.807	26.892.049	51.993.095
Accumulated depreciation	(4.050.028)	(3.160.319)	(18.051)	-	(7.228.398)
Carrying amount	16.315.262	1.549.630	7.756	26.892.049	44.764.697

NOTE 14 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The movements in intangible assets in the financial year 2024 were as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	INDIVIDUAL	CONSOLIDATED
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	11.864	107.126
Additions	72.265	79.303
Regularizations	-	(60.329)
Amortization for the year	(8.200)	(28.509)
Ajustamentos	323.002	323.002
Quantia escriturada no fim do ano	398.931	420.593
At 31 December 2024		
Cost	750.700	882.755
Accumulated amortization	(351.769)	(462.162)
Carrying amount	398.931	420.593



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The movements in intangible assets in the financial year 2023 were as follows:

At 31 December 2023

	INDIVIDUAL	CONSOLIDATED
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	49.198	198.055
Additions	-	8.975
Regularizations	(13.332)	(13.332)
Amortization for the year	(24.002)	(84.054)
Asset write-off	-	(2.518)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	11.864	107.126

At 31 December 2023

Cost	355.836	669.290
Accumulated amortization	(343.972)	(562.164)
Carrying amount	11.864	107.126

NOTE 15 – OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The balance of this item is broken down as follows:

		INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign debtors		370.311	-	370.311	-
Staff loans	15.1	7.745.116	6.975.177	7.745.116	6.975.177
Clearing accounts		2.322	2.321	2.322	2.321
Production costs of banknotes and coins	15.2	3.512.593	3.292.430	3.512.593	3.292.430
Stationery		19.840	16.942	19.840	16.942
Loans and advances granted to the Government	15.3	101.329.586	66.430.020	101.329.586	66.430.020
Other receivables	15.4	2.414.170	1.214.490	2.558.301	1.197.263
Repurchase agreements	14.5	-	4.490.000	-	4.490.000
Gross amount of other assets		115.393.938	82.421.380	115.538.069	82.404.153
Impairment losses		(9.543)	(9.543)	(9.543)	(9.543)
Carrying amount		115.384.395	82.411.837	115.528.526	82.394.610

Impairment losses refer to “other debtors”:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Carrying amount at 01 January	9.543	9.543	9.543	9.543
Increases	-	-	-	-
Decreases	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at 31 December	9.543	9.543	9.543	9.543

With the exception of loans to staff members, the financial assets included in this item are mainly composed of short-term financial assets and therefore their carrying amount is close to their fair value.



15.1. Loans to employees

According to the Collective Labor Agreement, the Bank shall provide loans for housing, cars, education and other purposes to its employees.

15.2. Costs of the production of banknotes and coins

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Banknotes and coins issued	1.178.827	1.000.076	1.178.827	1.000.076
Banknotes and coins not issued	2.333.767	2.292.354	2.333.767	2.292.354
	3.512.593	3.292.430	3.512.593	3.292.430

Banknote and coin depreciation

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Banknotes				
Coins	548.680	537.857	548.680	537.857
	71.625	70.698	71.625	70.698
	620.305	608.555	620.305	608.555

15.3. Loans and advances to the Government

As at 31 December 2024, the outstanding balance of loans granted to the State amounted to MZN 101,329,586 thousand, of which MZN 12,767,626 thousand bears an annual interest rate of 3%. An amount of MZN 77,439,095 thousand was granted in compliance with Article 18 of Law No. 1/92, of 3 January, the Organic Law of the Banco de Moçambique, and the remaining MZN 11,122,864 thousand concerns interest.

The balance of this item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Article 18 of Law No. 1/92, of January 3	85.147.842	50.639.096	85.147.842	50.639.096
Other loans and advances granted to the Government	16.181.744	15.790.924	16.181.744	15.790.924
	101.329.586	66.430.020	101.329.586	66.430.020

It should be noted that Article 18 (1) establishes that the Bank "... may grant annually to the Government, interest-free credit in the form of a current account, in national currency, up to the maximum amount of ten percent of the ordinary earnings of the General State Budget for the penultimate financial year". Number 2 of the same article states that "the withdrawals of the State from the same account will be made only in representation of the budget revenues of the respective financial year and the credit must be settled until the last day of the financial year, in which it has been opened, and if not, the balance will accrue interest at the bank's rediscount rate".



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15.4. Other debtors

The balance of this item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Other active operations (accrued amounts)	655.811	10.167	799.942	27.990
Advances granted to the Government	928.206	199.628	928.206	199.628
SIMO	404.909	479.328	404.909	444.278
Pension Fund (Kuhanha)	250.964	-	250.964	-
Creditors - banknote and coin production	174.280	525.367	174.280	525.367
	2.414.170	1.214.490	2.558.300	1.197.263

NOTE 16 – FLUCTUATION OF VALUES

Gains and losses from unrealized foreign exchange differences as foreign currency claims and liabilities are recognized under a financial position account (special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements), under Article 14 (2) of Law No. 1/92 of 3 January – Organic Law, which states that “if, at the end of the financial year, the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements shows an outstanding balance, the State shall settle this balance by issuing public debt securities in favour of the Bank or any other manner proposed by the Board of Directors of the Bank”; and (3) of the same Article, which states that “any credit balance in the special account for unrealized foreign exchange movements at the end of each financial year shall be credited to an account held on behalf of the State, where the Bank shall pay interest at a rate to be determined by the Board of Directors”.

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	Restated 2023	2024	Restated 2023
Fluctuation in the value - Opening Balance	115.230.341	108.189.983	115.230.341	108.189.983
Unrealized foreign exchange loss for the year	136.311	7.040.358	136.311	7.040.358
Fluctuation in the value - Closing Balance	115.366.652	115.230.341	115.366.652	115.230.341

In addition, we present below the impact of the Bank adopting the Organic Law and its own IFRS-based standards, to the detriment of IAS/IFRS, in this regard.

Accounts in accordance with IFRS

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	Restated 2023	2024	Restated 2023
Net profit/(loss) of the year with derogation	(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.558)	1.274.815
Changes unrealized foreign exchange in profit / loss for the year	136.311	7.040.358	136.311	(7.040.358)
Equity	(120.055.423)	(106.881.612)	(119.174.548)	(106.357.304)



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Accounts in accordance with the Organic Law

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	Restated 2023	2024	Restated 2023
Net profit/(loss) of the year	(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.558)	1.274.815
Equity	5.073.448	18.247.259	5.954.323	18.771.567
Accumulated amounts due to the government	115.366.652	115.230.341	115.366.652	115.230.341

Impact

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	Restated 2023	2024	Restated 2023
Net profit/(loss) of the year with derogation	(4.147.521)	886.198	(3.793.778)	1.274.815
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (IAS 21)	(136.311)	(7.040.358)	(136.311)	(7.040.358)
Financial instruments impairments (IFRS 9)	342.891	342.891	342.891	342.891
Net profit/(loss) of the year without derogation	(3.940.941)	(5.811.269)	(3.587.198)	(5.422.652)
Equity with derogation	5.073.448	18.247.259	5.954.323	18.771.567
Value exchange account	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)	(115.366.652)
Financial instruments impairments (IFRS 9)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)	(9.762.219)
Equity without derogation	(120.055.423)	(106.881.612)	(119.174.548)	(106.357.304)

NOTE 17 – BANKNOTES AND COINS IN CIRCULATION

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of this item is broken down as follows:

The banknotes and coins that comprised the Bank's cash balance at the reporting date were deducted from the value of banknotes and coins in circulation for, due to their condition, they do not represent currency in circulation.

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Banknotes	108.038.079	101.651.170	108.038.079	101.651.170
Coins	1.913.094	1.806.912	1.913.094	1.806.912
Banknotes and coins held by the Bank	(15.851.993)	(10.337.737)	(15.851.993)	(10.337.737)
Banknotes and coins no longer in use	(8.762.184)	(12.664.186)	(8.762.184)	(12.664.186)
	85.336.997	80.456.159	85.336.997	80.456.159

The following table shows the value of banknotes and coins in circulation as at 31 December 2024:

Banknotes and coins in circulation (outside the Bank)	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Banknotes	83.456.896	78.675.699	83.456.896	78.675.699
Coins	1.880.100	1.780.460	1.880.100	1.780.460
	85.336.997	80.456.159	85.336.997	80.456.159

Currency Reserve

In accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 1/92, regarding the Bank's issue of money, where it exceeds the level of foreign exchange reserves, it shall have full coverage, consisting of:

- Claims on the Government;
- Securities comprising the bank's commercial portfolio;



- Loans granted to credit institutions as a result of gold-backed credit transactions; and
- Claims arising from transactions in loans secured by gold, treasury bonds and foreign state securities granted to credit institutions under Article 41.

Article 12 of Law No. 1/92 defines foreign exchange reserves as comprising coinage gold coins, bars or ingots, fine silver and platinum, special drawing rights, foreign currency, and other assets denominated in freely convertible foreign currencies.

As at 31 December 2024, foreign exchange reserves amounted to MZN 270,393,245 thousand (2023: MZN 229,637,843 thousand).

NOTE 18 – DEPOSITS FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of this item is broken down as follows:

		INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2024	2023	2024	2023
Deposits in national currency:					
Government		10.968.043	12.777.372	10.968.043	12.777.372
Financial institutions	18.1	236.875.918	183.172.720	236.875.918	183.172.720
Consignment liabilities	18.2	1.493.249	2.170.340	1.493.249	2.170.340
Others		2.541.002	924.605	2.541.002	924.605
Deposits in foreign currency:					
Government		39.604.222	36.660.429	39.604.222	36.660.429
Financial institutions	18.1	54.616.930	48.601.998	54.616.930	48.601.998
Consignment liabilities	18.3	3.726.462	3.236.234	3.726.462	3.236.234
Collateral		33	33	33	33
Others		448	447	448	447
		349.826.307	287.544.178	349.826.307	287.544.178

Pursuant to Article 6 (1), Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, Organic Law of the Bank, deposits from financial institutions, even if they refer to mandatory deposits, may be remunerated. Deposits are mainly composed of short-term investments, and for this reason, their carrying amount is close to fair value.

18.1 This balance represents the deposits of local commercial entities with the Bank.

18.2 This balance represents the equivalent in national currency of loans received from the World Bank and other financial institutions for lending to beneficiaries of financing programs.

18.3 This balance covers special project accounts held in the name of the Treasury and other resident entities.



NOTE 19 – TREASURY BILLS ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE STATE AND OTHER MONETARY INSTRUMENTS

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Treasury bills issued to finance the State	139.796.813	85.588.272	139.796.813	85.588.272
Treasury bills for Monetary Policy	88.792.090	99.262.997	88.792.090	99.262.997
Marginal lending facilities	72.917.426	78.792.059	72.917.426	78.792.059
Interest payable	1.610.077	1.170.784	1.610.077	1.170.784
	303.116.406	264.814.112	303.116.406	264.814.112

Treasury bills represent debt securities issued by the Bank for periods of three months, six months and one year. Treasury bills are issued in order to serve as instruments for managing money market liquidity through open market operations in the local financial market and to provide the Mozambican State with short-term funds.

The funds obtained by issuing the Treasury Bills shall be transferred to the State, at its request, at the same interest rate charged in the market, and for the period agreed with the State. For this reason, its carrying amount at the reporting date is considered close to fair value. The interest rate on treasury bills ranged between 13.20% and 19.10% over the course of the year.

NOTE 20 – EXTERNAL FINANCING

The balance of this item is broken down as follows:

Liabilities	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Special drawing rights	8.285.550	8.519.568	8.285.550	8.519.568
Extended credit facility (ESF)	789.330	811.624	789.330	811.624
Total	9.074.880	9.331.192	9.074.880	9.331.192

This is the extended credit facility under the financing for Poverty Reduction and Growth Program and under the international financial crisis, respectively.

The loans are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDR), and their terms and conditions will be honoured by the Bank. The potential interest has been duly recognized.

SDR allocation (amount payable to the IMF) stands at SDR 108,837,606.50, equivalent to MZN 9,074,880 thousand (2023: SDR 108,837,606.50, equivalent to MZN 9,331,192 thousand).



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In net terms, the position with the IMF is as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign loans	9.074.880	9.331.192	9.074.880	9.331.192
Assets				
Special drawing rights	183.180	342.873	183.180	342.873
Total	8.891.700	8.988.319	8.891.700	8.988.319

The special drawing rights asset represents Mozambique's share in the IMF. The carrying amount at the reporting date is considered close to fair value. This amount is included in Note 7 - Cash and cash equivalents and investments in other credit institutions.

NOTE 21 – EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

The main actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of pension obligations are:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Financial assumptions				
Discount rate	19,80%	22,00%	19,80%	22,00%
Salary increase rate	8,39%	6,66%	8,39%	6,66%
Pension fund increase rate	8,39%	6,66%	8,39%	6,66%
Rate of Return	19,80%	22,00%	19,80%	22,00%
Demographic assumptions				
Mortality table	PF 60/64	PF 60/64	PF 60/64	PF 60/64
Retirement date	Retirement date	Retirement date	Retirement date	Retirement date
% of married employees	70%	70%	70%	70%

The calculation of pension liabilities for active employees was based on the assumption that early retirement would be taken at the first opportunity, that is, retirement would occur upon reaching 35 years of service, with service accruals recognized where applicable.

For the allocation of retirement pensions for old age, the assumption is that women retire on the date on which they turn 55 years of age and men on the date on which they turn 60 years of age.

Participants in the pension plan are broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets	1.017	1.020	1.017	1.020
Retired persons and pensioners	781	806	781	806
	1.798	1.826	1.798	1.826



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As at 31 December 2023, the Fund's financing level was as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current liabilities for past services	(34.308.050)	(22.421.255)	(34.308.050)	(22.421.255)
Amount of pension fund assets	30.223.396	29.151.816	30.223.396	29.151.816
Deficit	(4.084.654)	6.730.561	(4.084.654)	6.730.561

The assets of the employee pension fund of the Banco de Moçambique can be analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Demand deposits	944	13.037		13.037
Term deposits	1.999.300	3.525.800	1.999.300	3.525.800
Private bonds	6.478.278	4.183.629	6.478.278	4.183.629
Treasury bonds	8.563.415	8.265.108	8.563.415	8.265.108
Investment properties	1.449.180	1.449.180	1.449.180	1.449.180
Financial investments	7.403.274	7.383.359	7.403.274	7.383.359
Others	4.569.805	4.332.876	4.569.805	4.332.876
Payable	(240.800)	(1.173)	(240.800)	(1.173)
	30.223.396	29.151.816	30.222.452	29.151.816

Investment properties are mainly composed of investments in properties and financial holdings. The profitability of these assets depends on the future cash flows that these entities can generate.

The developments in the value of pension fund assets throughout the year can be analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fund balance at 1 January	29.151.816	27.667.692	29.151.816	27.667.692
Contributions of current services costs	1.303.695	1.130.967	1.303.695	1.130.967
Additional contributions	-	116.496	-	116.496
Pensions paid by the fund	(2.977.608)	(2.652.819)	(2.977.608)	(2.652.819)
Other expenses	(54.175)	(29.662)	(54.175)	(29.662)
Estimated return on plan assets	6.232.752	6.342.182	6.232.752	6.342.182
Difference between estimated na actual return	(3.318.639)	(3.361.488)	(3.318.639)	(3.361.488)
Health care	(67.868)	(61.552)	(67.868)	(61.552)
Re-measurement of the asset	(46.577)	-	(46.577)	-
Fund balance at 31 December	30.223.396	29.151.816	30.223.396	29.151.816



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The developments in obligations regarding retirement pensions and health benefits can be analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Responsibilities as at 1 January	22.421.255	18.645.733	22.421.255	18.645.733
Pensions paid by the fund	(2.977.609)	(2.652.819)	(2.977.609)	(2.652.819)
System costs	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	(54.175)	(29.662)	(54.175)	(29.662)
Estimated financial cost	4.599.742	4.117.512	4.599.742	4.117.512
Current service cost	(153.090)	308.517	(153.090)	308.517
Re-measurement of liabilities (liabilities) for 2023	10.471.926	2.031.974	10.471.926	2.031.974
Liabilities as at 31 December	34.308.050	22.421.255	34.308.050	22.421.255

Sensitivity Analysis

Regarding the sensitivity analysis, the discount rate change was assumed at 1%, with the growth rate of wages and pensions unchanged at 8.39%. With the discount rate stress and unchanged wage and pension growth rates, the post-retirement rate would stand at 9.60% and 11.45%, for negative and positive stress, respectively:

At 31 December 2024

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity
Financial assumptions						
Discount rate	18,80%	19,80%	20,80%	18,80%	19,80%	20,80%
Salary increase rate	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%
Pension fund increase rate	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%	8,39%
Post-retirement discount rate	9,60%	10,53%	11,45%	9,60%	10,53%	11,45%

At 31 December 2023

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (22,00%)	+1% Sensitivity	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity
Financial assumptions						
Discount rate	21,00%	22,00%	23,00%	21,00%	22,00%	23,00%
Salary increase rate	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%
Pension fund increase rate	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%	6,66%
Post-retirement discount rate	13,44%	14,38%	15,32%	13,44%	14,38%	15,32%

The impact of changing this assumption (discount rate) is presented in the table below:

At 31 December 2024

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity
Responsibilities						
Active workers	11.654.272	10.235.891	9.055.021	11.654.272	10.235.891	9.055.021
Retired workers	23.647.526	22.243.926	21.004.303	23.647.526	22.243.926	21.004.303
Pensioners	1.931.329	1.828.232	1.736.855	1.931.329	1.828.232	1.736.855
Total	37.233.127	34.308.049	31.796.179	37.233.127	34.308.049	31.796.179
Fund Value	30.285.993	30.223.396	30.285.993	30.285.993	30.223.396	30.285.993
Deficit	(6.947.134)	(4.084.653)	(1.510.186)	(6.947.134)	(4.084.653)	(1.510.186)



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	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (22,00%)	+1% Sensitivity	-1% Sensitivity	Scenario 1 (19,80%)	+1% Sensitivity
Responsibilities						
Active workers	5.788.622	5.198.099	4.691.499	5.788.622	5.198.099	4.691.499
Retired workers	16.560.358	15.747.983	15.011.875	16.560.358	15.747.983	15.011.875
Pensioners	1.542.023	1.475.173	1.414.235	1.542.023	1.475.173	1.414.235
Total	23.891.003	22.421.255	21.117.609	23.891.003	22.421.255	21.117.609
Fund Value	29.151.816	29.151.816	29.151.816	29.151.816	29.151.816	29.151.816
Superavit	5.260.813	6.730.561	8.034.207	5.260.813	6.730.561	8.034.207

For the financial year 2025, a contribution to the pension fund of 1,073,286 thousand meticaís is expected (2023: 1,023,835 thousand meticaís).

The average contribution time to the retirement plan in 2024 is 24.1 years (2023: 23.5 years).

NOTE 22 – OTHER LIABILITIES

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign creditors	457.401	319.356	457.401	319.356
Domestic creditors	1.633.606	6.248.805	1.633.606	6.248.805
Other trade payables	572.275	393.571	1.130.284	935.986
	2.663.282	6.961.732	3.221.291	7.504.147

These financial instruments are mainly composed of short-term financial liabilities. For this reason, its carrying amount at the reporting date is considered close to fair value.

The value of the other charges payable reflects the change in the maturity procedure for Special Issue Treasury Bills, which were carried over to the following financial year. Previously, the maturity of treasury bills issued in a given financial year occurred within the same year.

NOTE 23 – CAPITAL

The Bank's capital is fully subscribed and paid in by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, amounting to MZN 2,596,721 thousand. The capital is represented by a single 100% share of the State.

NOTE 24 – RESERVES

LEGAL RESERVES

The amount recorded under this item is intended to ensure the integrity of the share capital.

NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

Pursuant to Article 65, Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, Organic Law of the Bank, the investment of profits obtained must be submitted by the Board of Directors and approved by the Government.



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With respect to 2023, given the net profit of MZN 886,198 thousand, unrealised gains associated with gold holdings, financial instruments, and post-employment benefits are considered non-distributable in the profit appropriation process. As such, unrealised gains may not be distributed as dividends.

RESERVES OF POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The balance of this item can be analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	(14.810.864)	(10.603.313)	(14.810.864)	(10.603.313)
Changes during the year	(12.601.315)	(4.207.551)	(12.601.315)	(4.207.551)
Balance at 31 December	(27.412.179)	(14.810.864)	(27.412.179)	(14.810.864)

FAIR VALUE REVALUATION RESERVES

This item shows the change in debt instruments and shares for the year, which is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
At 1 January	(152.994)	(967.660)	(152.994)	(967.660)
Shares	590.929	814.666	590.929	814.666
Total change for the year	590.929	814.666	590.929	814.666
At 31 December	437.935	(152.994)	437.935	(152.994)

FIXED ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES

The balance of this item can be analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	7.827.003	10.391.392	7.827.003	10.391.392
Changes during the year	(2.454.829)	(2.564.389)	(2.454.829)	(2.564.389)
Gains in revaluation	3.377.397	-	3.377.397	-
Adjustments	573.889	-	573.889	-
Balance at 31 December	9.323.460	7.827.003	9.323.460	7.827.003

NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following tables show the analysis of the group's non-controlling interests.

	Equity		Banco de Moçambique share		Non-controlling interest		Own shares	
	2024	%	2024	%	2024	%	2024	
SIMO	1.433.943	51%	731.311	46,8%	671.140	2,2%	31.492	
Kuhanha	107.342	100%	107.342	-	-	-	-	
Total	1.541.285	-	838.653	-	671.140	-	31.492	



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	Equity	Banco de Moçambique share		Non-controlling interest	
	2023	%	2023	%	2023
SIMO	1.088.839	51%	555.308	49%	533.531
Kuhanha	98.117	100%	98.117	-	-
Total	1.186.956	-	653.425	-	533.531

NOTE 25 – FAIR VALUE

For the determination of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, the Bank uses the following measurement levels:

- Level 1: Financial Instruments and buildings measured according to market prices or providers;
- Level 2: Financial Instruments and buildings measured according to internal valuation methodologies, mostly considering observable market data; and
- Level 3: Financial Instruments and buildings measured according to internal valuation methodologies, essentially considering non-observable assumptions or adjustments in the market and having a significant impact on the measurement of the instrument.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data, when available. Where possible, the Bank considers relevant and observable market prices in its measurement of the fair value of financial instruments and buildings.

The following tables show the analysis of financial instruments and buildings measured at fair value by hierarchical level of fair value.



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	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets and gold						
Gold	21.210.797	-	21.210.797	21.210.797	-	21.210.797
	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>
Fair value through profit or loss						
Shares	-	332.679	332.679		332.679	332.679
Treasury bonds	32.881.342	-	32.881.342	32.881.342	-	32.881.342
Bonds of other issuers	4.637.667	-	4.637.667	4.637.667	-	4.637.667
Others	3.356.875	-	3.356.875	3.356.875	-	3.356.875
	<u>40.875.884</u>	<u>332.679</u>	<u>41.208.563</u>	<u>40.875.884</u>	<u>332.679</u>	<u>41.208.563</u>
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
Mozambican Government Treasury Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. treasury bonds	41.112.272	-	41.112.272	41.112.272	-	41.112.272
Term deposits	-	134.540.653	134.540.653	-	134.540.653	134.540.653
	<u>41.112.272</u>	<u>134.540.653</u>	<u>175.652.924</u>	<u>41.112.272</u>	<u>134.540.653</u>	<u>175.652.924</u>
Other tangible assets						
Buildings	25.834.172	-	25.834.172	25.834.172	-	25.834.172
	<u>25.834.172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.834.172</u>	<u>25.834.172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.834.172</u>
	<u>129.033.125</u>	<u>134.873.332</u>	<u>263.906.457</u>	<u>129.033.124</u>	<u>134.873.332</u>	<u>263.906.458</u>
Financial liabilities						
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the Mozambican Government and other monetary instruments	-	303.116.406	303.116.406	-	303.116.406	303.116.406
	<u>-</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>

At 31 December 2023

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Financial assets and gold						
Gold	16.687.023	-	16.687.023	16.687.023	-	16.687.023
	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>
Fair value through profit or loss						
Shares	-	303.442	303.442	-	303.442	303.442
Treasury bonds	32.128.582	-	32.128.582	32.128.582	-	32.128.582
Bonds of other issuers	3.760.631	-	3.760.631	3.760.631	-	3.760.631
Others	3.221.450	-	3.221.450	3.221.450	-	3.221.450
	<u>39.110.663</u>	<u>303.442</u>	<u>39.414.105</u>	<u>39.110.663</u>	<u>303.442</u>	<u>39.414.105</u>
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
Mozambican Government Treasury Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. treasury bonds	39.583.711	-	39.583.711	39.583.711	-	39.583.711
Term deposits	-	130.532.912	130.532.912	-	130.532.912	130.532.912
	<u>39.583.711</u>	<u>130.532.912</u>	<u>170.116.623</u>	<u>39.583.711</u>	<u>130.532.912</u>	<u>170.116.623</u>
Other tangible assets						
Buildings	25.775.999	-	25.775.999	25.775.999	-	25.775.999
	<u>25.775.999</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.775.999</u>	<u>25.775.999</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.775.999</u>
	<u>121.157.396</u>	<u>130.836.354</u>	<u>251.993.750</u>	<u>121.157.396</u>	<u>130.836.354</u>	<u>251.993.750</u>
Financial liabilities						
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the Mozambican Government and other monetary instruments	-	264.814.112	264.814.112	-	264.814.112	264.814.112
	<u>-</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>



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The following tables show the analysis of financial instruments and buildings recorded at fair value and their comparison with their acquisition cost.

At 31 December 2024

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	Cost	Fair-value	Difference	Cost	Fair-value	Difference
Financial assets and gold						
Gold	21.210.797	21.210.797	-	21.210.797	21.210.797	-
	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>21.210.797</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value through profit or loss						
Shares	97.600	332.679	235.079	97.600	332.679	235.079
Treasury bonds	32.616.401	32.881.342	264.941	32.616.401	32.881.342	264.941
Bonds of other issuers	4.561.967	4.637.667	75.701	4.561.967	4.637.667	75.701
Others	3.188.436	3.356.875	168.439	3.188.436	3.356.875	168.439
	<u>40.464.404</u>	<u>41.208.563</u>	<u>744.159</u>	<u>40.464.404</u>	<u>41.208.563</u>	<u>744.159</u>
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
U.S. treasury bonds	41.112.272	41.112.272	-	41.112.272	41.112.272	-
Term deposits	163.315.993	134.540.653	(28.775.340)	163.315.993	134.540.653	(28.775.340)
	<u>204.428.265</u>	<u>175.652.924</u>	<u>(28.775.340)</u>	<u>204.428.265</u>	<u>175.652.924</u>	<u>(28.775.340)</u>
Other tangible assets						
Buildings	18.011.131	25.834.172	7.823.042	18.011.131	25.834.172	7.823.042
	<u>18.011.131</u>	<u>25.834.172</u>	<u>7.823.042</u>	<u>18.011.131</u>	<u>25.834.172</u>	<u>7.823.042</u>
Total financial assets	<u>284.114.596</u>	<u>263.906.457</u>	<u>(20.208.140)</u>	<u>284.114.597</u>	<u>263.906.457</u>	<u>(20.208.140)</u>
Financial liabilities						
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the Mozambican Government and other monetary instruments	303.116.406	303.116.406	-	303.116.406	303.116.406	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>303.116.406</u>	<u>-</u>

At 31 December 2023

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	Cost	Fair-value	Difference	Cost	Fair-value	Difference
Financial assets and gold						
Gold	16.687.023	16.687.023	-	16.687.023	16.687.023	-
	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>16.687.023</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value through profit or loss						
Shares	97.600	303.442	205.842	97.600	303.442	205.842
Treasury bonds	31.893.795	32.128.582	234.787	31.893.795	32.128.582	234.787
Bonds of other issuers	3.980.445	3.760.631	(219.814)	3.980.445	3.760.631	(219.814)
Others	3.166.516	3.221.450	54.934	3.166.516	3.221.450	54.934
	<u>39.138.356</u>	<u>39.414.105</u>	<u>275.749</u>	<u>39.138.356</u>	<u>39.414.105</u>	<u>275.749</u>
Fair value through other comprehensive income						
U.S. treasury bonds	39.583.711	39.583.711	-	39.583.711	39.583.711	-
Term deposits	163.315.993	130.532.912	(32.783.081)	163.315.993	130.532.912	(32.783.081)
	<u>202.899.704</u>	<u>170.116.623</u>	<u>(32.783.081)</u>	<u>202.899.704</u>	<u>170.116.623</u>	<u>(32.783.081)</u>
Other tangible assets						
Buildings	18.011.131	25.775.999	7.764.868	18.011.131	25.775.999	7.764.868
	<u>18.011.131</u>	<u>25.775.999</u>	<u>7.764.868</u>	<u>18.011.131</u>	<u>25.775.999</u>	<u>7.764.868</u>
Total financial assets	<u>276.736.214</u>	<u>251.993.750</u>	<u>(24.742.464)</u>	<u>276.736.214</u>	<u>251.993.750</u>	<u>(24.742.464)</u>
Financial liabilities						
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the Mozambican Government and other monetary instruments	264.814.112	264.814.112	-	264.814.112	264.814.112	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>264.814.112</u>	<u>-</u>



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NOTE 26 – NET INTEREST INCOME

This item is broken down as follows:

26.1. Interest and similar income

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest on term deposits	7.531.516	5.157.920	7.531.516	5.157.920
Interest on securities available-for-sale	1.956.301	2.702.764	1.956.301	2.702.764
Interest on securities held-for-trading	1.223.271	770.910	1.223.271	770.910
Interest on demand deposits	28.278	9.380	131.018	101.885
Interest on loans and advances granted	8.647.364	8.217.449	8.647.364	8.217.449
Other interest	90.309	154.497	90.309	154.497
	19.477.039	17.012.920	19.579.779	17.105.425

26.2. Interest and similar expenses

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest on Treasury Bills issued on behalf of the Mozambican Government and Monetary Securities	14.292.350	13.623.938	14.292.350	13.623.938
Interest on liquidity investments	675.924	1.143.544	675.924	1.143.544
Other interest and similar expenses	1.110.357	1.001.171	1.146.943	1.046.170
Net Interest Income	16.078.631	15.768.653	16.115.217	15.813.652

NOTE 27 – FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

This item is broken down as follows:

27.1. Fee and commission income

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Services provided	-	-	921.614	1.393.100
Transactions made	-	-	904.715	764.912
	-	-	1.826.329	2.158.012

27.2. Fee and commission expenses

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Services provided	-	-	575.045	814.411
Transactions made	-	-	-	-
Other income from fees and commissions	-	-	-	-
	-	-	575.045	814.411

NOTE 28 – NET GAINS AND LOSSES FROM FOREIGN CURRENCY AND REVALUATION OF GOLD

This section is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Profit from sale of foreign currency				
On operations in foreign currency	5.745.319	10.612.768	5.746.891	10.611.523
Total	5.745.319	10.612.768	5.746.891	10.611.523

For unrealized exchange rate revaluation results, see note 16.



NOTE 29 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME

This section is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Collection costs	176.189	38.350	176.189	38.350
Other services	5.625	4.082	5.625	4.082
Other operating profit	313.264	598.141	387.594	670.646
Other gains	14.762	25.561	14.761	25.561
	509.839	666.134	584.169	738.639

NOTE 30 – STAFF EXPENSES

This section is analysed as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Management remuneration	294.439	240.089	328.200	269.317
Employee remuneration	8.218.560	6.912.413	8.640.518	7.302.413
Costs with employee benefits - Note 20	(965.959)	(1.244.744)	(965.959)	(1.244.745)
Social charges	175.577	194.794	186.672	206.387
Other staff costs	529.523	304.653	544.394	313.584
	8.252.141	6.407.205	8.733.825	6.846.956

The employee benefits expenses line shows a negative balance (favourable to the Bank) as the estimated returns for the year exceeded the combined amount of the financial and current services costs. This also had a positive impact on overall remuneration costs.

As at 31 December 2024, the number of employees of the Bank stood at 1,017 (2023: 1,020).

Top management consists of members of the Board of Directors of the Bank and the Audit Board.

NOTE 31 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Third-party supplies	521.045	513.022	543.114	533.099
Third-party services	2.256.445	2.279.824	2.646.040	2.688.159
Production costs of banknotes and coins	695.118	626.602	695.118	626.602
Other expenses	576.076	568.532	576.076	568.532
Other losses	2.371	63.188	2.371	63.188
	4.051.054	4.051.168	4.462.718	4.479.580

The “Other expenses” line mainly concerns direct taxes amounting to MZN 83,273 thousand in 2024 (2023: MZN 85,095 thousand), and management fees paid regarding externally managed portfolios, totalling MZN 75,539 thousand in 2024 (2023: MZN 68,042 thousand).



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The “Third-party services” line includes lease expenses amounting to MZN 51,817 thousand (2023: MZN 37,864 thousand). These short-term contracts, less than 12 months, do not meet the requirements of IFRS 16, so they were considered expenses for the financial year.

NOTE 32 – RELATED PARTIES

The following related parties have been identified:

	2024	2023
Government	Shareholder	Shareholder
Kuhanha	Controlled company	Controlled company
SIMO	Controlled company	Controlled company
Afreximbank	Participated company	Participated company
Swift	Participated company	Participated company
Controlled and participated companies	Members of the board of directors and audit board	Members of the board of directors and audit board

Balances with concerned parties are as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Government	Key management	Controlled and participated companies	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	139.796.813	-	-	139.796.813
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	99.136	99.136
Credits and advances granted	101.329.586	174.150	404.909	101.908.645
Total	241.126.399	174.150	504.045	241.804.594
Liabilities				
Government deposits	50.572.265	-	-	50.572.265
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	139.796.813	-	-	139.796.813
	190.369.078	-	-	190.369.078

At 31 December 2023

	Government	Key management	Controlled and participated companies	Total
Assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	85.535.815	-	-	85.535.815
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	963.852	963.852
Credits and advances granted	66.629.647	267.408	479.328	67.376.383
Total	152.165.462	267.408	1.443.180	153.876.050
Liabilities				
Government deposits	49.437.800	-	-	49.437.800
Treasury bills issued on behalf of the State and other monetary instruments	85.588.272	-	-	85.588.272
	135.026.072	-	-	135.026.072



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The flow of transactions during the period with related parties with whom the Bank maintained balances or carried out transactions in the year ended 31 December 2024 is as follows:

At 31 December 2024

	Loans	Treasury bills	Contributions to the Pension Fund	Pension Fund Management Committee	Total
Government	26.800.000	54.260.998	-	-	81.060.998
Kuhanha	-	-	-	99.760	99.760
SIMO	-	-	-	-	-
Afreximbank	-	-	-	-	-
Swift	-	-	-	-	-
Key management	(93.258)	-	-	-	(93.258)
	26.706.742	54.260.998	-	99.760	81.067.500

At 31 December 2023

	Loans	Treasury bills	Contributions to the Pension Fund	Pension Fund Management Committee	Total
Government	50.092	85.535.815	-	-	85.585.907
Kuhanha	-	-	-	91.260	91.260
SIMO	-	-	-	-	-
Afreximbank	-	-	-	-	-
Swift	-	-	-	-	-
Key management	155.963	-	-	-	155.963
	206.055	85.535.815	-	91.260	85.833.130

The earnings of the key management and supervision staff members of the Bank are as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	294.439	240.089	328.200	269.317
	294.439	240.089	328.200	269.317

NOTE 33 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Pursuant to Article 69, Law No. 1/92 of 3 January, the Bank enjoys, in the same terms as the State, exemption from all contributions, taxes, fees, administrative licenses, justice tax, stamp tax and other general and special provisions.

However, that exemption does not cover the obligation to retain withholding tax, which is required by law.

In this regard, tax authorities may review the Bank's outlook for ten years, which, due to different interpretations and/or non-compliance with the tax legislation regarding withholding tax, may result in possible corrections. However, the Board of Directors of the Bank considers that any corrections resulting from reviews as to withholding tax (Company Income Tax – IRPC and Personal Income Tax – IRPS) will not have a material effect on the financial statements.



As at 31 December 2024, the Bank is involved in various legal proceedings totalling approximately MZN 206,758 thousand (2023: MZN 3,013,836 thousand). No cash outflows are expected in relation to these cases, and accordingly, no provision has been recognised.

The guarantees and sureties, as well as the other liabilities, are disclosed in Note 34.

33.1 Contingent assets

Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Organic Law states that when implementing economic policy, the Bank observes the policies of the Mozambican State, that is, it exercises this function on behalf of the Mozambican Government. To date, spending on monetary policy has always been borne by the Bank. Accordingly, costs amounting to approximately MZN 153,488,954 thousand (2023: MZN 138,520,621 thousand) remain to be reimbursed by the Government and have been recognised by the Bank in its financial statements.

NOTE 34 – OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

This item is broken down as follows:

	INDIVIDUAL		CONSOLIDATED	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Guarantees and sureties	177.716	177.716	177.716	177.716
Open documentary credits	1.136.448	5.895.918	1.136.448	5.895.918
Transactions on behalf of the Mozambican Government	1.314.164	6.073.634	1.314.164	6.073.634
	2.628.328	12.147.268	2.628.328	12.147.268

Transactions carried out on behalf of the State, in which the Bank does not hold any risk inherent in the transaction, were accounted for in off-balance sheet accounts. The Bank only acts as an intermediary in these transactions. The balance of transactions carried out on behalf of the State mainly includes the nominal value of Treasury Bills, manufactured notes and coins that have not yet been released on the market and promissory notes in favour of the IMF.

NOTE 35 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 31 January 2025, the Banco de Moçambique Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) released Communiqué No. 3/2025 announcing the decision to reduce the MIMO policy rate from 11.75% to 11.00%. This decision is “primarily driven by the consolidation of the single-digit inflation outlook over the medium term, partially supported by favourable trend in international prices of goods and services, despite persistent high domestic risks and uncertainties associated with the projections.”

The Banco de Moçambique was notified of the ruling issued by the Plenary of the Administrative Court in connection with the appeals filed by the Banco de Moçambique, Moza Banco, S.A. and



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Kuhanha, S.A. Albeit the content of the ruling represents a significant development, its implementation is still subject to further actions to be undertaken by the competent authorities. Therefore, as of the date of approval of these financial statements, it is not possible to estimate the potential impact of the ruling.

NOTE 36 – RESTATEMENT

In 2024, the Bank identified a system-related anomaly regarding the accounting of realized foreign exchange differences at the maturity of term deposits and overnight operations, relating to prior periods up to 2023. In this context, the Bank made the appropriate adjustment, which resulted in the retrospective restatement of the financial year 2023, as required by International Accounting Standard IAS 8 accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, as set out below.

	INDIVIDUAL			CONSOLIDATED		
	As previously disclosed in 2023	Restatement of 2023	Restated in 2023	As previously disclosed in 2023	Restatement of 2023	Restated in 2023
Assets						
Fluctuation in the value	98.817.051	16.413.290	115.230.341	98.817.051	16.413.290	115.230.341
Equity						
Retained earnings	(13.825.070)	17.865.805	4.040.735	(14.340.473)	17.865.805	3.525.332
Income						
Profit from sale of foreign currency on operations in foreign currency	12.065.283	(1.452.515)	10.612.768	12.064.038	(1.452.515)	10.611.523
Net profit/(loss) of the year						
Net profit/(loss) of the year	2.338.713	(1.452.515)	886.198	2.727.330	(1.452.515)	1.274.815

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Lígia Siteo
Head of the Accounting and Budget Department

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Benedita Maria Guimino
Board Member for Financial Services and Human Resources

