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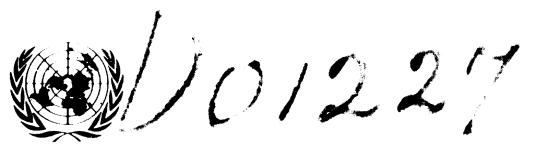
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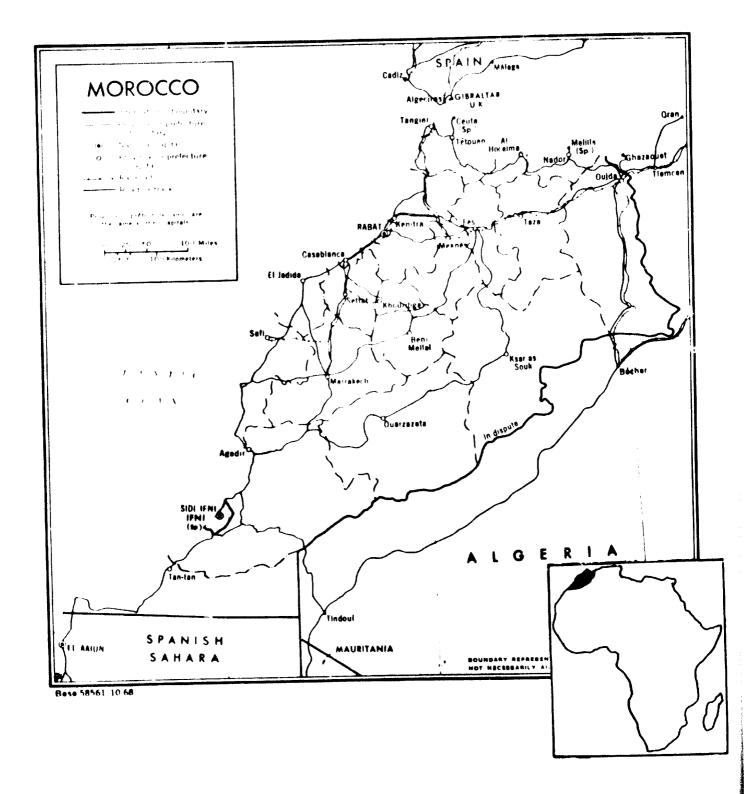
COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEET

MOROCCO

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MOROCCO



ECONOMIC BACKGROUND HIGHLIGHTS

A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

1) ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY:

- a) AREA: 172,000 sq. miles (445,500 sq. km)
- b) GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE: The Kingdom of Morocco is situited in the extreme north-west of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the north. It is boarded by Algeria to the east and the Spanish Finara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the roart while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. The rainy season in the north is from November to April.
- c) PUPULATION: 15.1 million, mid-1969 estimate with annual growth of 3.2%.
- d) LANGUAGES: The official language is Arabic, but Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest. French is used in business and government of Morocco.
- e) MAIN CENTRES: The main cities are:
 Rabat (the Capital) 370,000
 Marrakech 275,000

 Casablanca 1,120,000
 Fez 255,000
- f) TRANSPORT FACILITIES: Railways cover 1,778 km. All service are nationalised.

There are 14,000 km of main and secondary roads, 88. percent are surfaced. Most public transport is by road.

- The chief ports of Morocco are Tangier, Casablanca, Saft, Mohammedia, Kenitra and Azadir. In 1902 the port of Tangier became a free zone. Tangier is the principal port for passenger services. Casablanca handles 70 percent of Morocco's trade.
- There are 19 air fields, domestic and international services being provided by 17 companies.
- POLITICAL STATUS: In 1956 Morocco became independent. Morocco is a member of the UN, the OAU, and the Arab League, and was a founder member of the Maghreb Permaneit Consultative Committee. The ministries in the economic field are:

 Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

 Ministry of Public Works and Communications.

 Ministry of Industry, Mines and Commerce.

 Ministry of Finance.

 Ministry of Work and Social Alfairs.

 Ministry in charge of Planning and Training of Staff.

 Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

 Under Secretary of State for Commerce, Industry and Mines.

 Under Secretary of State for Agriculture.

Sources: - Africa 1969/70 - The editor al staff of "Jeune Afrique"

- I.B.R.D. Recent Economic Developments in Morocco,
 August 1969.
- Lloyds Bank Economic Report April 1969.
- The Economist Intelligence Unit no.1 1970.
- U.N. Year Book of International Trade Statistics 1967.
- A.I.D. Economic Data Book Africa 1970.
- The EUROPA Year Book 1969

B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

1) FCONOMIC INDICATORS:

- a) NATIONAL CURRENCY: The national currency is the Dirham which equals 100 Moroccan francs or US\$ 0.1974.
- b) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: at market prices.

 Per Capita: 100 US\$ 207

	Percentage of total						
	1963	<u> 1967</u>	<u> 1968</u>				
Agriculture	2 9	27	31				
Electricity	2	2	2				
Mining	5	5	5				
Industry and handi- crafts	12	13	. 12				
Construction and		_					
public works	4	5	20				
Commerce	21	20	20				
Transport and other services	16	17	16				
Government	10	11	11				
Total	100	100	100				
	===	===					

Rate of growth in real terms (per annum):

1963 - 1966	<u> 1967-1968</u>	<u> 1963–1968</u>
1.0%	9.5%	3.9%

- c) PER CAPITA INCOME: "1967" US% 160
- d) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: (1965-6°): no change
- e) BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: in million of dirhams.

DATAMON OF TAXABLE	2				
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	1969 (projection by	Governm.)
Total Exports Total Imports	2,16 ⁹ -2,241	2,146 -2,4[1	2,278 -2,587	2,393 2,687	
Trade Balance Services Current transfers	-73 -226 -123	-285 -238 -37	-309 -177 42	-294 -132 37	
Balance of current accounts	-422 ====	-4 86	-444 ====	-389	
Capital movements Overall Deficit on current and capital	366	394	313	318	
account	56 ===	92 ===	131	71 ===	

2) NATURAL RESOURCES: The agricultural land is 35% of total area. It is about 38.3 million acres of which 19 million acres arable land and land under tree crops, 19 million acres permanent meadows and pastures. Principal crops are citrus fruits, tomatoes, grapes (wine), olives (oil) and cereals. (main

- subsistance food)
- Livestock production is second only to cereals as the most important agricultural activity. Mainly cattle, sheep and goats.
- Forests: some 21,000 sq.mi. (12' of total area) produce cork, fuelwood and lumber.
- Fish abound along the coast and is an important export. Catch is mainly sardine, tuna, mackerel and anchory.
- Morocco is the world's second producer of phospates.
 Other minerals include iron or manganese, lead, zinc, coal, petroleum, cobalt, silver and pyrrhotine (for sulphuric acid production).
- 3) LABOUR FORCE: 28' of the total population. 54' of the labour force in agriculture. In 1900 the total labour force by Industrial Branch was: Agriculture 56', Manufacture 8', Min. 16, Const. 25, Transp. 2', Other 31'.
- 4) ORIGIN OF GDP: (millions of Dirhams)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u> 1966</u>	<u> 1967</u>	<u> 1968</u>	1969 (Forecast)
Agriculture Energy Mining Industry and	3,060 230 530	2 , 990 250 590	3,150 260 590	2,780 280 580	3, 070 280 580	3•980 310 580	3,500 330 620
handicraft Construction,	1,250	1,330	1,320	1,370	1,420	1,470	1,530
public works Commerce Transport and other non-	460 2 , 180	440 2,150	460 2,130	500 2 , 140	580 2 , 290	570 2,500	65 0 2 , 550
governm.serv. Governm.Wages	1,660	1,720	1,780	1,820	1,890	1,990	2,030
+ Salaries	1,090	1,140	1,120	1,190	1,250	370	1,490
Total	10,500	10,610	10,810	10,660	11,360	12,770	12,700
Adjustment Gross	-20	-30	-20	-70	-20	-60	- 20
Domestic Produc	t 10,480	10,580	10,790	10,590	1,340	12,710	12,680

5) MAIN INDUSTRIES: Industrial Production by Sector and Branch. (1958:100)

				•			(///
	Weight	<u> 1963</u>	<u> 1964</u>	<u> 1965</u>	966	<u> 1967</u>	<u> 1968</u>
Power	110	139	147	153	162	165	181
Mining	375	111	125	126	123	124	124
Manufacturing	<u>515</u>	218	130	128	136	142	150
of which:							
metal transf.	145	102	107	103	102	114	124
ceramic + buil	d.			-			
material	58	137	143	1 39	145	145	168
chemicals	68	111	117	34	152	154	170
Oils + fats	3 9	145	121	125	130	136	140
food	417	121	127	27	138	144	145
textiles	107	183	184	181	190	196	222
leather	49	121	102	100	104	96	112
paper + card-					•		_
board	29	134	138	133	143	147	57
other	88	138	129	117	125	133	127
sub total General Index	1000	123	1 30	1 30	134	138	144

The main industries are:

Food: Numerous food processing industries: Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries; flour mills dairies, breweries; oil mills and sugar refineries.

Textiles and Leather: The textile production are sacking and jute sacks, cotton thread, wool, rayon and synthetic cloth. There are 16 tanneries and 23 shoe factories (1967). Chemicals: 190,000 tons a year ammonium phosphate and 200,000 tons a year of triple super-phosphate. There are about 30 chemical and allied industries including a paraffin refinery, which is the first in Africa. The production of these industries include: Super-phosphates, mixed fertiliser, sulphuric acid, paint and rarnish and plastic goods.

Building: There are 30 building material factories producing cement, concrete, bricks and tiles.

C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1) INVESTMENTS:

The Three years Development plan (1965-67) gave priority to agriculture, tour.sm and education.

The new five year Development Plan (1968-1972) also gives first importance to agriculture, education and tourism, but attention will be also accorded to coping with the country's population problem and to the development of industry especially where employment and exports can be increased. The overall economic aim of the plan is to raise the annual growth rate of Morocco's gross national product to 5 percent by 1972. The plan calls for a total outlay of DH. 11,450 million, of which the Government will undertake DH. 5,050 million.

Expenditure on industrial development is estimated at DH. 1,320 million, most of which will be provided by public investment. The main field for expansion will be in chemical engineering projects and light industries, such as the motor assembly and sugar industries. The textile industry is already expanding rapidly and can now supply Morocco with some 75 percent of its needs.

In 1968, manufacturing increased its output by about 4 percent. Manufacturing industry presently accounts for about 12 percent of GDP. It is made up of a few modern, largely government-financed firms along side a large number of small industries and handicrafts.

Net private investment in manufacturing industry has been small and largely financed by banks and with government participation.

2) SOURCES OF FINANCING: (in millions of dirhams)

	1965	1966	<u> 1967</u>	<u> 1968</u>
Cross Fixed Capital Formation	1,440	1,530	1.890	1.970
Changes in stocks	-	- 150	30	700
Foreign balance (goods and non-factor services)	190	- 90	- 340	- 270
Gross Domestic Savings of which	1,630	1,290	1,580	2,400
Public Central Government Local Government Public enterprises n.i.e.	(-50) (30)	410 (20) (30)	510 (180) (30)	500 (230) (30)
Private (excluding changes in stocks)	(1,670	880 (1,030)	1,070	1,900

D. FOREIGN TRADE DATA

1) FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE: (in millions of DH)

Exports (f.o.b.) to:	19	64	1 96 8		
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	
France	95 8	43	876	38	
West Germany	239	11	189	9	
Benelux	156	7	158	7	
Spain	90	4	76	3	
United Kingdom	104	4	134	6	
Algeria	36	2	30	1	
Italy	57	3	134	6	
Cuba	56	3	27	1	
United States	29	1	43	2	
Others	494	22	620	27	
Total	2,219	100	2,287	100	
	****	# m #s	255	455	

	190	64	1968		
ports (c.i.f.) from:	Value	Percent	<u>Value</u>	Percent	
France	911	39	880	31	
United States	231	10	380	14	
Cuba	24 3	10	49	2	
West Germany	132	6	216	8	
Benelux	102	4	54	2	
Italy	64	3	139	5	
United Kingdom	69	3	123	á	
Others	593	25	949	34	
Total	2,345	100	2,790	100	

2) VALUE OF IMPORTS; MAIN PRODUCTS (millions of Dirhams)

	<u>1964</u>	1965	<u>•966</u>	<u>·967</u>	<u> 1968</u>	<u>1968</u>
TOTAL	2327	2181	2418	2620	2790	.100
Foods (except oil + oilseeds beverages, tobacco	<u>636</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>660</u>	723	619	22
Milk Butter + cheese	19 28	23 25	20 25	26 32	26 40	
Coffee Tea	30 70	30 56	33 64	36 67	35 82	
Hard wheat Soft wheat	11	*	17	*	-	
Barley	51 *	79 *	202 -	303 2	216 -	
Wheat flour Tobacco	16 19	23 15	12 18	15 17	10 18	
Sugar All other	327 65	262 65	191 78	149 76	119 73	

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	1964	<u>1965</u>	1966	967	<u>1968</u>	<u>1968</u>
Fuel and raw materials	398	442	_435	4.40		76
Crude oil	85	73	-432 79	<u>418</u> 80	<u>529</u>	19
Gasoline	3	2	2		107	
Diesel fuel + fuel oil	2	2	*	3	3	
Lubricants	17	18	14	5	4	
Lumber	71	64	·	14	22	
Peanuts + peanut oil	18	5	76	69	80	
Other food oil	37	113	-	3	-	
All other	165		94	57	86	
	,0)	165	170	187	227	
Semi-finished products	<u>469</u>	452	522	553	621	20
Intermediate paper products	34	27	30	32	34	22
Fertilizer	22	27	27	35	42	
Other chemical products	39	48	50	47	60	
Cotton + synthetic textile		·		41	00	
yarn	46	56	90	76	86	
Metal products, non-electrical	156	135	141	172	181	
Industrial gold	14	10	6	3		
All other	158	156	178	188	5 213	
Finished products for agricultur	e		, 0	.00	213	
and industry	<u> 344</u>	<u> 353</u>	<u> 385</u>	52 9	588	•
Agricultural machinery		22.4	22	25	200	21
+ equipment	20	24	27	23	51	
Industrial machinery + equipm.	153	165	158	340	-	
Automotive vehicles + parts	25	.6	22	12	347	
All other	146	148	178	154	13 177	
		70	110	1)4	177	
Consumer goods	480	349	416	397	4.33	
Pharmaceuticals	61	56	62		423	16
Textiles	131	52	97	48 71	53	
Domestic hardware + major	• • •	<i>)</i> •	71	(1	24	
appliances	32	20	3.0) E	ė t)	
Automobile + auto parts	71	54	32 61	35 87	48	
All other		161	[3]	\sim	1 15	
	185	167	164	156	135 173	

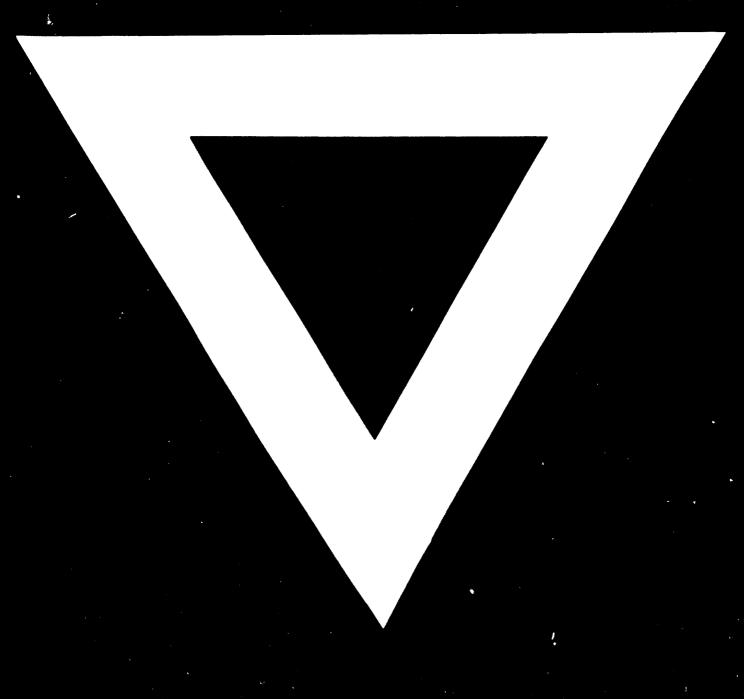
* DH .5 million or less

3) VALUE OF EXPORTS: MAIN PRODUCTS (millions of Dirhams)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u> 1966</u>	1967	<u> 1968</u>	<u>1968</u>
TOTAL	2186	2176	2168	2146	2278	•
Food, beverages, tobacco	1074	1050	1052	1062	1169	100
Citrus fruit	311	311	335	346	420	51
Tomatoes	129	137	149	175	144	
Potatoes	31	49	59	47	39	
Other fresh vegetables	28	48	30	40	41	
Dried fruits	24	34	23	30	18	
Fruit + vegetable juices	16	14	2 2	19	24	
Fruit + vegetable conserves	47	5Ó	51	59	51	
Dried vegetables	65	8 9	54	5 0	94	
Canned fish	134	73	122	115	130	
Salt fish	17	13	19	10	9	
Wine + liqueurs	117	93	75	4	5	
Barley	19	2	_	_	_	
Corn	15	17	5	_	-	
All other	121	120	108	167	194	

	10 -				MOROCCO	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u> 1967</u>	1968	1968
Agricultural raw materials	<u>. 94</u>	<u>89</u> 27	129	141	134	6
Vegetable horsehair	32		26	21	19	
Esparto grass	6	5	5	4	5 7	
Olive oil	6	3	44	6		
Wool, fur, hides, skins	13	9	9	7	6	
Cork	17	16	`6	8	20	
Cotton	20	29	29	40	16	
All other			_	45	6.	
Fuel and raw materials	872	906	829	764	<u>754</u>	33
Phosphate	578	553	534	546	544))
Iron	40	38	32	35	25	
Manganese	52	<u>5</u> 1	52	41	34	
Lead	64	126	76	59	66	
Zinc	20	33	26	27	21	
Cobalt	٠6	4	14	12	15	
Coal	12	9	_	7	6	
Other mining and quarrying				,	•	
products	36	37	40	4	11	
All other	54	55	55	33	32	
Manus Canda and a Canda					-	
Manufactures, nonfood	<u>146</u>	131	<u>158</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>221</u>	10
Leather	11	13	14	17	21	
Other semi-fabricated cork		_	_			
products	7	7	7	6	5	
Other semi-finished products	5 5	53	89	100	130	
Finished goods for industry		,				
agriculture	.9	6	5	2	8	
Consumer goods	64	52	43	54	57	





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